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Station : Kandep

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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ANTHROPOLOGY

KANDER SUB-DIVISION

(WESTERN MICHIGAN DISTRICT)

(1910-1911)

MINUTE:
Government Anthropologist,
KONEDOHU. Extract from Patrol Report 1/59/60
Kandep; for your information, please.

D.F. PERMEZEL. 67-14-19.
20/7/60.

1A.

NAIVE AFFAIRS:

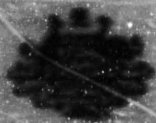
(J. McLeod)

Perhaps the most significant feature of the LAI-WASH area is the population distribution and its make-up. For here are to be found three main cultural groups converging on that area which is the L. valley, and in the process a good deal of over-lapping has occurred. From the south and south-east via the HEMA and MARIANT valleys come the people from what is loosely called the 'HEMA' region of the Southern Highlands. From the west via the MARIANT and WASH valleys come the HEMA people of the TARI area and from the north the HEMA groups of the HEMA-LIANG region. To a large extent these three big divisions of population are still apparent. Where, however, they meet with one another, certain changes have taken place, even to the extent of one adopting the language of the other. This seems to have been the case in the 'KANDEP' area which includes the MARIANT valley and the lower LAI valley. The people here in origin, appearance and custom are obviously HEMA types but their language is that of the HEMA, with the exception of some of the more important words in the southern parts of the MARIANT river valley. Among these latter people the 'HEMA' language still prevails. The upper LAI people remain essentially HEMA in most respects but towards the east and west where contact has been made with HEMA and HEMA people, a composite population system. The people of the WASH valley are of HEMA origin but about the WASH headwaters, in the vicinity of MARIANT, the population is a mixture of HEMA, HEMA and HEMA, the latter coming from the HEMA Valley. In cases such as this, two or sometimes three languages are spoken by the inhabitants of the fringe areas. Between the WASH and LAI valleys, where the HEMA river rises, it is not unusual to hear the HEMA, HEMA, and HEMA languages being spoken by the same people.

of J. J. J.
D.F.
2/7

In some parts the groups are still very mobile. Those of the upper LAI are closely associated with their 'home' areas of the LAI valley and residence, in the case of one or two groups, is maintained in both places. A number of people from the HEMA-LIANG part of the upper valley spend a good deal of their time at WAPINA in the LAI valley which they regard as their second home. Similarly the HEMA people regard their homelands as far off as TARI whilst some of the HEMA groups are linked with others in the HEMA-LIANG area of the Southern Highlands. These people who are able will, during a food shortage, migrate to one or another of these areas where assistance from clan relatives can be obtained. Administratively, this presents a number of problems especially where certain groups insist on keeping to, home going. In the higher areas this practice is more prevalent for it is in these parts that food shortages become more acute.

The HEMA groups of the upper LAI, from their closer contact with the LAIASHAN people, have been in a position to absorb something of the Administration's influence during the last few years. But here, as elsewhere, the groups tend to be small and scattered and the territory towards isolationism persists. Whilst the HEMA-LAI area has a total population of something like 14,000, this number is widely scattered over a comparatively large area and it is seldom that one particular group is confined to a certain area. Often as not there are segments of the main group dotted from one end of a valley to another. Whilst the people of the MARIANT and lower LAI valleys have seen very few patrols, they are nonetheless well disposed towards the Administration and welcomed the establishment of a patrol post in their area. With the arrival of the patrol, a good deal of enthusiasm was aroused, especially towards the building of an airstrip. It seems that the KANDEP people had been anticipating the establishment of a post for some time and were obviously pleased when an actual start was made. The impression given by some of the other groups, notably those of the WASH valley, was not quite so favourable. Favored perhaps because a patrol post site was not chosen in the WASH valley, many of them turned their backs on the patrol and looked instead towards WAPINA, in their own valley, where it seemed at one



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 1 of 1958

Patrol Conducted by D. B. Forward, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled 1st (Dist), 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 10

P. J. A. RAG 10

Name Indigenous 2

Carriers 30

Duration - From 1/7/1958 to 21/7/1958

Number of Days 20

Did Medical Assistance Accompany No

Last Patrol in Area by District Service / 7/1958

Medical 7/1958

Map Reference General Service 1000

Reason of Patrol The location of an airstrip and patrol base which will be used in construction of a permanent establishment of Patrol Post in the District.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Director of Native Affairs Report No. 1000 of 1950

Patrol Conducted by ...

Area Patrolled ...

Patrol Accompanied by ...

Native ...

Duration—From ... to ...

Number of Days ...

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ...

Last Patrol to Area by—Director Services ...

Medical ...

Map Reference ...

Object of Patrol ...

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 15

Director General

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ _____

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

Amount Paid from P.E.N.P. Trust Fund _____



67-14-13

20th July, 1950.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
H.M.S.

PAUL ROBERTS, I. - H.M.S.

Your examination of the fine record of Mr. Roberts has been placed on his personal file. This record contains your opinion. It has been on a recent survey, and I have no doubt that its thoroughness ensures the best possible site for the Patrol Post in the Kumbungu area in order to consolidate the administrative influence in the contiguous control of population. Outstanding construction work has been done on the site selected.

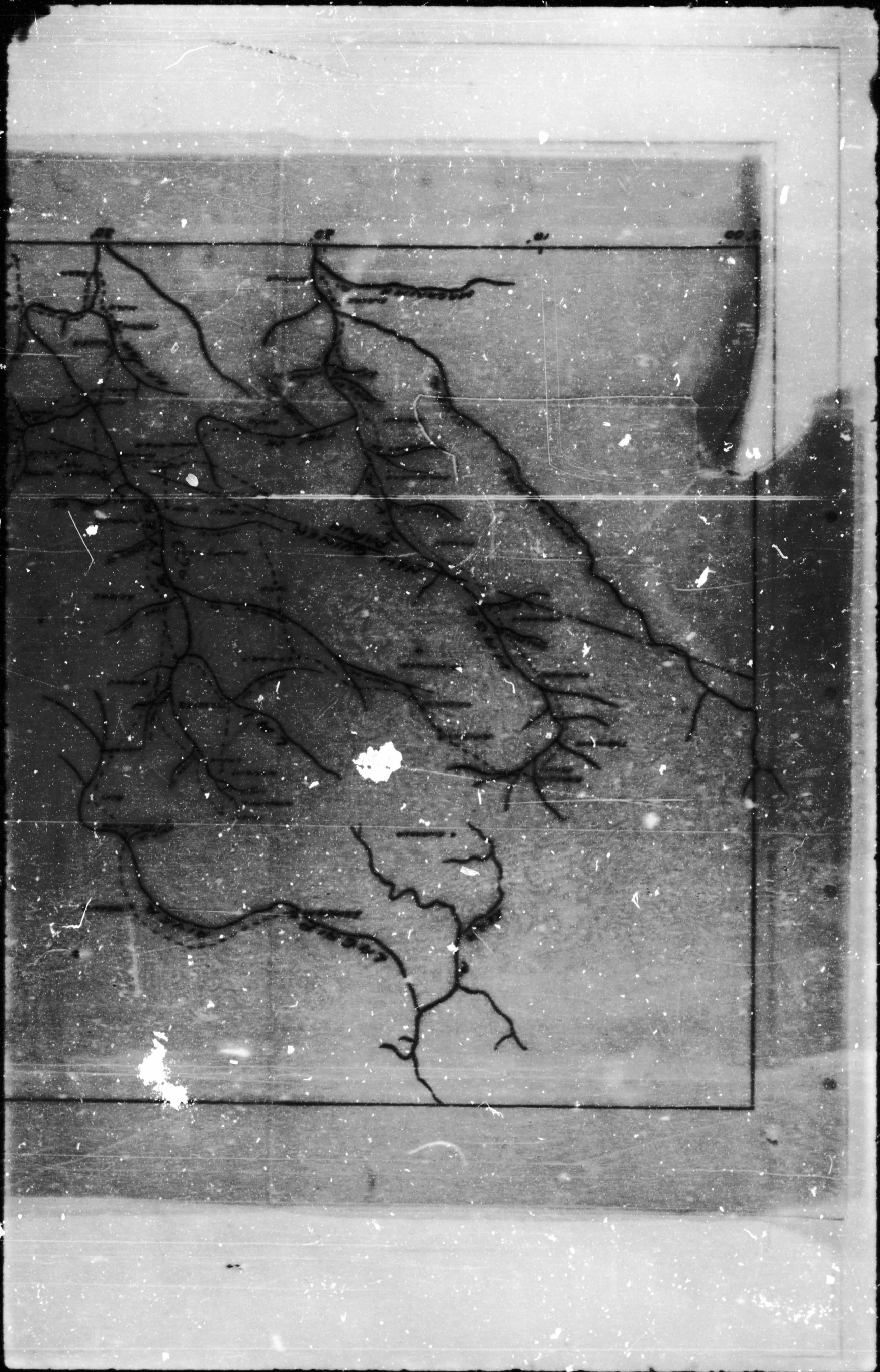
The fact that there was competition by the Kumbungu groups for the final location is an excellent survey for future extension to the West. It is significant that there was such rivalry when Paul was established, unless it was to push the patrol on to other people they did not like.

It may consider even a desirable emergency crop over the forest fringe sector of the country. It is a quick grower and keeps well on the soil.

I consider that the restriction of this area can be delayed until the Administration establishments are firmly secured. Such a policy ensures the maximum co-operation for lay and mission personnel at such time as they are allowed to enter.

Unless peculiar circumstances exist of which I am unaware, I am not in favour of Paul's appointments at this early stage.

J. J. McCarthy
(J. J. McCarthy)





LARGE LRI AND MARIANT RIVERS

MAP TO ACCOMPANY REPORT

REPORT NO. 2 OF 1959-60

SCALE: 1 IN = 1 MILE

THESE ARE PARTS OF THE

PROVINCE

AND ARE NOT TO BE

CONSIDERED AS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-19 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. WHD. 224 - 2743-
SEP:AS.



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

20th June, 1968.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
SOLISBORO.

PATROL REPORT NO.1. KANDEP.

Please find attached.

1. Two copies of Mr. Permezel's Report together with Sketch Maps.
2. Comments from Assistant District Officer, Wabag.
3. District Officer's reply to Assistant District Officer, Wabag.

The Report covers the initial period of work in the Kandep area where our Officer was concerned with the establishment of a Patrol Post and Airstrip in upland swamp country south of Wabag and near the Papuan boundary. The Post will serve an estimated population of 12,000 people living within the restricted area.

The problem of frost damage to crops is a serious one in many areas of this District where gardens are made at altitudes of over 7,000 feet above sea level. The regions affected are the Upper Lai and Upper Iagap Valleys, the whole of the Kandep, the Upper Iagap and Nebilyer areas embracing an estimated 36,000 people. Mr. Permezel has described the results of frost strike which can cause the movement of people out of upland areas and consequent food shortages and social pressures in the neighbouring areas. I would recommend an investigation of the problem by Medical and Agricultural authorities.

Please place on record the fine effort made by Mr. Permezel in the past twelve months. In a cold and wet climate, unusual in this country Mr. Permezel has overcome problems of poor communications, isolation and early contact with a primitive people. The opening of Kandep Airstrip in a few days is a great credit to this officer and his staff.

345P. Law
already prepared
for final report
Review
JWC

WD. 224 - 2743.
SAC:AS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

20th June, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1. KANDAP.

Please find attached.

1. Two copies of Mr. Permozal's Report together with sketch maps.
2. Comments from Assistant District Officer, Wabag.
3. District Officer's reply to Assistant District Officer, Wabag.

The Report covers the initial period of work in the Kandap area where our officer was concerned with the establishment of a Patrol Post and Airstrip in upland swamp country south of Wabag and near the Papuan boundary. The Post will serve an estimated population of 12,000 people living within the restricted area.

The problem of frost damage to crops is a serious one in many areas of this District where gardens are made at altitudes of over 7,000 feet above sea level. The regions affected are the Upper Lai and Upper Lagain Valleys, the whole of the Kandap, the Upper Angal and Kabilyer areas embracing an estimated 30,000 people. Mr. Permozal has described the results of frost strike which can cause the movement of people out of upland areas and consequent food shortages and social pressures in the neighbouring areas. I would recommend an investigation of the problem by Medical and Agricultural authorities.

Please place on record the fine effort made by Mr. Permozal in the past twelve months. In a cold and wet climate, unusual in this country Mr. Permozal has overcome problems of poor communications, isolation and early contact with a primitive people. The opening of Kandap Airstrip in a few days is a great credit to this Officer and his staff.

Could I have twelve copies of the area
Sketch Map, and six each of the vegetation plan and
Station Sketch please.

S. M. Foley
(S. M. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Copies of map

Could I have twelve copies of the area
Sketch Map, and six each of the vegetation plan and
Station Sketch please.

[Signature]
(S. J. [unclear])
DE. DIST. OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



No. 30/2-909

Sub District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MARE.

13th May 1960.

The District Officer,
WEST HAGEN.

Subject: PATROL REPORT NUMBER No 1 of 1959-60
KANDEP ADMINISTRATIVE AREA.
MR. V. FROSTEN. P.C.

Attached please find three copies of the circum-
stanced report. This report covers the initial three and a
half months of the establishment of the Kandep Patrol Post
during which a great deal of hard work has been done by V.
Frosten.

The airstrip site, which decided the site of the
station, is not as good as was thought by an early inspection.
The ground is always water-logged and instead of being simply
a matter of cutting the grass and levelling, it has turned out
to be a considerable engineering work. The high rainfall and
the few hours of sunshine per day, have further retarded the
airstrip completion. The first 3000 feet should be completed
shortly and, after the Department of Civil Aviation's inspection,
be open to restricted use. The lack of suitable local grass
with which to cover the airstrip and the slowness of growth of
imported grasses will keep the strip highly restricted for some
considerable time.

Handwritten notes:
Kandep
Patrol Post

Handwritten notes:
good

The native situation in the LAI-KANDEP area is very
good, especially considering the work they are doing after
week after week establishing the Patrol Post and airstrip.
The WAGE natives are, it is considered, another type altogether
and it will take a good number of Patrols before they can be
made to become law abiding. The Wage people have been dis-
counted since the first because Kandep was selected instead
of WAPIKA. During the writer's patrol the headmen tried for
a week to divert the patrol to Wapima and when this was un-
successful they turned their backs on the patrol. The en-
thusiasm with which they worked on the Wapima Emergency Air-
strip, unsupervised for the most part, show their thoughts on
the matter.

Late in September a flight was made over the whole
area with Mr. R.I. Skinner, D.C and Mr. P. Hardy, A/D.C before
flying to Mendi. Discussions were held re the borders to be
observed by Mendi and Kandep, with Mr. B. Clifton-Bassett,
A/D.C. It was decided then that the gorge immediately below
ARIARA would be the border for the Wage but no firm decision
was reached in regard to the LAI Valley. It does seem logical
that the KAKBA/LAI confluence should be the boundary as, being
only 8 miles from Kandep compared to 16 miles to Mendi, it is
definitely in Kandep's sphere of influence. Also the area has
been patrolled a number of times and censused by this Sub Dis-
trict's Officers.

It is intended that an inspection visit be made to Kandep on approximately 23rd May, and upon completion of this a visit be made to the Kamba Basin, thence Menté for discussions with the District Commissioner. Could permission be granted for this trip and, if so, arrangements be made for Mr. Markvall of Southern Highlands District at the time his visit accordingly; your 1/25-2953 dated 2nd May 1950 refers. ✓

The introduction of a frost resistant sweet potato to the high valley area is urgently required. The shortage of food because of frost subsequent migration to other areas for scrubs on and will have a very adverse effect on Adulais-ration and every effort must be made to avoid this happening in the future. A large issue of European Vegetable Seed is required initially for distribution to the people to enable them to experiment with other than indigenous crops, in an attempt to improve their diet. It would be appreciated if you would see the D.A.O about this.

*Comma
1/25-2953
1/25-2953
1/25-2953*

For improvement in medical health the only answer is the establishment of a Native Hospital with a Medical Assistant in residence. This is most unlikely for some time to come as Laluan, an established hospital, has been unattended for three out of the last nine months. The other action as stated is the establishment of further Aid Posts. This may not be feasible at present but it is suggested that permission be granted for Mr. Parnesel to select natives for Aid Post sites and forward them to Training School so that they will be ready for service when expansion commences.

With regard to Missions Mr. Parnesel's remarks are correct still. The Missions have stated their intention of entering the Kandep area immediately if it is de-restricted or they can obtain a permit. This should not be permitted until such time as the airstrip is completed and at least walking tracks, radiating out from the station to the main nearby centres of population, have been made. It is not all of the Missions were waiting to work in this area only, there are 90,000 in the un-restricted area who will need them for many years to come.

The Kandep is a place for the Administration to take a lead in Education rather than follow on behind the Missions. The posting of a Native Teacher to Kandep early in 1951 is urgently requested.

Before recommending the appointment of the Village Officials listed in Appendix "A" further information will be requested from Mr. Parnesel. I cannot see the use in appointing Tultuls of large groups who will later have to be made Laluan. Besides Tultuls have very few powers in comparison to Laluan and the stronger the Village Officials in the first instance the better for Administration.

Mr. Parnesel is to be commended for his work in this initial period of establishment. It is a period of hard, continuous and monotonous work which, judging from what has been seen of the station, has been well done. This is even more praiseworthy when the desolate and swampy surroundings, the bitter cold and lack of sun is taken into consideration.

A neat well written, comprehensive report.
Contingencies for Carving Allowance enclosed.

R.S. Bell
.....
(R.S. BELL)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Federal Report KANING No. 12 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by:

D.F. FERNANDEZ, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled:

LAI (MURAI) River Valley.
MORU River Valley.
KALIANI River Valley.
SAMA River Valley.

Patrol Accompanied by:

All members of the F.P.S.N.G.
& interpreters.
30 Carabao (average)

Duration of Patrol:

4/8/55 to 5/10/55, one month and ten days.

Post Patrol to areas:

Department of Native Affairs June/July, 1955.
Department of Public Health June/July, 1955.

Map References:

Regional Service - Maps
Scale 1:50,000.

Objectives of Patrol:

- (1) The location of an airstrip and Patrol Post site.
- (2) Initial work in construction of airstrip and establishment of Patrol Post in the KANING area.

D.F. Fernandez
.....
(D.F. FERNANDEZ)
PATROL OFFICER

PATROL REPORT DIARY

Saturday, 4th July, 1959.

Four Land Rover trips this morning completed the ferrying of Kandep patrol equipment and supplies from LAIAGAN Patrol Post to the road head at POGARIS. From here all gear carried on to KEPILAN rest house. Writer departed LAIAGAN 1230 hrs. by vehicle for POGARIS and completed remainder of journey by foot, arriving KEPILAN 1410 hrs. Camped KEPILAN prior to moving into the KANDEP area. Afternoon rain.

Sunday, 5th July.

Carriers for the patrol assembled at KEPILAN late afternoon. All gear and equipment made ready for moving tomorrow morning when patrol will depart for KIAKAN, in the upper LAI valley. Steady rain from midday on.

Monday, 6th July.

Entire patrol and all cargo moved off from KEPILAN at 0630 hrs. with 150 carriers. Crossed range behind KEPILAN to RUPI on the upper LAGAIP River, arriving 0800 hrs. Followed LAGAIP valley upstream, reaching WAGAN 0850 hrs. Then south-west over more grass-land to the timbered slopes of the main LAI-LAGAIP divide range. Ascent of range to PINDIRANDAK ridge completed 1120 hrs. Altitude of ridge 9,000 feet A.S.L. and the upper LAI valley now visible. Bush track in bad condition after heavy rain. Descended south-west to KIAKAN and arrived ceremonial ground 1540 hrs, main cargo coming an hour later. Altitude here 8,300 feet. Camp made and Laiagan carriers paid off.

Tuesday, 7th July.

Broke camp 0645 hrs. and with 150 Kandep carriers proceeded south down the valley of the LAI River. Crossed LAK Creek 0815 hrs. and arrived BOPONE ceremonial ground 0910 hrs, overlooking LAI swamps. On through a short stretch of swamp forest to KIGIR Creek and FUMBE then over higher ground to KOKAS, arriving 1105 hrs. Still on a southerly bearing reached FARULI in the KANDEP area at 1215 hrs. This spot selected as site for base camp. Rest house and police accommodation prepared in readiness for the patrol. Elevation of FARULI 7,600 feet. A large group of local people met the patrol at FARULI in addition to those who assisted with the carrying of gear during the morning's walk. All present advised of the patrol's intentions and the proposed establishment of a post in the area. Afternoon rain.

Wednesday, 8th July.

FARULI area examined to locate possible airstrip site. Test holes dug for soil types and general features of the area recorded. Work commenced on the establishment of a base camp here. Much enthusiasm being shown by the local people in the expectation that the patrol post will be built at this location. Heavy rain late afternoon.

Thursday, 9th July.

Further work on base camp buildings and accommodation but this interrupted by afternoon downpour.

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday, 10th July.

To KOKAS this morning, a walk of 45 minutes, to the north of PARULI. This area examined for an airstrip site. Insufficient length available on each bearing selected and ground very broken. This spot is a little higher than PARULI and is located along a grass ridge. No reliable water supply here. Returned base camp. Rain from midday onwards.

Saturday, 11th July.

Left PARULI base camp 1036 hrs with five police to patrol KANKEP area and continue search for airstrip and station sites. Arrived KALINAKA 1700 hrs after looking at one possible strip site en route. It proved to be quite impossible but the spot was examined at the insistence of the KALINAKA people. An Aid Post at KALINAKA also rest house and police accommodation. Steady rain through afternoon. Walking tracks in deplorable condition. Patrol camped.

Sunday, 12th July.

Patrol continued on from KALINAKA at 0730 hrs in a general ENE. direction. Route lay over areas of swampland bordering the MARIANT River. Arrived YURIPAGA 1130 hrs then on to TONGE ceremonial ground on the upper MARIANT. Arrived 1430 hrs and made camp. The small population here comprises chiefly immigrants from the KOKIA area of Papua. Elevation 7,800 feet.

Monday, 13th July.

Left TONGE camp 0730 hrs after a particularly cold night. Heavy mist throughout the valley and visibility negligible. Over swamps before crossing MARIANT River at 0800 hrs. Then were seen before reaching bushland south of the river. Tracks here at times indistinguishable. Numerous small tributaries of the MARIANT crossed before reaching NAMANDAI ceremonial ground at 1330 hrs. This is on the N. side of the MARIANT valley, overlooking PAPALI lake. A fine day.

Tuesday, 14th July.

A clear, cold night at NAMANDAI. Departed 0730 hrs. Reached FAMBIA ceremonial ground 0845 hrs. The MARIANT River is just below this point. Climbed high ridge then dropped down through bushland to the LAI River crossing at 1150 hrs. Climbed again to KOKTO, arriving 1230 hrs. From near this spot the LAI-MARIANT junction can be seen. Then over range to the south, skirting LAGALAP, to the KANBI valley. Arrived WINJA 1530 hrs. Elevation of camp-site 7,100 feet.

Wednesday, 15th July.

Departed WINJA camp 0730 hrs. Headed up valley, crossing KANBA River 0810 hrs. Reached head of valley 90 mins. later and commenced ascent of KANBA-LAI divide range. Arrived summit 1130 hrs. Elevation 8,500 feet. From here followed northern spur of range to TIMURUP. Crossed AWAG Creek then on to PANDALE ceremonial ground, overlooking LAI valley. Heavy rain afternoon. Made camp at PANDALE which is also called WAPI. Patrol visited by headmen from PADE Creek.

Thursday, 16th July.

From PANDALE at 0730 hrs descended to LAI swamps and crossed to YUMBI, an island of high land amid the swamp. Then to the

ALANI (Cont.)

LAI River itself which was crossed at 1015 hrs. Continued on to PUMBU, located on the Eastern side of the LAI valley. Arrived 1030 hrs. and made camp. PUMBU appears to be the only spot apart from PAMULI which offers anything like a suitable strip site. A proper investigation of the area to be carried out tomorrow.

Friday, 17th July.

A North-South strip bearing selected at PUMBU and the same grass broken down for a distance of 4,000 feet to allow closer examination. Length and width available but spongy black soil poses a problem. A decline of about 2 degrees towards the northern end and a large depression in the centre. The whole site surrounded by a swampy area. Patrol camped PUMBU.

Saturday, 18th July.

Patrol returned PAMULI base camp 0915 hrs. A good deal of clearing has been done here during the patrol's absence. This spot appears to be the popular choice of the local people who are anxious to get ahead with the construction of a strip. The base camp will be maintained here until a final decision reached on patrol post location. Heavy rain afternoon.

Sunday, 19th July.

Sunshine at last, but only briefly. More rain during afternoon. Further improvements to base camp buildings.

Monday, 20th July.

Re-visited the PUMBU area to investigate KEBU Creek and determine its hydro possibilities. The creek followed upstream for a distance of four miles. It follows a course over relatively flat land with no waterfalls along its route. An overall drop of about two degrees. Some excellent stands of 'faro' timber spotted in this vicinity. An access road for timber getting could be put in without difficulty. Clearing of PUMBU strip site being continued. Remained base camp late afternoon.

Tuesday, 21st July.

Remained base camp all day to supervise erection of a store building. Cpl. NEGAPA and two constables sent to KOKAS to examine another possible airstrip site. They report finding a location worth looking at. Heavy downpour late afternoon.

Wednesday, 22nd July.

Walked to KOKAS this morning to investigate the new strip site. Its length of 60 chains measured out but the ground is poor and excessively broken with a steep decline to the north. This site abandoned. Heavy rain afternoon and evening.

Thursday, 23rd July.

Arrival in WAGE valley of patrol party led by A.D.O. WABAS reported. Construction of temporary base camp buildings completed. A further investigation of the PUMBU strip site to be conducted tomorrow. Heavy rain afternoon.

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday, 24th July.

Walked up to PUMBUR and made camp near location of strip site. The clearing of latter is now half completed. Stands of Podocarpus pine, suitable for pit-sawing, examined during afternoon. These located in swampland near PUMBUR. Heavy rain afternoon and evening.

Saturday, 25th July.

PUMBUR strip site chained. A length of 4,200 feet measured out with 200' width. At a point 24 chains from the southern end the strip intersected by a belt of soft spongy soil two to three chains wide and of what seemed unlimited depth. Strip site lies approximately North-South. Black loam forms the top soil here with overall depth of 18". The possibility of developing this site now discarded following today's investigations. Broke camp 1630 hrs. in rain and returned base camp.

Sunday, 26th July.

At base camp. A fine morning but rain in afternoon.

Monday, 27th July.

The strip site at PANULI base camp measured out to a distance of 82 chains, running East-west. Further clearing of surface growth being continued. This site, the best available through the whole area for both airstrip and station, will now be developed. Ascent made to summit of limestone feature behind base camp from where bearings taken of points in LAI valley. Light rain afternoon.

Tuesday, 28th July.

Further clearing of airstrip and station site at PANULI. 1530 hrs received note from A.D.O. Bell advising his arrival at PUMBUR after patrolling in the WAGE valley. Left base camp and walked to PUMBUR for meeting with A.D.O. On arrival there talks held concerning the location and establishment of the KANDEP Patri Post. A.D.O. Bell remained PUMBUR and writer returned to base camp. Heavy rain afternoon.

Wednesday, 29th July.

Left camp 0830 hrs to meet A.D.O. Bell at KOKAS, midway between PUMBUR and PANULI. The strip sites at KOKAS pointed out and these examined by Mr. Bell, en route to base camp. After arrival PANULI, strip site here also inspected over its full length. About 500 natives assembled at base camp for clearing work on the airstrip. 4510 portable transmitter brought along by A.D.O. for use at base camp set up during afternoon. Light rain.

Thursday, 30th July.

Radio communication made with WABAG at 0730 hrs and District Officer, Mt. Hagen, contacted at 1000 hrs. for conversation with A.D.O. Bell. Information concerning selection of airstrip and station site passed. A meeting held of all owners of PANULI land. Addressed by A.D.O. who approached owners regarding acquisition of sufficient land for airstrip and patrol post. An area of perhaps 200 acres may be available. Light rain afternoon.

Friday, 31st July.

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday, 31st July.

A.D.C. and writer continued inspection of proposed station boundaries, to the north-east of airstrip site, in company with owners of land. A.D.C. Bell departed base camp 1400 hrs for return WABAG via KIAKAU. 1500 hrs. an urgent message received from A.D.C. TAXI, on patrol in MAGARINA area, for transmission by radio. A fine day.

Saturday, 1st August.

Radio contact made with WABAG, early morning. The patrol police detachment paraded and inspected. This followed by a rifle shoot over a 200 yard range at the base camp. Fine day.

Sunday, 2nd August.

One of the several small lakes in the swamp land west of the base camp investigated. About 400 yards across, it lies abreast of the LAI River. Weather fine.

Monday, 3rd August.

The centre line of the PARULI airstrip pegged out for a distance of 3,500 feet, on a bearing of 272 degrees. Pandanus and garden trees felled over western section of strip site. This area takes in a good deal of garden land, still in use. But excavation work will not reach here for some time to come. A fine day.

Tuesday, 4th August.

Pegging of centre line on bearing of 272 degrees continued but some bad spots encountered at western extremity. A different bearing chosen and a rough pegging made over area which is slightly higher and with firmer sub-soil. Same length available on this second bearing. Fine day.

Wednesday, 5th August.

First spade-work begun on eastern end of airstrip, using 50 spades just arrived from WABAG. Top-soil being removed from this section. Headmen from the KANDEP and Upper LAI valley assembled at the station for discussion on working days. WAGE headmen also summoned to attend but failed to appear. Work leaders appointed for each of the main groups. Light rain afternoon.

Thursday, 6th August.

Cpl. NEOAPA ended his stay with the patrol and left for LAIAGAN Patrol Post this morning. Also Const. IANGRE who'd been on loan with NEOAPA. Labour from the KANDEP area at work on airstrip. Afternoon rain.

Friday, 7th August.

Completed the pegging of airstrip centre line, on bearing 268 degrees. This bearing, fixed after several others had been tried, is the final choice. It affords the best layout for the strip. Preparations made for departure to WAGE valley tomorrow.

Saturday, 8th August.

Writer left base camp 1000 hrs with three police and interpreter for patrol of the WAGE valley from WAPINA upwards. Crossed

DIARY (Cont.)

LAI River south of base camp at 1030 hrs then over LAI swamps to NANYAK, 1200 hrs. Thence over kunai ridges to RUMBIPAGA, arriving 1400 hrs. Crossed TADE Creek 1500 hrs and arrived POIAU ceremonial ground 1515 hrs. where camp made. Fine day.

Sunday, 9th August.

Patrol departed OPIAU 0700 hrs. Proceeded SW through grassland to WIBA Creek, a tributary of the TADE. Then through bushland of the WAGE divide range. KANDE Creek crossed 0920 hrs and WAGE River reached at 0945 hrs. On to IANAGARI and followed WAGE River south to its junction with the ANDABARE River. Crossed latter 1145 hrs Reached HUGURE 1245 hrs then south over ridges above river to WAPIKA. Arrived 1445 hrs. Met by A.D.O. Crellin of TARI, encamped at WAPIKA.

Monday, 10th August.

Patrol at WAPIKA. This spot lies above the junction of the MAGARIMA and WAGE Rivers on a grass plateau. Here an emergency landing ground is being built under the direction of A.D.O. Crellin. Discussions with Mr. Crellin held concerning the WAGE valley population which extends to this area. A number of people from the north have arrived at WAPIKA to assist with work here. Fine day.

Tuesday, 11th August.

Left WAPIKA 0730 hrs for the upper WAGE Valley. Reached ANDABARE crossing 0940 hrs and then proceeded up WAGE gorge, crossing RUI and HONORO Creeks before reaching ARIAKA at 1400 hrs. A difficult walk from start to finish. The gorge to the south of ARIAKA is the logical boundary for north and south divisions of the WAGE population. Camped ARIAKA and spoke to a handful of local people regarding work at the new KANDEP Patrol Post. A fine day.

Wednesday, 12th August.

Departed ARIAKA 0745 hrs. Followed WAGE valley north, crossing PANDA and KAMA Creeks, then TONGAGA Creek at 0900 hrs. Arrived PANDIVAKA 0925 hrs. More crossings of small creeks then INAPIKA reached at 1230 hrs. A rest house here, on hill overlooking WAGE River. A talk given the people here on need for labour at KANDEP post. Fine day.

Thursday, 13th August.

After leaving INAPIKA at 0715 hrs, climbed ridge through bushland and dropped down to KAUAGARI Creek. TUPAKOTS reached at 0915 hrs. This is a small garden area amid the bush. North through bush and crossing of WAGE River made at 1010 hrs. Second crossing of WAGE made below TANUNAKE. Arrived latter 1135 hrs. Through garden and bush land to PAUWI at 1350 hrs. KUPEBE Creek crossed and arrived KAREGARI rest house 1350 hrs. Patrol camped. Talks with people here and a case for arbitration heard. Fine day.

Friday, 14th August.

Away to a cold start at 0715 hrs, heading South-east to LONGAP. Through alternate swamp and bushland to RAPIRAGA, a garden clearing, at 0900 hrs. KEIBORAN, another garden area, reached at 1015 hrs. IMANDUN Creek crossed. More sections of garden and bushland through the ranges then LONGAP reached 1315 hrs. This spot situated at head of high valley which drops down to Telyetas. Camp made.

Saturday, 15th August.

DIARY (Cont.)

Saturday, 15th August.

Departed LONGAP 0745 hrs after morning rain. Ascended range south of LONGAP and then through bush to SONGENA gardens. On to KIBINAKA and crossed IMANDUN Creek 0945 hrs. Then through swampy grassland to TERU. Patrol emerged from bush at GAURUA, west of LAI River. Over grass ridges and behind Mt. YURU to KINDULI, arriving 1315 hrs. Patrol camped. Talks with local people. Afternoon rain.

Sunday, 16th August.

Patrol left KINDULI 0730 hrs., moved south into bushland. Crossed LADE Creek and arrived HUMBIPAGA 0930 hrs. Remained here to take bearings then on to WAPI. Arrived 1035 hrs and more bearings taken from here of LAI Valley features. Descended from KAPI to LAI River swamps reaching edge 1130 hrs. Crossed over to LAI River, an hour through the swamps. Continued on up to base camp at PARULI, arriving 1300 hrs.

Monday, 17th August - Thursday, 18th September.

During this period the writer remained at the patrol's base camp at PARULI. The initial work of removing surface growth and top-soil from the airstrip site was proceeded with. Station boundaries were cleared and marked out. Labour to carry out work on the airstrip and station organized and pit sawing teams put into action. House sites and station roads marked out and cleared. The building of native quarters commenced. The first airdrop of supplies for the base camp took place on the 4th September. It was carried out by a Qantas 'Otter' aircraft from Wabag.

Friday, 18th September.

Departed base camp 1130 hrs with four police and twenty carriers for YURIPAGA, in the MARIANT valley. Patrol will walk to TAMBUL Patrol Post, to obtain grass for planting on the KANDAP airstrip. Arrived KALIMAKAI 1300 hrs then over MARIANT valley swamps to YURIPAGA. Arrived 1630 hrs in heavy rain. Camped.

Saturday, 19th September.

Started from YURIPAGA 0615 hrs after heavy night's rain. Proceeded SE through MARIANT swamps to TONGE. Arrived 0840 hrs. Crossed MARIANT River and followed it upstream to IARE Creek, its main tributary coming from the NE. Head of valley floor reached 1000 hrs then ascent of forested ranges commenced. Climbed continuously through bushland until 1415 hrs when camp made at 9,600 feet at point where tracks from WAPENAMANDA and TAMBUL meet. A fine day.

Sunday, 20th September.

Broke camp at 0630 hrs and proceeded on, still climbing in an easterly direction. After two hours patches of alpine grassland appeared. 0900hrs patrol swung north along a grass valley to base of Mt. KAMAGANUG. Then east again through valleys of alpine grassland and SE. to the summit of Mt. KAMINDI, above KAUGEL valley. Arrived here 1330 hrs after walking through rain and swirling mists. Began descent of Mt. KAMINDI, a steep drop through bush to the KAUGEL valley. Heavy rain from 1400 hrs onward. Emerged in the TENEF area of the KAUGEL valley. From here followed the walking track down to TAMBUL Patrol Post. Arrived 1830 hrs.

Monday, 21st September.

DIARY (Cont.)

Monday, 21st September.

Eight police from WABAG and WAPENAMANDA arrived TAMBUL early morning after following patrol's route yesterday. Handed over a note from the A.D.O. WABAG advising, that the patrol, with these additional police, was to re-inforce a Mendi patrol moving into the SOBA area of the Southern Highlands. The purpose being to quell tribal fighting in that area. Departed TAMBUL 1500 hrs for MAGE, in a SW direction on the Tambul-Mendi road. Arrived 1700 hrs. and camped.

Tuesday, 22nd September.

Left MAGE camp 0845 hrs after radio conversation with A.D.O. wabag, using field set. Patrol proceeded south-west through bushland of Mt. GIBWE to ANDE River, thdn MINABEL, KAGOPA and NIMAREP Rivers. Patches of open grassland traversed before descending to KOMIA River, where camp made at rest house on main road. Arrived here 1315 hrs. Patrol unable to obtain native foods for carriers.

Wednesday, 23rd. September.

Patrol left KOMIA 0630 hrs and proceeded west in direction of SOBA. First crossed swamp area then high grass ridges to MENDI River. Suspension bridge at crossing point cut during recent disturbances in the area. River forded below bridge site at 1130 hrs. on to MAREP then PENGIRIP at 1250 hrs. Signs of section of the Mendi patrol having left PENGIRIP for SOBA this morning. Patrol headed NW TO ENGIL Creek. Followed up valley and made camp in old garden area 1500 hrs in heavy rain. All natives have apparently fled this area. No food available.

Thursday, 24th September.

Seven carriers and two police departed by northern route for return KANDEP base camp, taking the supplies of grass obtained at TAMBUL. Patrol left ENGIL 0715 hrs. and retraced steps to SANGISO. From here will move NW. and then South to approach SOBA from the North. Crossed LAI River 0830 hrs at spot called KAMBA. Headed west over timbered range to APUL Creek, 1020 hrs. On through LAI River gorge abreast of river to the KAMBA junction, arriving 1115 hrs. Crossed over KAMBA River and climbed to HULA ceremonial ground., to N.W. of SOBA. A number of natives apprehended en route, all suspected of being involved in the recent fighting. Bridge over the River LAI near SOBA destroyed and patrol retraced its steps to KAMBA-LAI junction. Bridge here still intact and crossing made. Proceeded down eastern bank of LAI River passing through area in which houses and gardens destroyed. Arrived SOBA 1700 hrs where Mendi patrol led by Patrol Officer Anthony encamped.

Friday, 25th September.

The patrol to move into the KAMBA valley while the Mendi patrol continues operations in the LAI valley. Left SOBA 1300 hrs and returned upstream to Kamba River. Arrived MAPIN ceremonial ground 1530 hrs and pitched camp. Contact made with a few natives in the immediate vicinity. Rain late afternoon and evening.

Saturday, 26th September.

Radio contact with Wabag this morning using field set. Two police left in camp whilst others accompanied writer in a sweep of the lower KAMBA valley to apprehend any natives involved in the SOBA fighting. Met section of the Mendi patrol, working upstream,

DIARY (Cont.)

at HUEA ceremonial ground. Fifty-two natives taken into custody by the patrol escorted to SOBA and handed over O.I.C. Mondé patrol. Left SOBA 1400 hrs and headed back to MAPIN. Arrived 1030 hrs. Rain late afternoon.

Sunday, 27th September.

At MAPIN. Ten more natives apprehended and despatched to SOBA under police escort. MUKA Creek, below MAPIN, appears to be the northern limit of the affected area. Further scouting of this area but no further arrests made. Rain afternoon.

Monday, 28th September.

Operations in connection with the Mondé patrol concluded. Broke camp 0715 hrs and from MAPIN headed NW up KANBA valley to WINJA which is generally considered to be in KANXIP territory. Crossed KANBA River 0920 hrs and arrived WINJA 30 mins. Later climbed sharply to summit of range behind WINJA then through more bush to KOKTO at the junction of the LAI and MARIANT Rivers. Arrived 1215 hrs. Left after taking bearings of this area and crossed over LAI River. Proceeded up valley to PARULI base camp. Arrived camp 1400 hrs.

Tuesday, 29th September - Tuesday, 6th October.

At base camp. Preparatory work in construction of airstrip proceeding. Top-soil cleared to the 2,000' mark by the 5th October. Surface drying out reasonably well. Building of native quarters continuing. Casuarina and pine seedlings planted out and Albizia hedges started. Area now experiencing marked dry spell.

Wednesday, 7th October.

Departed base camp 1015 hrs to patrol upper LAI VALLEY before moving to LAIAGAM Patrol Post there to meet Department of Civil Aviation surveyors who will return with patrol to base camp. Walked up-valley via PUNBUB and ROPORE to TELYETES. Camp made here at 1545 hrs. Fine day.

Thursday, 8th October.

Left TELYETES 0745 hrs for MUEN. Walked in northerly direction first through lush then broken areas of grassland. Arrived WARIBIM 1000 hrs. Crossed ANGIN Creek 1025 hrs and arrived MUEN 1145 hrs in heavy rain. A few people here to meet the patrol. Headmen asked to assist with work on Kandep airstrip. Much opposition to this proposal. Patrol camped.

Friday, 9th October.

Left MUEN camp 0800 hrs. for KIAKAU. Crossed through grassland above KOLYAGA Creek and then over timbered ridge to LAUWE. Arrived 0930 hrs. Met headman of this area who proved unco-operative when mention made of airstrip work. Crossed tributaries of KOLYAGA Creek to KIAKAU, arriving 1200 hrs. Camp made. Rain afternoon.

Saturday, 10th October.

Broke camp 0815 hrs. after radio conversation with Wabag and Laiagam. Patrol will move Laiagam and then escort D.C.A. party to Kandep base camp. Through bush of main range to WANGAM then on to RUII in heavy rain. Arrived KEPILAM 1525 hrs. Continued along main road to LAIAGAM Patrol Post. Met D.C.A. party and remained LAIAGAM overnight.

DIARY (Cont.)

Sunday, 11th October.

Departure from LAIAGAN Patrol Post made at 1600 hrs by vehicle with Messers King and Taylor of the Department of Civil Aviation. Heavy rain encountered en route KEPILAN, causing several delays. Reached rest house at KEPILAN 1830 hrs and camped.

Monday, 12th October.

Additional carriers obtained at KEPILAN and patrol with D.C.A. surveyors left for KIAKAU at 0720 hrs. Writer ahead to prepare camp. Arrived KIAKAU 1330 hrs. Light rain afternoon.

Tuesday, 13th October.

Left KIAKAU 0720 hrs and proceeded down valley to KAMREP base camp. En route the PUMBUK and ISKAS strip sites pointed out to D.C.A. party and examinations made. Arrived base camp 1400 hrs and the airstrip site here inspected. Fine day.

Wednesday, 14th October.

Surveyors King and Taylor commenced the chaining and pegging of the airstrip, assisted by writer. 100' markers placed at centre and side lines and survey pegs driven. Sighting of levels during the afternoon over a distance of 4,000 feet. Permanent survey marks placed in position. A fine day.

Thursday, 15th October.

D.C.A. Surveyors occupied with the plotting of levels and draughting the design of airstrip. Afternoon Surveyor King instructed writer in construction methods to be employed in building the strip. A table of cuts and fills to be used in construction prepared. Fine day.

Friday, 16th October.

Left base camp with Messers King and Taylor for return to LAIAGAN Patrol Post. Arrived KIAKAU 1415 hrs. and camped. Heavy frost at night.

Saturday, 17th October.

Departed KIAKAU camp 0645 hrs. Crossed range to WANGAN and KUPI and arrived KEPILAN 1430 hrs. Continued along main road and set vehicle from LAIAGAN at FOGARIS. Arrived Patrol Post 1750 hrs.

Sunday, 18th October.

At LAIAGAN Patrol Post. D.C.A. party departed by aircraft for Mt. Hagen.

Monday, 19th October.

Patrol carriers ahead to KEPILAN with cargo, writer departed LAIAGAN 1600 hrs by vehicle. Arrived KEPILAN rest house 1730 hrs. and camped. Rain at night.

Tuesday, 20th October.

Moved off from KEPILAN AT 0700 hrs. Arrived KIAKAU 1330 hrs. Extensive frost damage through upper LAGAIP valley in vicinity of KUPI and WANGAN. Most gardens badly affected. Camped KIAKAU.

DIARY (Cont.)

Wednesday, 21st October.

Patrol departed NIKAU 0700 hrs for return to
MUNDEE Base Camp. Moved down LAI valley via HOPKINS and FURBER
to PAROLI. Arrived back at Base Camp, 1130 hrs.

END OF PAROLI DIARY

INTRODUCTION:

This report covers the period during which initial work was carried out in establishing a Patrol Post in the KANDEP area of the WABAG Sub-District. In the first instance, stores and equipment were accumulated at WABAG and LAIAGAN stations and subsequently moved to KEPILAN from where the patrol moved into the KANDEP area of the LAI Valley. The first task of the patrol was to establish a base camp at a convenient spot from which further operations could be directed. PARULI (also known as LAIAGAN but to save any confusion this latter name will not be used) was selected for this purpose and has since become the site for the new patrol post.

Before any decision was reached as to the ultimate site for the patrol post, the whole of the KANDEP, Upper LAI and Upper WAGE areas were scouted in an endeavour to find the most suitable location for an airstrip and station site. After each area had been closely examined, and all aspects considered, it became clear that the base camp site at PARULI offered the best possibilities. From the very beginning the main requirement was to locate a good airstrip site and to this end the patrol conducted examinations of each area which might have possibly proved suitable. The FUMBUR, KOKAS, HALIMANA and PARULI areas were in actual fact the only places which merited consideration and of these the PARULI site came to be the only one capable of being developed.

The part of the WABAG Sub-District which has now become the KANDEP administrative area is that which contains the three large valleys of the WAGE, LAI and MARIANT Rivers, above the Territorial border and to the South-west of WABAG. Without exception the whole area can be classed as 'high altitude', the lowest part being above 7,000 feet. The elevation of the patrol post site at PARULI is in the vicinity of 7,400 ft. The altitude notwithstanding, extensive areas of swampland are located in the LAI and MARIANT Valleys. Indeed, almost the entire valley floor in each case is nothing more than an expanse of swampland. Habitation is mostly confined to the higher areas some distance from the rivers themselves. High mountain ranges surround the entire region. And a mountainous area separates the two valleys of the WAGE and LAI rivers. The actual 'KANDEP' area takes in the locality to the east of the LAI River between PARULI and KOKTO and the MARIANT valley as well. The eastern side of the LAI valley above PARULI supports a population of largely ENGA origin whilst the population of the WAGE valley and parts of the western side of the LAI valley is essentially of HURI origin. The 'KANDEP' people, most of whom are Enga speakers, are nonetheless of 'MENDI' origin. So it is that three large cultural groups merge in this area. The ENGA of Wabag, the HURI of Tari, and the MENDI speakers of the Southern Highlands.

All of this section of the Wabag Sub-District is classified as a restricted area. A number of patrols have, in past years, visited various parts of the WAGE, LAI and MARIANT valleys but it was not until mid-1958 that a patrol from LAIAGAN covered the combined areas in one complete patrol. On this occasion an initial census was recorded and recommendations were made regarding the establishment of a post to administer the area. From the base camp at PARULI, the writer conducted separate patrols of the LAI, WAGE, and MARIANT valleys all of which fall within the period covered by this report. The Assistant District Officer, WABAG, also carried out a patrol to the upper WAGE valley during July which was followed by a visit to the base camp at PARULI.

PATROL POST:

The patrol met with a warm reception upon arrival in the KANDEP area, especially from those people of the Lower LAI Valley. When work began on the setting up of the base camp, willing assistance came from all quarters and much interest was shown in the anticipation that a permanent post would be established at PARULI. A rest house and a house for patrol personnel had already been built in readiness for the patrol's arrival and this spot was chosen immediately for the base camp. Ultimately it became the location for the Patrol Post, and for various reasons. Located east of the LAI River, all the year round access from LALAGAN Patrol Post can be maintained. Most points west of the LAI River become isolated during wet season flooding of the LAI swamps. PARULI is centrally situated with regard to the populations of the LAI and MARIANT valleys and, to a lesser extent, the population of the Lower WASE. The immediate area supports a substantial number of people which is not the case with PUMBUR and other localities further to the north. This became an important factor when considering the availability of native foodstuffs, firewood etc. required for a patrol post.

The patrol post site is located on land sloping down to the LAI swamps, the distance from the LAI River being about a mile. Whilst a ally area lies to the back of the station, the station itself is for the most part flat, with a slight fall to the west. With part of the station scarcely above swamp level, it is expected that drainage problems will increase during the wet season and this perhaps is the only unavoidable feature of the location. A low ridge to the south of the airstrip site provides ample well drained land for future house sites and it is here that residence and office buildings will eventually be erected. The flat area to the north of the airstrip has become the site for all Native quarters. A limestone escarpment of from three to four hundred feet in height rises steeply above the north-eastern boundary of the station and from this an unlimited supply of stone can be quarried. But there are not, unfortunately, any gravel or sand deposits anywhere near PARULI.

A small creek runs east-west through the land of the station and whilst the water from this stream is not suitable for drinking, this need is met by a good supply of drinking water from several conveniently located springs. There is no prospect whatever for the utilization of water in hydro-electric schemes, either at PARULI or any place nearby. The nearest bushland from which building timbers and firewood can be obtained is about one and a half miles distant. Cane and kuni grasses used in house construction are within easy reach of the station. The pit-sawing of house timbers, which was begun shortly after the patrol's arrival in the area, is in progress at PUMBUR, five miles to the north of PARULI.

PUMBUR was at first also considered as a likely spot for the location of the patrol post, mainly because of the proximity of good stands of millable timbers. But when it was found that an airstrip could not be built there, the idea was discarded. Furthermore, the population of the immediate area is quite small and swamps encroach to a large extent on all available land. It was also thought that there might be waterfalls to provide hydro-power in the gorge behind PUMBUR but investigations of the area showed an absence of any falls.

The station site and airstrip at PARULI are located on land which the owners are prepared to sell to the Administration. An area of 100 acres has been surveyed and boundary lines have been cleared. This area of land is sufficient to meet the present and future needs of the Patrol Post and within its boundaries it will be possible to extend the construction of the airstrip to a length of 2,000 feet, should ever this be necessary.

AIRSTRIP:

The search for suitable airstrip sites occupied the patrol during the first weeks after its arrival in the area. The LAI, WAGE, MARIANT and KANSA valleys were all subjected to examination and eventually the list of possible sites was narrowed down to three, namely PUNBUR, KOKAS, and PARULI. Of these the first two finally proved unsuitable and the site at PARULI became the one to be selected. Viewing it from a distance, one might easily be misled by the appearance of the LAI valley which, during the dry season at least, would seem to contain broad expanses of flat, open grassland, ideal for airstrip sites. Closer examination soon reveals how mistaken this impression is. All such areas through the LAI and MARIANT valleys are nothing but swamplands which in the wet season become submerged by high waters. An airstrip site with ample length to counteract the effects of altitude had therefore to be found on elevated land away from the swamps.

The PUNBUR area at first seemed to offer a likely site. A short distance to the east of the LAI River and just above the swamps is a belt of flat grassland, a section of which was cleared for a distance of 4,000 feet. Lying on a bearing of 307 degrees and with a decline of about three percent to the north, this location seemed ideal, until the ground was examined. At about twenty-four chains from the southern end and cutting across the site for a width of two to three chains is a belt of soft, black soil of a depth which could not be determined. Twelve foot sticks thrust into the ground at this point failed to strike a solid base. The topsoil throughout the area is a black loam reaching a depth in many places of ten feet.

Likewise at KOKAS the necessary combination of desirable features could not be found. Here grass areas were roughly cleared on three different bearings but in each case either lack of length, poor soil, or excessively broken surface were to militate any selection of a site. This was unfortunately as KOKAS, forty-five minutes walk to the north of PARULI, is on the high land of a ridge where good drainage can be secured.

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Parulih
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The PARULI airstrip site is on land to the east of the LAI River and before clearing was given over to cane grass, sweet potato gardens, pandanus trees and secondary growth. An area with a length of eighty chains was initially measured out and after several attempts to find the best layout for the strip, a bearing of 200 degrees was chosen. This enabled the maximum use to be made of a small ridge of slightly elevated ground towards the western end of the site. The average depth of top-soil was found to be about twelve inches and beneath this are several types of clay varying from red to grey in colour. This clay gives way in some places to a peaty material, mainly towards the lower end of the strip, which detracts somewhat from the generally favourable soil composition. Deep agricultural ditches, at least twenty in number, cut in all directions across the strip site and in due course each one will require careful filling. These were used primarily as drainage for the garden areas and with their filling, deep longitudinal drains will be necessary at the sides of the airstrip. With the high water table of this area, drainage will always be a special problem. The approach, for all practical purposes, is one way, from the west over the LAI marshes. A low range of hills some distance behind the eastern and higher end of the strip would tend to prohibit any approach from this direction. When once it was decided that the PARULI site was the most favourable for development, organized work began on the clearing of the site. This was carried out in three stages. Firstly, all surface growth was cut down over an area of 200 feet by 3,000 feet. Then followed the lifting of soil over much of the area and finally the removal of top-soil. When the latter operation was well completed, the site was surveyed by officers of the Department of Civil Aviation. The survey was carried out in mid-October and a plan of design and construction prepared for a length of 7,000 feet.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Perhaps the most significant feature of the LAI-WAGE area is the population distribution and its make-up. For here are to be found three main cultural groups converging on that area which is the LAI valley, and in the process a good deal of over-lapping has occurred. From the south and south-west via the KANBA and MARIANT valleys come the people from what is loosely called the 'MENDI' region of the Southern Highlands. From the west via the MARIANT and WAGE valleys come the HURI peoples of the TARI area and from the north the ENGA groups of the HARAG-LAIAGAN region. To a large extent these three big divisions of population are still apparent. Where, however, one meets with the other, certain changes have taken place, even to the extent of one adopting the language of the other. This seems to have been the case in the 'KANDEP' area which includes the MARIANT valley and the lower LAI valley. The people here in origin, appearance and custom are obviously MENDI types but their language is that of the ENGA, with the exception of some of the newer immigrant groups in the southern parts of the MARIANT River valley. Among these latter people the 'MENDI' language still prevails. The upper LAI people remain essentially ENGA in most respects but towards the south and west where contact has been made with MENDI and HURI peoples, a composite population appears. The people of the WAGE valley are of HURI origin but about the WAGE headwaters, in the vicinity of KANGARI, the population is a mixture of HURI, ENGA and IPI, the latter coming from the POGERA Valley. In cases such as this, too, sometimes three languages are spoken by the inhabitants of the fringe areas. Between the WAGE and LAI valleys, where the KANBA River flows, it is not uncommon to hear the MENDI, HURI, and ENGA languages being spoken by the same people.

In some parts the groups are still very mobile. Those of the upper LAI are closely associated with their 'home' clans of the LAGAIP valley and residence, in the case of one of the groups, is maintained in both places. A number of people from the MUM-LAWE part of the upper valley spend a good deal of their time at PAPIUK in the LAGAIP valley which they regard as their second home. Similarly the WAGE people extend their contacts as far afield as TARI whilst some of the KANDEP groups are linked with others in the ENUIL-PINGIRIP area of the Southern Highlands. Those people who are able will, during a food shortage, migrate to one or another of these areas where assistance from clan relatives can be obtained. Administratively, this presents a number of problems especially where certain groups insist on keeping two homes going. In the higher areas this practice is more prevalent for it is in these parts that food shortages become more acute.

The ENGA groups of the Upper LAI, from their closer contact with the LAIAGAN people, have been in a position to absorb something of the Administration's influence during the last few years. But here, as elsewhere, the groups tend to be small and scattered and the tendency towards isolationism persists. Whilst the WAGE-LAI area has a total population of something like 14,000, this number is widely scattered over a comparatively large area and it is seldom that one particular group is confined to a certain area. Often as not there are segments of the main group dotted from one end of a valley to another. Whilst the people of the MARIANT and lower LAI valleys have seen very few patrols, they are none the less well disposed towards the Administration and welcomed the establishment of a patrol post in their area. With the arrival of the patrol, a good deal of enthusiasm was shown, especially towards the building of an airstrip. It seems that the KANDEP people had been anticipating the establishment of a post for some time and were obviously pleased when an actual start was made. The impression given by some of the other groups, notably those of the WAGE valley, was not quite so favourable. Fieved perhaps because a patrol post site was not chosen in the WAGE valley, many of them turned their backs on the patrol and looked instead towards WAPIMA, in their own valley, where it seemed as if

*Station 15
Sub-patrol*

stage that a post might be established from TARE. Others again seemed to regard the coming of the Administration as something of an inconvenience and endeavoured not to get themselves involved if they could possibly help it. These factors undoubtedly accounted for the rather mixed reception the patrol received in the WAGE valley.

The question of administrative boundaries in relation to the Territorial boundary, which cuts right through the LAI)WAGE area, now becomes pertinent. Part of the KANDEP area and a sizeable section of the WAGE valley lie below the Territorial border, forming part of the Southern Highlands District. The site selected for the patrol post is only just above the actual border. But as these areas below the border are within the logical sphere of influence of the new patrol post, there is no call to separate them administratively. Furthermore, there are no natural barriers in the immediate vicinity of the Territorial border which could be used for demarcation; both the LAI and WAGE valleys are open areas where the boundary intersects. There is, however, in the case of the WAGE valley, a natural and convenient barrier just south of ARIAKA which can be adopted as the limit for the new post's area of control in the WAGE. At this point the valley narrows into a steep limestone gorge of several miles in length and population does not appear again until the valley begins to open out above the ANDABARE River, in the area known as IANIGARI. Whilst there is no real difference between the populations above and below the gorge, a division was nevertheless to be made as it would be impracticable to include the whole of the WAGE valley from the MAMARINA River north in either the Southern or Western Highlands Districts. East of the WAGE valley a convenient boundary is not so easily obtained. Here the KANBA valley, which is below the Territorial border, intervenes as the people of its upper half consider themselves part and parcel of the KANDEP area, even though their valley is separated from the latter by a mountain range. The population of the lower part of the KANBA valley, to the LAI junction, prefer on the other hand to keep out of picture. They regard themselves as being more akin to the people of the SOBA area. At least when it suits them for they showed themselves to be inconsistent in this claim when the patrol visited the lower KANBA following disturbances in the SOBA area. On this occasion the people of the lower KANBA suddenly underwent a swift, if temporary, change in loyalties, disclaiming all association with their neighbours downstream. The KANBA valley could be either included or excluded in its entirety in deciding the boundary or, for the sake of the population in the upper valley, a compromise could be reached by taking in just that part above MAPIN. East and west of the MARIANT valley no boundary problems occur as this region is well and truly separated from other populations by a large tract of unimproved mountain and bushland.

The population census carried out in July of 1900 took in the WAGE valley south to ARIAKA, the LAI valley south to KONTU, most of the MARIANT valley and part of the KANBA valley near WINJA. Of the various populations in these areas, the people of the lower WAGE valley remain the least tractable. Whilst there have been no actual disturbances in the area since the patrol's arrival at KANDEP, those WAGE people who still seek diversion need only go down valley to below the gorge where often as not some sort of strife can be encountered. A number of ARIAKA and PINDIWAKA men were involved in the latest instance of tribal fighting to break out in that locale. Further patrolling of the WAGE valley should bring about a more settled atmosphere. The general impression gained of the LAI-KANDEP area is that the people here are unusually law-abiding, if the lack of court cases is any indication. Although the usual style of inter-tribe fighting was rife in the area up until two years ago, there seems to be no regret for having renounced this kind of activity. Land disputes, so common in other parts of the District, are not expected to figure prominently in this area as it would seem that there is sufficient land to serve all needs without recourse to continuous litigation.

AGRICULTURE:

The entire WAGE, LAI and MARIANT areas would contain an area of possibly 300,000 acres, taking in the surrounding ranges. Very roughly, this would comprise 50% bushland, 30% grasslands and 10% swamplands. The grasslands include all garden land. The higher bushland cannot be considered in terms of agricultural possibilities. Nor for that matter can swampland. The cultivable areas therefore are to be found above the swamplands and extending up the slopes of the enclosing ranges to a height of about 8,000 feet. Some cultivation may extend higher than this but it would be the exception to the general rule. The greater part of the agricultural land is actually located at heights from between 7,500 feet and 8,000 feet, the exception to this being the KANBA valley which is slightly lower. Some cultivated areas infringe on the swamplands and where this is the case deep drainage ditches are employed. In actual fact these areas are often preferred if it is found that they can be drained to any extent. Quite a large area of this type of garden land surrounds the Petrol Post site at PARULL.

Nowhere is there any shortage of agricultural land although that available is not always of very good quality. Most of the grassland of the ridges is lying unused. For some reason or other, these areas are seldom favoured for new gardens. The preference always is to clear more bushland on the lower slopes of the ranges. Even though this means taking gardens higher and higher, the better soil of the virgin land apparently offsets the effects of altitude. The Upper WAGE valley shows a clear example of this trend. Between ARIAKA and IMAPIAKA the valleys quite steep and narrow and the grass slopes, all garden land at some time or other, now support very few gardens. It may be that this land has lost its fertility and will not recover for many more years to come. At all events the WAGE population has spread from the main valley eastward in the direction of the LAI valley and in the process has opened up new areas of cultivation throughout the intervening bushland. This process is still very much in evidence today. Throughout the extensive area of bushland which separates the WAGE and LAI valleys are to be found numerous small clearings where families and groups are finding their livelihood. Groups from the KOKIA area of the Southern Highlands have likewise penetrated to the MARIANT valley to clear land for new gardens in the bushland above the valley floor. These people maintain part-time residence in the area, relying on their gardens here when food shortages are experienced in the KOKIA area.

The people of these high areas are obliged to depend almost entirely on their sweet potato crops for subsistence. Apart from the introduced English potato, which is gaining favour, there are no supplementary crops of any importance. The long maturing time for the sweet potato and the annual effect of frosts on these crops make subsistence agriculture a far more difficult business than is the case at lower altitudes. A little taro is grown in certain parts or more correctly attempts are made to grow it. Sugar cane is to be found everywhere but the cane grown is very poor, being tough and pitay and the stalks are not much bigger than a man's thumb. Frosts, to which the whole area is sometimes subjected, cause extensive damage to the sweet potato crops and indeed to any other crops which may be in the ground at the time. These occur during the dry season, usually in the months of June, but in this last season did not appear until mid-October. During the week following the 10th October, successive frosts affected the whole of the upper LAI and WAGE valleys. Particular damage was caused to crops in the upper LAGAIP valley, between KEPILAN and WANGAM. A fall of frost, which is always followed by a warm, sunny day, results in leaf growth becoming scorched and withered. In the case of sweet potato, the tubers often begin to rot whilst still in the ground. A succession of heavy frosts usually lead to food shortages, and on these occasions the common practice is for the people of the affected areas to migrate, temporarily, to neighbouring areas where

conditions are normal. In such a case some of the people from the upper LAI valley would go to live with clan relatives in the LAGAIP valley. Those from the upper WAGE would move to the WAPIVA area of Papua, or even to the TARI area.

No-where else in the highlands has the writer seen such an abundance of pandanus trees. The usual numbers are to be found scattered through the rain forests but in addition to these there are large stands of pandanus through the swamps of the LAI valley and more particularly, along the banks of the river itself. These provide nuts in season, the meat of which is not unlike that of the coconut in flavour. There has been no pandanus 'season' since my arrival in the area so that I am unable to say what strike it is likely to bring forth in this area. It would seem though, that there are enough trees to go round and disputes should be at a minimum.

The LAI and WAGE peoples are reasonably well off with regard to numbers of pigs. It is not the practice here to hold large pig-killing ceremonies as is the case in other parts of the District. Nor are pigs used in any manner which might be similar to the Moga or Te ceremonies of the Hagen and Wabag areas. A small amount of bush game in the form of possums and cassowary is available in most areas and wild duck abounds in the swamps. It is suspected though that the Natives do not have much success in obtaining the latter. For one thing good marksmanship with the bow would be required and then comes the difficulty of retrieving the birds from the swamp lakes. The more intrepid hunters do, however, construct rough rafts from pandanus logs for this purpose. Apart from the wild duck, there is also what appears to be a heron nesting in the swamps. This bird, all white and with a long neck, has not been seen by the writer at close quarters and it cannot be identified with any certainty.

TIMBERS:

The new Patrol Post will be well situated with regard to supplies of pit sawn timber. Good stands of both hardwood and softwood timbers are located through the LAI valley, particularly in the PUMBUR area. Here are to be found the best concentrations of 'TARO' (*Notofagus*) and 'PAUA' (*Podocarpus Herringtonii*) timbers. 'TARO', a hardwood of particular strength, is considered most useful for such purposes as bridge bearers, decking, house stumps and house bearers. 'PAUA' is a pine of good quality suitable for general building purposes. This timber seems to be confined to parts of the LAI valley and to the upper LAGAIP valley. It is restricted to swampy areas and it is at PUMBUR that the best specimens are to be found. It does not extend into the rain forest of the ranges. The stand of 'PAUA' at PUMBUR, whilst quite sizeable, would not meet local needs indefinitely if consistently exploited but other softwoods, notably 'KAIP' and 'MUK' are readily available. Stands of 'TARO' are more extensive for as well as being on the flat, swampy land at PUMBUR in association with the *Podocarpus*, they are also to be found in the higher bushland of the ridges. Should operations on a larger scale than ordinary pit-sawing ever be undertaken, then the KEGEN Creek area would offer the best possibilities in so far as supplies of hardwood are concerned. For it is here that the 'TAROE', or Antarctic Beech, is most conveniently located in quantity.

ROADS and BRIDGES:

A section of vehicular road, recently completed, connects LAIAGAM Patrol Post with KEPILAM and it is from KEPILAM that overland access into the KANDEP area is gained. This road is eleven miles in length and is to be extended following the bridging of the LAGAIP River just below KEPILAM. The ultimate route for the continuation of this road has yet to be decided. It will cross the main range somewhere south of KEPILAM and descend into the LAI valley probably near KIAKAU or LAUWE. However the building of this route will not be undertaken for some time yet. Its construction will have to be delayed until such time as a complete road survey can be carried out over the area between the KANDEP Patrol Post and KEPILAM. It would be pointless to begin any major works until a definite road location can be made over the entire distance. This will not be easy as, apart from the 9,400 foot range to be crossed between the upper LAI valley and KEPILAM the southern wall of which is quite steep, some difficulty can be expected in routing a road through the swampy area to the north of KANDEP Patrol Post, in the LAI valley proper. Here several swamp areas which in the wet season become almost impassable, intervene between KOKAS and KIAKAU and because of these any road through the region would probably have to be sited around the foothills to the north-east, involving a considerable increase in distance.

Elsewhere the possibilities for road construction are slight, if such roads are to form any part of a network. In parts of the LAI and WAGE valleys short sections of road can be located without any trouble. Indeed some isolated attempts at road building have already been undertaken by the Natives but invariably these efforts have terminated at the edge of a swamp or airway up some uncommonly steep incline. I see no likelihood of any road system through the MARIANT valley which is essentially all swampland, or of any crossing of the LAI River except at the gorge in the KANTO-PINDAGA area or at its headwaters. Any roads through the WAGE valley would be of little use without some connection with the KANDEP Patrol Post and this connection would have to be across the LAI valley. The one road location which does seem a distinct possibility, structurally at least, is that which would lead into the Southern Highlands via the KAMBA Valley. Here a route could be found which would avoid swamp and excessively high ranges and could cross the LAI River at KANTO. Should the road from MENDI ever be continued beyond TULUM into the LAI valley to reach SOBA, then a road south from KANDEP Patrol Post would be of some advantage. With any road building in the LAI-WAGE area added problems can be expected, especially in respect of the climate, terrain, and the availability of labour. The last factor is mentioned in view of the scattered nature of the population as long sections of road would of necessity be located through sparsely inhabited areas.

For the present, the most logical course would seem to be the cutting of reasonable walkingtracks to link up the main centres of population and to facilitate portage through the area. Existing native tracks are by and large the worst collection of walking tracks one could wish to encounter and this applies whether they happen to be through the swampland, the grasslands, or the bushland of the ranges. Walking conditions are consistently bad and in wet weather the difficulties of movement are greatly increased. Walking tracks, if properly laid out and graded, can serve as a useful introduction to future road building. In any case, access to most parts of the KANDEP Administrative area will, for a long time to come, be by foot only unless of course some use is made of the river systems. With regard to the latter, it may be mentioned that there is considerable scope for water work by canoe or similar craft over long stretches of the LAI and MARIANT Rivers. Incongruous as this may seem, at such an altitude, it is nonetheless a possibility deserving of investigation.

MEDICAL and HEALTH:

The medical patrol to the area in June-July of 1950 found the general state of health among the people to be quite satisfactory. This would still appear to be the case. A patrol to the upper WAGE valley in July, 1950, by Dr. GADJUSEK, the Kuru disease researcher, and Dr. Wilson of P.H.D., WAEAG, was aimed at locating possible victims of the Kuru disease. It is understood that none were found. This medical patrol, being of a special nature, confined its activities to the WAGE valley but visited the KIAKAU area of the upper LAI valley before returning to LAIAGAM. The LAI-WAGE area is served by four Aid Posts. This number is not sufficient either a proper coverage of the area but it is a start in the right direction. It can be expected that others will be established when trained orderlies are available to staff them. The Aid Posts are located at KALIMANA, PARULI and FELYETES in the LAI valley and at KAREGARI in the WAGE valley. There is also a post at WAPINA, on the lower WAGE, which was recently established from TARL. It is thought that additional Aid Posts in the KANDEP area would be most conveniently located if placed at YURIPAGA and KARBIA and in the WAGE valley at IMARIANA and KINDULL. Preference should be given to the recruitment of local people for medical training when the need to staff new Aid Posts arises.

In common with other areas of similar altitude and climatic conditions, there is a fairly high death rate from Pneumonia, especially among infants. The Aid Posts can do a lot to combat this, but, once the co-operation of the people is obtained. Even when medical attention is readily available, it is sometimes found that neglect and lack of interest on the part of parents leads to unnecessary deaths from Pneumonia among children. But gradually this antipathy and opposition to obtaining medical treatment will disappear with the greater acceptance by the people of the Aid Posts and the benefit they bring.

Almost every male of mature age in the KANDEP area sports at least one old spear or arrow wound and a number are still carrying on with a piece of broken-off arrow embedded in their anatomy. These people are rather fond of a method of surgery which is claimed to cure all ills from spear wounds to a back-ache, often as not it results in the death of the patient. I refer to the practice of making a deep incision in the patient's chest or other part of the body for the purpose of releasing supposedly malignant fluids. Even for a spear wound in the shoulder, it is considered that an incision in the chest or side will right the affliction. Post-mortems aimed at determining the cause of death are also carried out when it is suspected that a person has been the victim of sorcery. In such a case the chest of the deceased is opened up with a bamboo knife and the liver examined for it is this organ which is supposed to show signs of death by "poison" or sorcery. What method of interpreting these signs is used I cannot say, but at all events the verdict made by the "surgeon" is accepted as final.

MISSIONS and EDUCATION:

The whole of the KANDEP-LAI area is within the Restricted area. Consequently there are no missions or representatives of missions in this part of the Sub-District. It is believed that, possibly five, mission colleges are interested in entering this area once restrictions are raised. One or two of these missions, from the LAIAGAN area, began pressing for permission to operate in the area when it was first made known that a Petrol Post would be established in the KANDEP. Whilst the value of missions in a new area is not to be overlooked, their arrival in this area should nevertheless be delayed until such time as their requirements can be properly attended to. By this I mean the ability of the Administration to assist with the establishment of missions in the area, as doubtless there will be all sorts of conflicting demands for land, labour, and the need for assistance in keeping new stations supplied. Until such time as the Petrol Post is well established and the native affairs position consolidated, the Administration will scarcely be in any position to render such help to four or five missions all starting off at once, and all vying for the same sort of resources. It is expected that their requirements in the way of labour would be considerable in the first instance and these could not satisfactorily be met by the people whilst the building of the airstrip and petrol post is still in progress.

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It seems probable that those missions which eventually come to the area will be located at first within a short distance of the petrol post, where the airstrip facilities can be utilized. With no roads or decent walking tracks through the area it is not expected that any mission will establish itself in the remoter parts of the LAI or WAGK valleys until such time as communications are improved.

It is understood that there is no possibility of an Administration school being established at the KANDEP before 1961. If and when such a school is established, the boys will be welcomed. Meanwhile there are perhaps four or five children from this area attending the Administration station schools at WABAG and LAIAGAN.

CONCLUSIONS:

This report has dealt with the activities which led to the selection of an airstrip and station site as the first step towards establishing a Patrol Post in the KANDEP area of the WABAG Sub-District. With the opening of this Post, a large section of Restricted area, previously part of the LAIAGAM administrative area, has come under closer and more effective administrative control. In time the Government's position should be well consolidated throughout the whole of the WAGE-LAI area but before this state of affairs is achieved, it will first be necessary to concentrate on the building of the airstrip and the completion of patrol post works. No real development will be possible until such time as the area is opened to air communication and the barrier of isolation removed. For the most part, the people have readily adapted themselves to the requirements of the day and the changed circumstances. At first some optimistic types imagined that the building of an airstrip would be merely a matter of three weeks work and although the initial zeal displayed by many has begun to wane somewhat with the passage of time, there is still a favourable response from most quarters. Voluntary labour for this work has come mainly from the KANDEP and upper LAI areas and whilst the WAGE people are contributing, their numbers are often small. This is largely because of the distances they are obliged to travel to reach the patrol post and the difficulty in obtaining food during absences from home. In the case of the KAREGARI people from the upper WAGE, the patrol post is not reached in less than two days walk. At least 2,000 feet of completed airstrip will be necessary before a light aircraft landing will be possible. An extension to 3,500 feet will be required to accommodate aircraft of the Otter and Norseman category. Further extensions beyond this length will be possible should the need arise. It is expected that the airstrip will be operational in the early dry-season of 1960.

Until such time as the airstrip is operational, only that patrolling as is necessary for the maintenance of law and order will be taken. But when this time arrives, census patrols will be carried out, first of the LAI and then of the WAGE valley. It is considered that two separate patrols would be desirable, making a census division of each of the LAI and WAGE areas, with the MARIANT valley being included with the LAI area.

APPENDIX "A".

Recommendations regarding the appointment of Village Officials.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>Appointment Recommended</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
LINA/MAMABU of HUBAREPA Group	Iaiusa	From KAREBARI in the Upper WAGE Valley. This man wishes a good deal of influence throughout the whole of the WAGE valley by virtue of his having been taken out of the area by Taylor pre-war and of having closely associated himself with the Administration since. One of the 1st. Flight speakers in the area. Also speaks the HUNI and ENGA languages. Provisionally appointed Tuitui three years ago.
PAFER/WAI of Group	Iaiusa	From LONGAP in the WAGE area. An important man who controls a large portion of the population between TELYETES and the WAGE valley. Provisionally appointed Iaiusa several years ago.
KENKE/PASULI of IMRAWE Group	Iaiusa	The most active of the KANDEP men. Still quite young, he is the son of perhaps the most important man in the KANDEP area. Comes from KALIKARA and controls one of the largest groups in the valley. Provisionally appointed Tuitui three to four years ago.
IALIP/KIPAGA of IALIBUNI Group	Tuitui	From WARD, at the head of the KANBE River. Comes from an area which is midway between the WAGE, MENDI, and ENGA populations and speaks three languages as a result. A staunch supporter of the Administration and the main headman of his area.
SRIPA/TAUWI of YAMAP Group	Tuitui	This man comes from LONGAP-KINDULI area mid-way between the WAGE and LAI valleys. One of the chief headmen of the YAMAP group which extends over a large area.
MEHAN/WAIYA of MARAIP Group	Tuitui	From KIAKAU, in the upper LAI valley. A young man and an effective headman with control in the area between KIAKAS and TELYETES.

APPENDIX "A". (Cont.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>Appointment Recommended</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
MUNLAGARI/SOPARA of IM Group	Tuitui	The headman of the group which resides in the PARELI area. His people have given much assistance towards establishing the new post.
TUBU/TAPE of ARAYIP Group	Tuitui	From the KOKAS area. A young headman whose group has also closely associated itself with the establishment of the present post.
POMAP/WOM of IMBAREP Group	Tuitui	Leader of the KOK section of the IMBAREP Group. Came from the YURIPASA area and controls a fairly large population. Has shown himself to be a steady and reliable type.
IARABA/SUNIAP of KASIRIP Group	Tuitui	The main headman of the KASIRIP KAMBIRIP Group. Resides in the KOKO - LAGALAP area of the lower valley. An important man and a supporter of the Administration.

APPENDIX "B".

Report on Members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary who accompanied the patrol.

No.	Name	Period	Remarks.
5300	Cpl. NABOPA	4/1/59- 6/6/59.	An experienced N.C.O. who can put his knowledge to good advantage in new areas. Worked well. Conduct Good.
5305	L/Cpl. TARU	4/1/59- 21/10/59	Assumed leadership of the detachment after departure of Cpl. NABOPA. A very capable member who proved an asset to the patrol. Conduct Good.
	Const. IANGORE	4/1/59- 6/6/59.	An average member who worked well. Conduct Good.
5312	Const. SESUA	10/1/59- 30/6/59.	Failed to prove his worth. Conduct fair.
5327	Const. LOFTI	4/1/59- 21/10/59	A better than average constable with a fair amount of experience. Worked well. Conduct Good.
5370	Const. ANEHAVU	4/1/59- 21/10/59	An average type who usually performs well. Conduct Good.
5447	Const. WARERE	4/1/59- 21/10/59	Of little use to the patrol. Managed to perform the minimum amount of work. Conduct fair.
5301	Const. KODI	4/1/59- 21/10/59	Lacks confidence to some extent but works well at all times. Conduct Good.
5390	Const. WAPIMA	10/6/59- 21/10/59	Joined the detachment at his own request but later decided he'd made a mistake. An average member. Conduct fair.
5433	Const. GINA	10/6/59- 21/10/59	Rather hopeless mainly because of his inability to master the Pidgin language. Conduct fair.
5505	Const. KORIPAMA	15/10/59- 21/10/59	A solid type who works well. Conduct Good.
5535	Const. SAI'A	10/6/59- 21/10/59	This member requires a good deal of supervision. Works well on occasions. Conduct fair.

APPENDIX "C".

Maps to Accompany the Patrol Report.

- (1) Map showing route of the Patrol, adapted from Journal of WABAG.
 - (2) Map showing Vegetation Pattern of the area patrolled, adapted from Journal of WABAG.
 - (3) Sketch Map of the LANDER Patrol Post showing Airstrip and Station site.
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Sub District Office,
Western Highlands District,
WABAG.

12th May 1960.

The District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Subject; PATROL REPORT KANDEP No 1 of 1959-60
KANDEP ADMINISTRATIVE AREA.
MR D. PERREKEL, P.O.

Attached please find three copies of the above-mentioned report. This report covers the initial three and a half months of the establishment of the Kandep Patrol Post during which a great deal of hard work has been done by Mr. Perrekel.

The airstrip site, which decided the site of the station, is not as good as we thought by cursory inspection. The ground is always water-logged and instead of being simply a matter of cutting the grass and levelling, it has turned out to be a considerable engineering work. The high rainfall and the few hours of sunshine per day, have further retarded the airstrip completion. The first 2000 feet should be completed shortly and, after the Department of Civil Aviation's inspection, be open to restricted use. The lack of suitable local grass with which to cover the airstrip and the slowness of growth of imported grasses will keep the strip highly restricted for some considerable time.

The native situation in the LAI-KANDEP area is very good, especially considering the work they are doing after week after week establishing the Patrol Post and airstrip. The WAGE natives are, it is considered, another type altogether and it will take a good number of Patrols before they can be made to become law abiding. The Wage people have been disgruntled since the first because Kandep was selected instead of WAPIKA. During the writer's patrol the headmen tried for a week to divert the patrol to Wapika and when this was unsuccessful they turned their backs on the patrol. The enthusiasm with which they worked on the Wapika Emergency Airstrip, unsupervised for the most part, show their thoughts on the matter.

Late in September a flight was made over the whole area with Mr. R.I. Skinner, D.C and Mr. P. Hardy, a/D.O before flying to Mendi. Discussions were held re the borders to be observed by Mendi and Kandep, with Mr. D. Clifton-Bassett, A/D.C. It was decided then that the gorge immediately below ARIAKA would be the border for the Wage but no firm decision was reached in regard to the LAI Valley. It does seem logical that the KAMBA/LAI confluence should be the boundary as, being only 8 miles from Kandep compared to 16 miles to Mendi, it is definitely in Kandep's sphere of influence. Also the area has been patrolled a number of times and censused by this Sub District's Officers.

(2)

It is intended that an inspection visit be made to Kandep on approximately 23rd May, and upon completion of this a visit be made to the Kasha Basin, thence Mandi for discussions with the District Commissioner. Could permission be granted for this trip and, if so, arrangements be made for Mr. Markwell of Southern Highlands District to time his visit accordingly; your L/25-2553 dated 2nd May 1960 refers.

The introduction of a frost resistant sweet potato to this high valley area is urgently required. The shortage of food because of frosts' subsequent migration to other areas for months on end will have a very adverse effect on Administration and every effort must be made to avoid this happening in the future. A large issue of European Vegetable Seed is required initially for distribution to the people to enable them to experiment with other than indigenous crops, in an endeavour to improve their diet. It would be appreciated if you would see the B.A.O about this.

For improvement in medical health the only answer is the establishment of a Native Hospital with a Medical Assistant in residence. This is most unlikely for some time to come, as Laingon, an established Hospital, has been unmanned for three out of the last nine months. The other method as stated is the establishment of further Aid Posts. This may not be feasible at present but it is suggested that permission be granted for Mr Pernezel to select natives for Aid Post Ordelettes and forward them to Training School so that they will be ready for service when expansion commences.

With regard to Missions Mr Pernezel's remarks are concurred with. Four Missions have stated their intention of entering the Kandep area immediately it is de-restricted or they can obtain a permit. This should not be permitted until such time as the airstrip is completed and at least walking tracks, radiating out from the Station to the main nearby centres of population, have been made. It is not as if all the Missions were waiting to work in this area only; there are 90,000 in the un-restricted area who will keep them busy for many years to come.

The Kandep is a place for the Administration to take a lead in Education rather than follow on behind the Missions. The posting of a Native Teacher to Kandep early in 1961 is urgently requested.

Before recommending the appointment of the Village Officials listed in Appendix "A" further information will be requested from Mr Pernezel. I cannot see the use in appointments of large groups who will later have to be made Luluais. Besides Yaltuls have very few powers in comparison to Luluais and the stronger the Village Officials in the first instance the better for Administration.

Mr Pernezel is to be commended for his work in this initial period of establishment. It is a period of hard, continuous and monotonous work which, judging from what has been seen of the station, has been well done. This is even more praiseworthy when the desolate and swampy surroundings, the bitter cold and lack of sun is taken into consideration.

A neat well written, comprehensive report.
Contingencies for Camping Allowance enclosed.

.....
(R.S. BELL)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report LANDOP No. 1, of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by: D. P. Farnwell, Patrol officer.

Area Patrolled: LAI (PURABI) River Valley.
WAGE River Valley.
MARIANT River Valley.
KANDA River Valley.

Patrol Accompanied by: 17 members of the R.F.S.N.G.
2 Interpreters.
80 Carriers (average)

Duration of Patrol: 4/7/60 to 2/10/60, one hundred and ten days.

Last Patrol to area: Department of Native Affairs June/July, 1958.
Department of Public Health June/July, 1958.

Map Reference: Patrol Service - WAP'S
Sketch Map attached.

Objects of Patrol: (1) The location of a C. airstrip and Patrol Post sites.
(2) Initial work in construction of airstrip and establishment of Patrol Post in the LANDOP area.

D. P. Farnwell
.....
(D. P. Farnwell.)
Patrol officer

PATROL REPORT DIARY

Saturday, 4th July, 1959.

Four Land Rover trips this morning completed the ferrying of Kandep patrol equipment and supplies from LAIACAN Patrol Post to the road head at POGANIS. From here all gear carried on to KEPILAN rest house. Writer departed LAIACAN 1230 hrs. by vehicle for POGANIS and completed remainder of journey by foot, arriving KEPILAN 1410 hrs. Camped KEPILAN prior to moving into the KANDEP area. Afternoon rain.

Sunday, 5th July.

Carriers for the patrol assembled at KEPILAN late afternoon. All gear and equipment made ready for moving tomorrow morning when patrol will depart for KIAKAS, in the upper LAI valley. Steady rain from midday on.

Monday, 6th July.

Entire patrol and all cargo moved off from KEPILAN at 0650 hrs. with 150 carriers. Crossed range behind KEPILAN to RUPI on the upper LAGAIP River, arriving 0800 hrs. Followed LAGAIP valley upstream, reaching WASSAM 0850 hrs. Then south-west over some grass-land to the timbered slopes of the main LAI-LAGAIP divide range. Ascent of range to PINDIRANDAK ridge completed 1120 hrs. Altitude of ridge 9,400 feet A.S.L. and the upper LAI valley now visible. Rush track in bad condition after heavy rain. Descended south-west to KIAKAS and arrived ceremonial ground 1340 hrs, main cargo coming an hour later. Altitude here 8,000 feet. Camp made and Laizagan carriers paid off.

Tuesday, 7th July.

Broke camp 0645 hrs. and with 130 Kandep carriers proceeded south down the valley of the LAI River. Crossed IABAK Creek 0815 hrs. and arrived ROPORE ceremonial ground 0910 hrs, overlooking LAI swamps. On through a short stretch of swamp forest to RIGIN Creek and PUMBUR then over higher ground to KOKAS, arriving 1105 hrs. Still on a southerly bearing reached FARULI in the KANDEP area at 1215 hrs. This spot selected as site for base camp. Rest house and police accommodation prepared in readiness for the patrol. Elevation of FARULI 7,600 feet. A large group of local people met the patrol at FARULI in addition to those who assisted with the carrying of gear during the morning's walk. All present advised of the patrol's intentions and the proposed establishment of a post in the area. Afternoon rain.

Wednesday, 8th July.

FARULI area examined to locate possible airstrip site. Test holes dug for soil types and general features of the area recorded. Work commenced on the establishment of a base camp here. Much enthusiasm being shown by the local people in the expectation that the patrol post will be built at this location. Heavy rain late afternoon.

Thursday, 9th July.

Further work on base camp buildings and accommodation but this interrupted by afternoon downpour.

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday, 10th July.

To KOKAS this morning, a walk of 45 minutes, to the north of PARULI. This area examined for an airstrip site. Insufficient length available on each bearing selected and ground very broken. This spot is a little higher than PARULI and is located along a grass ridge. No reliable water supply here. Returned base camp. Rain from midday onwards.

Saturday, 11th July.

Left PARULI base camp 1036 hrs with five police to patrol KADEP area and continue search for airstrip and station sites. Arrived KALIMAKA 1400 hrs after looking at one possible strip site en route. It proved to be quite impossible but the spot was examined at the insistence of the KALIMAKA people. An Aid Post at KALIMAKA also rest house and police accommodation. Steady rain through afternoon. Walking tracks in deplorable condition. Patrol camped.

Sunday, 12th July.

Patrol continued on from KALIMAKA at 0730 hrs in a general ENE. direction. Route lay over areas of swampland bordering the MARIANT River. Arrived YURIPAGA 1130 hrs then on to TORGE ceremonial ground on the upper MARIANT. Arrived 1430 hrs and made camp. The small population here comprises chiefly immigrants from the KOMIA area of Papua. Elevation 7,800 feet.

Monday, 13th July.

Left TORGE camp 0730 hrs after a particularly cold night. Heavy mist throughout the valley and visibility negligible. Over swamps before crossing MARIANT River at 0800 hrs. Then over swamp before reaching bushlands south of the river. Tracks here at times indistinguishable. Numerous small tributaries of the MARIANT crossed before reaching MAMARDAI ceremonial ground at 1330 hrs. This is on the SE side of the MARIANT valley, overlooking PAPALI lake. A fine day.

Tuesday, 14th July.

A clear, cold night at MAMARDAI. Departed 0730 hrs. Reached KAMBIA ceremonial ground 0845 hrs. The MARIANT River is just below this point. Climbed high ridge then dropped down through bushland to the LAI River crossing at 1150 hrs. Climbed again to KONTU, arriving 1230 hrs. From near this spot the LAI-MARIANT junction can be seen. Then over range to the south, skirting LABALAP, to the KAMBA valley. Arrived WINJA 1530 hrs. Elevation of camp-site 7,100 feet.

Wednesday, 15th July.

Departed WINJA camp 0730 hrs. Headed up valley, crossing KAMBA River 0810 hrs. Reached head of valley 90 mins. later and commenced ascent of KAMBA-LAI divide range. Arrived summit 1130 hrs. Elevation 8,500 feet. From here followed northern spur of range to KINIBUY. Crossed ANAG Creek then on to PANDALE ceremonial ground, overlooking LAI valley. Heavy rain afternoon. Made camp at PANDALE which is also called WAPI. Patrol visited by headmen from PADE Creek.

Thursday, 16th July.

From PANDALE at 0730 hrs descended to LAI swamps and crossed to YUMBI, an island of high land amid the swamp. Then to the

DIARY (Cont.)

Lai River itself which was crossed at 1015 hrs. Continued on to PUMBUK, located on the Eastern side of the Lai valley. Arrived 1030 hrs. and made camp. PUMBUK appears to be the only spot apart from PASOLI which offers anything like a suitable strip site. A proper investigation of the area to be carried out tomorrow.

Friday, 17th July.

A North-South strip bearing selected at PUMBUK and the cane grass trodden down for a distance of 4,000 feet to allow clearer examination. Length and width available but spongy black soil poses a problem. A decline of about 2 degrees towards the northern end and a large depression in the centre. The whole site surrounded by a swampy area. Patrol camped PUMBUK.

Saturday, 18th July.

Patrol returned PASOLI base camp 0715 hrs. A good deal of clearing has been done here during the patrol's absence. This spot appears to be the popular choice of the local people who are anxious to get ahead with the construction of a strip. The base camp will be maintained here until a final decision reached on patrol post location. Heavy rain afternoon.

Sunday, 19th July.

Sunshine at last, but only briefly. Heavy rain during afternoon. Further improvements to base camp buildings.

Monday, 20th July.

Re-visited the PUMBUK area to investigate KEUEM Creek and determine its hydro possibilities. The creek followed upstream for a distance of four miles. It follows a course over relatively flat land with no waterfalls along its route. An overall drop of about two degrees. Some excellent stands of 'Yaro' timber spotted in this vicinity. An access road for timber getting could be put in without difficulty. Clearing of PUMBUK strip site being continued. Returned base camp late afternoon.

Tuesday, 21st July.

Remained base camp all day to supervise erection of a store building. Cpl. NEDAPA and two constables sent to KOKAS to examine another possible airstrip site. They report finding a location worth looking at. Heavy downpour late afternoon.

Wednesday, 22nd July.

Walked to KOKAS this morning to investigate the new strip site. Its length of 60 chains measured out but the ground is poor and excessively broken with a steep decline to the north. This site abandoned. Heavy rain afternoon and evening.

Thursday, 23rd July.

Arrival in WAGE valley of patrol party led by A.D.O. WABAG reported. Construction of temporary base camp buildings completed. A further investigation of the PUMBUK strip site to be conducted tomorrow. Heavy rain afternoon.

DIARY (Cont.)

Friday, 24th July.

Walked up to PUMBUK and made camp near location of strip site. The clearing of latter is now half completed. Stands of Podocarpus pine, suitable for pit-sawing, examined during afternoon. These located in swampland near PUMBUK. Heavy rain afternoon and evening.

Saturday, 25th July.

PUMBUK strip site examined. A length of 4,700 feet measured out with 200' width. At a point 24 chains from the southern end the strip intersected by a belt of soft spongy soil two to three chains wide and of what seemed unlimited depth. Strip site lies approximately north-south. Black loam forms the top soil here with overall depth of 18". The possibility of developing this site now discarded following today's investigations. Made camp 1630 hrs. in rain and returned base camp.

Sunday, 26th July.

At base camp. A fine morning but rain in afternoon.

Monday, 27th July.

The strip site at PARULI base camp measured out to a distance of 82 chains, running east-west. Further clearing of surface growth being continued. This site, the best available through the whole area for both airstrip and station, will now be developed. Ascent made to summit of limestone feature behind base camp from where bearings taken of points in Lal valley. Light rain afternoon.

Tuesday, 28th July.

Further clearing of airstrip and station site at PARULI. 1330 hrs received note from A.D.O. Bell advising his arrival at PUMBUK after patrolling in the WAGE valley. Left base camp and walked to PUMBUK for meeting with A.D.O. On arrival there talks held concerning the location and establishment of the KARUPET Patrol Post. A.D.O. Bell remained PUMBUK and writer returned to base camp. Heavy rain afternoon.

Wednesday, 29th July.

Left camp 0830 hrs to meet A.D.O. Bell at KOKAS, midway between PUMBUK and PARULI. The strip sites at KOKAS pointed out and these examined by Mr. Bell, en route to base camp. After arrival PARULI, strip site here also inspected over its full length. About 500 natives assembled at base camp for clearing work on the airstrip. A510 portable transmitter brought along by A.D.O. for use at base camp set up during afternoon. Light rain.

Thursday, 30th July.

Radio communication made with WABAG at 0730 hrs and District Officer, Mt. Nager, contacted at 1000 hrs. for conversation with A.D.O. Bell. Information concerning selection of airstrip and station site passed. A meeting held of all owners of PARULI land. Addressed by A.D.O. who approached owners regarding acquisition of sufficient land for airstrip and patrol post. An area of perhaps 700 acres may be available. Light rain afternoon.

Friday, 31st July.

DIASE (Cont.)

Friday, 31st July.

A.D.O. and writer continued inspection of prepared station boundaries, to the north-east of airstrip site, in company with owners of land. A.D.O. Hill departed base camp 1400 hrs for return WABAG via FIALAG. 1500 hrs. an urgent message received from A.D.O. TANI, on patrol in KAKIRINA area, for transmission by radio. Fine day.

Saturday, 1st August.

Radio contact made with WABAG, early morning. The patrol police detachment paraded and inspected. This followed by a rifle shoot over a 200 yard range at the base camp. Fine day.

Sunday, 2nd August.

One of the several small lakes in the swamp land west of the base camp investigated. About 400 yards across, it runs almost of the LAI River. Weather fine.

Monday, 3rd August.

The centre line of the PABLI airstrip pegged out for a distance of 3,500 feet, on a bearing of 272 degrees. Pandanus and garden trees felled over western section of strip site. This area takes in a good deal of garden land, still in use. But excavation work will not reach here for some time to come. A fine day.

Tuesday, 4th August.

Pegging of centre line on bearing of 272 degrees continued but some had spots encountered at western extremity. A different bearing chosen and a rough pegging made over area which is slightly higher and with firmer sub-soil. Some length available on this second bearing. Fine day.

Wednesday, 5th August.

First spade-work begun on eastern end of airstrip, using 50 spades just arrived from WABAG. Top-soil being removed from this section. Headmen from the KAKIRINA and Upper LAI valley assembled at the station for discussion on working days. WAGE headmen also summoned to attend but failed to appear. Work leaders appointed for each of the main groups. Light rain afternoon.

Thursday, 6th August.

Cpl. NEGAPA ended his stay with the patrol and left for LAIAGAM Patrol Post this morning. Also Const. IANGONE who'd been on loan with NEGAPA. Labour from the KAKIRINA area at work on airstrip. Afternoon rain.

Friday, 7th August.

Completed the pegging of airstrip centre line, on bearing 268 degrees. This bearing, fixed after several others had been tried, is the final choice. It affords the best layout of the strip. Preparations made for departure to WAGE valley tomorrow.

Saturday, 8th August.

Writer left base camp 1000 hrs with three police and interpreter for patrol of the WAGE valley from WAPINA upwards. Crossed

DIARY (Cont.)

LAI River south of base camp at 1030 hrs then over LAI ranges to HANIAN, 1200 hrs. Thence over KUALI ridge to HUBIPAGA, arriving 1400 hrs. Crossed TALI Creek 1500 hrs and arrived POIAU ceremonial ground 1515 hrs. where camp made. Fine day.

Sunday, 9th August.

Patrol departed POIAU 0700 hrs. Proceeded SW through grassland to WIDA Creek, a tributary of the TAGE. Then through bushland of the WAGE divide range. WAGE Creek crossed 0920 hrs and WAGE River reached at 0945 hrs. On to LANAGARI and followed WAGE River south to its junction with the ANBALAKE RIVER. Crossed latter 1145 hrs Reached HUHURE 1245 hrs then south over ridges above river to WAFINA. Arrived 1445 hrs. Camp by A.D.C. Crellin of KAMI, encamped at WAFINA.

Monday, 10th August.

Patrol at WAFINA. This spot lies above the junction of the HECANIMA and WAGE Rivers on a grass plateau. Here an emergency landing ground is being built under the direction of A.D.C. Crellin. Discussions with Mr. Crellin held concerning the WAGE valley population which extends to this area. A number of people from the north have arrived at WAFINA to assist with work here. Fine day.

Tuesday, 11th August.

Left WAFINA 0730 hrs for the upper WAGE Valley. Reached ANABABE crossing 0940 hrs and then proceeded up WAGE gorge, crossing NUI and KOKORO Creeks before reaching ARIAKA at 1400 hrs. A difficult walk from start to finish. The gorge to the south of ARIAKA is the logical boundary for north and south divisions of the WAGE population. Camped ARIAKA and spoke to a handful of local people regarding work at the new HANDEP Patrol Post. A fine day.

Wednesday, 12th August.

Departed ARIAKA 0745 hrs. Followed WAGE valley north, crossing PANDA and KANA Creeks, then TOBAGA Creek at 0900 hrs. Arrived PANDIYAKA 0925 hrs. More crossings of small creeks then IMAPIAKA reached at 1230 hrs. A rest house here, on hill overlooking WAGE River. A talk given the people here on need for labour at HANDEP post. Fine day.

Thursday, 13th August.

After leaving IMAPIAKA at 0715 hrs, climbed ridge through bushland and dropped down to KANAGARI Creek. TUPAKOTE reached at 0915 hrs. This is a small garden area amid the bush. North through bush and crossing of WAGE River made at 1010 hrs. Second crossing of WAGE made below TABORAKE. Arrived latter 1135 hrs. Through garden and bush land to PAUWI at 1350 hrs. KOPERE Creek crossed and arrived KADEGARI rest house 1350 hrs. Patrol camped. Talk with people here and a case for arbitration heard. Fine day.

Friday, 14th August.

Away to a cold start at 0715 hrs, heading south-east to LOGGAP. Through alternate swamp and bushland to HUPINAGA, a garden clearing, at 0900 hrs. KEIBORAN, another garden area, reached at 1015 hrs. INANDON Creek crossed. More sections of garden and bushland through the ranges then LOGGAP reached 1315 hrs. This spot situated at head of high valley which drops down to Telates. Camp made.

Saturday, 15th August.

BIANI (Cont.)

Saturday, 15th August.

Departed LO GAP 0745 hrs after morning rain. Ascended range south of LONGAP and then through bush to SONGHSA gardens. On to KIPISALA and crossed IRANBUS Creek 0945 hrs. Then through swampy grassland to YUW. Patrol emerged from bush at SAUWA, west of LAI River. Over grass ridges and behind Mt. YUW to KIBULI, arriving 1315 hrs. Patrol camped. Talks with local people. Afternoon rain.

Sunday, 16th August.

Patrol left KIBULI 0730 hrs., moved camp into bushland. Crossed IABE Creek and arrived BURUPAGA 0930 hrs. Remained here to take bearings then on to WAPI. Arrived 1035 hrs and more bearings taken from here of LAI Valley features. Proceeded from WAPI to LAI River swamps reaching edge 1130 hrs. Crossed over to LAI River, an hour through the swamps. Continued on up to base camp at PANULI, arriving 1300 hrs.

Monday, 17th August - Thursday, 18th September.

During this period the writer remained at the patrol (a base camp at PANULI). The initial work of removing surface growth and top-soil from the airstrip site was proceeded with. Station boundaries are cleared and marked out. Labour to carry out work on the airstrip and station organized and pit sawing teams put into action. House sites and station roads marked out and cleared. The building of native quarters commenced. The first airdrop of supplies for the base camp took place on the 4th September. It was carried out by a Douglas 'Otter' aircraft from Wabag.

Friday, 18th September.

Departed base camp 1130 hrs with four police and twenty carriers for YURIPAGA, in the MARIANT valley. Patrol will walk to TAMBUL Patrol Post, to obtain grass for planting on the KAPDEF airstrip. Arrived KALIMAKALJOC hrs then over MARIANT valley swamps to YURIPAGA. Arrived 1630 hrs in heavy rain. Camped.

Saturday, 19th September.

Started from YURIPAGA 0615 hrs after heavy night's rain. Proceeded SE through MARIANT swamps to TONCA. Arrived 0840 hrs. Crossed MARIANT River and followed it upstream to IABE Creek, its main tributary coming from the SE. Head of valley floor reached 1000 hrs then ascent of forested ranges commenced. Climbed continuously through bushland until 1415 hrs when camp made at 9,600 feet at point where tracks from WAPENAMANDA and TAMBUL meet. A fine day.

Sunday, 20th September.

Broke camp at 0630 hrs and proceeded on, still climbing in an easterly direction. After two hours patches of alpine grassland appeared. 0900hrs patrol swung north along a grass valley to base of Mt. KAMAGANUC. Then east again through valleys of alpine grassland and SE. to the summit of Mt. KANINDI, above KANGEL valley. Arrived here 1330 hrs after walking through rain and swirling mist. Began descent of Mt. KANINDI, a steep drop through bush to the KANGEL valley. Heavy rain from 1400 hrs onward. Emerged in the YERDEF area of the KANGEL valley. From here followed the walking track down to TAMBUL Patrol Post. Arrived 1830 hrs.

Monday, 21st September.

DILBY (Cont.)

Monday, 21st September.

Sight police from WABAO and YAPERIMANDA arrived TAMBUL early morning after following patrol's route yesterday. Handed over a note from the A.D.C. A.M. advising that the patrol, with these additional police, was to re-inforce a Kandi patrol moving into the SOBA area of the Southern Highlands. The purpose being to quell tribal fighting in that area. Departed TAMBUL 1500 hrs for NAGE, in a S. direction on the Tambul-Kandi road. Arrived 1700 hrs. and camped.

Tuesday, 22nd September.

Left NAGE camp 0845 hrs after radio conversation with A.D.C. using field set. Patrol proceeded south-west through bushland of Mt. SILWEE to ANDE River, then NI ABEL, LAGOPA and NINABO Rivers. Patches of open grassland traversed before descending to NUNIA River, where camped at first house on main road. Arrived here 1315 hrs. Patrol unable to obtain native 1900s for carriers.

Wednesday, 23rd September.

Patrol left NUNIA 0630 hrs and proceeded west in direction of SOBA. First crossed swamp area then high grass ridges to KAMP River. Suspension bridge at crossing point cut during recent disturbances in the area. River forded below bridge site at 1130 hrs. On to KAMP then PIRIPIRI at 1250 hrs. Signs of section of the Kandi patrol moving left PIRIPIRI for SOBA this morning. Patrol headed NE to ERGIL Creek. Followed up valley and made camp in old garden area 1500 hrs in heavy rain. All natives have apparently fled this area. No food available.

Thursday, 24th September.

Seven carriers and two police departed by northern route for return KAMP base camp, taking the supplies of grease obtained at TAMBUL. Patrol left ERGIL 0715 hrs. and retraced steps to JANGISO. From here will move NW. and then South to approach SOBA from the North. Crossed LAI River 0830 hrs at spot called KANDA. Headed west over timbered range to APUL Creek, 1020 hrs. On through LAI River gorge abreast of river to the KANDA junction, arriving 1115 hrs. Crossed over KANDA River and pitched to NUNIA ceremonial ground, to N.W. of SOBA. A number of natives apprehended en route, all suspected of being involved in the recent fighting. Bridge over the River LAI near SOBA destroyed and patrol retraced its steps to KANDA-LAI junction. Bridge here still intact and cross in the side. Proceeded down eastern bank of LAI River passing through area in which houses and gardens destroyed. Arrived SOBA 1700 hrs where Kandi patrol led by Patrol Officer Anthony encamped.

Friday, 25th September.

The patrol to move into the KANDA valley while the Kandi patrol continues operations in the LAI valley. Left SOBA 1900 hrs and returned upstream to Kande River. Arrived NUNIA ceremonial ground 1550 hrs and pitched camp. Contact made with a few natives in the immediate vicinity. Rain late afternoon and evening.

Saturday, 26th September.

Radio contact with Wabag this morning using field set. Two police left in camp whilst others accompanied writer in a sweep of the lower KANDA valley to apprehend any natives involved in the SOBA fighting. met section of the Kandi patrol, working upstream,

DIARY (Cont.)

at HOLA ceremonial ground. Fifty-two natives taken into custody by the patrol escorted to SOBA and handed over J.I.C. Mendis patrol. Left SOBA 1400 hrs and headed back to KAPIN. Arrived 1630 hrs. Rain late afternoon.

Sunday, 27th September.

At KAPIN. Ten more natives apprehended and despatched to SOBA under police escort. HOLA Creek, below KAPIN, appears to be the northern limit of the affected area. Further scouting of this area but no further arrests made. Rain afternoon.

Monday, 28th September.

Operations in connection with the Mendis patrol concluded. Broke camp 0715 hrs and from KAPIN headed NW up KANBA valley to WIRJA which is generally considered to be in KANDEP territory. Crossed KANBA River 0820 hrs and arrived WIRJA 09 mins. later. Climbed sharply to summit of range behind WIRJA then through very bush to 5070 at the junction of the LAI and BANIAN Rivers. Arrived 1215 hrs. Left after taking bearings of this area and crossed over LAI River. Proceeded up valley to PANULI base camp. Arrived camp 1400 hrs.

Tuesday, 29th September - Tuesday, 6th October.

At base camp. Preparatory work in construction of airstrip proceeding. Top-soil cleared to the 2,000' mark by the 5th October. Surface drying out reasonably well. Building of native quarters continuing. Casuarina and pine seedlings planted out and Albizia hedges started. Area now experiencing marked dry spell.

Wednesday, 7th October.

Departed base camp 1015 hrs to patrol upper LAI VALLEY before moving to LAIAGAN Patrol Post there to meet Department of Civil Aviation surveyors who will return with patrol to base camp. Walked up-valley via PUNBUR and ROFORN to TELYTES. Camp made here at 1545 hrs. Fine day.

Thursday, 8th October.

Left TELYTES 0745 hrs for WUN. Walked in northerly direction first through bush then broken areas of grassland. Arrived WUN 1000 hrs. Crossed ANGIN Creek 1025 hrs and arrived WUN 1145 hrs in heavy rain. A few people here to meet the patrol. Headman asked to assist with work on Kandep airstrip. Much opposition to this proposal. Patrol camped.

Friday, 9th October.

Left WUN camp 0800 hrs. for KIKASU. Crossed through grassland above KOLYAGA Creek and then over timbered ridge to LAWE. Arrived 0930 hrs. Met headman of this area who proved unco-operative when mention made of airstrip work. Crossed tributaries of KOLYAGA Creek to KIKASU, arriving 1200 hrs. Camp made. Rain afternoon.

Saturday, 10th October.

Broke camp 0615 hrs. after radio conversation with Wabag and Laiagam. Patrol will move Laiagam and then escort D.C.A. party to Kandep base camp. Through bush of main range to WANGAN then on to HUPI in heavy rain. Arrived KEPILAN 1525 hrs. Continued along main road to LAIAGAN Patrol Post. Met D.C.A. party and remained LAIAGAN overnight.

DIARY (Cont.)

Sunday, 11th October.

Departure from LAIAGAN Patrol Post made at 1600 hrs by vehicle with Messers King and Taylor of the Department of Civil Aviation. Heavy rain encountered en route KEPILAN, causing several delays. Reached rest house at KEPILAN 1830 hrs and camped.

Monday, 12th October.

Additional carriers obtained at KEPILAN and patrol with D.C.A. surveyors left for KIAKAS at 0720 hrs. Writer ahead to prepare camp. Arrived KIAKAS 1530 hrs. Light rain afternoon.

Tuesday, 13th October.

Left KIAKAS 0720 hrs and proceeded down valley to KANDRE base camp. En route the PURNER and KOKAS strip sites pointed out to D.C.A. party and examinations made. Arrived base camp 1400 hrs and the airstrip site here inspected. Fine day.

Wednesday, 14th October.

Surveyors King and Taylor commenced the chaining and pegging of the airstrip, assisted by writer. 100' markers placed at centre and side lines and dumpy legs driven. Sighting of levels during the afternoon over a distance of 4,000 feet. Permanent survey marks placed in position. A fine day.

Thursday, 15th October.

D.C.A. Surveyors occupied with the plotting of levels and draughting the design of airstrip. Afternoon surveyor King instructed writer in construction methods to be employed in building the strip. A table of cuts and fills to be used in construction prepared. Fine day.

Friday, 16th October.

Left base camp with Messers King and Taylor for return to LAIAGAN Patrol Post. Arrived KIAKAS 1415 hrs. and camped. Heavy frost at night.

Saturday, 17th October.

Departed KIAKAS camp 0645 hrs. Crossed range to WANGAM and KUPI and arrived KEPILAN 1430 hrs. Continued along main road and met vehicle from LAIAGAN at POGARIS. Arrived Patrol Post 1750 hrs.

Sunday, 18th October.

At LAIAGAN Patrol Post. D.C.A. party departed by aircraft for Mt. Hagen.

Monday, 19th October.

Patrol carriers ahead to KEPILAN with cargo, writer departed LAIAGAN 1600 hrs by vehicle. Arrived KEPILAN rest house 1730 hrs and camped. Rain at night.

Tuesday, 20th October.

Moved off from KEPILAN AT 0700 hrs. Arrived KIAKAS 1330 hrs. Extensive frost damage through upper LAGAN valley in vicinity of KUPI and WANGAM. Post guard no badly affected. Camped KIAKAS.

SIARI (Cont.)

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Wednesday, 21st October.

Patrol departed XIKAKU 0700 hrs for return to
KARDEP Base Camp. Moved down LAI valley via SOPA's And PURBUR
to PANULI. Arrived back at Base Camp. 1130 hrs.

REP OF PATROL DIARY

INTRODUCTION:

This report covers the period during which initial work was carried out in establishing a Patrol Post in the KANDEP area of the WABAG Sub-District. In the first instance, stores and equipment were accumulated at WABAG and LAIAGAN stations and subsequently moved to KEPILAN from where the patrol moved into the KANDEP area of the LAI Valley. The first task of the patrol was to establish a base camp at a convenient spot from which further operations could be directed. PARULI (also known as LAIAGAN but to save any confusion this latter name will not be used) was selected for this purpose and has since become the site for the new patrol post.

Before any decision was reached as to the ultimate site for the patrol post, the whole of the KANDEP, Upper LAI and Upper WAGE areas were patrolled in an endeavour to find the most suitable location for an airstrip and station site. After each area had been closely examined, and all aspects considered, it became clear that the base camp site at PARULI offered the best possibilities. From the very beginning the main requirement was to locate a good airstrip site and to this end the patrol conducted examinations of each area which might have possibly proved suitable. The PUMBOH, KOKAS, KALIMAKA and PARULI areas were in actual fact the only places which merited consideration and of these the PARULI site came to be the only one capable of being developed.

The part of the WABAG Sub-District which has now become the KANDEP administrative area is that which contains the three large valleys of the WAGE, LAI and MARIANT Rivers, above the Territorial border and to the South-west of WABAG. Without exception the whole area can be classed as 'high altitude', the lowest part being above 7,000 feet. The elevation of the patrol post site at PARULI is in the vicinity of 7,500 ft. The altitude notwithstanding, extensive areas of swampland are located in the LAI and MARIANT Valleys. Indeed, almost the entire valley floor in each case is nothing more than an expanse of swampland. Habitation is mostly confined to the higher areas some distance from the rivers themselves. High mountain ranges surround the entire region and a mountainous area separates the two valleys of the WAGE and LAI rivers. The actual 'KANDEP' area takes in the locality to the east of the LAI River between PARULI and KOBTO and the MARIANT valley as well. The eastern side of the LAI valley above PARULI supports a population of largely ENGA origin whilst the population of the WAGE valley and parts of the western side of the LAI valley is essentially of HURI origin. The 'KANDEP' people, most of whom are ENGA speakers, are nonetheless of 'MENDI' origin. So it is that three large cultural groups merge in this area. The ENGA of Wabag, the HURI of Tari, and the MENDI speakers of the Southern Highlands.

All of this section of the Wabag Sub-District is classified as a restricted area. A number of patrols have, in past years, visited various parts of the WAGE, LAI and MARIANT valleys but it was not until mid-1958 that a patrol from LAIAGAN covered the combined areas in one complete patrol. On this occasion an initial census was recorded and recommendations were made regarding the establishment of a post to administer the area. From the base camp at PARULI, the writer conducted separate patrols of the LAI, WAGE, and MARIANT valleys all of which fall within the period covered by this report. The Assistant District Officer, WABAG, also carried out a patrol to the upper WAGE valley during July which was followed by a visit to the base camp at PARULI.

PATROL POST:

The patrol met with a warm reception upon arrival in the KANDEP area, especially from those people of the Lower LAI Valley. When work began on the setting up of the base camp, willing assistance came from all quarters and much interest was shown in the anticipation that a permanent post would be established at PARULI. A rest house and a house for patrol personnel had already been built in readiness for the patrol's arrival and this spot was chosen immediately for the base camp. Ultimately it became the location for the Patrol Post, and for various reasons. Located east of the LAI River, all the year round access from LAIAGAM Patrol Post can be maintained. Most points west of the LAI River become isolated during wet season flooding of the LAI swamps. PARULI is centrally situated with regard to the populations of the LAI and NARIANG valleys and, to a lesser extent, the population of the lower WAGE. The immediate area supports a substantial number of people which is not the case with PUNBUR and other localities further to the north. This becomes an important factor when considering the availability of native foodstuffs, firewood etc. required for a patrol post.

The patrol post site is located on land sloping down to the LAI swamps, the distance from the LAI River being about a mile. Whilst a hilly area lies to the back of the station, the station itself is for the most part flat, with a slight fall to the west. With part of the station scarcely above swamp level, it is expected that drainage problems will increase during the wet season and this perhaps is the only unfavourable feature of the location. A low ridge to the south of the airstrip site provides ample well drained land for future house sites and it is here that residence and office buildings will eventually be erected. The flat area to the north of the airstrip has become the site for all Native quarters. A limestone escarpment of from three to four hundred feet in height rises steeply above the north-eastern boundary of the station and from this an unlimited supply of stone can be quarried. But there are not, unfortunately, any gravel or sand deposits anywhere near PARULI.

A small creek runs east-west through the land of the station and whilst the water from this stream is not suitable for drinking, this need is met by a good supply of drinking water from several conveniently located springs. There is no prospect whatever for the utilisation of water in hydro-electric schemes, either at PARULI or any place nearby. The nearest bushland from which building timbers and firewood can be obtained is about one and a half miles distant. Cane and kuni grasses used in house construction are within easy reach of the station. The pit-sawing of house timbers, which was begun shortly after the patrol's arrival in the area, is in progress at PUNBUR, five miles to the north of PARULI.

PUNBUR was at first also considered as a likely spot for the location of the patrol post, mainly because of the proximity of good stands of millable timbers. But when it was found that an airstrip could not be built there, the idea was discarded. Furthermore, the population of the immediate area is quite small and swamps encroach to a large extent on all available land. It was also thought that there might be waterfalls to provide hydro-power in the gorge behind PUNBUR but investigations of the area showed an absence of any falls.

The station site and airstrip at PARULI are located on land which the owners are prepared to sell to the Administration. An area of 184 acres has been surveyed and boundary lines have been cleared. This area of land is sufficient to meet the present and future needs of the Patrol Post and within its boundaries it will be possible to extend the construction of the airstrip to a length of 5,000 feet, should ever this be necessary.

stage that a post might be established from TARI. Others again seemed to regard the coming of the Administration as something of an inconvenience and endeavoured not to get themselves involved if they could possibly help it. These factors undoubtedly accounted for the rather mixed reception the patrol received in the WAGE valley.

The question of administrative boundaries in relation to the Territorial boundary, which cuts right through the LAI, WAGE area, now becomes pertinent. Part of the KANDEP area and a sizeable section of the WAGE valley lie below the Territorial border, forming part of the Southern Highlands District. The site selected for the patrol post is only just above the actual border. But as these areas below the border are within the logical sphere of influence of the new patrol post, there is no call to separate them administratively. Furthermore, there are no natural barriers in the immediate vicinity of the Territorial border which could be used for demarcation; both the LAI and WAGE valleys are open areas where the boundary intersects. There is, however, in the case of the WAGE valley, a natural and convenient barrier just south of ARIAKA which can be adopted as the limit for the new post's area of control in the WAGE. At this point the valley narrows into a steep limestone gorge of several miles in length and population does not appear again until the valley begins to open out above the ANDABARE River, in the area known as IANAGARI. Whilst there is no real difference between the populations above and below the gorge, a division has nevertheless to be made as it would be impracticable to include the whole of the WAGE valley from the MAGARIMA River north in either the Southern or Western Highlands Districts. East of the WAGE valley a convenient boundary is not so easily obtained. Here the KAMPA valley, which is below the Territorial border, intervenes as the people of its upper half consider themselves part and parcel of the KANDEP area, even though their valley is separated from the latter by a mountain range. The population of the lower part of the KAMPA valley, to the LAI junction, prefer on the other hand to keep out of pictures. They regard themselves as being more akin to the people of the SOBA area. At least when it suits them for they showed themselves to be inconsistent in this claim when the patrol visited the lower SOBA following disturbances in the SOBA area. On this occasion the people of the lower KAMPA suddenly underwent a swift, if temporary, change in loyalties, disclaiming all association with their neighbours downstream. The KAMPA valley could be either included or excluded in its entirety in deciding the boundary or, for the sake of the population in the upper valley, a compromise could be reached by taxing in just that part above NAPIB. East and west of the MARIANT valley no boundary problems occur as this region is well and truly separated from other populations by a large tract of uninhabited mountain and bushland.

The population census carried out in July of 1958 took in the WAGE valley south to ARIAKA, the LAI valley south to KONTU, most of the MARIANT valley and part of the KAMBA valley near WINJA. Of the various populations in these areas, the people of the lower WAGE valley remain the least tractable. Whilst there have been no actual disturbances in the area since the patrol's arrival at KANDEP, these WAGE people who still seek diversion need only go down valley to below the gorge where often as not some sort of strife can be encountered. A number of ARIAKA and PANDIWAKA men were involved in the latest instance of tribal fighting to break out in that locale. Further patrolling of the WAGE valley should bring about a more settled atmosphere. The general impression gained of the LAI-KANDEP area is that the people here are unusually law-abiding, if the lack of court cases is any indication. Although the usual style of inter-tribe fighting was rife in the area up until two years ago, there seems to be no regret for having renounced this kind of activity. Land disputes, so common in other parts of the District, are not expected to figure prominently in this area as it would seem that there is sufficient land to serve all needs without recourse to continuous litigation.

AGRICULTURE:

The entire WAGE, LAI and MARIANT areas would contain an area of possibly 500,000 acres, taking in the surrounding ranges. Very roughly, this would comprise 55% bushland, 30% grasslands and 15% swamplands. The grasslands include all garden land. The higher bushland cannot be considered in terms of agricultural possibilities. Nor for that matter can swampland. The cultivable areas therefore are to be found above the swamplands and extending up the slopes of the enclosing ranges to a height of about 8,500 feet. Some cultivation may extend higher than this but it would be the exception to the general rule. The greater part of the agricultural land is actually located at heights from between 7,500 feet and 8,000 feet, the exception to this being the KANBA valley which is slightly lower. Some cultivated areas infringe on the swamplands and where this is the case deep drainage ditches are employed. In actual fact these areas are often preferred if it is found that they can be drained to any extent. Quite a large area of this type of garden land surrounds the Patrol Post site at PARULI.

Nowhere is there any shortage of agricultural land although that available is not always of very good quality. Most of the grassland of the ridges is lying unused. For some reason or other, these areas are seldom favoured for new gardens. The preference always is to clear more bushland on the lower slopes of the ranges. Even though this means taking gardens higher and higher, the better soil of the virgin land apparently offsets the effects of altitude. The Upper WAGE valley shows a clear example of this trend. Between ARIAKA and INAPIAKA the valleys are quite steep and narrow and the grass slopes, all garden land at some time or other, now support very few gardens. It may be that this land has lost its fertility and will not recover for many more years to come. At all events the WAGE population has spread from the main valley eastward in the direction of the LAI valley and in the process has opened up new areas of cultivation throughout the intervening bushland. This process is still very much in evidence today. Throughout the extensive area of bushland which separates the WAGE and LAI valleys are to be found numerous small clearings where families and groups are finding their livelihood. Groups from the KOKIA area of the Southern Highlands have likewise penetrated to the MARIANT valley to clear land for new gardens in the bushland above the valley floor. These people maintain part-time residence in the area, relying on their gardens here when food shortages are experienced in the KOKIA area.

The people of these high areas are obliged to depend almost entirely on their sweet potato crops for subsistence. Apart from the introduced English potato which is gaining favour, there are no supplementary crops of any importance. The long maturing time for the sweet potato and the annual effect of frosts on these crops make subsistence agriculture a far more difficult business than is the case at lower altitudes. A little taro is grown in certain parts of more correctly attempts are made to grow it. Sugar cane is to be found everywhere but the cane grown is very poor, being tough and pithy and the stalks are not much bigger than a man's thumb. Frosts, to which the whole area is sometimes subjected, cause extensive damage to the sweet potato crops and indeed to any other crops which may be in the ground at the time. These occur during the dry season, usually in the month of June, but in this last season did not appear until mid-October. During the week following the 16th October, successive frosts affected the whole of the upper LAI and WAGE valleys. Particular damage was caused to crops in the upper LAGAIP valley, between KEPILAN and MANGAM. A fall of frost, which is always followed by a warm, sunny day, results in leaf growth becoming scorched and withered. In the case of sweet potato, the tubers often begin to rot whilst still in the ground. A succession of heavy frosts usually lead to food shortages, and on these occasions the common practice is for the people of the affected areas to migrate, temporarily, to neighbouring areas where

conditions are normal. In such a case some of the people from the upper LAI valley would go to live with clan relatives in the LAGAIP valley. Those from the upper WAGE would move to the WAPINA area of PUPU, or even to the TARI area.

Nowhere else in the highlands has the writer seen such an abundance of pandanus trees. The usual numbers are to be found scattered through the rain forests but in addition to these there are large stands of pandanus through the swampland of the LAI valley and more particularly, along the banks of the river itself. These provide nuts in season, the meat of which is not unlike that of the coconut in flavour. There has been no pandanus 'season' since my arrival in the area so that I am unable to say what a trife it is likely to bring forth in this area. It would seem though, that there are enough trees to be found and disputes should be at a minimum.

The LAI and WAGE peoples are recognisably well off with regard to numbers of pigs. It is not the practice here to hold large pig-killing ceremonies as is the case in other parts of the District. Nor are pigs used in any manner which might be similar to the Hogs or Te ceremonies of the Hagen and Wabag areas. A small amount of bush game in the form of possums and cassowary is available in most areas and wild duck abounds in the swamplands. It is suspected though that the natives do not have much success in obtaining the latter. For one thing good marksmanship with the bow would be required and then comes the difficulty of retrieving the birds from the swamp lakes. The Hags intrepid hunters do, however, construct rough rafts from pandanus logs for this purpose. Apart from the wild duck, there is also what appears to be a heron nesting in the swamplands. This bird, all white and with a long neck, has not been seen by the writer at close quarters and it cannot be identified with any certainty.

TIMBERS:

The new Patrol Post will be well situated with regard to supplies of pit sawn timber. Good stands of both hardwood and softwood timbers are located through the LAI valley, particularly in the PUMBU area. Here are to be found the best concentrations of 'TARO' (*Mythofagus*) and 'PAUA' (*Podocarpus Nerriifolius*) timbers. 'TARO', a hardwood of particular strength, is considered most useful for such purposes as bridge bearers, decking, house stumps and house bearers. 'PAUA' is a pine of good quality suitable for general building purposes. This timber seems to be confined to parts of the LAI valley and to the upper LAGAIP valley. It is restricted to swampy areas and it is at PUMBU that the best specimens are to be found. It does not extend into the rain forest of the ranges. The stand of 'PAUA' at PUMBU, whilst quite sizeable, would not meet local needs indefinitely if consistently exploited but other softwoods, notably 'IAP' and 'HUI' are readily available. Stands of 'TARO' are more extensive for as well as being on the flat, swampy land at PUMBU in association with the *Podocarpus*, they are also to be found in the higher bushland of the ridges. Should operations on a larger scale than ordinary pit-sawing ever be undertaken, then the KEENE Creek area would offer the best possibilities in so far as supplies of hardwood are concerned. For it is here that the 'TARO', or Antarctic Beech, is most conveniently located in quantity.

ROADS and BRIDGES:

A section of vehicular road, recently completed, connects LAIAGAN Patrol Post with KEPILAN and it is from KEPILAN that overland access into the KANDEP area is gained. This road is eleven miles in length and is to be extended following the bridging of the LASAIP River just below KEPILAN. The ultimate route for the continuation of this road has yet to be decided. It will cross the main range somewhere south of KEPILAN and descend into the LAI valley probably near KIAKASU or LAUWE. However the building of this route will not be undertaken for some time yet. Its construction will have to be delayed until such time as a complete road survey can be carried out over the area between the KANDEP Patrol Post and KEPILAN. It would be pointless to begin any major work until a definite road location can be made over the entire distance. This will not be easy as, apart from the 9,400 foot range to be crossed between the upper LAI valley and KEPILAN the southern wall of which is quite steep, some difficulty can be expected in routing a road through the swampy area to the north of KANDEP Patrol Post, in the LAI valley proper. There are several swamp areas which in the wet season become almost impassable, intervals between KANDEP and KIAKASU and because of these any road through the region would probably have to be sited around the foothills to the north-east, involving a considerable increase in distance.

Elsewhere the possibilities for road construction are slight, if such roads are to form any part of a network. In parts of the LAI and WAGE valleys short sections of road can be located without any trouble. Indeed some isolated attempts at road building have already been undertaken by the natives but invariably these efforts have terminated at the edge of a swamp or halfway up some unreasonably steep incline. I see no likelihood of any road system through the HARIANT valley which is essentially all swampland, or of any crossing of the LAI River except at the gorge in the KONG-PIEDASA area or at its headwaters. Any roads through the WAGE valley would be of little use without some connection with the KANDEP Patrol Post and this connection would have to be across the LAI valley. The one road location which does seem a distinct possibility, structurally at least, is that which would lead into the Southern Highlands via the KANRA Valley. Here a route could be found which would avoid swamps and excessively high ranges and could cross the LAI River at KONG. Should the road from HENDI ever be continued beyond YENSI into the LAI valley to reach SOBA, then a road south from KANDEP Patrol Post would be of some advantage. With any road building in the LAI-WAGE area added problems can be expected, especially in respect of the climate, terrain, and the availability of labour. The last factor is mentioned in view of the scattered nature of the population as long sections of road would of necessity be located through sparsely inhabited areas.

For the present, the most logical course would seem to be the cutting of reasonable walkingtracks to link up the main centres of population and to facilitate portage through the area. Existing native tracks are by and large the direct collection of walking tracks and could wish to encounter and this applies whether they happen to be through the swampland, the grasslands, or the bushland of the ranges. Walking conditions are consistently bad and in wet weather the difficulties of movement are greatly increased. Walking tracks, if properly laid out and graded, can serve as a useful introduction to future road building. In any case, access to most parts of the KANDEP Administrative area will, for a long time to come, be by foot only unless of course some use is made of the river systems. With regard to the latter, it may be mentioned that there is considerable scope for water work by canoe or similar craft over long stretches of the LAI and HARIANT Rivers. Inconspicuous as this may seem, at such an altitude, it is nonetheless a possibility deserving of investigation.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

The medical patrol to the area in June-July of 1958 found the general state of health among the people to be quite satisfactory. This would still appear to be the case. A patrol to the upper WASH valley in July, 1958, by Dr. SANDERSON, the State Disease Researcher, and Dr. Wilson of P.H.S., WASH, was aimed at locating possible victims of the Sars disease. It is interesting that none were found. This medical patrol, being of a special nature, confined its activities to the WASH valley but visited the HANBY area of the upper LAI valley before returning to LAHMAN. The LAI-VALLEY area is served by four Aid Posts. This number is not sufficient unless a proper coverage of the area but it is a start in the right direction. It can be expected that there will be established more health facilities are available to staff them. The Aid Posts are located at KALIMAN, PASULI and TUPAYU in the LAI valley and at HANBY in the WASH valley. There is also a post at WUPHA, on the lower WASH, which was recently established from WASH. It is suggested that additional Aid Posts in the HANBY area would be most conveniently located if placed at TUPAYU and PASULI and in the WASH valley at WUPHA and KALIMAN. Preference should be given to the recruitment of local people for medical training when the need to staff the Aid Posts arises.

In comparison with other areas of similar altitude and climatic conditions, there is a fairly high death rate from pneumonia, especially among infants. The Aid Postwork is a lot to expect in this area since the co-operation of the people is minimal. Even when medical attention is readily available, it is sometimes found to neglect and lack of interest on the part of parents living in the mountainous areas from pneumonia among children. But gradually this attitude and opposition to obtaining medical treatment will disappear with the greater compliance by the people of the Aid Posts and the benefits they bring.

Almost every male of mature age in the HANBY area sports at least one old spear or arrow wound and a number are still carrying on with a piece of broken off spear embedded in their chest. These people are rather fond of a method of surgery which is claimed to cure all the spear wounds to a high cure, often as not it results in the death of the patient. I refer to the practice of making a deep incision in the patient's chest or other part of the body for the purpose of releasing supposedly malignant fluids. Even for a spear wound in the shoulder, it is considered that an incision in the chest or side will right the affliction. Experiments aimed at determining the cause of death are also carried out when it is suspected that a person has been the victim of surgery. In such a case the chest of the deceased is opened up with a bushy knife and the liver examined for it is this organ which is supposed to show signs of death by "poison" or surgery. What method of interpreting these signs is used I cannot say, but at all events the verdict made by the "surgeon" is accepted as final.

Summary:

This report has dealt with the activities which led to the selection of an airstrip and station site as the first step towards establishing a Patrol Post in the KANGAR area of the WAGAI Sub-District. With the opening of this post, a large section of restricted area, previously part of the IALAN administrative area, now comes under closer and more effective administrative control. In time the Government's position should be well established throughout the whole of the WAGAI-LAI area. As soon as this state of affairs is achieved, it will first be necessary to concentrate on the building of the airstrip and the completion of other post work. No real development will be possible until some form of the area is opened to air communication and the barrier of isolation removed. For the next part, the people have readily accepted themselves to the requirements of the day and has accepted circumstances. At first some optimistic types imagined that the building of an airstrip would be merely a matter of days even with all the initial work displayed by many had been to work according with the passage of time, there is still a tremendous amount of work to be done. Voluntary labour for this system has been slow. The KANGAR and other LAI areas and whilst the WAGAI people are working, their numbers are often small. This is largely because of the distances they are obliged to travel to reach the post. The difficulty is obtaining fuel during summer months. In the case of the WAGAI people from the type area, the petrol post is not reached in less than two days with at least 2000 lbs of kerosene. An airstrip will be necessary before a light aircraft landing will be possible. An extension to 6,000 feet will be required to accommodate aircraft of the J47 and Hercules variety. Further extension beyond this length will be possible should the need arise. It is expected that the airstrip will be operational in the early dry-season of 1960.

Until such time as the airstrip is operational, air patroling as is necessary for the maintenance of law and order will be taken. But when this time arrives, some patrols will be carried out, first of the LAI section of the WAGAI valley. It is considered that two separate patrols would be desirable, using a separate division of each of the LAI and WAGAI areas, with the WAGAI valley being included with the LAI area.

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APPENDIX "A".

Recommendations regarding the appointment of Village officials.

NAME	Appointment Recommended	Remarks
KIRI/KIRI of KIRI-KIRI Group	Lalusi	From KIRI-KIRI in the Upper WAGE Valley. This man wields a great deal of influence throughout the whole of the WAGE valley by virtue of his having been taken out of the area by Taylor previous and of having closely associated himself with the Administration since. One of the few Tigris speakers in the area. Also speaks the HILL and HMA languages. Provisionally appointed Taltal three years ago.
KIRI/KIRI of KIRI-KIRI Group	Lalusi	From LANSAP in the WAGE area. An important man who controls a large portion of the population between YELYNTE and the WAGE valley. Provisionally appointed Lalusi several years ago.
KIRI/KIRI of KIRI-KIRI Group	Lalusi	The most active of the KIRI-KIRI men. Still quite young, he is the son of perhaps the most important man in the KIRI-KIRI area. Comes from KALINDA and controls one of the largest groups in the valley. Provisionally appointed Taltal three to four years ago.
KIRI/KIRI of KIRI-KIRI Group	Taltal	From HIRU, at the head of the KIRI-KIRI River. Comes from an area which is midway between the WAGE, HIRU, and HMA populations and speaks three languages as a result. A staunch supporter of the League tradition and the main headman of his area.
KIRI/KIRI of KIRI-KIRI Group	Taltal	This man comes from LANSAP-KALINDA area mid-way between the WAGE and LAI valleys. One of the chief headmen of the KIRI-KIRI group which extends over a large area.
KIRI/KIRI of KIRI-KIRI Group	Taltal	From KIRI-KIRI, in the upper LAI valley. A young man and an effective headman with control in the area between KIRI-KIRI and YELYNTE.

APPENDIX 'A'. (Cont.)

NAME	Appointments Designated	Remarks
KUNJIBARI/SAPARA of IN Group	Tribal	The headman of the group which resides in the PUNJIB area. His people have given much assistance towards establishing the new party.
YANG/TAPE of MACEP Group	Tribal	From the SILLAB area. A young man- who came from the area and also closely associated himself with the establish- ment of the party.
PANG/MA of MACEP Group	Tribal	Leader of the INL section of the MACEP Group. Came from the SILLAB area and controls a fairly large population. He is known to be a steady and reliable type.
PANG/MA of MACEP Group	Tribal	The main headman of the large MACEP group, resides in the SILLAB area of the Lower ILL valley. An important man and a member of the Administration.

APPENDIX "B".

Report on Members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary who accompanied the patrol.

No.	NAME	Period	Remarks
8800	Cpl. HADOPA	4/7/50- 6/6/50.	An experienced N.G.C. who got out his knowledge to good advantage in new areas. Worked well. Conduct good.
8900	L/Cpl. TARE	4/7/50- 12/10/50	Assumed leadership of the detachment after departure of Cpl. HADOPA. A very capable member who proved an asset to the patrol. Conduct good.
	Const. IANORRE	4/7/50- 6/6/50.	An average member who worked well. Conduct good.
9070	Const. OPOUA	10/7/50- 10/20/50.	Failed to prove his worth. Conduct fair.
9107	Const. IOFTI	4/7/50- 12/10/50	A better than average constable with a fair amount of experience. Worked well. Conduct good.
9170	Const. ANHAYU	4/7/50- 12/10/50	An average type who usually worked well. Conduct good.
9240	Const. WARRER	4/7/50- 12/10/50	of little use to the patrol. Requested to perform the minimum amount of work. Conduct fair.
9311	Const. HODI	4/7/50- 12/10/50	Looks confident to some extent but works well at all times. Conduct good.
9390	Const. WAKIMA	10/8/50- 12/10/50	Joined the detachment at his own request but later decided he'd made a mistake. An average member. Conduct fair.
9390	Const. OY'A	10/8/50- 12/10/50	Rather hapless mainly because of his inability to master the Pigin language. Conduct fair.
9455	Const. KIRIPENA	10/10/50- 12/10/50	A solid type who works well. Conduct good.
9525	Const. LAI'A	10/8/50- 12/10/50	This member requires a good deal of supervision. Works well on general. Conduct fair.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-14-10.

Department of Native Affairs,
Kororarua, Papua.

MEMORANDUM TO:

4th March, 1960.

Assistant Administrator,
ICHEDORO.

ATTACK ON PATROL - KANDEP, WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

Your Honour's attention is invited to the contents of the attached Patrol Report submitted by Mr. D. P. Pernezel, Patrol Officer, of his patrol into the Southern Highlands from Iandep in the Western Highlands District.

Conflict had been caused between native groups by the non-settlement of compensation for a death.

The arrests of the Wapima people implicated in the raid on Opina were satisfactorily carried out.

When the patrol refused to accept pigs as a fine, Rutana demanded the release of 3 men whom he alleged were not involved in the raid, but was told to come to Tanagari camp where the matter could be sorted out. He refused to do so and encouraged those men under arrest to escape, which they did successfully. (Page 5 paragraph 1). Had the men accompanying Rutana been armed other than with throwing sticks there most surely have been people killed.

Your attention is invited to my covering memorandum to the District Officer.

I believe Mr. Pernezel performed courageously but has become over-confident; however, he extricated himself and his party from a difficult situation.

The follow-up patrol will certainly have to be strong and be prepared to spend time in the area.

afDNA

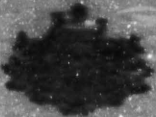
*Agree with your
current approach*

[Handwritten initials]

*Dist
8/3*

[Handwritten signature]

(T. S. Aitchison)
Actg. Director.



Territory of PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

678-14-0 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

30/2
REF 13 - 2000.
SPS:JS



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
NEW HAGEN.

18th February, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORAES, PANGA.

Special Report - Under No. 1 of 1959/60.
WAPIMA S.H.D.
Mr. R. F. Formazel, Patrol Officer.

Attached please find the above-mentioned report
with copies thereon from the Assistant District
Officer, Hagen and myself.

[Signature]
R. F. FORMAZEL
Patrol Officer

RECEIVED
DISTRICT OFFICE
NEW HAGEN

10/3
WFO 12 - 2000.
G22123


District Office,
Eastern Highlands District,
PORT KAITUMA

12th February, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby, PAPUA

Special Agents - Rankin Hall of 1959/60.
PAPUA, S.M.S.
Mr. R. F. Farnwell, Patrol Officer.

Attached please find the aforementioned report
together with copies thereof from the Assistant District
Officer, Rabaul and Suva.



Assistant District Officer

30/3
WHF 10 - 2079.
G/H:JS

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT BAGEN.

18th. February, 1950.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
WARAG.

Special Report - Kandy No.1 of 1950/50.
HAZIMA. S.H.P.
Mr. D.F. Permesal, Patrol Officer.

Thank you for the above-mentioned report and your
comments thereon.

I commend that Mr. Permesal and his police are to be
congratulated on the way they handled a difficult and dangerous
situation.

When Mr. Permesal can manage a further patrol to the
area to recapture the escapees and those who attacked the Patrol,
ensure that he has sufficient police even though he may have to
take a few available from other stations for the duration of the
Patrol. I note that you intend making another officer available
when the time comes.

I am fully aware of the shortage of police throughout
the District, especially in the Sabag area. Our present strength,
and the number required has already been submitted to our Headquarters.
Meanwhile I am endeavouring to obtain several suitable members from
Kandy from our own detachment which, incidentally is also under
strength for a township of this size.

Contingencies for Camping Allowance were not received.
Please advise.

G. P. HART
A/DISTRICT OFFICER.

*do total
of 100
as of 10th Nov 59.*

31/1-712

Sub District Office,
Western Highlands District,
W A B A G.

12th February 1960.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Subject: SPECIAL REPORT KANDEP No 1/1959-60
WAPIMA - M.H.D

Attached please find two copies of the above-mentioned report.

This report covers an arduous and hazardous week by Mr Permezel's patrol in the WAGE WIMA Area of the Southern Highlands. The patrol was well conducted and it was most unfortunate that the greater part of those apprehended escaped. There were two reasons for this, firstly the patrol was undermanned and secondly by exercising control, even in a dangerous position, and firing over the heads of the attackers, the patrol gave them the impression that the fire was inaccurate or of no substance so permitting them to press home their attack.

Nothing can be done about the second but the first matter should be remedied immediately. Mr Permezel has a detachment of 10 Police and, at the time of the patrol, eight only were effective and half had to remain on the station to supervise strip construction.

All police detachments in the Sub-District are understaff and so we are unable to increase KANDEP'S Police strength by internal means. KANDEP is in need of a further eight police to bring their detachment up to eighteen which is the estimated minimum.

Four of the five apprehended were found guilty of riotous behaviour and each sentenced to four months imprisonment.

As soon as the airstrip is completed and the dry season sets in Mr Permezel will make a further patrol to the area in an endeavour to recapture the escapees and to capture those who attacked his patrol. A further officer will be made available if possible to aid him in this.

Mr Permezel and his police are to be congratulated on the work done and the restraint shown during this patrol.

R.S. Bell
.....
(R.S. BELL)
Assistant District Officer.

KANDEP SPECIAL REPORT No.1 of 1959/60.

Patrol to the WAPINA Area
from KANDEP Patrol Post, W.N.D.

Conducted by D.F. Permezel, Patrol Officer

Duration: 19th January, 1960 - 24th January, 1960.

DIARY

Tuesday, 19th January.

The patrol with four police, one interpreter and twenty-five carriers left Kandej Patrol Post at 0830 hrs. Crossed flooded LAI River and swamplands to western side of LAI Valley. Ascended range behind KAMPAK and dropped down to head of NANA River in high area known as NANA. Then to summit of NANA Range and descent made to HONDAGA area at head of NOLYA Creek. Camp made at WARA ceremonial ground 1515 hrs. Rain afternoon.

Wednesday, 20th January.

Patrol broke camp 0830 hrs. Late start after heavy morning rain. Crossed NOLYA Creek and its upper tributaries in highland of YANAGARI Range. Reached summit of range 1015 hrs. Down valley to the west of here. Descended through bush, crossing and re-crossing HONDAGO Creek before reaching grass ridges of West Valley. Proceeded down valley to suspension bridge below WAPINA camp. Heavy rain at 1300 hrs. Climbed to WAPINA on plateau about 100 feet above WANA River. Search for native LIFE-NOMASU began. Eventually apprehended 1930 hrs. Patrol encamped at WAPINA.

Thursday, 21st January.

At WAPINA, thirty natives, mainly of WAPINA group, taken into custody after they had admitted taking part in a raid. Questioning of these people conducted through the day. Talks held with local headmen. Rain afternoon.

Friday, 22nd January.

Patrol left WAPINA 0730 hrs with prisoner LIFE and those natives held in custody. Advance party of patrol arrived HOGURE 1000 hrs. Met by natives of nearby groups who sought the release of people detained by patrol. Patrol attacked by these natives after their request had been refused. Dispersed after firing of shots by patrol. 1130 hrs patrol continued up valley to WAPINA, below WAGE gorge. Camp made in garden land at 1600 hrs. Fine day.

Saturday, 23rd January.

Away from YANAGARI camp at 0715 hrs. Crossed WAGE River and began ascent of range to the east of WAGE Gorge. Through bushland to OPIAU in high area between WAGE and LAI Rivers. Camp made here at 1100 hrs. The OPIAU people whose houses had been raided interviewed. Their recovered possessions returned by patrol. Heavy rain from midday on.

Sunday, 24th January.

Broke camp 0645 hrs. for return Kandej Patrol Post. Crossed TADE Creek below OPIAU and then a second time in swampland further east. Here creek flooded over swamp to depth of three feet. Arrived HAMBIPAGA 0815 hrs. Continued on to WAPI and then to KAMPAK.

DIARY (Cont.)

Sunday, 24th January (cont.)

Descended to LAI River swamps and attempted crossing to Kandep Patrol Post. Patrol turned back by flood waters. Proceeded down valley to PINBAGA where bridge over LAI only partly submerged. Crossing made here. Patrol arrived KANDEP Patrol Post 1700 hrs. Heavy rain from midday on.

INTRODUCTION.

On the 15th January the native HEMERA-KEMAI of SUPI group, near OPIAU, appeared at Kandep Patrol Post and reported the following events, which he alleged had taken place two days previously.

A group of men, as HEMERA stated, had come from WAPINA on the MAGE river to the OPIAU area and there at night had raided several houses, including that of HEMERA himself. These men, most of them armed with bows, arrows, etc., entered a number of houses and took from them pigs, kema shells, bundles of native salt, string bags and small sundry items. HEMERA recognized some of the men to be of the VAINBIA sub-group, YAKIP group. Their leader appeared to be one LIFE-KANABU from IMAFIARA on the upper MAGE who two months previously had escaped from custody whilst being escorted from Kandep Patrol Post to Laiagan post. Of the other men HEMERA recognized only the native TINAPE of VAINBIA. The raiders took from the house of HEMERA four pigs and three kema shells. From the native TARDALI's house three kema shells were taken; from SEPIII's house two pigs, and from the house of PANDAGE four pigs were taken. A young girl of the name KWAME, asleep in a women's house nearby, was dragged from the house and the kema shell she was wearing taken from her. Two other girls, TANAI and TAYINI were likewise molested but managed to break away from the VAINBIA men.

HEMERA further alleged that he was beaten by the VAINBIA men and that damage was done to his house. He gave as his explanation for the raid the fact that the VAINBIA men considered themselves entitled to compensation for the death of a KAN KANU figure who had upon whom HEMERA's father should have made some settlement.

A patrol led by the writer left Kandep Patrol Post on the 19th January with the object of apprehending the native LIFE-KANABU, who had taken up residence at WAPINA, and other natives who had participated in the raid on the OPIAU houses. Prior to this time the whereabouts of LIFE had been unknown to the writer and attempts to re-capture him had failed. It now appeared that after escaping from his escort en route Laiagan Patrol Post, during November, he had gone to WAPINA and remained there since, having connections with the people of that area.

REPORT on Patrol from KANDEP

Patrol Post to WAPINA, in the Southern Highlands
District.

After notifying the Assistant District Officers Mabag and Tari, the patrol moved from Kandep Patrol Post on Tuesday, 19th January, to walk to WAPINA, which is located near the junction of the WAGE and MAGARIMA Rivers in the Southern Highlands District of Papua. The crossing of the LAI swamps was made and after passing through the upper Kamba River area, the patrol crossed over another range to the HONDAGA area, located at the headwaters of BULYA Creek. This creek is not shown on existing maps and the population of the valley had not previously been visited by a patrol. The people of this area are so-called MENDI speakers but are associated to some extent with the people of the Kamba valley who are administered from Kandep Patrol Post. The inhabited part of the valley, over 8,000 feet at its upper limits, drops to about 6,000 feet at the junction of BULYA Creek with the LAI River.

The patrol camped in the HONDAGA area and then proceeded west to the WAGE River through virtually trackless bush-land of the IANINDI Range. After the crossing of the range at a point above WAPINA, the patrol proceeded down valley to near the junction of the WAGE and MAGARIMA Rivers. The WAGE River was crossed by suspension bridge at the gorge directly below the WAPINA plateau. At this point the writer moved ahead of the patrol with Constable AMERAVI and Interpreter PILNI with the object of surprising the native LIFE when it was expected would be found in a house at the WAPINA camp. Several buildings, including a rest house, had previously been erected here by a patrol from Tari and at the same time an airstrip had been surveyed. This strip is now in the course of construction. The writer arrived at the camp in heavy rain and came upon LIFE squatting before the opening of a house. He was immediately challenged but responded by running from the house and down through a garden area to bush above the MAGARIMA River. The writer gave chase but lost sight of LIFE. A shot was fired to summon the rest of the patrol and with the arrival of the other police the search for LIFE was continued. This was subsequently abandoned when no trace could be found of the man.

The patrol made camp at WAPINA and late in the afternoon of the same day a native with the name KOPAIYA, of TOM group, informed the patrol the LIFE had been sighted in a house some short distance from WAPINA. Constables KERSPOMA and KOKI were there-upon despatched to check on this information. They returned to camp at 1930 hrs after apprehending LIFE. The latter had been located by the constables in a house pointed out by the native KOPAIYA but had run from the house when the police approached. Const. KERSPOMA gave chase and eventually arrested LIFE.

The following day, the 21st January, the patrol remained at WAPINA. On this day a native, BOTOGO-TANI of WAINBIA group, was apprehended after it had been established that he had played a leading part in the OPIAU raid. This man handed over a pig to the patrol, one of those which had been taken from OPIAU.

This pig, so BOTOGO insisted, was being kept at WAPINA until such time as a patrol should visit the place when it would be presented to any such patrol as a gift from the WAPINA people. ✓

After the apprehension of BOTOGO about thirty other natives of the WAINBIA and other groups gave themselves up to the patrol wishing, as it later transpired, to accompany BOTOGO to prison. They somehow imagined that BOTOGO was going to be imprisoned at WAPINA. The names of these people were taken and each was questioned regarding the OPIAU raid. Most admitted having taken part in it. Three men were released after the questioning; the remainder were taken into custody as these had been involved or were suspected of having been involved in the raid.

The story these people offered by way of explaining the reason for their taking the pigs from OPIAU went as follows. REMERA's father, one HARAROPPE of SUPI, had many years ago abducted the wife of one HARAPA of IABU. This woman had been of the WAINBIA group. HARAPA had subsequently killed the man KAIA of WAINBIA group who was brother to HARAPA's wife. HARAPA had killed KAIA as it was considered that he had failed in his capacity as brother to safely guard his sister. Thus it was that HARAPA killed his brother-in-law, a man of the WAINBIA group and now the SUPI group, having through HARAROPPE caused all the trouble, were expected to set things right with the proper compensation. The woman who had originally been the wife of HARAPA bore two children to HARAROPPE. The first of these died and death payments were made to the woman's group, the WAINBIA. The second child reached adulthood but was killed in a fight between the IALIBU and SUPI groups. Death payments were also made in respect of this child, the WAINBIA being the recipients. It fell upon REMERA to make compensation for this last mentioned death. With the settling of this payment REMERA considered himself free of further demands. THE WAINBIA however, persisted with their demands for compensation rising out of the death of KAIA and expected REMERA to meet such demands. REMERA refused to be implicated and so the WAINBIA decided on the raid to OPIAU to forcibly take pigs and kema shell from REMERA and other SUPI people.

The patrol left WAPINA on the 22nd January with LIFE and thirty other men in custody. A place called HUGURE was reached about two and a half hours later, situated on a ridge up-valley from WAPINA. A number of people were gathered here, of the MAPIA, ARIA, WAMBULIA, PAGALIE and WAINBIA Sub-groups of the YAMAP Group. These natives had tethered 15 pigs in a cleared area at the top of the ridge and asked the patrol to accept them. Eight of the pigs, they explained, were to replace those taken from OPIAU and the other eight were offered to the patrol if all men held in custody would be released. In other words, "to buy the court". It was explained to these people that only those pigs belonging to the OPIAU people would be accepted, the others would not be taken by the patrol. The patrol remained here for some time talking matters over and during the course of proceedings one of the natives being held by the patrol broke away. He was apprehended after being chased for some distance. Then a headman of the MAPIA group, BUTANA by name, arrived on the scene, waving an axe and demanding the release of three men whom he alleged were not involved in the OPIAU raid. He was advised to accompany the patrol to IANAGARI where camp would be made and the matter could be sorted out. BUTANA refused to accept this compromise and expressed his displeasure in a voluble manner. The patrol eventually began to

move off from HUGUNE and at this stage several of the assembled natives moved forward to prevent the movement of the thirty natives whom the patrol held under arrest. Simultaneously the arrested natives began breaking away and other natives from nearby assembled in a group on a slope above the patrol. There they cut saplings and quickly fashioned pointed throwing sticks. These natives, by now joined by many of the prisoners who had succeeded in breaking away from the patrol, rushed at the patrol throwing their sticks. Several of the patrol party were hit by the sticks, including Const. SAI'A and Interpreter FILEI. They were not, however, badly injured. Meanwhile efforts to prevent the escape of prisoners failed and all but five managed to make their get-away. One rifle shot was fired into the air above the heads of the rioting natives by the writer. This had no immediate effect and two more shots were fired over their heads by Constables KODI and SAI'A. Even so it was not until these natives had exhausted their supply of sticks that they finally retreated. According to the patrol interpreter, who picked up their shouted remarks, the rioting natives thought the rifle fire to be "missing", and urged the patrol to "fight".

Three shots in all were fired by the patrol, each one well above the heads of any persons and no harm was occasioned. After the assault on the patrol had subsided, these natives involved gathered at the top of a nearby hillock and from there moved to a ceremonial ground some distance away. The writer and two police then went back along the track towards WAINA to meet up with Const. KERRIPUMA who had been well to the rear of the patrol. He was encountered a short distance from HUGUNE. A move was then made to the ceremonial ground where the rioting natives were seen to be congregating but at the approach of the patrol they melted away and no arrests were made. The patrol moved off from HUGUNE at about 1130 hrs minus twenty-five of the natives who had been held in custody. Camp was eventually made at YANAGARI, below the WAGE gorge.

On the 2nd. January the patrol left YANAGARI for OPIAU. After crossing the WAGE River four natives appeared on a hilltop behind YANAGARI and sang out to the patrol asking for the release of the remaining five prisoners. They had pigs with them which they offered the patrol. This overture was ignored and the patrol continued over the range to the east of the WAGE gorge and arrived OPIAU 1100 hrs where camp was made. Here the pigs and kema shells, bundles of salt and net backs retrieved from the WAINBIA men were handed over to those people from whom they had been taken.

The patrol left OPIAU the following day for return to Kandep Patrol Post. At midday the crossing of the LAI river swamps was begun, following the route usually taken to arrive at the Post. After wading through water waist deep the patrol was forced to turn back when it was discovered that the suspension bridge across the LAI River was completely submerged by flood waters and could not be negotiated. Heavy rain began falling at this time which further hampered progress. Eventually the patrol was able to make its way down valley to PINDAGA where the crossing of the LAI River was made but here also the bridge was endangered by flood waters. KANDEP Patrol Post was reached at 1700 hrs and the patrol concluded.

CONCLUSIONS.

The WAPINA area is administered from TARI, in the Southern Highlands District. It was previously visited by the writer in mid-August of last year during a patrol of the WAGE valley. It is some distance below the WAGE gorge which to all intents and purposes is the point of demarcation between the KANDEP and TARI administrative areas. The WAPINA population is of HURI origin, as is the population of the upper WAGE valley, which comes within the KANDEP administrative area. The people of the OPIAU area are of combined HURI, HWA and HURU origin and whilst this area lies below the territorial border, it is, by virtue of its proximity to the KANDEP patrol Post, being administered by that Post.

The WAINDIA people who carried out the raid to OPIAU occupy land below the MUDABARE River, at the point where it joins the WAGE river. Their walk to OPIAU would have taken them the best part of a day. Tribal fighting is still prevalent in the areas to the north and to the south of WAPINA. A WAINDIA native was killed during fighting just before Christmas of last year.

The native LIFE-KANDEP, if not the actual instigator of the OPIAU raid, played a leading part in it. This man was sentenced to two months imprisonment in the Court for Native Affairs at KandeP during November of 1959, the sentence to be served at LAIDAN prison. He escaped from custody en route to LAIDAN, a particularly unscrupulous character. LIFE endeavoured from the very beginning to prevent natives of the upper WAGE valley from assisting with the establishment of the KANDEP patrol Post. A brother of Talal LU of YANCOANE, LIFE had previously worked at Wabag and had government stations and is well acquainted with the ways of the Administration. He was actually a member of the party sent from Wabag to witness the hanging in law of the native ABO, executed in 1957. In view of this, his recent behaviour cannot be condoned. After his apprehension at WAPINA, a quantity of lethal arrows were taken from his house. These he had taken with him during the raid on the OPIAU houses.

Charges against LIFE and five natives of WAINDIA group, names YANGE, NARA, KAMA, HARAPA and ANGANE, are at present being heard in the Court for Native Affairs, KANDEP Patrol Post, arising out of the alleged participation of these natives in the OPIAU raid.

Report on Members of the KANDEP Detachment, R.P. & M.C.C.
who accompanied the PATROL.

No.	NAME	REMARKS
8258	Const. KERTEMA	A reliable type. Works well under all circumstances. Conduct good.
8276	Const. AMBAYO	An average soldier. At times appears quite capable. Conduct good.
9301	Const. KUI	A young soldier who endeavours to do his best. Conduct good.
8535	Const. SAK'A	Works well only under close supervision. Conduct good.



1-15-26 ✓

Form 1-26

ST-21-22

15th March, 1926.

The Director General,
General Post Office,
London, E.C. 2.

Special Postal Order No. 1-26/26

I am glad to see that the amount of
subscriptions for the year 1926 is in the region of
£100,000. This is a very good result and should be
welcomed by the public. It is also a good result
for the Government. It shows that the public
continue to support the Government and that they
are interested in the work of the Government.

Kindly advise me of the result of the
subscriptions for the year 1926 and of the amount
of the fund.

[Signature]
Director General

67-14-24 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. WHD.234 - 2980.
SMP:AS.



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

8th August, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA.

PATROL REPORT - KANDEP NO.2.
KANMA - MARIANT.

Please find attached.

1. Report on a joint patrol by Mr. R.S. Bell Assistant District Officer and Mr. D. Pernezel, Patrol Officer across the District boundary into the Southern Highlands to determine areas of Administration and liaise with Southern Highlands Officers.
2. District Officer's comments to Assistant District Officer, Laigam who is now responsible for the Administration of the Kandep area.

As stated in my comments to Assistant District Officer, Laigam, the definition of areas of administration has yet to be made on the ground at Kandep. This will be done as soon as it can be conveniently arranged.

The patrol was a useful one and the contact with Southern Highlands Officers working northwards will assist us to gain a complete picture of the geography and administrative problems of the area.

S.M. Foley
(S.M. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

WHD.234 - 2980.
SMP:AS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

8th August, 1962.

The Minister,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOROROE.

PATROL REPORT - KANDEP NO.2.
KAMBA - MARIANT.

Please find attached.

1. Report on a joint patrol by Mr. R.S. Bell Assistant District Officer and Mr. D. Pyrammel, Patrol Officer across the District boundary into the Southern Highlands to determine areas of Administration and liaise with Southern Highlands Officers.
2. District Officer's comments to Assistant District Officer, Lalagan who is now responsible for the Administration of the Kandep area.

As stated in my comments to Assistant District Officer, Lalagan, the definition of areas of administration has yet to be made on the ground at Kandep. This will be done as soon as it can be conveniently arranged.

The patrol was a useful one and the contact with Southern Highlands Officers working northwards will assist us to gain a complete picture of the geography and administrative problems of the area.

S.M. Pugh
(S.M. PUGH)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

WHD.234 - 2979.
SMP:AS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

8th August, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
SALISBURY.

KANDEP SPECIAL REPORT NO.2.

Receipt of this Special Report of a Patrol conducted by Mr. R.S. Bell, Assistant District Officer and Mr. D. Ferrissel, Patrol Officer is acknowledged. Since this report has been written a Committee of Investigation consisting of Mr. G.W. Teague, Mr. I.A. Aitchison and Mr. D.F. Feinberg has visited both Mount Hagen and Mandi to discuss the sub-division of Districts and District boundaries. At the conclusion of the visit it was decided that Senior Departmental Representatives from the two Districts will meet at Kandep to define the actual patrol areas.

In the meantime Mr. Ferrissel has been instructed to receive all complaints brought to Kandep, and to continue patrolling those areas within his sphere of influence which have not already been patrolled by the Southern Highlands Officers.

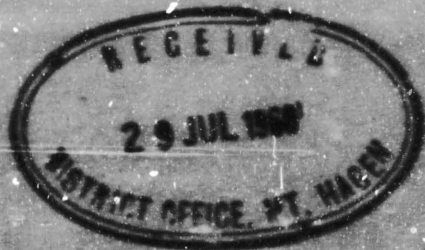
Apart from this the report was useful in adding much to our knowledge of the geography of the area and in the contact gained with Southern Highlands Officers. The problem of the pacification of the war-like tribes along the Territory border should not be aggravated by a timidity of approach because of doubt about the location of the border.

S.M. Foley
(S.M. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1044 234

No. 31/1-27



Sub District Office,
FABA 7, W.B.D

27th July 1960.

The District Office,
KUNY HAGEN, W.B.D

Subject: KANDEP SPECIAL SERVICES No 2 of 1959/60.

Attached please find the abovementioned report
in triplicate.

As advised in my 31/1-995 of 21/6/60, no satisfactory
arrangement re the control of the KANDEP area
was made at Hanoi in discussions with the Field Staff.
The District Officer was willing for Kandep to take over the
whole of the area but this was later vetoed for the reasons
already given.

It is considered that the matter is of some
urgency as the Patrol Officer in Charge is about to discontinue
patrolling his area in the immediate future.

Contingencies for Camping Allowance are attached.

[Signature]
.....
(R.S. 111)

Assistant District Officer.

11/1-27

Sub District Office,
F.A.B.A.S. M.E.D

27th July 1960.

The District Office,
MINTHAW. M.E.D

Subject: KANBY SPECIAL REPORT No 2 of 1959/60.

Attached please find the above-mentioned report
in triplicate.

As advised in my 11/1-995 of 23/5/60; no satisfactory
arrangement re the control of the KANBY BASIN & LOWER
SARLAT was made at Kandi in discussions with the Field Staff.
The District Officer was willing for Kanby to take over the
whole of the area but this was later vetoed for the reasons
already given.

It is considered that the matter is of some
urgency as the Patrol Officer in Charge is about to commence
patrolling his area in the immediate future.

Contingencies for Camping Allowance are attached.

[Signature]
.....
(S.S. HILL)

Assistant District Officer.

LANDING SPECIAL REPORT No. 2 of 1967/68.

Patrol to all Southern Highlands District,
from SANDERFIELD POST, U.S.D.

R. Bell, Assistant District Officer.
D. P. Farnesi, Patrol Officer.

Duration: 10/6/67 - 10/6/67.

D.P. Farnesi
(D. P. Farnesi) P/O.

DIARY OF THE PATROL

Thursday, 20th May, 1900.

The patrol, with six police, interpreter, and twenty-two carriers, departed KANDEP Patrol Post 1030 hrs and proceeded South-east to the LAI-MARIANT junction, at KONTU. Arrived here 1100 hrs and continued on to the business of the of the KANBA divide range. From head of range descended sharply to WILJA, in the KANBA valley. Arrived 1200 hrs. and made camp. Talks held with the Igona people. Fine day.

Friday, 21st May.

Departed WILJA camp 0700 hrs and crossed open valley in the direction of the LAI-KANBA direction. Crossed KANBA Creek 0800 hrs and followed open right bank to SARABA distant MAPIK ceremonial grounds. Stops made at these places to speak with the inhabitants. On then to NULA, which is near the junction, and then on to SOBA in the LAI valley. Arrived 1100 hrs and made camp. The post houses here numerous, near 1000 throughout the evening.

Saturday, 22nd May.

Patrol left SOBA 0700 hrs. Continued down LAI valley for an hour before climbing steeply to head of divide range, east of the river. From here descended gradually through bushland to grass and garden areas of the upper WAP River. Then on to THAM, arriving 1100 hrs. From here the patrol followed the valley to the west, MENDI, resting en route at TENDE, 1000 hrs. Arrived MENDI station 1000 hrs. Fine day.

Sunday, 23rd May.

Patrol at MENDI. During morning, talks held with the Assistant District Officer, MENDI Sub-District, in relation to border problems affecting the KANDEP and MENDI administrative areas.

Monday, 24th May.

Further discussions held between A.D.O., WIRAO, and the District Officer and District Commissioner, Southern Highlands District, on the border question. A.D.O. BOLA departed MENDI 1000 hrs for Mount HAGEN. Writer with the patrol left MENDI 1200 hrs for return KANDEP Patrol Post, via NIPA. Crossed over range to the west of MENDI station and descended to PIKU in the LAI valley. Followed upstream to TUGUP encamped at the Methodist Mission station 1000 hrs. Rain evening.

Tuesday, 25th May.

Departed TUGUP 0700 hrs and crossed LAI River. Continued upstream to KIP, arriving 0800 hrs. From here ascended range above TENDER Creek then dropped down to TIMBAL Creek, in bushland, at 0900 hrs. Further climbing to the main divide range and then descent into upper NEMBI basin. Crossed NEM River 1200 hrs and arrived NIPA Patrol Post 1200 hrs. Patrol remained overnight at NIPA station. Fine day.

Wednesday, 1st June.

Left NIPA Patrol Post 0610 hrs and returned to NEM river. Followed upstream to SUNGO, 1000 hrs. Then on to GIN ceremonial ground between KEREK and PA Creeks, arriving 1400 hrs. Camp made. Heavy rain afternoon.

DIARY (Cont.)

Thursday, 28th June

Patrol left GIN 0700 hrs and crossed Pa Creek before climbing range to the east. Reached main watershed 0815 hrs and then down to western tributaries of Golofa creek. Arrived KANAP ceremonial ground 1200 hrs and then followed Golofa creek upstream to SUGUNUK. Arrived SUGUNUK 1400 hrs in heavy rain. Made camp.

Friday, 29th June

Patrol broke camp with mfr, recrossed Golofa creek and proceeded up valley. Arrived WARIPA 1015 hrs near end of valley in high grass-land. From here patrol swung North-east to KANBA divide range. Reached summit 1215 hrs and descended into valley of WAWA 1300 hrs. Arrived ABOGIE 1345 hrs and made camp. Heavy rain all night and evening.

Saturday, 30th June

Left ABOGIE 0700 hrs and crossed over range to LAGALAP, in the LAI basin. From here proceeded North to cross the LAI River at 0900 hrs, near PINDAGA. On to KANBA 1015 hrs, arriving 1100 hrs patrol concluded.

INTRODUCTION:

This short patrol involved a visit to MENDI District Headquarters, Southern Highlands District, by the Assistant District Officer, WABAG, and the Officer-in-Charge KANDEP Patrol Post, for the purpose of discussing administrative arrangements in respect of that area in the vicinity of the Territorial border, south of KANDEP Patrol Post. Mr. R. Bell, A.D.C. WABAG, arrived at KANDEP Patrol Post on the main day and remained until the morning of the 15th, and in the interim carried out a station inspection of the Post. Accompanied by the writer, his patrol took off for MENDI in the Southern Highlands District. The route lay through the KANBA valley to the LAI junction and thence for some distance down the LAI valley before crossing the divide range into the upper MENDI valley area. The opportunity was thereby taken to inspect the KANBA area as it is this particular area with which the border question is most concerned. On arrival at MENDI, discussions were held with the Assistant District Officer, District Officer, and District Commissioner on matters pertaining to the general administration of the border area. These were directed towards finding some satisfactory arrangement which could be followed until such time as a definite line of demarcation is drawn between the administrative areas of the KANDEP Patrol Post and the MENDI Sub-District.

From MENDI, A.D.C. Bell returned to WABAG by aircraft whilst the writer and the patrol continued back to KANDEP Patrol Post via NIPA Patrol Post in the MENDI Valley. The patrol took with it from MENDI a number of pitsewa for NIPA Patrol Post which because of their length could not be transported by aircraft. The writer was able to discuss with Mr. Butler, O.I.C. NIPA, matters of mutual interest in that the NIPA Post was established at approximately the same time as the KANDEP Post, in the latter half of 1948. From NIPA, the patrol continued north to the headwaters of the MENDI River and then crossed over to GOLOPA Creek and followed this stream north-west before crossing again into the KANBA valley. From the KANBA valley, the patrol moved via LAGALAP to return to KANDEP Patrol Post.

TERRITORIAL BORDER:

In determining the areas of administrative influence, the Territorial border cannot be regarded as a satisfactory dividing line in so far as the populated region directly south of the KANDEP Patrol Post is concerned. The KANBA valley is part of this area. In actual fact it lies completely below the Territorial border and is therefore part of the Southern Highlands District. But because of their distance from MENDI and their relative proximity to KANDEP, the inhabitants of the upper section of the valley have come to associate themselves with the KANDEP Post, for the time being anyway. The KANBA is a tributary of the LAI River and in turn has two main tributaries coming from the NW. and N. respectively. The population of the entire valley would number about 100 persons. Of these, the people south of MARARA are closely associated with the groups of the lower LAI valley and in fact are MENDI speakers. North of MARARA, in the WINJA area the people, whilst still essentially MENDI types, have become associated with the KANDEP groups of the LAI-MARIANT junction. Further upstream again, to HARA, the population becomes an assortment of MENDI and HURI speakers, though the former possibly predominate. The last census of the KANDEP included the people of the WINJA area but not those north to HARA or south of MARARA in the KANBA. It would be desirable to combine the whole of the KANBA population in one census division or as part of a census division and this is the intention of the District Officer, MENDI. Whilst the KANBA will therefore be part of the MENDI administrative area, the people of the upper valley, for the sake of convenience, will probably continue to offer themselves for vote in the polling of the KANDEP Post, as they have been

An area to the north of the KAMBA valley, whilst still below the border, is physically part of the LAI-KANDEP area and cannot for census or administrative purposes be conveniently separated. This is the LAGALAP, KONTU, KAMBIA area, at present part and parcel of the KANDEP administrative area. The people here, many of them bilingual, are nonetheless closely associated with the ENGA populations of the LAI valley.

With regard to the MARIANT valley, most of this area is above the Territorial border, the KAMBIA section being below. But cross migration has meant that parts of the valley are populated by people from the MAREP and PINGAREP areas of the Southern Highlands, who although living in that part of the MARIANT above the border, still consider themselves as belonging to PANGA. It would seem though that the population here is not of a fully permanent nature in that two areas are usually maintained, one in the MARIANT and one in the PANGA-MAREP area, by most of these people. Administratively this situation can lead to various complications. Census and further patrolling may have to resolve the matter. There still remains some uncertainty as to the exact location of the territorial border in relation to the MARIANT valley since the existing maps cannot be accepted as being completely accurate.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The ENGA population of the LAI valley extends south to KONTU and LAGALAP another unpopulated area intervenes before population appears again in the LAI valley at SOBA. Here the people are of KENDI origin as are those residing in the KAMBA basin. Coming from the higher altitudes of the KANDEP area, a striking difference is noticed in the general appearance of the lower LAI area, some 1,000 to 2,000 feet lower down. The LAI valley, south from SOBA, becomes particularly fertile as compared with the upper LAI area. Gardens are more plentiful and better bearing. More varieties of native foodstuffs are to be seen and obvious care is taken in the fencing of garden areas which is not the case in the KANDEP where gardens are seldom if ever fenced. Ceremonial grounds of the lower LAI are far more imposing, showing a better layout and being well planted with cedars and shade trees. Houses are more solidly constructed and of better appearance. All this is due to the more favourable climate, providing more prolific growth and absence of crop failures. The higher standards of living, if it may be so termed, of the lower LAI people is the most conspicuous feature when comparing the populations of the upper and lower LAI valley. The patrol camped at SOBA had few people were seen in this area. It later transpired that many were attending a ceremonial gathering of a place beyond the valley.

After leaving KENDI, the patrol entered the LAI valley again at a point above PINS and moved upstream for some distance before turning west to the NEMBI valley. All of this area up to the main western watershed is closely populated. Population is again encountered in the valleys of the upper NEMBI basin, part of the area administered from NIPA Patrol Post. All of this region to the west of the LAI River is part of the Restricted area. After leaving NIPA Patrol Post, the patrol followed up the NEM River through a narrow valley which in its upper parts is well populated. A route was found from here into the GULOPA valley. The people encountered in these last mentioned areas have had little contact with patrols and are still somewhat shy. When the patrol reached WARIPA in the upper GULOPA valley, it met a few people who had made visits to the KANDEP Post. This had come about through their contacts with neighbours in the KAMBA valley. Some of the people of the upper GULOPA have gardens as well in the KAMBA, in the vicinity of AUGOLYE and WINJA. This seems to be common practice for the people of higher areas.

APPENDIX "A"

Report of Members of the KANDEP Detachment, R.P. & S.G.S., who accompanied the patrol.

<u>No.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
2204	LOFTY	Const.	Worked well throughout the patrol. Conduct Good.
2205	MARINA	Const.	A Good patrol participant. A willing worker. Conduct Good.
2206	LOPE	Const.	A steady worker. Conduct Good.
2207	SAKUMAL	Const.	Inexperienced and needs to make more of an effort. Conduct Good.

[Signature]
(B.F. P...)

C. L. G. KANDEP
Patrol Post.

KANDEP SPECIAL REPORT No. 2 of 1959/60.

Patrol to MUNDI, Southern Highlands District,
from KANDEP PATROL POST, V.R.D.

R. Bell, Assistant District officer.
D. F. Perreval, Patrol officer.

Duration: 26/3/60 - 4/6/60.

D. F. Perreval
(D. F. Perreval) P/O.

DIARY OF THE PATROL

Thursday, 26th May, 1960.

The patrol, with six police, interpreter, and twenty-two carriers, departed KANDOP Patrol Post 1010 hrs and proceeded South-east to the LAI-MARIANT junction, at KONTA. Arrived here 1140 hrs and continued on to the bushland of the KAMBA divide range. From head of range descended sharply to WINJA, in the KAMBA valley. Arrived 1350 hrs. and made camp. Talks held with the local people. Fine day.

Friday, 27th May.

Departed WINJA camp 0730 hrs and headed down valley in the direction of the LAI-KAMBA direction. Crossed KAMBA Creek 0800 hrs and followed down right bank to HARARA and then MAPIN ceremonial grounds. Stops made at these places to speak with the inhabitants. On then to HULA, which is near the junction, and then south to SIRA in the LAI valley. Arrived 1130 hrs and made camp. The rest house here unusable. Rain late afternoon and evening.

Saturday, 28th May.

Patrol left SIRA 0730 hrs. Continued down LAI valley for an hour before climbing steeply to head of divide range, east of the river. From watershed descended gradually through bushland to grass and garden areas of the upper WAP River. Then on to TULIM, arriving 1130 hrs. From here the patrol followed the vehicular road into NEMDI, resting en route at TENDE, 1300 hrs. Arrived NEMDI station 1500 hrs. Fine day.

Sunday, 29th May.

Patrol at NEMDI. During morning, talks held with the Assistant District Officer, NEMDI Sub-District, in relation to border problems affecting the KANDOP and NEMDI administrative areas.

Monday, 30th May.

Further discussions held between A.D.O., WABAG, and the District Officer and District Commissioner, Southern Highlands District, on the border question. A.D.O. Bell departed NEMDI 1000 hrs for Mount HAGRE. Writer with the patrol left NEMDI 1230 hrs for return KANDOP Patrol Post, via NIPA. Crossed over range to the west of NEMDI station and descended to PINI in the LAI valley. Followed upstream to TUPUP and camped at the Methodist Mission station 1800 hrs. Rain evening.

Tuesday, 31st May.

Departed TUPUP 0700 hrs and crossed LAI River. Continued upstream to KIP, arriving 0800 hrs. From here ascended range above TENIEM Creek then dropped down to FIMBAL Creek, in bushland, at 0930 hrs. Further climbing to the main divide range and then descent into upper NEMBI basin. Crossed NEM River 1400 hrs and arrived NIPA Patrol Post 1430 hrs. Patrol remained overnight at NIPA station. Fine day.

Wednesday, 1st June.

Left NIPA Patrol Post 0915 hrs and returned to NEM River. Followed upstream to SUNGO, 1300 hrs. Then on to GIK ceremonial ground between KEREK and PA Creeks, arriving 1400 hrs. Camp made. Heavy rain afternoon.

DIARY (Cont.)

Thursday, 2nd June.

Patrol left GIN 0700 hrs and crossed PA Creek before climbing range to the east. Reached main watershed 0915 hrs and then down to western tributaries of GoloPA creek. Arrived SANAP ceremonial ground 1900 hrs and then followed GoloPA creek upstream to SHKUBUNK. Arrived SHKUBUNK 1400 hrs in heavy rain. Made camp.

Friday, 3rd June.

Patrol broke camp 0715 hrs, retraced GoloPA creek and proceeded up valley. Arrived WARIPA 1015 hrs near head of valley in high grass-land. From here patrol swung North-east to KANBA divide range. Reached summit 1415 hrs and descended along the cliffs to KANBA valley. Arrived AUGOLYE 1545 hrs and made camp. Heavy rain afternoon and evening.

Saturday, 4th June.

Left AUGOLYE 0700 hrs and crossed over range to LAGALAP, in the LAI basin. From here proceeded North to cross the LAI River at 0940 hrs, near FIEDAGA, on to KANBA Patrol Post, arriving 1100 hrs. Patrol concluded.

INTRODUCTION:

This short patrol involved a visit to MENDI District Headquarters, Southern Highlands District, by the Assistant District Officer, WABAG, and the officer-in-Charge KANDEP Patrol Post, for the purpose of discussing administrative arrangements in respect of that area in the vicinity of the Territorial border, south of KANDEP Patrol Post. Mr. R. Bell, A.D.O. WABAG, arrived at KANDEP Patrol Post on the 24th May and remained until the morning of the 27th, and in the interim carried out a station inspection of the post. Accompanied by the writer, his patrol then left for MENDI in the Southern Highlands District. The route lay through the KANBA valley to the LAI junction and thence for some distance down the LAI valley before crossing the divide range into the upper MENDI valley area. The opportunity was thereby taken to inspect the KANBA basin as it is this particular area with which the border question is most concerned. On arrival at MENDI, discussions were held with the Assistant District Officer, District Officer, and District Commissioner on matters pertaining to the general administration of the border area. These were directed towards finding some satisfactory arrangement which could be followed until such time as a definite line of demarcation is drawn between the administrative areas of the KANDEP Patrol Post and the MENDI Sub-District.

From MENDI, A.D.O. Bell returned to WABAG by aircraft whilst the writer and the patrol continued back to KANDEP Patrol Post via NIPA Patrol Post in the MENDI Valley. The patrol took with it five MENDI spears for NIPA Patrol Post which because of their length could not be transported by aircraft. The writer was able to discuss with Mr. Butler, O.L.C. NIPA, matters of mutual interest in that the NIPA Post was established at approximately the same time as the KANDEP Post, in the latter half of 1959. From NIPA, the patrol continued north to the headwaters of the MENDI River and then crossed over to GOLOPA Creek and followed this stream north-west before crossing again into the KANBA valley. From the KANBA valley, the patrol moved via LAGALAP to return to KANDEP Patrol Post.

TERRITORIAL BORDER:

In determining the areas of administrative influence, the Territorial border cannot be regarded as a satisfactory dividing line in so far as the populated region directly south of the KANDEP Patrol Post is concerned. The KANBA valley is part of this area. In actual fact it lies completely below the Territorial border and is therefore part of the Southern Highlands District. But because of their distance from MENDI and their relative proximity to KANDEP, the inhabitants of the upper section of the valley have come to associate themselves with the KANDEP Post, for the time being anyway. The KANBA is a tributary of the LAI River and in turn has two main tributaries coming from the E. and N. respectively. The population of the entire valley would number about 600 persons. Of these, the people south of MARARA are closely associated with the groups of the lower LAI valley and in fact are MENDI speakers. North of MARARA, in the WINJA area the people, whilst still essentially MENDI types, have become associated with the KANDEP groups of the LAI-MARIANTY junction. Further upstream again, to MARU, the population becomes an assortment of MENDI and NORI speakers, though the former possibly predominate. The last census of the KANDEP included the people of the WINJA area but not those north to MARU or south of MARARA in the KANBA. It would be desirable to combine the whole of the KANBA population in one census division as part of a census division and this is the intention of the District Officer, MENDI. Whilst the KANBA will therefore be part of the MENDI administrative area, the people of the upper valley, for the sake of convenience, will probably continue to offer themselves for work in the building of the KANDEP Post, as they have been doing in the past.

An area to the north of the KANBA valley, whilst still below the border, is physically part of the LAI-KANDEP area and cannot for census or administrative purposes be conveniently separated. This is the LAGALAP, KONTU, KAMBIA area, at present part and parcel of the KANDEP administrative area. The people here, many of them bilingual, are nonetheless closely associated with the KANBA populations of the LAI valley.

With regard to the MARIANT valley, most of this area is above the Territorial border, the KAMBIA section being below. But cross migration has meant that parts of the valley are populated by people from the KANDEP and PINDAREP areas of the Southern Highlands, who although living in that part of the MARIANT above the border, still consider themselves as belonging to PAPUA. It would seem though that the population here is not of a fully permanent nature in that two houses are usually maintained, one in the MARIANT and one in the PINDAREP-KANDEP area, by most of these people. Administratively this situation can lead to various complications. Census and further patrolling may help to resolve the matter. There still remains some uncertainty as to the exact location of the Territorial border in relation to all of these areas under discussion as existing maps cannot be accepted as being completely accurate.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The KANBA population of the LAI Valley extends south KONTU and LAGALAP and then an uninhabited area intervenes before population appears again in the LAI valley at SOBA. Here the people are of HEMBI origin as are those residing in the KANBA basin. Coming from the higher altitudes of the KANDEP area, a striking difference is noticed in the general appearance of the lower LAI area, some 1,500 to 2,000 feet lower down. The LAI valley, south from SOBA, becomes particularly fertile as compared with the upper LAI area. Orchids are more plentiful and better bearing. More varieties of native foodstuffs are to be seen and obvious care is taken in the fencing of garden areas which is not the case in the KANDEP where gardens are seldom if ever fenced. Ceremonial grounds of the lower LAI are far more imposing, showing a better layout and being well planted with casuarinas and shade trees. Houses are more solidly constructed and of better appearance. All this is doubtless due to the more favourable climate, providing more prolific growth and an absence of crop fallow. The higher standard of living, if it may be so termed, of the lower LAI peoples is the most contrasting feature when comparing the populations of the upper and lower LAI valley. The patrol camped at SOBA but few people were seen in this area. It later transpired that many were attending a ceremonial gathering at a place beyond the valley.

After leaving HEMBI, the patrol entered the LAI valley again at a point above PINJ and moved upstream for some distance before turning west to the HEMBI valley. All of this area up to the main western watershed is closely populated. Population is again encountered in the valleys of the upper HEMBI basin, part of the area administered from NIPA Patrol Post. All of this region to the west of the LAI River is part of the District area. After leaving NIPA Patrol Post, the patrol followed up the HEM River through a narrow valley which in its upper parts is well populated. A route was found from here into the GOLOPA valley. The people encountered in these last mentioned areas have had little contact with patrols and are still somewhat shy. When the patrol reached NARIPA in the upper GOLOPA valley, it met a few people who had made visits to the KANDEP Post. This had come about through their contacts with neighbours in the KANBA valley. Some of the people of the upper GOLOPA have gardens as well in the KANBA, in the vicinity of AUGOLYE and NIEJA. This seems to be common practice for the people of higher areas.

APPENDIX "A"

Report of Members of the SANDER Detachment, R.F. & E.C.C., who accompanied the patrol.

<u>No.</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
0007	LOFTY	Const.	Worked well throughout the patrol. Conduct good.
0010	WELLS	Const.	A good patrol controller. A willing worker. Conduct good.
0021	HOOT	Const.	A steady type. Worked well. Conduct good.
0040	WATSON	Const.	Inexperienced and naive to take care of an effort. Conduct good.

D. H. King
(D. F. Person) C. L. G. SANDER
Patrol Post.
