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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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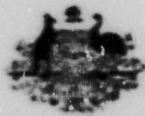
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WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

LAIAGAM

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING Patrol</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
✓ 2 - 1964/1965	R.K. Treutlein	To N.W. of the N.W. Lagaip Census Div.
4 - 1964/1965	K.A. Winchcombe	North West Lagaip Census Div.
5 - 1964/1965	K.A. Winchcombe	South West Lagaip Census Div.
8 - 1964/1965	K.A. Winchcombe	N.W. & S.E. Lagaip Census Div.
9 - 1964/1965	G.D. Simpson	N.W. & S.E. Lagaip Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. HAIAGAN No 2 of 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by E.K. Treatlein PO 1

Area Patrolled to the northwest of the N.W. Legaip Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P.B. Andrews CPO
4 members R.F.&H.G.C.
Natives 1 A.P.O.
1 Interpreter

Duration—From 20 / 7 / 1964 to 2 / 8 / 1964

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services NIL /19

Medical NIL /19

Map Reference Attached sketch Map

Objects of Patrol Initial contact of the "Net" people as per instructions.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ _____

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

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

Administration
Press Statement
No. 117

Port Moresby
October 6, 1964

NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL VISITS ISOLATED PEOPLE NEAR
APRIL RIVER IN THE HEPER DISTRICT

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

A patrol from Laeagan in the Western Highlands has visited a small and very isolated group of people known as the Nere clan who live on the bankwaters of the April River.

Numbering about 70 people they appear to be a mixture of Highland and Sepik types, and their hamlet of Wasagari is situated at the crossroads of traditional trade routes. It is thought they are probably descendants of traders who settled at this strategic point where they could benefit by dealing with people moving along the native trade routes.

Individuals from this small group were first contacted in October, 1962, when two women, a man and a young boy were seen by a Native Affairs Officer at Yeik village in the Laeagan area. They accompanied him back to Laeagan Station for a visit, and subsequently several Nere men went with a Laeagan group to the Mount Hagen Show in May, 1963. Since then occasionally, small parties of Nere people have visited Yeik village and the Laeagan Station.

In endeavouring to ascertain exactly where the Neres lived, aerial photographs at Laeagan Station were studied, and these showed houses and gardens on the northern slopes of the Burgers Range. Recently a helicopter, operating from Laeagan on other duties, was utilised to make a check on the region, and this strongly indicated that the houses and gardens were those of the Nere clan.

Two Nere men visited Laeagan shortly after the helicopter survey, and on request they agreed to guide a patrol to their hamlet. The patrol was also accompanied by a local of the Yeik region who is married to a Nere woman, and speaks the Nere language.

The 3-day patrol was led by Patrol Officer R.K. Treutlein, accompanied by Cadet Patrol Officer P.H. Andrews, five Native Police, and an Aid Post Orderly. It took almost five days to walk from Laeagan Station to Wasagari, crossing the Burgers Range at 11,000'. Two camps were made at altitudes above 8,000' where the discomfort of cold weather was increased by heavy overnight rain.

The Nere people, who knew the patrol was coming, had built a rest house for the officers and quarters for the police and carriers, and cleared the ground around the buildings. Sections of the track to the hamlet had also been cleared.

The Neres gave the patrol a friendly welcome and readily brought food for sale to the patrol, some of the people asking for payment in money and others desiring trade goods.

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Although they had never previously been visited by a patrol they obviously knew of the routine of such visits from other tribal groups. The total population of about 70 people were assembled at the hamlet when the patrol arrived, and after handshaking all round the people immediately asked when the patrol wanted to buy food. On trade goods the major demand was for knives and axes, and very little interest was shown in other goods.

During discussions Mr. Freutlein noticed two young men who seemed to be different from the main group in that they wore singlets and lap lapa, and had Sepik River type haircuts. Enquiries revealed that they came from a place called Milabe, in the Angoram Sub-District, about a seven day journey from the Nere hamlet. It was learned that people from Milabe visited Kasagari to trade such items as black tree oil, shells and black palm bows for tobacco. The tobacco in turn is obtained by the Neres in trade from the Yeia people. They obtain trade goods such as axes, knives and cotton goods from the Yeia people in exchange for Bird of Paradise plumes. Mr. Freutlein learned that this trade is reciprocal and quite a number of Nere men have been to Milabe. Subsequent enquiries established that the Milabe people are visited by Native Affairs patrols from the Sepik area.

Through the Yeia Laluai who accompanied the patrol, Mr. Freutlein was informed that the Neres also trade with another small group known as the Ulipa people, although the Neres disclaimed any knowledge of these people. However, Mr. Freutlein recalled that reports of such an uncontacted group had been received at Ambunti, and he believes these could be the Ulipas.

The Nere hamlet is approximately 50 miles southeast of Ambunti, about 70 miles southwest of Angoram and around 55 miles from Laigam.

Despite discreet questioning the Neres continued to deny any knowledge of the Ulipas but the Yeia Laluai said he was sure there was a trading link between the two groups.

Later patrols will endeavour to contact the Ulipas.

The patrol remained at Kasagari for three and a half days talking with the people and explaining the aims and functions of the Administration. He said the Neres were obviously quite pleased to receive the patrol but made it plain that they were not particularly interested in visiting Laigam Station or making any change in their way of life. They said they were a small group which normally lived scattered over a considerable area and had only met together for the patrol's visit. However, they agreed that the patrol could prepare a helicopter pad at the hamlet, and this was done. Also they consented to be censused but when the services of the Medical Orderly were offered to treat any minor illnesses they said they were aware of such treatments which they had seen at the Yeia Aid Post, but were not interested. A check showed that none of the people needed medical aid.

Mr. Freutlein reports that the people appeared to have ample food, their staple diet being cere supplemented by sweet potatoes, some mango, bananas and various green vegetables. Although they have a few pigs and fowls they do not raise many as the bushland around

31

Kasagari has abundant wild game such as pigs, cassowaries and other birds.

Summarizing the results of the patrol, Mr. Frestlein says that although the Nere people displayed a generally negative attitude towards the patrol, this is only to be expected from an isolated and backward group. He considers that with increased contact this will change, and a good start has been made in the establishment of good relations.

In appearance some of the Neres have typical Highland facial features and others look more like the Sepik River people. In dress they follow chiefly the Highland custom — the men wearing a cane belt and target leaves from the waist to the knees, but vary the Highland style by wearing target leaves at the front as well as the back, and also beating the leaves to separate the fibres. Their hair styles are not the usual hair hat or wig worn in the Highlands, but more like the hair style of people inland from Ambunti. However, the Nere language appears to be similar in some respects to that of the Fongora people who live south of the Burgers Range in the Western Highlands. These variations substantiate the theory that they are a mixture of Highland and Sepik types. Their tools and weapons include stone axes, bows and arrows in the Sepik style, net bags decorated with hornbill and parrot feathers, and an ingenious coil trap made of bark and cane. Several stone axe blades offered for sale to the patrol were obviously very old, and the people had no knowledge where they originated, but said they had been handed down from their forefathers. Some of these and other artifacts were bought by Mr. Frestlein for the Papua and New Guinea Museum.

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copy sent to J.O. W.H.D.
sent to J.O. W.H.D.
J.O. W.H.D.
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c.c. District Officer,
South Sepik District,
VENAK.

18/9/64.

(3)

For your information, please. (J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

87-14-1

Department of Native Affairs,
Kororarua, Papua.

15th September, 1964.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MT. LAJAN.

REPORT NUMBER NO. 2-64/65 - LAJAN:

Receipt of the above-mentioned report and covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree it would be desirable to arrange with the District Officer, Sepik District for two patrols - one from Sepik and one from Western Highlands - to enter this area simultaneously with a view to tying up loose ends.

I am particularly favourably impressed with the patrol instructions issued by the Assistant District Officer. I have no doubt that this comprehensive instruction contributed a lot towards the success of the patrol.

The Assistant District Officer Lajana should lead the patrol from the Western Highlands as he is a man of considerable experience in undeveloped areas.

I agree that it is at present impracticable to offer these people more than rule and law and some medical services. Would you please arrange for the artifacts collected to be forwarded to the Territory Museum with suitable description and purpose of each item recorded.

A press release will be made in the content of the report. The photographs and accompanying map are of particular value when reading the report.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

SEP:JI

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Department of Native Affairs,
Western Highlands District,
RAJAH MANSER.

10th September, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
LALAGAN.

LALAGAN PATROL REPORT NO. 2 1964/1965

Receipt of Mr. Treutlein's report is acknowledged with thanks.

Camping Allowance has been passed for payment. Please advise me of the expense incurred by Mr. Treutlein in providing the excellent series of photographs which accompany the report.

We may anticipate the occasional contact of small and isolated groups along the Sepik border. It is desirable that all these groups should be contacted as early as possible and that a system of law and order be established before some unsuspecting visitor wanders on to them and causes them confusion. However, beyond the limited contact necessary to bring the rule of law and an occasional medical visit, there is little we can offer these people in their present situation. If the region is developed by road extension and cash cropping the Sot and other small groups may be coaxed out of their remote homes into areas of greater accessibility.

Palisade will be regarded as provisional appointment until I have the recommendation of the next Patrol. Mr. Treutlein and Mr. Andrews have carried out a very good Patrol and compiled a useful report. Your instructions were most comprehensive and are to be encouraged.

S. E. Foley
(S. E. FOLEY)
District Officer

C.S.
Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu.

DEF:RU

67-1

Sub-District Office
Lagaip Sub-District
Western Highlands District.

5th September 1964

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District
LAGAIP - MASHI.

LAGAIP PATROL No 2 OF 1964-65.

Forwarded herewith are 4 copies of the above report, Patrol Maps, and one copy of an Aerial Survey Photographs showing the KASAGARI Mandalet, and its position in relation to YEM. Also for your approval and signature are claims for Camping Allowance for Mr Treutlein and Mr Andrews.

The Patrol was carried out with efficiency and despatch and all requirements of the Patrol instructions were fulfilled. Mr Treutlein's self-processed photographs are of interest. Further spools of film are being processed and as the prints come to hand they will be forwarded to you for examination.

It is unfortunate that National Mapping do not have any further aerial survey photographs of the area north of KASAGARI towards the SEPIK RIVERS. I contacted them before the patrol and they have advised that these survey runs have yet to be flown. It would greatly facilitate in establishing the location and extent of the ULIPAS and MAILAB groups mentioned in this report.

It is apparently easier, from information obtained by the Patrol, to enter either of these 3 population areas, (NEY, ULIPAS and MAILAB) from YEM than KASAGARI, than from the SEPIK River, despite the fact that all places are obviously in the Ambunti Sub-District. I suggest that it would be a useful exercise to send a large patrol to KASAGARI at a suitable date, radio equipment and from a base camp there operate into both the ULIPAS and MAILAB areas, preferably with the two patrols in the field at the same time.

I feel that, as Mr Treutlein has suggested KASAGARI is an old trade route cross roads, and by following these 2 routes to their river terminals much useful ethnological information could be collected and that the contact of the uncontacted people of the area would be achieved.

Also Mr Treutlein's comment that the NEY language may have some relationship with the MEMA, north of the SEPIK and immediately South of the April Rivers various headwaters may be correct. It is planned that Patrol Officers Hicks and Head should in the near future, mount a patrol into this MEMA area.

Mr Hicks has just completed a six weeks period with the PAI'ELA people. They have extensive trade connection with the MEMA and in fact maintain the only substantial bridge link cross the LAGAIP into the MEMA. His work with the PAI'ELA should provide him with all necessary guides and carriers for a successful patrol into this area. I feel that the combined information from these various patrols will provide us with most interesting data on a still unknown District. Incidentally the man OGA (mentioned several times in the report) has just arrived on LAGAIP Station. He has intimated that since the patrols return, there has been a considerable discussion by the NEY to move entirely from KASAGARI to the YEM area. He has also stated that an epidemic of sickness has spread amongst

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the people. He is somewhat ambiguous as to just what type of sickness it is. However I would suggest that, should a future patrol disclose that the NHT are in fact far removed from either the ULPAS or the HALLAM, they the NHT, should be encouraged to move completely into the TILI, JAI'ILI and TILI areas. The people of the last 3 named places are enthusiastic that this should occur.

An interesting Patrol efficiently carried out. The report contains much useful information.

For your information and further action please.


.....
(D.S. [unclear])
Assistant District Officer.

Leave some more. New typed.
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69-1

Sub-District Office,
YAKA

17th July, 1964.

Mr. P.A. Trevelin,
YAKA

YAKA DISTRICT

RE: CONTACT WITH

On Wednesday the 15th July, 1964 the NW hamlet of YAKAGHI was found from Helicopter UH. It is located on the YAKA River the extreme right major tributary of the April Head-waters. This hamlet is 10 nautical miles North West of Yain Hamlet and on a bearing of 300° from it. On the return flight we made contact with two young NW men at Yain. They are PTO-TSUNGA and AKA-KIANGI-IA. I would like you to accompany these two men back to YAKAGHI and there make contact with their group which is called TOSKUN and consists of some 50 men, women and children.

It will take you three days walk from Yain to YAKAGHI, with two nights camped in the bush at altitudes of over 10,000 feet. There is no population and no garden areas between Yain and the first house located on the YAKA River head-waters. The walk involves crossing the highest range at between 12 and 13,000 feet and after that there are two secondary ranges of somewhat less than 10,000 feet and then a very steep descent of about 4 or 5,000 feet down to the NW settlement at YAKAGHI. However at this time of the year the main central range is almost free for most of the day with little or no rain falling on the route through which your patrol will go. Also the route offers no insuperable difficulties in traversing as both NW women and Yain women cross it at this time of the year. However I am anxious that you get the patrol under way as soon as possible as our spell of fine weather is now rapidly drifting to a close and during the wetter months the NW and Yain people do not communicate because of the cold and wet weather conditions.

As well as the two NW people who will be returning with you I have asked LUKAN and LUKAN of Yain both of whom have walked the track will accompany you and organise your carriers from Yain area. For obvious reasons I want you to use only Yain carriers, on the trip into YAKAGHI. The language spoken by this small group of people is called NW and as far as can be ascertained is a completely isolated language. However it is spoken by the main NW and NW and also the men TOSGA and KANGI all of Yain. Ensure that these four men accompany the patrol. The man KAK also a NW has already returned to YAKAGHI after our landing at Yain to tell the people that you will be arriving at their hamlet within the next two or three weeks. I want you to establish particularly good relations with this man KAK as he is apparently the merchant venturer of this group and makes regular trading trips from YAKAGHI to Yain and also from YAKAGHI to a place called LAKA which is four days walk North towards the Sepik where the people are obviously River people with canoes and gardens and could be either the NW-people of the NW ranges or the WOSKUN-people of the April north. However at this stage you are not repeat not under any circumstances to proceed beyond YAKAGHI and any patrol moving further North would be organised

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at a later date using whatever information you can obtain which would be useful for the mounting of such a patrol. It is for this reason that I want you particularly to cultivate friendly relations with the man OGA.

As you are aware this is an initial contact patrol only five of these HT people having so far proceeded beyond Yeln into civilization. Unfortunately, the boss boy who was one of the five recently died apparently from pneumonia, possibly as a result of his high altitude trips over the range in the bad weather season. You will have two of these men returning with you plus others from Yeln area who are known to the HT-people and this fact will make your first contact with the HT-people so much easier. As an initial contact patrol you must ensure that nothing occurs which would upset the HT-people in any way. They will naturally be very timid and shy and your police and carriers are to conduct themselves at all times in a friendly and courteous manner towards these primitive people. I want you to have considerable discussion in an informal way with small groups of people using PIO, KAWIANGI or OGA as your interpreter through Station Interpreter FAREN KAWIANGI who will accompany you to describe to the people as simply as possible what the administration is about and their situation and in regard to it. I would like you to spend two or three days in the area making yourself known to the people and learning all you can from them and making writ on records of the latter. Photographs of the houses, gardens, the people themselves will be valuable for the record. Whatever artifacts you can obtain from the people would also be of interest but in this respect ensure that no compulsion whatsoever is used to make the people part with their belongings and those that are offered are properly paid for in trade or money should the people desire money. Ensure that money is not arbitrarily offered. Do not aimlessly strew or extravagantly distribute gifts to the people but ensure that a judicious sprinkling of trade goods is made to all adult males. The receipt of vast quantities of untraded property at the time of initial contact is more detrimental than beneficial and gives rise to confused thinking and unrest. Spades, axes and bush knives will be their main interest as reciprocal gifts, and as these people are sage eaters metal saucepans or pans would be useful to them. Their sage area is located some 12 miles north of the KAWIANGI Balet, and some of their group live there at various times during the year.

Do not arbitrarily settle any disputes brought to you or take any one into custody whatever the circumstances, at no time are the Police to hold sessions and if they shoot game as there is ample game in the area ensure that the people know beforehand and that no individual hunting areas are trespassed. The OGA River has fish and eels in it, I suggest you take hooks and lines and see what fishing is in fact available. Again ensure that no individual fishing rights are trespassed. There is apparently considerable rubber grown in the area and larger cane. I suggest you fully examine the extent of this local product and bring back some samples of it as there is a possibility of economic development. Also in this regard I suggest you talk to the people about air raft, airfields, helicopters and landing pads, again do not force any issues to have areas cleared. But if the locals are in favour clear off a suitably large flat area to permit safe helicopter landings.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Discuss with the people the custom of house-knap construction and if they are willing clear off the site and erect a Resthouse. For this purpose use your carrier line and if local people wish to work on the project give them ample payment for materials used and labour of it.

if calling out for

On the patrol you will be accompanied by a Native Medical Officer and a comprehensive medical kit. I want you to fully explain Aid Post work to the people but again do not compel anyone to have medical attention. However make such of publicly having medical treatment given to those of your carrier line requiring it.

Ensure that you give full consideration to the following points.

1. There are mosquitos in the area and it is obviously malarial. Ensure that all patrol personnel take anti-malarials daily and that they are swallowed. Take stocks of mosquito repellent for use by the carriers.
2. Ensure that each carrier is issued with two blankets and a flannel shirt for the high altitude portion of the patrol.
3. At each night's camping site have carriers erect a series of small wana houses for themselves and that they are not destroyed when the patrol departs.
4. Take written notes of all important observations or information given you and if possible topographical notes of the area through which the patrol route passes e.g. Creek, River names, mountain names, vegetation covering, temperatures and altitudes directions, walking times etc.
5. Give particular attention to a possible airstrip site in the WANA Valley near the settlement.
6. Find all you can about the WANA group of people at the place LAKANI some four days to the North of KASAGANI. The man OGA is your best source of information in this regard.
7. List the names of all people. However do not conduct a formal census unless the people are willing that you should do so, if they are leave a book with the obvious leader of the clan and also a village official badge. If the people are not willing to have a formal census obtain various names from some of the local men.
8. Do all you can to familiarize the people with medical treatment but do not compel anyone..
9. Most importantly ensure that everyone on the patrol does not try to upset the people and that they all act politely towards them.
10. If there is any sign of difficulty or opposition whatsoever you are to return immediately to Veia and under no circumstances are you to force any issues.

On the patrol you will be accompanied by Mr. C.M.O. Andrews Corporal BOVE, Constable BOVE, Constable WILLIAM, Constable WAIGH, Interpreter LAWRENCE and an S.M.O. The walk in will take you three days, I would like you to remain at least three days at KASAGANI and the return walk will take you three days, allowing two days from Warraga to Veia and Veia to Warraga you should return to Laifagan at the end of two weeks.


A.D.O.

File: 67-3 .

Sub-District Office
LAIAGAN W/Highlands

5th August 1964

The Assistant District Officer
LAIAGAN

LAIAGAN PATROL REPORT No: 2 of 1964/65
CONTACT PATROL OF THE "NET" PEOPLE

Patrol Conducted by	:	R.K. Troutlain P.O.1
Accompanied by	:	P.R. Andrews C.P.O. 5 members R.P.M.S.C. 1 Airpost Orderly 1 Interpreter
Area Patrolled	:	To the Northwest of the H.W. Lagaip C.D. in the Ambunti Subdistrict of the Sepik District.
Duration of Patrol	:	From: 20-7-64 to 1-8-64 13 days
Previous patrols to area	:	Nil
Objects of Patrol	:	Initial contact of previously uncontacted people, as per Patrol Instructions.
Map Reference	:	Attached sketch map.

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DIARY.

- Monday 20th July, 1964 - Preparing Patrol gear. 1300 departed for Mariraga. Gear already there had been prepared by the Police. Carriers recruited and at 1500 set off for TONBAIP. Arrived at 1700, set up camp, bought food for carriers. Overnight.
- Tuesday 21st July, 1964 - 0700 departed for Wei'ili via Tili. 4 hours to Tili, then 2 hours to Wei'ili, arrived 1500 (extra time spent resting). Too late to continue to Yeim. Made camp, food bought for carriers. Overnight.
- Wednesday 22nd July, 1964 - 0700 departed for Yeim. Arrived at Resthouse at 1200, rested and continued down the valley to the Aidpost Resthouse, one hour away. Made camp, sent out talk for Yeim men to carry cargo into the NET. Rain interrupted proceedings. Few men came up. Bought food. Overnight.
- Thursday 23rd July, 1964 - 0530 commenced recruiting carriers and issuing blankets, flannel singlets administering anti-malarials etc. Made up patrol gear into loads for 61 carriers, some gear left here in care of the A.P.O. 0600 departed for KASAGARI. One hour to Yalup Lutheran Mission Station. Rested then commenced climb up Burger Range. Five hours to climb 3,000 ft. to an altitude of 10,500ft at top of ridge. Numerous rests along the way. Followed ridge for 2 hours. At 1600 rain threatened. Good campsite found so set up camp. Some men sent to find water. Rice, meat biscuits etc issued and patrol bedded down by dusk. Altitude approx. 10,800ft. Night cold with some rain. One carrier sent back with swollen foot after he got a large splinter in it.
- Friday 24th July, 1964. - 0500 patrol roused, breakfast and camp broken. 0615 set off along range. At very top of range found a fairly clear view of surrounding country. It is possible to see the Logeip Valley and to Forgera from here, but the view was obscured by cloud. Altitude 11,000 ft. Rested and then commenced downward to TONOP Creek. Reached Creek at 0940. Rested, continued along branch of Creek to where Yeim's and Kasagari's spend night on trips. Future patrols should be able to make this their first camp. Then along small valley up for about 1500 feet to top of this ridge. Then along ridge for about 1 1/2 hours. 1230 stopped for lunch, then continued gently downwards for a further 3 hours to second camp at 8,300ft. altitude. Set up camp just before rain. Issued rations to carriers and patrol personnel. Patrol bedded down at dusk.

Saturday 25th July, 1964

0500 patrol roused. Set off at 0630. Road drops about 4,000ft to UMARI River which was reached at 1055. Patrol stopped, tea was brewed and a long rest as well as ablutions had by all. 1215 continued along UMARA River for about 200 yards, then crossed and followed valley of River climbing slightly. Crossed UNGHEN Creek then across small spur to MOSORO Creek, then again over a spur to OUGE Creek and then up KASKA spur, at the top of which a party of people from KASAGARI met patrol (OGA, TILUWAI & YAGIWA) Rested and then proceeded onwards across a landslide to another Creek named MOSORO. 1410 in sight of first garden area, with house at top of garden. 15 minutes later after passing the house arrived at Resthouse built by the people. All people assembled there to meet the patrol. Talked to people while cargo arrived then handed out some presents of tobacco. Set up camp. Further talks with people who then bought food to be purchased. Both money and trade goods asked for in payment. Several houses to be seen across the valley. Three houses near site of Resthouse. Resthouse consisted of two large houses and one small one. Area round about cleared of grass and bush. Overnight

Sunday 26th July, 1964

Discussions with people all day about the area, where they come from, hunting trading with Iain and other places in the Sepik basin. Two men from HAIWALS apparently in the ANGORAN area were at KASAGARI and were questioned about their area route to KASAGARI etc. Overnight.

Monday 27th July, 1964

Further discussions with people at KASAGARI. Told them about Administration and its aims, how it could help their people, medical aid etc. Also discussed clearing of a helicopter landing pad which was subsequently cleared at Resthouse site by patrol carriers. Explained census and asked them how they felt about it, reaction poor at first but after discussion amongst themselves and with Lalwai Mambes of Mariraga, they agreed. Suggested that some men may like to accompany patrol to Laigan to meet the Director Mr. McCarthy, who is due to visit Laigan shortly, but they explained they could not spare the men owing to the fact there was a lot of garden work to be done. Returned to discussion of other general subjects until evening. Overnight.

Tuesday 28th July, 1964

General discussion with the people of KASAGARI. Census commenced at about 0900. 74 people censused in all. Discussed the appointment of a Tul Tul with them and appointed PAIWALS (alias OGA) to the position. This was followed with further general discussion until evening. Overnight.

Wednesday 29th July, 1964

0715 departed MASARANI on return journey to Lalagan. An hour out of the village was met by Interpreter FANTAM with an A510 Wireless Station. Continued to the UARA River crossed and rested for a while then commenced climbing back up the range. Passed through camp of 24th at 1400. Rested and continued onwards. Had intended to camp at TOKOP Creek, but rain at 1600 forced us to make camp about 1 1/2 hours before reaching the Creek. Set up wireless set at 0500 and contacted Lalagan, also talked with A.B.C. who was at Forgera. Patrol belted down by dusk.

Thursday 30th July, 1964

0600 departed camp and proceeded to Yala. 0730 Rested at TOKOP Creek, then up Burger Range again. Passed through first camp at 1200 hours, rested and continued on along and down the range arriving at YALAMP at 1500. Rested and continued to Resthouse at Aidpost arriving at 1630, set up camp, contacted Lalagan by radio at 1710. Overnight.

Friday 31st July, 1964

0730 departed Yala bound for Tili, passed through Wei'ili at 0930 and rested, arrived Tili at 1500, set up camp and wireless set, contacted Lalagan at 1715. Overnight.

Saturday 1st August, 1964.

0700 departed for Mariraga, reached Tombak at 1230, rested and continued to Mariraga arriving at Lutheran Mission Station at 1430. Landrovers and Tractor waiting at Resthouse, sent word for them to come to Mission, paid off carriers and loaded up vehicles. Departed for Lalagan by road at 1545 arriving at 1630. Police stood down, end of patrol.

(10)

INTRODUCTION

The history of Administration contact with the 'NET' (actually 'TREP') people commenced on the 31st October 1962 when two women, a man and a young boy were seen by Mr. A.R. Jones at Yeia in the N.W. Legal Census Division of this Subdistrict. He persuaded them to come to Laigagan with him. Subsequently a number of people from their area were brought out by Lalual HAKHEM of Mariraga, who had marital ties with the group, and attended the Hagen Show in May 1963. Since then a number of men have been seen by subsequent patrols to Yeia and also at Laigagan station.

Aerial Photographs held at the Subdistrict Office Laigagan showed what was believed to be some of their houses and gardens on the northern slopes of the Burger Ranges. In early July of this year Mr Faithful LDC Laigagan utilized the presence of a helicopter at Laigagan to conduct an aerial survey of the area and confirmed that these houses and gardens were in fact those belonging to the Net people. A few days after this survey two men from Net arrived at Laigagan and after they had been questioned extensively it was decided to mount this patrol for the purposes of visiting this place which is named KASAGARI by the Net people. The two men, PIO and ANAJANU had been intending to go back at the time the patrol wanted to go in and agreed to act as guides.

The patrol spent three and a half days at Kasagari, the remaining 9 1/2 days being spent on the journey there and back. From Laigagan to Yeia and back the walk was quite routine. From Yeia to Kasagari the route leads across the Burger Mountains and is quite rugged. It was anticipated that some three ranges at or above 10 000 feet would have to be crossed, but in actual fact, once the main range had been crossed the remainder of the route was fairly level, except for the final drop to Kasagari which was of the order of 4000 feet and quite steep.

The people of Kasagari were friendly and had been expecting our arrival. No problems were encountered either at Kasagari or enroute.

15

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

En route to KASAGARI carriers were recruited at Mariraga. These came mainly from men working on the road and included Mariraga's Tombeipe Tili's and Nel'ilia. Lal'ai Wambea and his wife also accompanied the patrol. The wife originally comes from KASAGARI and Wambea having married her has some rights to land and other things at KASAGARI, further more he can speak the language quite well. In addition the two men FIO and ANAKIANKU from KASAGARI also accompanied the patrol. At Yala when the word was sent out that carriers were required to go into KASAGARI men suddenly became quite scarce and only fourteen could be recruited. The remainder, per force, had to be recruited from the carriers used into Yala. There was a great spate of volunteers and quite a number had to be disappointed. The carriers were issued blankets and flannel singlets etc., and dosed with anti-malarials. The patrol departed from the Aid Post Rest House. The start was not as early as I would have liked but rain on the previous afternoon had prevented the recruiting and registering of the carriers, to add to this it took quite a while after dawn for all the carriers to assemble.

After leaving the Rest House the patrol took about one hour to reach Yalumb (Lutheran Mission Station) across a valley from the Rest House. The actual track to KASAGARI commences at Yalumb. I would suggest that future patrols should spend the night before jumping off to KASAGARI at Yalumb. While there is no Rest House there the patrol will be carrying tents anyhow and no particular hardships will be experienced. Carriers once recruited should be made to sleep in the camp. This would ensure an early start next morning and would mean that the trip into KASAGARI could be done in two days. This patrol because of the late start was unable to reach Tonap Creek which is the half way mark and had to camp about two hours before on top of the Burger Range at about 10,800ft. Tonap Creek is at about 9,200ft and not so exposed and consequently makes a better camp site. On the return journey this camp site could be reached quite easily in one day from KASAGARI especially as it would already be cleared and materials on hand to re-erect tents etc. This would mean at least an extra hour of walking time available to the patrol. On this patrol camp was made en route to Yala one and a half hours from Tonap Creek because of weather.

KASAGARI.

The reception by the NHT People was quite friendly and they had obviously been expecting us as sections of the track near the village had been cleared. Further more, about an hour from KASAGARI the patrol was met by three NHTS : OGA, HAKIRAWU and PYSIB. They had been told by people from Yala of our imminent arrival. At KASAGARI a Rest House had been built and also two small houses for Police Quarters. Food had also been readied.

The first actual village people seen, were some women about ten minutes from the Rest House, these saw the patrol and ran off up the track. When I arrived at the Rest House all the people present, about 60, were sitting in front of the houses awaiting the patrols arrival. Hands were shaken all around and when the cargo had arrived gifts of tobacco were handed out. The people obviously knew quite a lot about normal patrol routine, because as soon as the camp was set up they enquired when we wanted to buy the food they had brought up. Demand of payment for the food was divided equally between money and trade goods. In the latter section quite exorbitant demands were made and a lot of general bargaining went on before both of us and they were satisfied. Chief requests in the same line were for knives and axes, other things carried by the patrol were of minor importance to them. Some time was spent chatting with the people about general subjects that afternoon.

NAEIVE AFFAIRS (continued)

It was noticed at that time that two young men who were with these people did not quite fit in with them. They were wearing lap laps and singlets and had a Sepik River type hair cut. Enquiries revealed that they came from a place called Milabe and were here on a trading mission.

Next morning further discussions were carried out in particular with the two men from Milabe. From the facts gathered it appears that Milabe is in the Angoram Sub-District, possibly near the Komosmeri or the Karawari Rivers, they take seven days and nights in the bush to reach KASAGARI. One of the men had been to Angoram and apparently spent five days and nights getting there. They do not have canoes themselves but are taken by the people of Laroma who do have canoes. From Laroma they go to Malabume (one day) then to Keronibele (one day), then to Ambene, which appears to be a Sabin Patrol Post as it is an Administration Station with only one European on it. From Ambone they take two days to get to Angoram. I questioned these two men closely about the Ambunti area but was unable to get any information out of them that would indicate that they come from there. Milabe has apparently been censused twice and has a Luluai and Tul Tul - Mondowi/Lanapele and Ipsawof Pausali respectively. These people come to KASAGARI chiefly to trade such items as black tree oil, shells and black palm bows for tobacco. The tobacco in turn is traded from Yain by the Kasagari's. The trade is reciprocal and quite a number of Kasagari's have been to Milabe. There is also some intermarriage as one of the men Malimbé is the son of a woman who originally came from Kasagari.

While talking with the Milabe people I also asked the Kasagari about any other group with which they traded. They claimed to have no knowledge of any other group but the Milabe's. Later Luluai Wambea informed me that he had seen a road leading from the left bank of the Umara River below Kasagari. He asked some Kasagari people with him about it and they told him that it led to the Ulipas people with whom they traded. According to Wambea information these people live about one days walk away from Kasagari. They were very reluctant to tell him very much about the Ulipas, who are allegedly "Man No Good". It sounds as though they have some knowledge there as the Kasagari claim that they do not have need to carry spears and bows and arrows for protection, but can kill people by just looking at them. They would not tell him anymore. When I later asked them some questions about the Ulipas people I was met by blank looks and was told that they had never heard of them. Luluai Wambea suggested that they might tell him more if he went to Kasagari by himself and sat down with them for a while, but while the patrol was there they would not tell him anything at all.

I think that there is no doubt about the existence of these Ulipa people. However, ~~xxx~~ I have my doubts about their distance from Kasagari, Wambea claims only one days walk, but I think it much more likely that they are at least two or three days journey away.

I understand that about two years ago a patrol was mounted from Ambunti into the area inland from Wagu and Igei. About three days walk in, a new group of people were contacted; their existence had been heard of in 1960 when I was at Ambunti. From these people it was apparently heard that there was another uncontacted group, several days walk inland. Now, because of the distances involved I doubt very much that Kasagari was the group meant. I think it very likely though that the Ulipas were the ones.

3

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

In further discussions the Kasagari people were told about the Administration and its aims and their position in this regard. It soon became obvious that, although they were quite happy to have us come, they were not particularly impressed with the whole set up and certainly were not prepared to co-operate in anything that might require any great effort on their part. They told me that they were only a very small group and normally lived scattered over a fair area and had only come together for the purposes of the patrol. Thus (and this is quite true) they are unable to do anything that requires a great amount of work. After asking them if they had seen the Helicopter in which A.D.O. Faithful had surveyed the area about two weeks before (which they had in fact seen) it was explained that this form of aircraft only required a very small cleared area to land in, unlike the other kinds of aircraft that they had heard of and some of them had seen, it was suggested that a Helicopter landing pad might be a great benefit to them. They agreed that this would be a good idea, but left me in no doubt that they would not be prepared to clear such a pad and would definitely not be interested in building a full sized airstrip. I told them that they would not have to lift a finger, that this work could be done on the spot by my carriers. At this they readily agreed and work was commenced immediately on clearing an area immediately adjacent to the Rest House. The only remaining work necessary when the patrol left was the demolishing of the small store house. This would create quite a large cleared area with plenty of clearance for the Helicopter. Even if the house is not removed the area cleared would be quite sufficient. No suitable site for an airstrip was seen anywhere near Kasagari.

Further discussions dealt with Census taking and medical matters as well as the possibility of some people accompanying the patrol back to Lalagan to meet the Director D.M.A. The reactions to all these subjects were negative. With regard to the Census they told me that they did not want to be censused, because this would then give the government a hold over them and cause too much work for them in the future. Iulwai Wambaa later that night had a lengthy talk with them in which he convinced them that a Census was not quite as painful as they imagined and they then agreed to have one held. This was done on the following day (the last day at Kasagari) and some 74 people were censused in all. Some of these were not actually at Kasagari, but were away in the bush, or in the Yain area. Census figures are attached, and these absentees are shown in the absentee column. In the medical sphere they were not in the least interested in having any treatment. There did not appear to be any people on hand who were in urgent need of medical help, and as mentioned under "Medical and Health", they much prefer their own magic religious treatments. The request for some men to accompany the patrol back to Lalagan was made in the belief that the Director of Native Affairs Mr McCarthy was visiting Lalagan about a week after the patrol would return (this has since been proved incorrect). This, they told me, they would not be able to do. The season for planting new crops of taro was fast approaching, besides which, all the taro tops from the food purchased by the patrol had to be replanted. With as small a population as they have they claimed that they would not be able to spare anybody. After telling them that anybody coming with us would be liberally rewarded with presents of tradegoods etc I dropped the matter as they were definitely not interested in sending anyone, besides which their reasons were unarguably founded on fact.

After the Census which was held on the last day at Kasagari and which went off without any difficulties, the appointment of a village official was suggested. This again met with a very lukewarm reception, but after quite some discussion they agreed and it was decided to appoint PAJUWALE (alias OGA) to the position of Sultal. He was duly presented with his badge and photographed (see appendix). The appointment (on probation) of a Iulwai was not made, chiefly because there was no badge available. Furthermore I think that it would probably be better to go slow on the appointment of such an

(2)

NATIVE AFFAIRS (continued)

official until such time as we know these people a little better and a good candidate for the office becomes known.

A number of artifacts were brought to the patrol for purchase (in answer to the suggestion that they might have some they might like to sell). These were a stone axe blade, allegedly of considerable antiquity, a bow and several arrows, in the Sepik style, some with bamboo tips and carved hardwood sockets for them, two net bags decorated with Hornbill and Parrot feathers and parts of an ingenious fishtrap. This fish trap requires some explanation as to its operation. The two parts purchased are endpieces. One consists of an oval ring of cane which has a number of bars made of hardwood affixed to it with vine rope. The other section is a circular affair, again made of cane which has a hinged round door in the middle. In use these two pieces form the ends of a tube, made either of bark, or cane basket work. The door is opened and a strong length of string is attached to it, runs through the trap, around one of the bars at the other end and then comes back inside the trap. The end of the string is baited with grubs. The eel (it is an eeltrap) enters the trap through the door and eats the grubs attached to the string. When he attempts to leave, the string which he swallows with the grubs pulls the door closed and effectively traps him inside, because the harder he pulls the tighter he closes the door. A refinement which is usually added consists of a bent sapling on the riverbank which through a trigger mechanism of some sort jerks the trap out of the water at this point, whereupon the eel asphyxiates. Unfortunately the people were unwilling to construct the whole trap for me and I was only able to secure the "working" parts. With regard to the stone axe blade, it is I feel of Sepik origin. In shape it resembles the stone axe blades used there in the past, although the people assure me that they used to use it as an axe. Nobody can recall where this blade, and others they still have, came from, all they know is that they have been handed down from their forefathers.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economically this group is in a backwater. The long distance from the nearest regularly patrolled village, and the distance of even that from the nearest motorroad makes any development unlikely, in the near, or even moderately distant future. Cash crops of the introduced varieties appear to be out of the question because of difficulties of supervising such crops by RANP officers, who are already extremely busy on much more accessible areas in the Legai Subdistrict.

A possibility exists in the cane that grows in this area, a quantity of which was brought out by the patrol. If it proves to have economic possibilities, some cash income could be secured for the people by the sale of such cane.

However, considerable re-education will be necessary to make these people want to strive for a higher standard of living. In discussions with them it soon became apparent that they are quite satisfied with their present lot and will not appreciate any attempts at sweeping changes. They say that they have no great need for the advantages to be had by contact with the Administration. Such things as steel artifacts and other trade goods are only needed in small quantities and they are able to get all they want by taking Ford of Paradise plumes to Vein and trading them for Axes, knives, lap lags etc. In spite of this attitude I am sure that their wants will change with time and farther contact with the Administration, and in the not-so-distant future they will be demanding that something be done about their economic prospects. When this occurs, I think it very likely that communications will have been improved, somewhat, making for easier development than would now be possible.

AGRICULTURE.

The staple diet of these people belongs more to the Sepik basin than to the Highlands. Taro is the staple together with small quantities of Kan Kan, in addition to this sago is produced about 12 miles from KASAGARI and carried back to the village; this is not done in large quantities though. Bananas, chiefly of the cooking variety, form another addition to the staple. In addition to the above, various green vegetables (e.g. Abika) are also grown and eaten in their season.

The method of gardening used here is chiefly that used throughout the Sepik area. After the garden area has been roughly cleared and rubbish burnt the Taro and Kan Kan is simply inserted under a bit of upturned sod and then left to fend for itself. The Highlands method of heaping sod on vegetable rubbish to improve it is not followed at all. Neither is any weeding done, the food plants simply have to compete with the weeds and wild plants. After the first staple crop has been harvested the garden is usually not replanted to staple but is planted to bananas and green vegetables. Once these cease to produce or are over-run with weeds, the garden area is abandoned and left to secondary growth until such time as it will be required again.

While no live stock was seen at KASAGARI the people tell me that they have some pigs in small quantities as well as some chickens and a few dogs. However, large quantities of livestock are not kept as the bush below KASAGARI is rich in game such as wild pigs, cassowaries and birds.

9

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

En route to KASAGARI the Aid Posts at Tili and Yelm were inspected and found to be in a well kept condition.

The people of KASAGARI were found to be in quite good health and there was no evidence of sores and the like. However, tinea ~~KEY~~ imbricata occurs and at least the men were afflicted with this; as in other parts of the Sepik area this does not seem to have any social stigma attached to it. Some time ago a number of men died here. These were mainly those who had been to Hagen and Lalagam at the time of the last Hagen Show, and it appears that all the deaths were due to Pneumonia, possibly contracted while travelling between Yelm and KASAGARI. The nights get quite cold on top of the Burgers Range and wet weather makes conditions very cold and miserable during the dry. Numb hands and feet are reportedly quite usual when making the trip in wet weather. I myself certainly found this to be the case even in the relatively dry conditions encountered by the patrol, especially in the mornings.

While the patrol was at KASAGARI considerable show was made of treating small sores etc., on carriers and patrol staff and the people were invited to bring any cases up so that they could be treated. None were brought. All the men, women and children that were seen did not appear to be in need of medical aid, but there is a possibility that those who were not seen (and there were a few) may have been in such need. However, this is pure speculation. I discussed medical matters with them at some length. Many of the men had some knowledge of the purpose of Aid Posts, which they had seen on their trading trips to Yelm. It soon transpired that they were not in the least impressed with modern medicines and treatments and much preferred their own magico-religious treatments. When it was suggested that our treatments might be better their reaction was quite negative, as was their reaction to putting an Aid Post at KASAGARI. This was mainly because of the work this would involve for the people of KASAGARI. They said "When someone gets sick we try our sing-sings, and if that ~~does~~ doesn't help we are very sad and cry and we bury him and that's the end of it."

The patrol entered this area quite expecting to find it infected with mosquitoes, but none were encountered. This would be due to the altitude (about 5,000ft.), this would also preclude endemic malaria at KASAGARI itself, although people would probably catch it in the sago area which is at a lower area and on trading trips to Milabe and the Ulipas.

(4)

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Tracks to and from Yeim were reasonable. The Wei'ili to Yeim section had been further improved since the Section patrol. On the return from Yeim the patrol found more work going on on the Wei'ili section and most of this track is now in quite good condition, with muddy stretches well timbered and most creeks bridged with crude log bridges. The suspension bridges over the Legaip and other rivers are still in relatively good condition and will not need replacement for some time.

The track from Yeim to KASAGARI (and back) was a typical Native bush track. It has obviously had considerable intermittent use over a long period, as it was quite well defined and relatively free from obstructions. I myself, would have had no difficulty in following it without a guide. The actual condition of the track was quite good, though in places a trifle difficult to negotiate, for Europeans who do not have the Natives' innate sense of balance and sure footedness. At high altitudes the track led mainly over tree roots and matted moss, which gave very springy footing, although I often broke through the crust, luckily without doing myself any harm. In all, the track presented no great problems. Near KASAGARI some sections of the track had been cleared and new logs felled across creeks. A new rudimentary bridge across the UMARA River had also been constructed by the people of KASAGARI. This was later washed away and replaced again by Interpreter PANDAN when he brought the A510 set to KASAGARI.

During our stay at KASAGARI a Ful Ful of them commenced clearing part of the track and succeeded in improving the road from YALUMP (Lutheran Mission Station) to the top of the range, along it and part way down to TONOP Creek. This improved matters considerably and cut at least half an hour off our walking time. While at KASAGARI I mentioned the clearing of tracks to the people and although they were very reluctant they agreed to do some work on clearing their section of the track. However, I doubt that this will come to much, as they are a very small group and there is much work to be done.

With tracks in their present condition future patrols should have no difficulty in reaching TONOP Creek in one day (provided that they jump off from YALUMP), and then reaching KASAGARI on the next day. Similarly on the return journey.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Ethnologically, these people appear to be a mixture of highland and Sepik types. As can be seen from the photographs some of them have facial features that are similar to Highlanders and others look more like the type of people who live near the Sepik. In dress they follow chiefly the Highlanders custom, with a cane belt and targets down the back, although they depart from the usual fashion by also having targets down the front. Additionally the targets are beaten to separate the fibres. The headdress is quite different to the usual hair hat or wig I have seen in the Highlanders and is much more comparable to that worn by some people I once saw at AMBUNTI, who had come from just inland from the villages WAGU and IGEI.

Enquiries as to their origin did not bring forth any legend, as so many of these people have. They claim not to know where they originated. As far as they know they have always been there.

I would say that this little settlement is a typical trade settlement of the type that sprang up in Europe in the middle ages at crossroads and River crossings etc. Three trade routes converge at KASAGARI. The route for Yeim, the route for Mailabe and the route from the Ulipas. I think that some of the early people using these trade routes decided to camp at the road junction and become entrepreneurs, selling trade items from the lowlands (tree oil, shells, black palm bows etc.) for tobacco from Yeim and then reversing procedure with the lowlands people, no doubt at a good profit. Gradually their numbers built up until they reached the present level. Inter marriage occurs into the Highlands area, chiefly Yeim, Wei'ili, Tombaip and even Mariraga (witness one of Lulusi Wambes's wives) and also to Mailabe (one of the people from Mailabe was the son of a woman from Kasagari), and presumably to the Ulipas although no information could be obtained about that group.

The language of these people is called HET and allegedly has quite a lot in common with the HESA people in the Porgera. As a group they call themselves TOGOWEH.

CONCLUSION

The patrol area, i.e. initial contact with previously uncontacted people were successfully carried out without any difficulties. The generally negative attitude of these people to most of the things discussed with them, while perhaps frustrating to the patrol are only what one would expect from backward people who have had little or no contact with civilization, as we know it. Their attitudes will change with time and more contact.

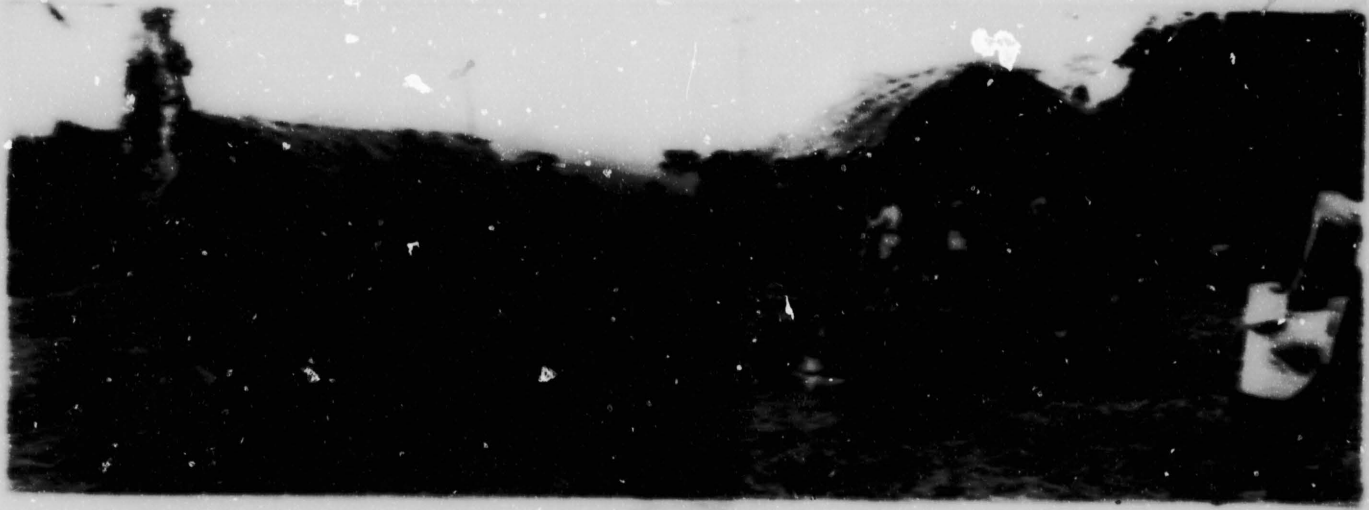
T. Smith
A. A. Franklin
Patrol Officer

5

APPENDIX "A" LAJAGAN PATROL REPORT No:2 of 1964/65
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.T.H.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
290	Senior Const	NOIVE	A very efficient and Keen man. An asset to this and any other patrol. A trifle too conscious of his own good work.
8696	Const. 5 yr	NORE	A good man, Keen and efficient. Possible NCO material.
8260	Const 5 yr	TANU	A good steady worker, can be relied on to do any job properly. Unfortunately not very strong on brainwork, otherwise would make NCO Material.
7409	Const 5 yr	SAPINDO	A good cheerful member, quite Keen and efficient.
7168	Const 5 yr	WAIAN	A good man, though not outstanding

Freute
 R.K. Freutelein
 Patrol Officer



Kasagar Resthouse

Sitting: Most of the "Net" people present during the patrol's stay



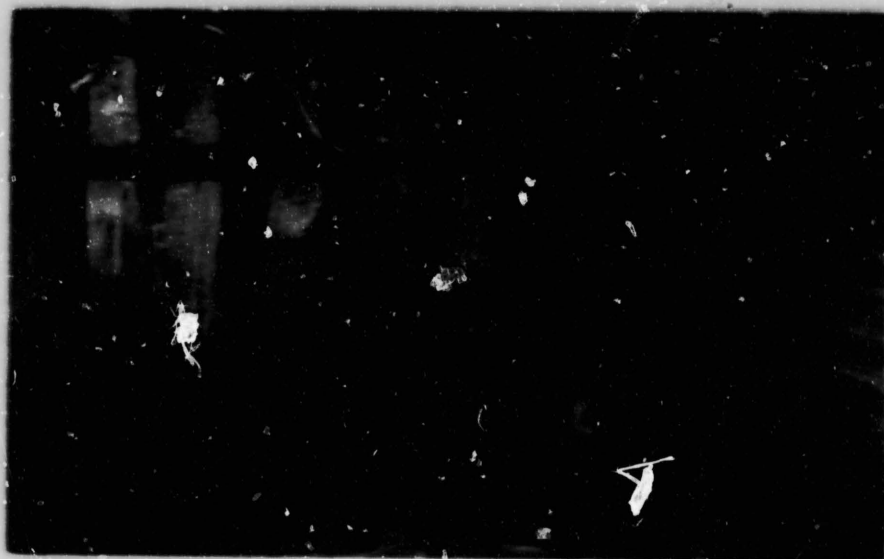
Typical "Net" house,
the first one seen



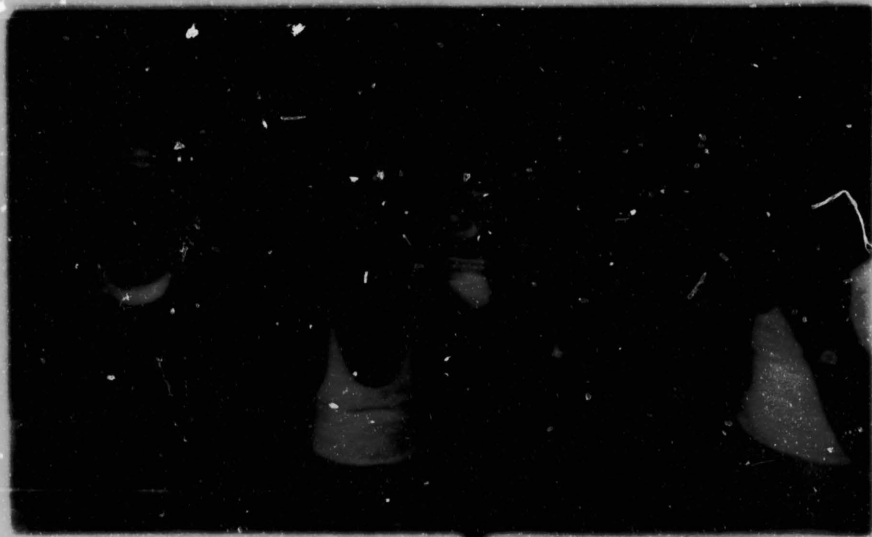
The first meeting with "Net" people
near Kasagar (X marks Neta)



"Net" combined Men's & Women's House.
Women's section separated from Men's by
fire in the centre. Far door is for women.



Sleeping couch in a "Net" Men's House
Carved from a piece of bark.



*The two men from Mälabe; flanked by
interpreter Kamberan and a man
from Kasogari*



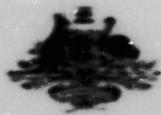


NET PATROL MAP

Scale: 1 inch to 8 miles

	Lakes and Rivers		Vehicle Trail
	Mountain Ranges		Patrol Route
	Resthouses	1	Camps
	Administrative Centers	2	24780
		3	257164
			267144

Map to accompany Layton Patrol Report,
 No. 2 of 1944/45
 Taken from ICRD Map of New Guinea and
 Patrol Sector Map
 Compiled by R. R. Toulton P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT



of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. LAIAGAN 48- 1964/65

Conducted by I.A. WINCHOCKE C.P.C.

Area Patrolled NORTH-WEST LAIAGAL CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NONE

Natives 2 MEMBERS R.P.M.G.C.

1 INTERPRETER

1 A.P.O.

Duration—From 26 / 9 / 1964 to 9 / 10 / 1964

Number of Days 12 DAYS (11 NIGHTS)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO
20 / 7 / 64 SPECIAL (KEY) PATROL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 14 / 2 / 1964

Medical / / 19

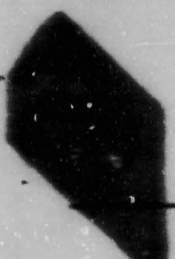
Map Reference SEARCH MAP FROM PARAD FOURMIL AID OBSERVATIONS

Objects of Patrol CONDUCTING OF 1964 CENSUS REVISION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.



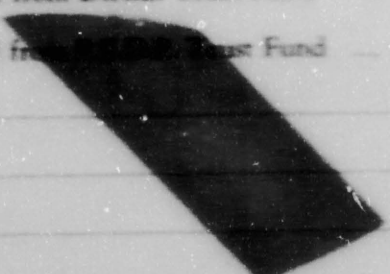
/ 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

Amount paid from Trust Fund



57-14-7

19th February, 1965.

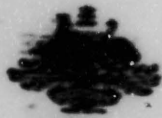
The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
PORT MANSIE

PARISH REPORT NO. 4 - 1964/65 - LALENGE

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

I find Mr. Winchcombe's recommendations
for dismissal and appointment of village officials
rather confusing. Please make your recommendations
the subject of a separate memorandum.


(J.L. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 14. 7. (2)

Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference
If called, ask for
No.



Department of District Administration,
Western Highlands District,
SOLOMON HARBOR.

11th January, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOROROA.

LAIAGAN PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 24/65

Enclosed herewith the above-numbered patrol report for your information, please.

The report is covered by the comments of Assistant District Commissioner Faithful. Mr. Winchcombe has compiled a comprehensive report of interest to subsequent patrols to the area. He is to be commended on his interest and industry.

Can you grant approval, as sought in this report, for the dismissal and appointment of the village officials as requested or do you require separate submissions?

[Signature]
(S. P. ...)
District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference 67-I

Handling unit for

No.

Sub District Office,
LAIAGAM,
LAGAIP Sub District.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
MURIRAGA.

LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT No 4 of 64/65.

Herewith the above numbered report submitted by Mr. C.P.O. Winchcombe and covering a patrol the North West LAGAIP Census Division.

The Patrol was of a routine nature and was for the purpose of completing the Tax Census for the 1964-65 period. Mr Winchcombe has written a very comprehensive and interesting Report. His attention has been drawn to the need for more care in typing and spelling and a better use of grammar.

With regard to his comments under Native Affairs the Native situation is pleasingly quiet, particularly as the area has only really been under worthwhile contact for the last three years. This situation is due in no small measure to the concentration of small Mission stations which scatter the Division. However much of the settling down of the people of this area has occurred as a result of the almost continuous residence and patrolling through this Division (and the South West and West Lagaip Divisions) of an Administrative Patrol Officer who has been based at MURIRAGA during the last two and a half years.

Mr Winchcombe's remarks concerning the Native way of life show a commendable enthusiasm for field work.

I feel that there is little if no possibility for any worthwhile economic development in the foreseeable future for most of this area - but I do think that the establishment of the Mission airstrip and Station at TILI is going to play an important part in breaking the isolation of this rugged area and for this reason the Administration should aid the Mission in early completion of this project. The completion of the Muriraga to TUMURDAN Road within the next few months is going to greatly facilitate better administration and improved possibilities for economic development in the western section of the Division. The people of this section are enthusiastic about completing this road as soon as possible as they see the possibility of being included in the LAGAIP Local Government Council area after its completion.

As it will be some time before the LAGAIP Local Government Council area will be able to be extended to include the subject Census Division your favourable consideration to the recommendations for approval or dismissal of the Village Officials as outlined under the section "Village Officials" is requested please.

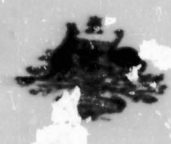
For your information and further action please.


A.D.C.

Enc. Claims for Camping Allowance for approval please.

lat

2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram
Telephone
Our References
If calling ask for
Mr.

Sub-District Office,
LALAGA
/HIGHLANDS.
10th November, 1964.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
LALAGA

LALAGA PATROL REPORT NO. 4-14/64, POPULATION CENSUS
REVISION OF NORTH WEST LALAGA CENSUS DIVISION, 1961.

Patrol conducted by :	K.A. WINCHCOMBE S.P.O.
Accompanied by - Europeans :	None
Natives :	2 Natives S.P.M.S.O. Interpreter S.P.O.
Area patrolled :	North West Lagaio Census Division
Duration of patrol :	From 28/1/64 to 2/10/64 Days - 12 Nights - 11
Objects of patrol :	Carrying out Census Revision at all Census Centres General Administration
Map reference :	Map of District and Patrol shown on map.

K.A. Winchcombe
K.A. WINCHCOMBE
CADET PATROL OFFICER

EXPLORATION OF PAPUA AND THE GUINEA

(3)

PATROL DIARY

- 28/9/64 Monday Morning spent in preparation for patrol to N-F. Legaip Census Division for purpose of Census. Departed Madagan 1315hrs by car to Mariraga. Arrived 1415hrs. Enrolled cargo boys to carry cargo to Rumbapes. Arrived Rumbapes 1545hrs, and set up camp. The locals had previously been advised that I would be conducting the Census here tomorrow. Weather - heavy rain at 1630hrs carried well into night. Camped Rumbapes.
- 29/9/64 Tuesday Began the Census at 0815hrs and worked through to the completion at this Centre at 1130hrs. Enrolled 30 cargo boys from Rumbapes to accompany me to Yais and return to York. Rain settled in at 1715hrs. Camped Rumbapes.
- 30/9/64 Wednesday Patrol departed Rumbapes at 0715hrs. Arrived Tumundan at 0800hrs. Set up camp. Commenced Census of this Centre at 0845hrs. Rain at 1510hrs and set in for afternoon. Completed Census at 1600hrs. Locals brought in food for cargo boys. Camped Tumundan.
- 1/10/64 Thursday Departed Tumundan 0700hrs. Arrived Walia 1015hrs. Cargo boys arrived 1200hrs. Commenced Census 1230hrs. Completed for this centre at 1515hrs. Bought food for cargo boys. Weather fine but cloudy all day. Camped Walia.
- 2/10/64 Friday Departed Walia at 0645hrs. Carrier boys delayed for 1 1/2 hrs because of repairs and straightening of the native bridge across the Legaip river. Arrived Wai'ili 1130hrs. Carriers arrived 1315hrs. The greater part of the walk was done in light rain, and the majority of the locals from Wai'ili did not come to the Census Centre. They will come tomorrow morning. Camped Wai'ili.
- 3/10/64 Saturday Commenced Census of remainder of Wai'ili at 0745hrs. Completed at 1100hrs. Carriers departed for Yais at 1015hrs. Departed for Yais at 1115hrs. Very strenuous walk. Arrived Red Nest House at Yais at 1530hrs. Rests accounted for 1 hr. Commenced Census of Yais at ~~1615hrs~~ 1615hrs. Rain caused postponement at 1800hrs. Camped Yais.
- 4/10/64 Sunday Day observed Yais. Patrol rested.
- 5/10/64 Monday Commenced Census of remainder of Yais at 0800hrs. Completed at 0845hrs. Departed Yais at 0900hrs via old patrol track. Passed through Wai'ili at 1515hrs en route to Tili. Arrived Tili 1645hrs. The walk from Wai'ili to Tili was done in heavy rain, which went on into the night. Camped Tili.
- 6/10/64 Tuesday Commenced Census of Tili at 0815hrs. Completed at 1130hrs. Rain at 1215hrs prevented walking to Tombaip. Rain continued to night. Heard one dispute. Camped Tili.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(92)

PATROL DIARY (cont)

- 7/10/64 Wednesday Departed Hill at 0630hrs. Arrived Tombaip at 0945hrs. Cargo boys arrived 1045hrs. Commenced Census of this Centre at 1100hrs. Completed at 1345hrs. Rain at 1430hrs. Camped Tombaip.
- 8/10/64 Thursday Departed Tombaip at 0800hrs, arriving York at 0915hrs. Commenced Census of York at 1000hrs. Completed Census at 1145hrs. Rest of day spent compiling Village Population Registers. Fine day. Camped York.
- 9/10/64 Friday Departed York with all cargo at 1100hrs, arriving Mariraga at 1200hrs. Car from Lalagan at 1515hrs. Arrived Lalagan at 1600 hrs. Weather fine. Night at Lalagan.

END OF PATROL

REPORT OF PATROL AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was mounted primarily for the purpose of conducting the revision of the North-West Legaic Census Division for 1964.

The area has been visited by numerous patrols, the last one through the area being Lalagan Special Patrol No 2..64/65, which was the initial migrant patrol for the 'KAT' people, who are N-W of YEIN; however the last patrol specifically to the area was for the conducting of the polling for the House of Assembly elections in February, 1964.

Since July the writer has been more or less based at Muriraga and has been constructing and maintaining the road from Muriraga to Tumbinah, and consequently has a fair idea of the general situation in the Division.

The patrol itself passed through the following Census centres, which are in the order of travel: HIRAPES, TUMBINAH, VALIA, KAI'ILI, YEIN, HILI, PUNBAIP, YOKI.

At all centres was well received and very few absentees were struck.

The country is as rugged as one would find anywhere, and coupled with the bad weather often found in the area, especially around VALIA and KAI'ILI, walking is exhausting.

Several times whilst en route the patrol was delayed by heavy falls of rain, both in early morning and afternoon, and the Census itself was often interrupted by squalls of bad weather. This however did not discourage the people to any great extent, who were always collected at the expected times.

Vegetation is typical of the Sub-district - extensive areas of Kunal on the lower reaches, whilst higher up on the mountain slopes and peaks moss forests become evident. Casuarina trees are very predominant, especially in the HIRAPES-YOKI areas, and are mainly self-planted.

Although the Division is greatly forested, the area does not have any real commercial potential as far as timber is concerned because there are no localities in which a certain type of commercially valuable timber is plentiful. The terrain puts this type of industry out of the question anyway.

There were no disputes brought to the patrol at any centre, the cause of which is, it is felt, that the village officials are settling most of the complaints, while any of a more serious nature are sent to the Court of Native Affairs at Lalagan.

(5)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation in this area is quite satisfactory, especially when taking into account the fact that this has only been a demarcated area for several years now.

People have well and truly accustomed themselves to the fact that the Government is here to stay, and they seem prepared to make the best of it. Everyone spoken to was pleased with the general state of affairs and had much praise for the Administration - the main themes being their change to a peaceful way of life as opposed to before, and the help given to them in regard to their health and sickness.

This enthusiasm and general harmony begins to break down slightly, however, when any project to do with sustained work is involved, unless there is some real and understandable motive for the work. Such is it ~~with~~ with the new road from MURIRAKA onwards. It would be very difficult to persuade them to work the road if it was not for the Pyrethrum project and the idea of there being some quick material benefits from it.

Mission influence is very obvious in the area, it having a great pacifying effect on the people - the most important Mission being the Lutheran Mission at MURIRAKA, with 4 Europeans.

Almost without exception all people in the Division belong to a mission - the above having the majority of catechists from the area. The way of life of these people is partly based on mission activity and influence, in fact it is an interesting speculation as to whether it has more influence over the people's way of thinking than the Government. It is a mistake to underestimate the amount of sway which the Missions have over these people; which of course can be both advantageous and disadvantageous.

As for the Censusing itself, it was carried out with no interruptions or troubles, and as mentioned before with very few absentees.

Carriers were recruited from MURRES, with no problems of lack of volunteers, and were quite satisfactory, being used for the whole patrol and paid of at 100K.

The main project underway at the moment in this area is the road from MURIRAKA to MURUNDAN - which the writer has been based on for the last 4 months - and workers come from all Census centres except that of MUR, which is too far away to be feasible.

Approximately half the work force is based at MURIRAKA and the other half at MURUNDAN - the former to be meeting up with the latter in the near future. However, this is discussed under the topic of ROADS AND BRIDGES, at a later date.

In the field of agriculture, Pyrethrum has yet to be introduced, but will be so - it is hoped - in the next few months, and to be discussed later under the relative heading.

(4)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

During the first few months of his stay in this area the writer heard many disputes, sending those which could not be settled there and then to Laigau C.N.A., however in the last month or so there has been a marked decrease in the number brought forward. This also applies to the Census Patrol.

It is suggested that the presence of the writer in this area for the relatively long period, coupled with the fact that the village officials are hearing and settling many more of the disputes, has led to this pleasing change.

The majority of the disputes in this area are without a doubt over women - usually marriage problems -, whilst pigs and ground are second and third respectively. This is not so in, say, the WEST Laigau Census Division, where the great majority of disputes are over land, whilst women and pig are 2nd and 3rd resp. This is quite probably due to the more advanced state of economy which presents itself in the latter Division - as opposed to the relatively backward economy which applies to the N.W. Laigau Division -, and also the appreciation which the people now have for the value of their land, as brought about by the introduction of the cash crop Pyrethrum about one year ago, in the latter Division.

Whilst in this area, and on the Census Patrol, the response to requests for food for patrol personnel were very encouraging, the people having a reasonably responsible and judicious sense of values, for vegetables at least. In respect to fresh meat, pigs, they are inclined to put a far too high value on the product. This is not unusual in respect to their economy and the number of livestock in the area, and is the accepted thing in the whole Sub-district.

There are no traces of cargo-cultism in the area, and have been none for many years.

As far as the different centres themselves are concerned, they are in quite amiable relations, there being some difficulties involved, however, when it comes to working on other people's land - notably in respect to the road. This applies mainly to before, and is reasonably settled now, the people working together with a will and towards a common aim.

In regard to labour, there is no large outflow of workers from the area, and at present only 12 men from this Division are contracted to the Highlands scheme.

(3)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ROADS AND BRIDGES

There is at present about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of road which is suitable for vehicular traffic in the N-W Leguip Census Division. However this section is isolated and vehicles cannot reach it as yet. It is part of a road which was constructed from Muriraga to Rumbapes some period ago, and which became impassable to traffic (still being so) due to lack of maintenance, and originally to poor construction and choice of site. This road is about 2 miles long.

This completed section travels from the river POU at RUMBAPES, and will eventually reach TUMUNDAN, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further on. It will reach the Rest House at RUMBAPES, where the writer is at present based, in approximately 3 weeks.

For the past 5 months the writer has been constantly working this road, originally repairing it from the Rest House at MURIRAGA, continuing ~~past~~ the Lutheran Mission establishment for about 1 mile to where it is now being maintained.

The country through which the road travels - from MURIRAGA to RUMBAPES - is not in the least conducive to easy and swift construction. The topography has already been mentioned and the ground consists of large amounts of limestone rocks, with intermingled areas of corundum and sandstone. This does have concessions in that it provides the road with a readily available and copious supply of surfacing material both for construction and later maintenance. There are no sections in which this type of material is not found, in fact a substantial length of the road is solid rock of the type above. This makes for very slow work and is, to say the least, a hindrance to any enthusiasm which the workers may have for the completion of the road to TUMUNDAN.

An extreme shortage of shovels, picks and crowbars dampens enthusiasm more, and results in that many workers either have to use sticks or remove material with their bare hands.

It certainly reduces the amount of work done in relation to time spent.

In regard to bridges there are only 3 of any dimension which have to be constructed between the present road south, at MURIRAGA, and TUMUNDAN.

The most significant of these bridges will not be, in effect, a bridge when completed, and is the result of a landslide on the old road halfway between MURIRAGA and RUMBAPES. It is about 50 feet in length and 15 feet deep, with a small stream running through it. A.D.C. Mr D. Faithful has inspected it and commented that it will necessitate the use of dynamite to dislodge large quantities of rock from the mountain face above it, and so filling it in; alleviating the problem of constructing a difficult and probably unsatisfactory bridge. Also there is the added advantage of this action improving the morale and enthusiasm of the workers.

As for the other bridges they are straightforward; one crossing the POU river, the other a small creek passed RUMBAPES, and both having sufficient and suitable timber nearby for construction.

(2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont.)

When the road is completed it will be possible to drive straight through from LAIARAN to FUMUNDAN - a distance of some 15 miles - and eventually it is hoped to construct a road to PORSEHA from FUMUNDAN.

With the advent of Pyrethrum in the very near future, to this Division, roads will become of primary importance to the area's economy and success of the cash crop. This is of course typical of the more advanced areas of the Highlands, but is a definite deviation for these people, who have never before depended upon an efficient means of transport and travel for their simple economies.

However it will be a long time before the people from the other side of the LASAIP River, in this Division, finally construct a road through their area due to the many problems of topography and the amount of other road-work ~~are~~ present in the Division.

As mentioned before, this area has some of the most impassable country to be found, for roads that is, and roads have to be a compromise between practicability, grades, and extremely circuitous sections.

The patrol route taken for the Census was, on the whole, very wet, muddy and of generally exhausting grades. Prior to the patrol, however, there had been a long bout of wet weather, causing many stretches of track, which normally would have been satisfactory for walking, to become tortuous quagmires.

This applied particularly from KERRAPES to FUMUNDAN, from FUMUNDAN to WALLA, from WALLA to WAI'ILI, and from TOMBAIP to YORK. In these places the locals had done a bare minimum of work on the tracks, which were little more than pig routes.

The major native bridges crossed were at the River NIJO - from FUMUNDAN to WALLA, the LASAIP River - from WALLA to WAI'ILI - the River MOPUSEP - from WAI'ILI to YILI - and the LASAIP River - from TOMBAIP to YORK.

All were suffering from age and were not regarded as safe. Instruction for the construction of new bridges were given, but it is doubtful as to whether they will be carried out in the near future, as work on the new road takes all available labour from these areas.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The system of Agriculture in this Division is very simple and the staple diet being sweet potato or *kau kau*, as is ^{also} the rest of the Highlands. However supplemented to a small degree by some European introduced vegetables; such as Cabbage, Maize, Onions, English Potatoes, Peas and Beans - the last 4 being quite minor.

Corn is the most popular of these, as it may be cooked directly over a fire, not necessitating the use of cooking utensils which are rather rare.

An Appendix (A) is attached to this report, giving details of all types of natural and introduced foods grown at all Centres of the Division.

As mentioned in previous reports on this and adjacent Divisions *Pyrethrum* has the biggest and most important potential for the area at present, and probably for many years to come.

This cash crop has not yet been introduced to this Division, due to the inadequate transport and road system, and the lack of time available to the local D.A.S.P. Officer, Mr W. Smith. It is expected to be brought in in the very near future - within 6 months.

The already mentioned road, under construction, will then be completed from MURIRAGA to TUMSDAN, allowing the D.A.S.P. officer to take frequent visits to the area and the crop to be transported in and out of the locale.

Although the country is very rugged and mountainous the total land available and suitable for this project is quite substantial and would provide the majority of the inhabitants to grow plots of their own.

It appears as though the people across the LAGAIP River will have to wait for some time yet, however, as there is no vehicular road to their centres. These centres are KOSMAIP, WIKI, WAL'ILI, VEIN and WALLA, the latter being on the same side as the present new road but much further downstream.

It would be very unwise to try to introduce the crop to an area without an efficient road system because of the critical margin between being a success and a failure at the time of harvesting; if it is reaped too quickly or left too late. A mistake of 1 week is enough to ruin the whole crop, and it is certain that if these people, with their relatively short span of Administration control, were to spend much time and trouble on this new crop only to see it fail because of this factor, it would be many years, if even at all, before they would attempt to try again - thus seriously affecting the economic advancement of the area.

This of course will not be the case if the D.A.S.P. officer can inspect the plots frequently in order to decide just when it is ready for harvesting. The people would only need to observe him several times before they themselves could judge the harvest time.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (cont.)

Many of these people have seen plots of Pyrethrum in the LAIAGAM and SIRUNKI areas, and although they do not fully realize the potential in the crop for them, they do understand that there is money in it - which is enticing anyway, because they have not had it before in regular and liberal quantities. Needless to say, they are extremely keen on the project and also appreciate that a road must come beforehand. To illustrate this, the only Census centre which does not have regular workers on the new road is YBIM, which is too far away to be practical.

At the present time very little money is made by these people from agricultural means - the Lutheran Mission at MURIRAGA does hold a regular Saturday trade, but is only limited and the producers mainly from MURIRAGA, which is in another Census Division.

These natives have also stated their desire to grow and sell many types of vegetables as a regular income, when the present road is completed; and possibly regular services from LAIAGAM could be arranged to buy these produces from the growers, from RUMBAPES, TUMUNDAN, and possibly WALIA. It does hold some potential for them and provides a more varied economy as distinct from a Pyrethrum based economy only.

At RUMBAPES, TOMBAIP and TUMUNDAN, good quality vegetables may be grown, but a lot of poor produce is grown due to planting poor strains in the first place. The soil is very suitable if fertilized with natural wastes etc., but on its own it appears to have been leached of minerals and nitrogenous compounds and produces small, inferior quality crops.

As one travels to KALIA, WAI'ILI and HILL, however, the soil changes from clay to shale and is constantly troubled with landslides. This makes for poor products, especially on the slopes where the heavy rain washes the soil free of its fertility. The whole area is strewn with limestone and sandstone, which reduces the land available for cropping.

The peanuts which were handed out some time ago, as mentioned in LAIAGAM Patrol Report No 8--63/64, by C.P.O. P. ANDREWS, appear to have been unsuccessful. The writer was informed in various centres that the crop had grown well and healthy, but that the seeds were small and very uninspiring when the crop was harvested.

As far as livestock is concerned there appears to be very little potential in this field in the Division.

All domestic pigs observed were of poor stock, but are breeding well and no obvious signs of disease were observed. It is very unusual in this area for a man to own as many as 5 pigs, the average for all the men would probably be from 1 to 2, judging from various discussions with the locals.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (cont)

As the wealth of a man is judged, ultimately, by the number of pigs that he owns, some idea may be gained, from above, as to the relative prosperity and economic position of this Division.

Cattle raising on a large scale would not be feasible here, due to the topography and the present and future uses of available land.

Dogs are not plentiful but have developed into a definite breed of their own; large ears, small pointed heads; - like a whippet -, very thin and bony bodies -but wiry -, and never over 15" tall.

Cats are non-existent in the Division, whilst poultry is the same.

It appears as though it would be, too wet for goats, but this could be experimented with - to provide a fuller and richer diet for ~~the~~ the people.

In conclusion, it is thought that this Division has realized but a minor part of its true potential, which will not be worked fully for some period of time to come.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CENSUS

The patrol, was specifically mounted for the purpose of conducting the 1964 Population Census of the North-West Census Division of the Lagaip Sub-District.

This was completed with a minimum of difficulties and with a very few absentees, those being from Tili, Wai'ili and Yeim only.

Figures for the 1963 Census of this Division were not compiled, and consequently the current statistics are being compared with the figures for 1962. The total population of the Division as at the 8th of October 1964 was 3305, which was an increase of approximately 6.45% on the total of 3135 for 1962. However, there has been 94 births and 44 deaths since the 1963 Census, giving the Division a natural increase of 50, or approximately 1.55% since 1963.

Calculating last year's total population from this year's figures, which of course may not be accurate, gives a total population for 1963 of 3275. From this the increase in population from 1963 is approximately ~~1.55~~ 1%.

There were 56 male and 38 female births this year as compared to 50 male and 62 female births in 1962, the ratio of males to females being rather unusual this year.

Details of people treated for sickness by the A.P.O. who accompanied the patrol will be dealt with under HEALTH; also those attending schools will be discussed under MISSIONS.

As mentioned before, bad weather frequently interrupted the conducting of the actual Census, however the timetable was never seriously affected.

(51) 2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HEALTH

The health situation in the Division is quite satisfactory, as far as may be seen with a more or less unskilled eye, and there have been no reported outbreaks of disease in this area in the last year.

The truth of this former statement may, however, be doubtful due to the fact that there is a Government Leprosy Survey team in the area at the present time, and which has just finished Muriraga. In this area alone they came up with the extraordinary figure of every 1 person in 6 having leprosy; *this is one particular clan only!*

The figures for the NW Lagaip Division should be extremely interesting to see, however it is considered that they will not be as astronomical as those of Muriraga, which has always been known to be a centre for lepers, but not on this scale.

During the patrol the accompanying Orderly observed only 19 cases of leprosy. Ulcers, septic sores and abscesses were easily the main types of sickness encountered, there being 450 cases. The total number of sicknesses observed represented a ratio of 1 in every 6 people, which shows that the majority of the people are not using the medical facilities available to them. The reason for this is not known.

In the Division itself there are 3 Aid Posts, staffed by 3 A.P.O.'s whose experience ranges from 3 to 6 years, and who are, judging from reports received and limited personal observations, doing a good job.

These Aid Posts are at ~~XXXXXXXX~~, TUMUNDAN ~~SEE~~, TILI and YBIM, and, as seen on the accompanying map, are well spaced throughout the Division. Each post has been inspected, and each has a small house for medical supplies, a larger house for patients who are confined to bed, and another house for the A.P.O.'s quarters. All are reasonably well kept and looked after.

These Aid Posts manage to treat all but the most serious cases of sickness, in which case the patient is sent, usually by carrier, to the hospital at Lalagam, in which there is an Assistant Medical Officer.

It is hoped that in the near future these people come to realize the importance of, and make the most of, these institutions, instead of waiting until it becomes absolutely necessary to seek assistance for sickness.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

There are no European-operated mission stations in this Division however there are indiginous teachers in every centre.

The Lutheran Mission, which is based at MURIRAGA and is about 1/2 a mile outside this Division is easily the most greatly followed Church in the area, and does the most work in regard to teaching.

Others of minor importance are the Apostolic Mission at MURIRAGA - with one European and his wife, the Seventh Day Adventist at MURIRAJA - with native teachers only, and the Catholic Mission at MURIRAGA - with only native teachers. *(This latter usually under a European Father's charge)*

The Lutherans have, at present, two Europeans and their wives, and are expecting a qualified nurse within the next few months.

The Apostolic Mission at Muriraga, is mainly confined to the Muriraga side of the Division, whilst the Lutherans have a great deal to do with the NW Lagaip Division, in fact, as already mentioned, they have easily the majority of the people in the Division as their members.

Both the Seventh Day Adventists and the Catholic Missions are quite small in operation here, being mainly confined to Muriraga, the latter being non-existent in the NW Lagaip Censur Division.

As far as schooling goes, the Lutherans have 2 Exempt schools, at RUMBAPES and TUMUNDAN, with a total attendance of about 40, whilst at their location at Muriraga they have a school which is taught to Standard 1. This has 45 students, who are instructed in English - speaking, reading and writing - and Pidgin, simple arithmetic, etc.

This school has one European teacher, and one native teacher who has been taught to standard 5 and is under Permit to teach to Standard 1.

In the exempt schools, already mentioned, the pupils are taught to read and write in the local language (ENGA) and are also given copious amounts of religious instruction, as in the Standard 1 school.

The Lutherans also have 5 other exempt schools, but these are in the adjacent Division, close to Muriraga, and do not apply in this report.

At present only 1 student from this Division attends the Government Primary school at Laiagam, although it is hoped that this will be changed in the next year or so, as the people become more aware of the great advantages to be had by education.

The Lutheran Mission at Muriraga also has a class of 24 men, who have been chosen from the surrounding areas and represent most Centres in the NW Lagaip Censur Division, who are being trained in all spheres of religious instruction, so that they may be sent out to their respective areas later on to give instruction etc, to the people. This training is of about 1 year.

This Mission is now building a small hospital, or aid post, at its Muriraga site and in which a qualified nurse will soon be in charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(5)

MISSIONS (cont)

Also it has applied for the purchase of a strip of land at HILI which is suitable for, and soon will be constructed into, an airstrip.

As has been stated before, all the people in the NW Legaic Census Division are extremely mission conscious and in this respect the missions are doing a commendable job.

The different denominations appear to be on genial terms, and this also applies to their relations with the Administration.

... of types of housing ...
... of a man, his wife and children, there is always a house - called the 'house man' and house woman' ...
... always of a certain standard ...

1) Structure and type of housing ...
... already stated, the houses are of 2 types, for men and for women. They are roughly the same in their dimensions, being rectangular and of average length about 40-50 feet and from 10-12 feet in width. They generally slope upwards in length for about 1/3 of the length and then down to the ground level. At their maximum height a man of 6' can just stand up inside.
In both houses a fire-place is situated about 11 feet from the door. This is built in a bed of stone and earth and is usually about 4' x 4'. The door is very low and narrow, requiring the traveller to stoop in order to enter. The walls are made from an outer layer of bamboo or other local leaves from the grove trees, a middle lining of woven grass, and the inside being the same as the outside wall layer. This is all tightly bound with rush fibres, forming a strong and well insulated wall. The floor is strewn with grass, fern, or other soft material, and which is usually renewable material.
The roof is a structure of poles, tightly bound together, and a thick layer of woven grass on the outer side.
All the houses have only one door, however most of the women houses have a large opening in the back wall, of woven leaves and woven grass, which can be broken comparatively easily in case of fire etc.

2) Use of ...
As mentioned before, these are only 2 types of houses, as noted correctly, 2 types of houses.
The houses for women is reserved exclusively for women to sleep

VILLAGES

There are no villages, or what are commonly recognised as villages, in this Division - and is therefore in keeping with the rest of the Western Highlands.

The only establishments that come vaguely close to being called villages are the Census Centres, with their Rest House, usual mission sites and the house of the local Ialuai or Tultul. This is more of a grouping of houses than a concentration of population, though.

In view of this the following headings will be discussed:

- 1) Standard and type of Housing.
- 2) Usage of types of Housing.
- 3) Hygiene and Sanitation.

These houses are built generally within easy distance of the gardens and may be anything from 20yds to a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile apart, depending on the area.

For a family, consisting of a man, his wife and children, there is always 2 houses - called the 'house man' and 'house woman' - and these are always within ~~very close~~ close proximity ~~to each other~~ to each other, for obvious reasons.

1) Standard and type of Housing

As already stated, the houses are of 2 types, for men and for women. They are roughly the same in their dimensions, being rectangular and of average length about 40-50 feet and from 10-15 feet in width. They generally slope upwards in length for about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length and then down to the original height. At their maximum height a man of 6" can just stand up inside.

In both houses a fire-place is situated about 3' from the door. This hearth is made of stone and earth and is usually about 4'x2'x6". The door is very low and narrow, requiring the traveller to squat in order to enter.

The walls are made from an outer layer of stakes with inter-laced leaves from the garoka tree, a middle lining of kunai grass, and the inside being the same as the outside wall layer. This is all tightly bound with bush vines, forming a strong and well insulated wall. The floor is strewn with refuse from the eating of sugar-cane, and which gradually resembles sawdust.

The roof is a skeleton of poles, tightly bound together, and a thick layer of kunai grass as the outer roof.

All the houses have only one door, however most of the women houses have a false section in the rear wall, of garoka leaves and kunai grass, which can be broken comparatively easily in case of fire etc.

2) Uses of types of Housing

As mentioned before, there are only 2 types of houses, or more correctly, 2 uses of houses.

The house for women is reserved exclusively for women to sleep

VILLAGES (cont)

that is, men do not sleep in the houses, although they visit them frequently for singsings etc,

The house is in 3 compartments, each being roughly square due to the rectangular shaped house; the first containing the large fire, and is for cooking and social activities, the second is divided on each side by about 4 pens which are used to house the pigs owned by the family, and the third is the sleeping quarters for the women. It usually has a raised floor of kunai, on which to sleep. This is the smallest room, and in which all the females and small males up to about 7 years of age in the family sleep.

Each compartment is divided by a wall and a small door.

The other kind of house is the house man and is a single room. The fireplace is in the same location as in the house for women, and the 2 longitudinal walls are lined for about $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length with bunks, planks laid on top of posts, for sleeping. The bunk for the owner is usually on its own, at the end of the house.

The entire system is very unsatisfactory, due to the risk of fire and the lack of ventilation, but until the economy of the area is bettered and the people can purchase blankets and clothes it will not change, as it is the only way these people have of keeping comfortable at altitudes in excess of 8000' - which are common here. At night the fire is continually burning, the door kept shut and thus the inside is very warm, it being possible for the inhabitants to sleep in their normal dress.

3) Sanitation and Hygiene

Almost every house which was seen had a latrine in close proximity to it, however all such buildings inspected had not been used for some time and obviously very intermittently.

The population as a whole still use the nearest clump of grass or bushes for their toilet.

It seems to be a relatively simple operation to have the latrines built for every house, but another matter altogether as to whether they will be used or not. This will need constant stressing and supervision.

The custom of keeping the pigs in the same house as that for the women to sleep in is also very unsatisfactory and unhygienic, to say the least. However, once again, this will take many years to remedy and is one of the unfortunate customs of the people which will change with the economy.

In many houses pig-droppings were seen, although they are cleaned out regularly but obviously urination cannot be so got rid of.

The practice of dropping all wastes from food, notably sugar-cane, is not hygienic and results in that one only has to be in this type of house for a short period before fleas make their presence felt. Pigs are also to blame for this.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(2)

VILLAGES (cont)

One of the really noticeable things ^{about} these houses is the tremendous number of cockroaches present, attracted by the waste food and pigs etc. However these people do not seem to be detriment^{ally} affected by this and are very healthy considering their environs.

Due to their lack of close proximity to each other, not a great deal of houses were visited during the patrol, however, the ones visited were considered to be a good average and although the report is written about these only, it is considered that there are no discrepancies in the area as a whole, in other words the report is applicable to the whole Division.

(71) 3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Due to the fact that the writer has been working in this area for some time now, it is no assumption that he has had ample opportunity to observe each and every Luluai, Tultul and Bossboy at their work - with the exception of those from YEIM, who were only seen during the Census patrol, for 2 days.

There are some leaders of good quality amongst them, many of mediocre quality, and some who are a complete hindrance to Government work, notably work on the new road.

An Appendix (B) is attached to this report, dealing with all the Officials in this Division and their qualities.

Recommended Promotions and Dismissals.

It is recommended that Tultul EDEPAN/PONOL of TUMUNLAN be relieved and his post be filled by IMAMBU/KEKEN of the same group - for reasons which are given in Appendix (B). This Bossboy is industrious and intelligent having a resourceful mind and in the writer's opinion would make a leader and example to his people. He is respected, influential, loyal to the Government and is of much better quality than EDEPAN.

Also the Bossboy AIPE/KEMBE is recommended for a position of Luluai at TUMUNLAN. This centre has at present 2 Luluais and 2 Tultuls forming a population of approximately 700 people and it is hoped to increase the number to 3 each. If the above suggestions are carried through it will bring the total to 5. There are no likely prospects for the extra position as yet.

AIPE is a former Tultul who was ^{suspended} dismissed due to an action of his former Luluai - who was also dismissed ^{suspended}.

The writer has no doubt as to the suitability of the man for the position of Luluai. He is resourceful, with much drive, and is enthusiastic for any Government projects, also being the most influential man in the area - apart from the Officials.

(4)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX (A) TO AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Census Centres for the N-W Lagaip Census Division are listed below, with their produces grown at present.

RUMBAPES

Major crop kaukau, or sweet potato. Sugar-cane, corn, peas (maize) beans, onions and cabbage are plentiful. English potato to a small degree - because there has been no market or necessity, and is not a popular food for consumption.

TUMUNDAN

Major crop kaukau. Sugar-cane, corn and taro are plentiful. Cabbage, potatoes, peas, beans and onions to a much lesser extent. Last 4 mentioned tend to be of poor quality due to lack of importance.

WALIA

Main crop kaukau. Sugar-cane and taro not very plentiful, as also corn which is small and of inferior quality.

WAI'ILI

Major crop kaukau. Sugar-cane, corn, cabbage and taro plentiful. Small amounts of peas and onions.

YEIM

Kaukau main crop. Sugar-cane, corn, cabbage and taro plentiful. Peas, beans and onions in limited amounts only.

TILI

Kaukau main crop. Sugar-cane, cabbage, corn and taro plentiful. Small amounts of peas and beans.

TOMBAIE

Kaukau main produce. Sugar-cane, corn, cabbage, peas, beans and onions plentiful.

YORK

Kaukau main crop. Sugar-cane, cabbage, corn plentiful. Small quantities of peas and beans.

(7)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX (B) TO 'VILLAGE OFFICIALS', GIVING ALL PRESENT OFFICIALS WITH THEIR QUALITIES, FROM N-W LAGAIP CENSUS DIVISION.
(All Tultuls are underneath their respective Luluais.)

RUMBAPES

LULUAI POREI/TOMBOLYE - all leaders from Rumbapes are very middling, and although all are pro-Government they do not exert much influence over their people in this respect. Consequently they are of little help in road-work. This man is a reasonable worker but no ball of fire. He is satisfactory in respect to this area and its leaders.

TULTUL KELYE/LINGIE - very prone to much talk about nothing, and backs his people far too much even when they are troublesome. In ^{view} ~~view~~ of above he is, however, very friendly and helpful in most matters - as long as one can see through his screen of 'talk nothings'.

LULUAI MONGULE/AMBO - in the writers opinion, the best of the leaders from Rumbapes, but still suffers from this common problem of the leaders in the people being obstinate and not giving him his rightful authority.

TULTUL YABAIP/LEWE - a rather quiet man who appears to go about his work well, but does not give voice to his opinions as much as is considered usual in these areas. Not outstanding but quite satisfactory.

TUMUNDAN

LULUAI IMBU/MANGULU - does not appear to have a particularly strong influence over his people; of whom, by the way, there is a copious number and in respect to this it is recommended ^{already} ~~that~~ that another Tultul be given office. This man IMBU has a total number of some 330 people under him and is considered inadequate for the task. He is very pro-Government but again has the problem of convincing people of his views.

TULTUL EDEPAN/PONOL - it is strongly recommended that this man be relieved of his office as soon as possible. He is a definite 'square peg in a round hole' and his main ambition seems to be that of thwarting officers and policemen assigned to work to work in his area. He has been of endless annoyance, seems to hold no pride or value to his office, and as there are ^better men under him it is hoped that he be dismissed shortly.

LULUAI PENDE/ANGARAN - one of the best and most pro-Government leaders in the Division. He is a source of inspiration for all to work, and works enthusiastically and energetically. If all leaders were of his calibre the work in this area would be greatly unburdened.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX (B) cont.

TUMUNDAN (cont)

TULTUL AIAP/SIAGAN - he comes close second to the above in his enthusiasm and support for the Government. The work of these two is greatly hampered by the attitude of uncooperativeness displayed by their people. He is not talkative, very helpful, and a little eccentric.

WALIA

LALUAI KUNIS/WEMBELE - also very loyal and a strong and keen worker. His people are perhaps the most poor, in an economic sense, in the Division. Coupled with this they are the most surly and uncooperative, so that his position is not to be envied. Extremely helpful and likeable.

TULTUL WALEN/PIABE - if this man has any influence and control over his people he is certainly loathe to use it. He does everything to the bare minimum, but as there are no better prospects, he is not recommended for dismissal. A very quiet, uncommunicative man, and as a result is difficult to assess.

WAI'ILI

LULUAI PIAGOL/MAI - a worker who is above mediocre, is enthusiastic, always ready to be of assistance and who has quite some influence over his people.

YEIM

LULUAI LI/YAMAGALI - known for ~~xxx~~ 2 days only, however the reception was very good and is thought to be satisfactory.

TULTUL TIPA/WAPEAN - known for same amount of time, but he gave every assistance and cooperation. Judging him from reports also, he is satisfactory.

TULTUL KOLEA/PAK - known for 2 days only.

LULUAI KAM/PUDAP - as above.

LULUAI KEWEIKO/KIKILA - as above.

TILI

LULUAI ARA/TUNUNGUP - rather prone to having his own way, but is very pro-Government and a good worker. He has plenty of influence over his people and is therefore satisfactory.

(27)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX (B) Cont.

TILI (cont)

LULUAI KONDAP/ LIU - was not observed to any great degree as he has leprosy and spends most of his time in Laiagam. This arrangement is not very good as far as his official duties are concerned, but judging from those times when he was present he is a strong, enthusiastic worker, and loyal to the Government.

TOMBAIP

LULUAI AIU/KAINK - all the leaders from Tombaip are lacking in enthusiasm and drive, but as there are no others to replace them it is not suggested that any be relieved. This man is not very impressed with any work in general, and is not inspiring to his people, although his loyalty to the Government is not questioned.

TULTUL AMBON/LOAIP - is not enthused with work and is no example to his people. Is more engaged in getting his own way than in thinking in terms of the betterment of his people.

LULUAI IAMBAIN/NAGOP - is a woman, and although she has plenty of respect from her people she has little influence as far as work is concerned and also is not endowed with much enthusiasm for her work. She is concerned about keeping her post, but not willing to make any real effort to convince that she deserves it.

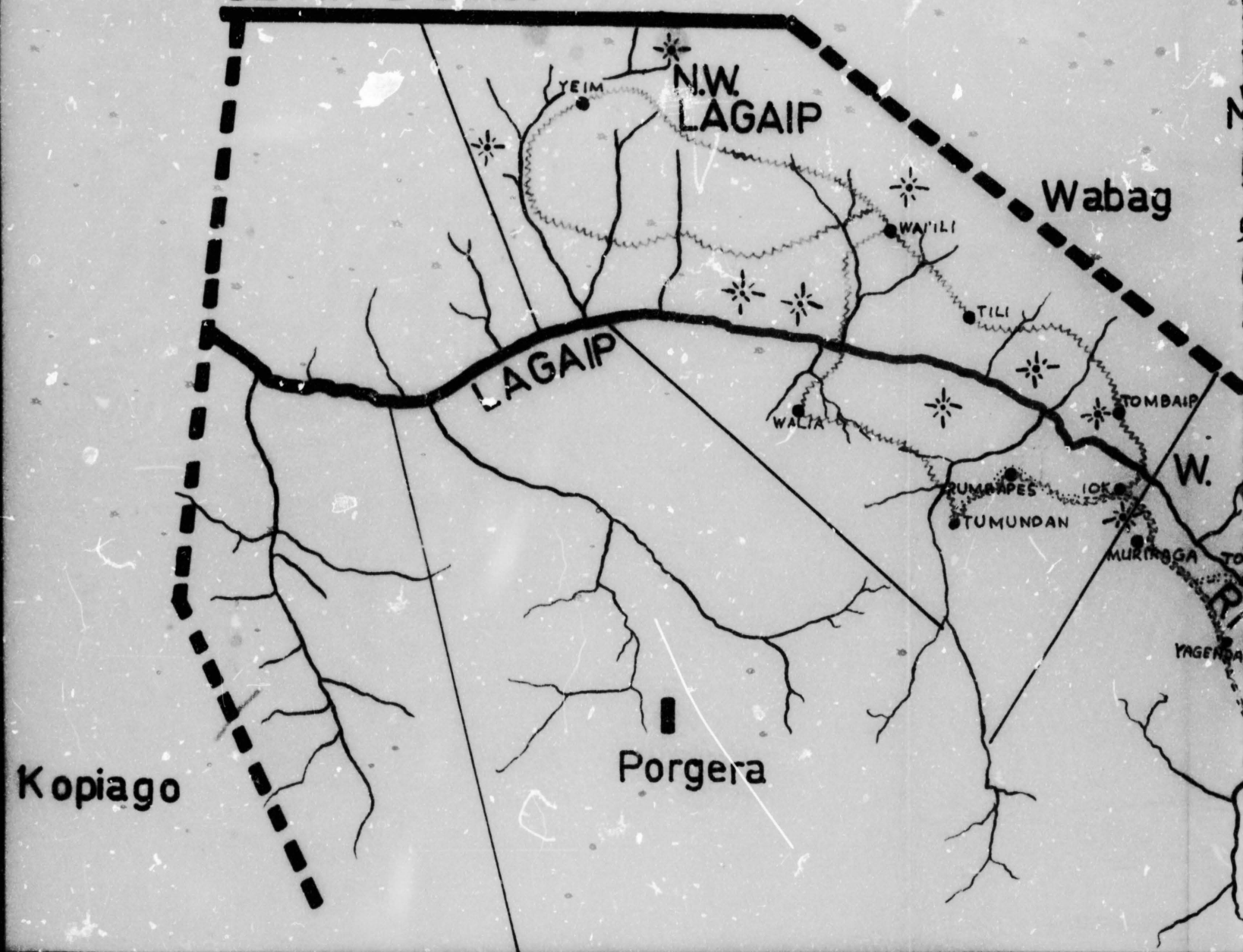
TULTUL IMBIN/YANDAN - a stubborn man, who is no help at all, but as there are no others suitable it is not suggested that he be relieved. He has influence over his people but does not care to use it for his and their advance.









YORK

YORK

There are no official positions in this area, and it is not suggested that the 2 present BossBoys be promoted, as they are of poor calibre and do not have sufficient respect and influence over their people. The Centre itself is small enough not to warrant the formation of new offices in the near future, anyway.

SEPIK District

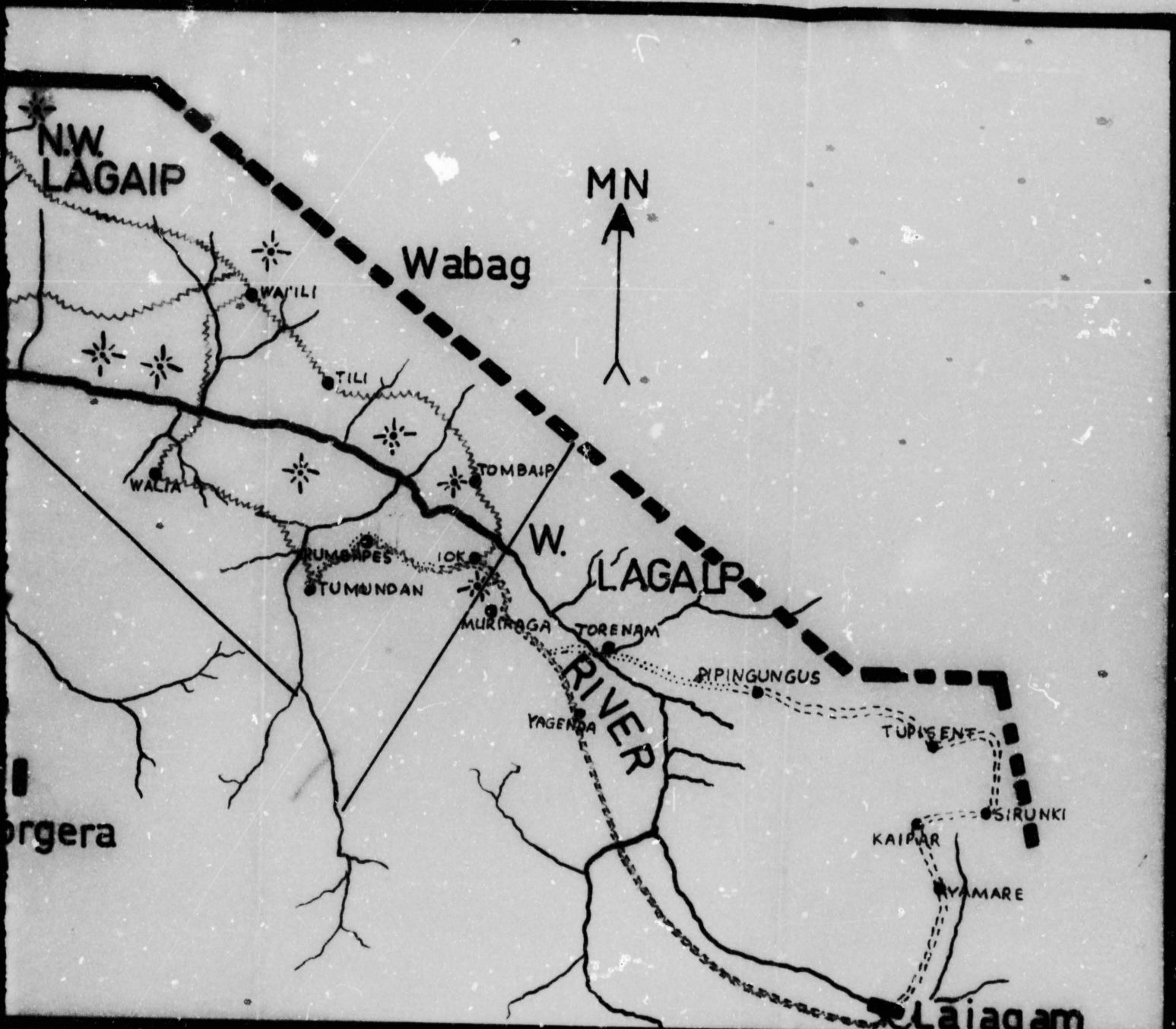


	CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARY		PATROL ROUTE
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY		VEHICULAR ROAD
	SUBDISTRICT BOUNDARY		VEHICULAR ROAD UNDER CONST.
	CENSUS CENTRE		RIVERS

North West

LAGAIP

Census Division
SCALE: 1" TO 4 MILES



North West

LAGAIP

Census Division
SCALE: 1" TO 4 MILES

MAP TO ACCOMPANY LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT No 4-64/65
CENSUS PATROL OF N.W. LAGAIP CENSUS DIVISION

COMPILED & DRAWN BY:
K.A. WINCHCOMBE C.P.O.

K.A. Winchcombe



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. LAIAGAM NO 5-64/65

Patrol Conducted by K.A. WINCHCOMBE C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SOUTH WEST LAGAIP CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NONE

Natives 2 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.

1 INTERPASTER

1 A.P.O.

Duration—From 30./11./1964 to 13./12./1964

Number of Days 14 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12./3./1964

Medical UNKNOWN /19

Map Reference FOURMIL SERIES WABAG

Objects of Patrol TO CONDUCT 1964 TAX CENSUS REVISION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

67-14-8

16th February, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT KAMBI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-64/65 - LAIACAN

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Winchcombe has acquitted himself well.

Ensure the land is alienated before anybody starts building on it. Get the Assistant District Commissioner to expedite the job.

I see no reason why D.D.A. officers cannot be involved in agricultural extension if D.A.L.F. have insufficient staff - this is in line with policy.

J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

67-14-8



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(8)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference WHD497
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

21st January, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONELOBU.

LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 64/65
C.P.O. WINCHCOMBE

Reference S.D.O. 671 of the 4th January, 1965.

Enclosed herein please find the above-numbered report,
for your information.

Mr. Winchcombe is keen and conscientious and is to be
commended thereon. His phrasing is, at times, a trifle
confusing and he will need to exercise care in this regard.
This matter has already been brought to his attention.

Regarding the comments by Assistant District Commissioner
Faithful to the establishment of a Hansenide colony by the
Lutheran Mission at Muriraga. Whilst appreciating the urgency
of this work, it could possibly lead to trouble, should the
Mission commence building on native owned land. I have discussed
this matter with the District Medical Officer, Dr. Rodrigue, and
have informed the Assistant District Commissioner, Laiagam, that
the Mission may commence building immediately upon the purchase
of the land - the investigation and purchase of which should be
carried out without delay.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2

Telegrams

Telephone 67-I

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub District Office,
LAIAGAM,
Lagaip Sub District.

4th January 1965.

The District Commissioner,
District Office Mount Hagen.

Patrol Report - LAIAGAM No 5 - 64/65.

Forwarded herewith is the above numbered Patrol Report of a Tax Census Patrol of the South West Lagaip Census Division, by Mr C.P.O. Winchcombe. Also forwarded herewith is his claim for camping allowance, for your signature. He has omitted to sign it in the required places but if you will sign it and return it to this Office I will have him sign it before payment upon his return from the course which he is attending in Port Moresby.

Mr. Winchcombe carried out a good patrol and efficiently completed the exercise without wasting time.

The Report calls for little further comment except to point out that since the report was written the Lutheran Mission have stated that they intend to spend several thousands of pounds in establishing a large Leprosarium and General Hospital at MURIRAGA. They desire to get this established as soon as possible, and it will be manned by a European Dr. and several nursing Sisters. In view of the abnormally high rate of leprosy in this area I would like to see the Mission given every assistance in getting this project under way. The Natives of the MURIRAGA area have offered an area of about 100 acres for the project -and the area includes the existing Government Rest House area. In a recent discussion with me Dr. Conner, of Lutheran Mission Muriraga who will be directing the establishment of the project asked if he could expect to be able to use the Native Material buildings on the Rest House site to start work on the project almost immediately and if he could begin erecting further buildings almost immediately. He would have European staff available from the end of February. As it is a matter of some urgency that work towards eradicating or controlling the spread of Leprosy in this area should be organised as soon as possible would it be possible to allow construction work to begin now instead of waiting for land purchase procedures to take the usual several months before Lease approval stage is reached? Your favourable consideration and early advice on this matter would be appreciated please.

Assistant District Commissioner

20



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Sub-District Office,
LAIAGAM
W/HIGHLANDS.
31st December, 1964.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
LAIAGAM

LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT NO. 5--64/65, TAX CENSUS REVISION
OF SOUTH WEST LAGAIP CENSUS DIVISION, 1964

Patrol Conducted by : K.A.WINCHCOMBE C.P.O.

Accompanied by - Europeans : None

- Natives : 3 Members R.P.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter
1 A.P.O.

Area Patrolled : South West Lagaip Census
Division

Duration of Patrol : From 30/11/64 to 13/12/64
Days - 14 Nights - 13

Objects of Patrol : Carrying out Tax Census Revision
at all Census Centres
General Administration

Map Reference : Fourmil Series Wabag

K.A.WINCHCOMBE
CADET PATROL OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(17)

PATROL DIARY

MIGRA
In
F

- 30/11/64 Monday Departed Laiagam for Liop at 1115hrs. Very poor attendance. Commenced Census at 1245hrs. Many people still walking from Kindarep. - over the range - about 8 miles away. Completed Census at 1845hrs. Weather fine. Earlier on, enlisted carriers to walk to Ipai in the morning. No disputes. Camped Liop.
- 1/12/64 Tuesday Patrol departed Liop at 0715hrs and arrived Rest house at 0730hrs, at Ipai. No people present. All present by 0915hrs. Commenced Census at 0930hrs. Completed at 1445hrs. Patrol departed Ipai at 1500hrs to Wanapos, arriving 1530hrs. People not notified and were prepared for patrol arrival tomorrow, Census also. Food brought up to patrol. Spent to 2015hrs conversing with locals on various important topics - including Local Govt. Council. Rain intermittent through afternoon. Camped Wanapos.
- 2/12/64 Wednesday Commenced Census of Wanapos at 0830hrs. Completed at 1355hrs. Rain at 1400hrs which continued throughout the day. Departed Wanapos at 1330hrs en route to Yongea, all cargo being sent forward previously. Arrived Yongea 1400hrs. Due to rain and insufficient attendance, did not commence Census. Spent rest of day talking with local headmen and preparing Village Population Register. Camped Yongea.
- 3/12/64 Thursday Commenced Census of Yongea at 0800hrs. Completed at 1345hrs. Rest of day spent in writing up V.P.R's and talking to local headmen. Heard one dispute. Weather fine. Camped Yongea.
- 4/12/64 Friday Departed Yongea with all cargo at 0745hrs, to Kindarep, arriving 1430hrs, after several small rests and one stop of 1hr during which ablutions and refreshments were had by all. Shocking road. All people informed before that Census would be conducted tomorrow, so poor meeting. Weather fine. Food purchased for patrol. Cargo carriers constructed house for themselves. No disputes. Camped Kindarep.
- 5/12/64 Saturday Total attendance by 0845hrs. Commenced Census at 0900hrs. Completed at 1315hrs. Large thunderstorm at 1330hrs dispensed hope of walking to Yengenk. Was asked to hear one dispute over land, but referred the people to Laiagam. Bought food for patrol. Spent rest of day speaking with local headmen. Camped Kindarep.
- 6/12/64 Sunday Departed Kindarep with all cargo at 0900hrs and arrived Yengenk at 1145hrs. Cargo arrived at 1230hrs. Decided previously not to Census the population today because of mission activities. Bought food for patrol. One dispute over assault heard. Another over land ownership was referred to Laiagam, as above. Spent rest of day in discussions with local headmen on various matters of importance. Weather fine. Retired early due to stomach trouble. Camped Yengenk.

(24)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL DIARY (cont)

MIGRA In F	7/12/64	Monday	Conducting of Census postponed until tomorrow due to condition of myself which accompanying A.P.O. diagnosed as dysentery. Day spent at rest in bed. Patrol at rest and treated for sores, sickness etc. Food purchased for patrol. Weather fine. Camped Yengenk.
	8/12/64	Tuesday	Commenced Census of Yengenk at 0815hrs, completed at 1000hrs. Departed above with all cargo at 1030, arriving Yongea at 1245hrs, en route to Yagenda Rest house, arriving latter at 1345hrs, the last hour being walked on the Laiagam-Rumbapes vehicular road. Many people not present as told to be here tomorrow. Bought food for patrol. Weather fine. No disputes. Retired early due to before-mentioned sickness. Camped Yagenda.
	9/12/64	Wednesday	Commenced Census of Yagenda at 0830hrs, completed at 1330hrs. Walked to Tagop at 1345hrs, arriving 1415hrs with all cargo. No people present. Cargo boys constructed a house for some of patrol. Bought food for personell. People to be present tomorrow. Heavy rain at 1715hrs. No disputes. Talked with local headmen from 1800 to 1915hrs. Camped Tagop.
	10/12/64	Thursday	Commenced Census of Tagop at 0845hrs. Completed at 1315hrs. Walked to Muriraga with all cargo at 1330hrs, arriving at 1400hrs. No people present - this is to be expected from this area as these people are not very impressed with any work of this nature. No preparations at all for patrol. No food purchased. Spoke with local officials about this situation and other matters until 1745. Weather fine. Camped Muriraga.
	11/12/64	Friday	Commenced Census at 0830hrs of Muriraga and worked throughout the day to 1815hrs. This halved the number, which will be finished tomorrow. Bought food for patrol. Weather fine. Camped Muriraga.
	12/12/64	Saturday	Commenced Census of remainder of population of Muriraga at 0945hrs, after visit by car of A.D.C Mr Faithful from Laiagam. Completed Census for area at 1845hrs. Light rain throughout afternoon. Talked with local headmen until 2015hrs. Camped Muriraga.
	13/12/64	Sunday	Car from Laiagam at 1330hrs, departed Muriraga at 1430hrs with personell and arrived Laiagam 1430hrs. Tractor despatched to Muriraga to collect all patrol equipment. Rest of day spent at rest. Night at Laiagam.

END OF PATROL

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was conducted primarily for the purpose of carrying out the 1964 Tax Census revision for the SOUTH WEST Laigap Census Division.

All but 2 of the Census centres from this Division are situated on the LAIAGAN - TUMUNDAN vehicular road, and as such are visited and seen quite regularly by Officers from Laigagan.

The 2 centres which do not lie on this road are KINDAREP and YENGENK and are about 5 1/2 and 2 1/2 hours walk from the above road respectively. They were visited last by Laigagan Patrol No 9--63/64, in February of this year, for the purpose of conducting the polling for the House of Assembly elections.

On the whole the reception given to the patrol was unsatisfactory and with very little enthusiasm. At all but one centre absolutely no preparation had been made for the patrol's arrival and the majority of the rest houses and police houses were in shocking condition.

A large number of absentees were encountered, mainly being dealt with later by the patrol, but some were sent to the C.H.A. at Laigagan and subsequently dealt with.

All walking tracks negotiated were also in poor condition, with no signs of any maintenance administered for months. These tracks were only entailed in the walks from the road to KINDAREP, YENGENK and back to the road again.

The weather was quite good, when considering the time of the year, and did not cause any alterations to the patrolling schedule, but due to an attack of dysentery to myself, the patrol was delayed at YENGENK for a short time.

The Census centres in order of travel by the patrol are: LIOP, IPAI, WANAPOS, YONGEA, KINDAREP, YENGENK, YAGENDA, TAGOP, and MURIRAGA.

Vegetation is typical of the whole Laigagan area, with Kunai found extensively in the vallies and lower hill slopes, with stands of Casuarinas being plentiful, whilst on the peaks and high mountain ridges moss forest and fern are prevalent.

The topography consists generally of high mountain ranges with level and rolling country below - which is often very swampy and difficult to negotiate.

The objects of the patrol were successfully carried out, and no serious problems were encountered.

All of the centres are of good relations and no serious instances of animosity between them are evident.

(22)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation in this Division is satisfactory in respect to the degree of law and order which is present. However, as far as respect and appreciation of the Administration and its various functions and duties is concerned there is quite a deal to be desired. Anything which to the local people is seemingly unnecessary or a burden is treated with the utmost aversion and antipathy. This is especially so in regard to performing such things as the Tax Census. If there is anything else, which to them may have priority - and there are usually are many - then it will most certainly get first consideration and treatment. These usually entail such things as tending to a garden, finding lost pigs and visiting friends.

It is very much hoped that future cases of inexcusable and unexplained absenteeism be treated with the severity which they deserve, in regard to the conducting of official duties as the Tax Census.

A large number of absentees were found, the majority - regrettably were dealt with later by the patrol, whilst some were sent in to Laigam to be charged appropriately.

Very few disputes were brought to the patrol for hearing, the most notably involving the ownership of land at KINDAREP and YENGENK, and these were referred to Laigam, the people involved being told that they would have to wait until the appropriate land authority could visit Laigam to arbitrate upon their case.

As mentioned before, mission activity plays a very important part in these peoples lives, and which is in keeping with rest of the Lagaip area.

The position as regards carriers, however, compensated greatly for the uncooperativeness shown by the majority of the peoples. They were recruited from Yongea, and were in all ways most enthusiastic in their work. This was mainly as far as the earning of money was concerned, these people being very much aware of the need for, and value of, money. In fact, I was that impressed that if practicable in any future patrols they will certainly be sought for.

Disputes in this area are primarily concerned with ~~ground~~ land ownership etc, with women and pigs having a more minor importance, however as one moves further away from Laigam, towards Muriraga, cases involving women become of more greater consequence.

The response to requests for food for patrol personell was poor but was as entirely as expected due to the widespread shortage of food in the Lagaip area. On enquiry, it was found that this is an annual occurrence, due, it seems, to ignorance or indolence on the part of these people. As may be seen from the Census figures there are approximately 52 men from this area at present contracted to the Highlands Labour Scheme.

All of the centres are on good relations and no serious instances of animosity between them are evident.

(21)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Comparitively very little money is made by the people of this Division at present. The main source of income is derived from sales of vegetables, and to a smaller degree from the sale of planks, cut with a pit-saw, to the Administration and firewood etc.

The only areas that could possibly make a worth while living out of the timber industry would be the Kindarep and Yengenk centres which have good, extensive stands of semi-hardwood on the ranges.

As stated before, the cash-crop Pyretrum has not yet been introduced to the Division, in any quantity, and at the moment this definitely has the highest potential for economic development than any other form of industry for this area.

A large-scale cattle scheme is quite feasible and should be successful if introduced to the Kindarep and Yengenk areas. These two appear to have most potential, economically, than any other areas, however they have only a combined population of 1000.

All in all then, the Division as a whole does have a substantial economic potential for the future.

Kindarep and Yengenk areas, due to the extensive low-lying bush areas available. This would be a better project than Pyretrum at the present until an efficient communication system is evolved. If started now, it would be well established and thriving by the time a road could be constructed, at least giving the people a good start without being hampered by the need for a completed vehicular road - as necessary for the Pyretrum project, which needs constant supervision when newly introduced, by the D.A.S.F. officer.

In all centres pigs were thriving, and the population is gradually increasing. No noticeable signs of disease were observed, on any scale and although the reverse-bark is predominant there are a number of fairly good stock present, and appear to be increasing greatly. This is quite apparent as the proceeds towards Laigax from any distance.

Poultry is present well established, and the numbers drop completely as one goes farther on from Mariraga.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The agricultural pattern in this Division follows generally those present in the Lagaip area, so that nothing could be said without aimless repetition.

The staple crop of Kaukau is supplemented to a large extent by European introduced vegetables, such as potatoes, ~~egg~~ cabbages, maize, onions etc, and which gradually become less important and pronounced as one proceeds further from Laiagam to Muriraga and also to Kindarep and Yengenk.

Pyrethrum, the cash-crop, has as yet been introduced to Liop only, and in relatively small amounts. All the other centres are naturally very keen to grow the plant, and it is probable that they will be given it in the near future. This is the project with by far the highest economic potential for the centres and area as a whole, and there is a great deal of suitable ground for it - with some clearing an even greater amount would be produced, however it is probable that the locals will wait to see how their first harvest emerges before becoming too industrious.

It is certain that a cattle scheme could be successful in the Kindarep and Yengenk areas, due to the extensive low-lying Kunai ~~grass~~ grasslands. This would be a better project than Pyrethrum at the present until an efficient communication system is evolved. If started now, it would be well established and thriving by the time a road could be constructed, at least giving the people a good start without being hampered by the need for a completed vehicular road - as necessary in for the Pyrethrum project, which needs constant supervision when newly introduced, by the D.A.S.F. officer.

In all centres pigs were thriving, and the population is gradually increasing. No noticeable signs of disease were observed, on any scale and although the razor-back is predominant there are a number of fairly good stock present, and appear to be increasing greatly. This is quite apparent as one proceeds towards Laiagam from any distance.

Poultry is not yet well established, and the numbers drop completely as one goes further on from Muriraga.

Why not D.A. Officer

(19)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The Laiagam-Tumundan vehicular road traverses through this Division, connecting all but three of the Census centres; those being Kindarep, Yengenk and Wanapos - the latter being only $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the above-mentioned road, over level Kunai country and across the Lagaip river, and does not warrant the construction of a road in the foreseeable future.

The respective centres are occasionally reminded of their commitments as regards road maintainance and as such the road is in good condition for vehicular movements.

Walking tracks in this Division are only encountered by patrols from the main road to Kindarep, Yengenk and back again. These two areas are very keen for the construction of a traffic road into their locale, but, due to the number of other projects under way in the Lagaip area it is not practicable to commence one of this nature. Due to the present state of walking tracks in this section it would be almost impossible to survey the area prior to building a road, and the local headmen were advised that unless they made great improvements to these tracks in the near future the construction of such a road would not even be considered.

It is quite possible that the newly formed Lagaip Local Government Council (which will be holding its first membership elections in early January) may undertake to construct this road as these two centres are the only ones in the Council jurisdiction that do not have access by vehicular road. This will remain to be seen.

When work is recommenced on the Sirunki-Muriraga road in the near future it will cut a great distance, on its completion, from the Wabag to Muriraga run, which will be invaluable upon the introduction of the cash-crop Pyrethrum to the latter area.

If the construction of the road to the before-mentioned Census centres was planned, it would only be feasible to take the road to Yengenk firstly, and, due to the topography and distances involved possibly to Kindarep later - if at all in the foreseeable future.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CENSUS

As mentioned before, this patrol was mounted primarily for the purpose of conducting the 1964 Tax Census revision, and apart from the large number of absentees it was completed satisfactorily and without serious problems.

It is regretted, however, that many of the clans involved do not check with last years figures. All of the present statistics have been double-checked, and it is thought that the inconsistencies arise from last year, when all the names present in the Division were re-written into another book after the completion of the Census revision. This, however will not occur next year due to the names being confirmed by the present figures.

The total population of last year was 8291, for this Division, as compared to a total of 8611 this year. This represents a total increase of 320, or ~~3.86%~~ 3.86%.

The number of births for the year was 430, whilst the deaths were 172, giving the natural increase as 258 or 3.1%. The births were in the ratio of 160 males to 270 females, this being removed from the generally accepted proportions.

Weather did not affect the timetable to any extent.

As of course lands is a very important factor in the general situation found in the Division.

At present the Lutheran is the only mission which provides regular purchases of vegetables for the people, at MARIKAKA and although this is done on a small scale only it will be increasing through the mission organisation, W.A.S.O.

All of these missions are on cooperative and social work with the administration and to a slightly lesser extent with the

(17)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

The following four mission denominations are approximately equally represented in the Division. They are the Lutheran Mission, Apostolic Mission, Catholic Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, however the latter is the only one which is not represented by a European, a condition which is to be remedied in the near future. The Lutherans have 2 Europeans and their wives - soon to be joined by a nurse - present at MURIRAGA, the Apostolics have 1 European and his wife at MURIRAGA, the Catholics have 1 European at MURIRAGA, and the Seven Day Adventists are soon to be represented by a European at YONGEA, closer to Laigam.

All of these missions conduct schools of various kinds, the teachers ranging from the poorly trained local native teacher to the qualified European in the Standard school.

A total of 24 pupils from this Division attend the Laigam Government Primary 'T' School, whilst approximately 100 children are taught to varying degrees in the mission schools.

The people in this Division are very mission conscious and almost without exception belong to one denomination or other. This of course tends to have a great pacifying effect on the people - especially where Europeans are present - and as such the missions are contributing to quite some extent to the good general native situation found in the Division.

At present the Lutheran is the only mission which conducts regular purchase of vegetables from the locals, at MURIRAGA, and although this is done on a small scale only it will be increasing through the mission organisation, W.A.S.O.

All of these missions are on cooperative and genial terms with the Administration and to a slightly lesser extent with themselves.

(10)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HEALTH

The health situation in this Division is quite satisfactory and there have been no reported outbreaks of sickness in the last year.

During the censusing by the patrol, the accompanying A.P.O. observed only 12 cases of leprosy, however this is known to be incorrect, in the MURIRAGA area at least. In one clan from this centre alone a recent investigation by a Government Leprosy Survey team found the number of lepers to be 1 in every 6 people.

Naturally this is an extreme case, but does prove the disease to be of high incidence.

The number of sicknesses etc, seen and treated by the A.P.O. amounted to only 130, which, when considering the population of the Division, is extremely pleasing.

There are 2 Aid Posts in the Division, at KINDAREP and MURIRAGA.

However these are supplemented by the Hospital at Laiagam, and various minor mission establishments. In the very near future the Lutheran Mission at MURIRAGA will be opening a well-equipped Aid-Post to be staffed full-time by a European nurse.

Of the 2 P.H.D. Aid Posts the one at MURIRAGA is by far the most well attended, and the A.P.O. at the KINDAREP Aid Post had no explanation as to why he gets so very few patients. He informed me that the people in this area are uncooperative as far as assistance to him is concerned.

Possibly many of the illnesses are taken in to Laiagam Hospital or some closer mission station.

The accessibility and convenience of the various medical establishments in and around this Division and their period of existence account greatly for the general good state of health found.

(B)

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GRAI

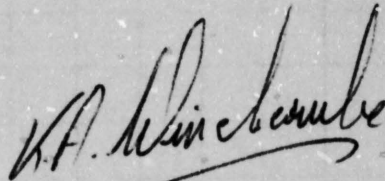
APPENDIX 'B'

Report on three members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary.

F

LAIAGAM PATROL NO5--64/65, South West Lagai p Census Division.

Const.	TAMGU	8260	An excellent policeman on patrol. Very reliable, accepting and carrying out any responsibilities placed on him. Unfortunately is not very strong on brainwork otherwise would make good N.C.O. material.
Const.	SAPRIKO	7409	Also reliable and a useful man to any patrol. A little irresponsible at times but not on patrol. Is quite bright, and with more experience should be in line for promotion.
Const.	KAUPA	8973	Capable and a strong worker, but is a little too conscious of his own good work. Tends to put his own interpretation on an instruction. Is of good character and should deserve promotion in the future.



K.A. WINCHCOMBE
CADET PATROL OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **WESTERN HIGHLANDS** Report No. **LAIAGAM PATROL** **8-64/65**

Patrol Conducted by **K.A. WINCHCOMBE C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled **N-W & S-W LAGAIP CENSUS DIVISIONS**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NONE**

Natives **5 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.**
1 N.M.O.
1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From **11/3/1965** to **1/6/1965**

Number of Days **56**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **28/9/1964** **NW LAGAIP CENSUS**
30 11 64 **SW LAGAIP CENSUS**
Medical **UNKNOWN**/19.....

Map Reference **FOURMIL SERIES VARAG AND SKETCH MAP**

Objects of Patrol **CONDUCT 1965 TAX CENSUS REVISION OF BOTH DIVISIONS.**
LAND INVESTIGATION. ORGANISATION OF ROAD WORK.
LAGAIP BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-14-18

17th August, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT NO. 8/1964-65:

Thank you for the patrol report by Mr. Winchcombe covered by your memo WHD511 of 26th July, 1965.

2. Mr. Winchcombe has been observant on this patrol and has written an interesting and comprehensive report. His standard of reporting is high and it should be kept at that level. It is obvious that he is giving much thought to the problems found in his area.

3. Attitudes in the area appear to be very good and a sound base for progress has been established.

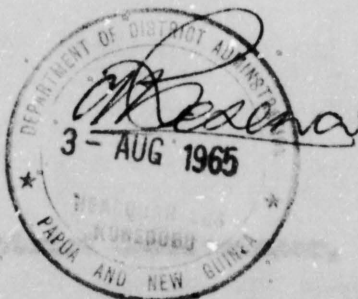
4. In respect of the sale of vegetables, Co-operatives are not likely to be of much help at this stage, because the problem is not one of organisation but of the size of the market, which is too small to permit expansion.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

SMF:JW

67. 14. 18 (2)

WHD511



Department of District Administration,
MOUNT HAGEN. W.H.D.

26th July, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
LAIAGAM

PATROL REPORT No. 8 - 64/65
NORTH-WEST and SOUTH-WEST LAGAIP CENSUS
DIVISION

Receipt of Mr. Winchcombe's report is acknowledged with thanks and a copy has been circulated among members of the District Development Committee for their information.

It is desirable that all groups administered from your Sub-District Office should be contained within the one Local Government organisation. Therefore, you should encourage those groups not in the present Lagaip Council to follow council activities and when sufficient numbers are interested or the road network extended to enable them to join in council activity, then recommendations will be made for the amendment of the Lagaip Council Proclamation. As presently planned, your Sub-District should contain three Councils only - Lagaip, Lai-Wage, Porgera-Pai'ela.

The road extension is worthwhile where it will open possibilities for cash cropping and bring the people nearer to the Administration. The extension into the Porgera must be thoroughly surveyed on foot as per the instructions given to you last year.

The patrol has been a useful experience for Mr. Winchcombe. Later, I would like to see him accompany an experienced patrol officer to the Yein or Net or perhaps accompany Mr. Hicks on a patrol of the Pai'ela, after the Porgera airstrip extension has been completed.

(T.W. ELLIS)
District Commissioner

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

Copy for your information

*Mr Winchcombe has been
observant & has written a
comprehensive report. He is also
obviously thinking about the problems
of his area. See also a few notes throughout*

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS) *md*
District Commissioner

2/2/65



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

21

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,

LAIAGAN

W/HIGHLANDS.

18th June, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,

LAIAGAN

LAIAGAN PATROL REPORT NO. 8-64/65, TAX CENSUS REVISION OF NORTH WEST AND SOUTH WEST LAIAGIP CENSUS DIVISIONS, 1965.

Patrol Conducted by : K.A. WINCHCOMBE C.P.O.

Accompanied by - Europeans : None
 - Natives : 5 Members R.P.M.C.C.
 1 Interpreter
 1 N.M.O.

Area Patrolled : North West and South West Laiagip Censu Divisions.

Duration of Patrol : From 11/3/65 to 1/6/65 (Broken
 Days - 32 Nights - 56 periods)

Objects of Patrol : Tax Census Revision at all Census centres. Land Investigation. Organisation of Road work. Laiagip River bridge construction.

Map Reference : Wabag Journal and Patrol sketch map.

(K.A. WINCHCOMBE)
CADET PATROL OFFICER

(20)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL DIARY

11/3/65	Thursday	Departed Laiagam by tractor with all personnel for Muriraga, arriving 1130hrs. Discussion with headmen held over Land Investigation for Lutheran Mission application. Did initial investigation of boundaries and discussed survey with Missionary till 1700hrs. More talks with leaders. Weather fine. Camped Muriraga.
12/3/65	Friday	Policeman and carriers dispatched to Pergera with provisions for P.O. Hicks. Commenced survey at 0900hrs and stopped at 1330hrs when heavy rain began. Commenced genealogies, working till 1800hrs. Camped Muriraga.
13/3/65	Saturday	Survey of block at 0830hr until 1515hrs when heavy rain was falling. Compilation of genealogies and talks held. Camped Muriraga.
14/3/65	Sunday	Walked to Wapis across Lagaip river to familiarise myself with area. Rain in afternoon. Camped Muriraga.
15/3/65	Monday	Commenced compilation of genealogies at 0930hrs after waiting for participants to appear. Stopped at 1800hrs. Weather fine. Camped Muriraga.
16/3/65	Tuesday	Worked on genealogies from 1030hrs after waiting again for owners to appear. People are keen to dispose of ground, but true to character are loathe to make the effort in that regard. Policeman returned from Pergera at 1800hrs. Rain late afternoon. Camped Muriraga.
17/3/65	Wednesday	Walked to Lagaip river at 0815hrs to survey the bank for suitable bridge site, MEM Decided that present partially constructed site is best proposition. Returned at 1330hrs. Rain throughout late afternoon and night. Camped Muriraga.
18/3/65	Thursday	Departed Muriraga 0830hrs for Rumbapes to review road condition. Discussed land alienation with Lutheran till 1145hrs, and departed for Iok, due to bad weather. Saw road and returned to Muriraga at 1315hrs. Rain throughout day. Camped Muriraga.
19/3/65	Friday	Departed Muriraga 0815hrs for Rumbapes, arriving 1100hrs. Road in excellent condition considering weather recently. Departed Rumbapes and arrived Muriraga 1530hrs. Rain through afternoon. Camped Muriraga.
20/3/65	Saturday	Commenced to check previous survey at 0815hrs - completed by 1330hrs. Returned to Rest house after owners of land brought up subject of bad drainage of block. Rain throughout afternoon. Camped Muriraga.
21/3/65	Sunday	Departed Muriraga by vehicle with Doctor from Laiagam arriving latter 1230hrs. Departed Laiagam 1545hrs after getting stores, arriving Muriraga 1700hrs. Rain through afternoon. Camped Muriraga.
22/3/65	Monday	A.D.C. from Laiagam at 1130hrs, by vehicle to the end of the road and after observation decided road should be re-routed around top of range. Departed Muriraga with all personnel and gear, arriving Laiagam 1500hrs. Night at Laiagam.
1/4/65	Thursday	Myself and all personnel by tractor to Muriraga arriving 1300hrs - several landslides on way. Made camp past the Lutheran Mission. Rain throughout the afternoon. Camped Muriraga.

(F) 5

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL DIARY (cont)

2/4/65 Friday Poor turnout of workers. Commenced to survey new road ks over range. Completed at 1415hrs and returned to camp. Heavy rain at 1430hrs. Policeman from Pergera at 0800hrs with cargo dor Laiagam. Camped Muriraga.

3/4/65 Saturday Departed by vehicle for Laiagam arriving 1215hrs. Night at Laiagam.

5/4/65 Monday Departed by vehicle for Muriraga arriving 1145hrs. Poor turnout of workers again. Policeman from Laiagam with cargo for Pergera at 1615hrs. Heavy rain at 1630hrs. Camped Muriraga.

6/4/65 Tuesday All groups commenced work on road at 0830hrs. Cargo and 40 airstrip workers despatched for Pergera at 1000hrs. Day supervising work. Rain through afternoon. Camped Muriraga.

7/4/65 Wednesday All groups started work at 0845hrs. Poor attendance but good work done. Supervised work. Rain in afternoon. Camped Muriraga.

8/4/65 Thursday Departed for Pipigungus to observe road construction arriving 1400hrs. All workers departed. Reviewed recent work, deciding that grades were too severe. Will re-route section tomorrow. Weather fine. Camped Pipigungus.

9/4/65 Friday Commenced re-surveying road at 1030hrs after talking to assembly regarding commitments. Stopped at 1715hrs when rain came. Camped Pipigungus.

10/4/65 Saturday Resumed survey and worked through till 1530hrs when rain halted work. Will come back at a later date. Camped Pipigungus.

11/4/65 Sunday Walked to Muriraga at 1015hrs, arriving 1439hrs. Camped at road construction site. To Pergera tomorrow. Camped Muriraga.

12/4/65 Monday Departed for Tumundan after recruiting carriers and settling road work. Arrived 1330hrs and spent rest of day consulting aerial photograph and observing surrounding area for suitable road route to Pergera. Camped Tumundan.

DEPARTED TUMUNDAN @ 0700hrs for Pipigungus

13/4/65 Tuesday Departed Tumundan for Tipinini, arriving latter 1400 hrs. Rested for 1hr and departed for Pergera, arriving 2100hrs. Cargo remained at Tipinini to come in tomorrow. Overnight with P.O. Hicks at Pergera.

23/4/65 Friday Departed Pergera 1030hrs for Tipinini arriving 1430 hrs. Heavy rain at 1445hrs. Camped Tipinini.

24/4/65 Saturday Departed Tipinini 0630hrs arriving Tumundan 1500hrs. Very tiring walk, resting 1hr on top of mountain MAIP. Departed for Muriraga arriving 1730hrs. Weather fine. Camped Muriraga.

25/4/65 Sunday
Saturday Departed by vehicle to Laiagam at 1230hrs, arriving 1345hrs. Night at Laiagam.

26/4/65 Monday Prepared for Census of S-W Legaip Division and departed for Muriraga by tractor with all personnel, arriving 1700hrs. Settled into new Rest house and held discussions with L.G.C. Councillors from Muriraga. Weather fine. Camped Muriraga.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

18

PATROL DIARY (cont)

- 27/4/65 Tuesday Commenced Census of Muriraga at 0830hrs, after talks with assembly over their responsibilities. Worked till 1830hrs. Discussions with Councillors at night. V.P.R.s compiled. Camped Muriraga.
- 28/4/65 Wednesday Commenced Census at 0815hrs. Worked till 1815hrs. Recruited carriers for Doctor from Laiagam en route to Borgera. Night in discussion with Councillors and compiling V.P.R.s. Camped Muriraga.
- 29/4/65 Thursday Completed Census by 1030hrs. A.D.C. Trollope from Laiagam. Accompanied above to road construction site and also to proposed bridge site on Lagaip river, which was found to be satisfactory. Finally by car to Tagop for Census taking. Late afternoon in discussion with headmen over work programme. Weather fine. Camped Tagop.
- 30/4/65 Friday Commenced Census of Tagop, completed by 1200hrs. Departed for Pipigungus, arriving 1500hrs. Talks with headmen over road work. V.P.R.s compiled. Camped Pipigungus.
- 1/5/65 Saturday Talked to assembly and started on road survey, completing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile before rain began at 1615hrs. Will return later to complete road. Talked to headmen and compiled V.P.R.s. Camped Pipigungus.
- 2/5/65 Sunday Departed Pipigungus 1000hrs arriving Yagenda 1230hrs. Heard dispute over house which was settled. Re-routed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of road due to grades. V.P.R.s compiled. Weather fine. Camped Yagenda.
- 3/5/65 Monday Commenced Census of Yagenda 0830hrs and completed 1430hrs. Talks with Councillor and headmen over road etc. Rain in late afternoon. Camped Yagenda.
- 4/5/65 Tuesday Walked to Yongea 1100hrs after finalising new survey. Arrived 1230hrs after reviewing road with Councillor. Heavy rain postponed Census taking. Talks held with Councillors and headmen. V.P.R.s. Camped Yongea.
- 5/5/65 Wednesday Census of Yongea after talks to assembly over work. Completed by 1545hrs after disturbance over road commitments. Rest of day in discussion and V.P.R.s. Camped Yongea.
- 6/5/65 Thursday Departed for Yengenk at 0730hrs arriving 1015hrs. Carriers at 1130hrs. Commenced Census 1200hrs and heavy rain at 1430hrs postponed completion. Talks with headmen and V.P.R.s compiled. Camped Yengenk.
- 7/5/65 Friday Completed Census of Yengenk by 0945hrs, departed for Kindarep 1000hrs, arriving 1245hrs. Carriers at 1400. Heavy rain 1430hrs cancelled Census. Rest of day in talks with headmen from Kindarep and Yengenk over road work. V.P.R.s. Camped Kindarep.
- 8/5/65 Saturday Census of Kindarep at 0830hrs, finished by 1245hrs. Heavy rain at 1315hrs, through the day. Rest of day spent in discussion with headmen. Heard of dispute over garden and will look into it tomorrow. V.P.R.s. Camped Kindarep.
- 9/5/65 Sunday Day in talks with local people and leaders over vehicular road to Kindarep. Found that dispute is part of one which I heard of last year and will at later date document for subsequent hearing by a Commissioner. Heavy rain through afternoon. Camped Kindarep.

(17)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL DIARY (cont)

- 10/5/65 Monday Departed Kindarep 0845hrs arriving Wanapos 1200hrs. Very poor track. Carriers at 1330hrs. Postponed Census till tomorrow due to rain lasting through afternoon. Talked with leaders over road commitments. V.P.R.s. Camped Wanapos.
- 11/5/65 Tuesday Census of Wanapos at 0815hrs after discussions with people, completed by 1315hrs. Departed for Liop arriving 1415hrs. Again rain postponed Census taking. Discussions with headmen. Camped Liop.
- 12/5/65 Wednesday Commenced Census of Ipai 0800hrs after talk to assembly. Completed 1545hrs. Rain at 1615hrs stopped thought of Censusing Liop. Rest of day in discussion and a marriage dispute which was settled. V.P.R.s Camped Liop.
- 13/5/65 Thursday Census of Liop at 0845hrs, completed by 1345hrs. Departed Liop 1430hrs, arriving Laiagam 1515hrs. Rest of day in office and Quarters. Night at Laiagam.
- 16/5/65 Sunday Departed Laiagam with all cargo and personell for Census of N-W Legaip at 1100hrs, arriving Pipigungus 1300hrs. All cargo arrived by 1715hrs. Rain through afternoon. Camped Pipigungus.
- 17/5/65 Monday Talked with assembled workers till 1015hrs regarding general situation on road. Will re-route approx. 1 mile due to severe gradings. Made a survey track to review general proposed route. Returned 1745hrs. Rain through afternoon. Camped Pipigungus.
- 18/5/65 Tuesday Commenced survey for new road 0830hrs and completed approx. 1 mile. Returned 1715hrs because of rain. Camped Pipigungus.
- 19/5/65 Wednesday Recruited carriers and departed 1000hrs after observing work on new route. Arrived Legaip river and went to a new site, which was found to be more suitable than the former. Arrived Rumbapes 1645hrs after observing work on Tumundan road, at Muriraga. Weather fine. Camped Rumbapes.
- 20/5/65 Thursday Census of Rumbapes at 0830hrs, completed by 1415hrs. Rain at 1445hrs stopped patrol from moving to Tumundan. Discussions with headmen regarding road work. V.P.R.s. Camped Rumbapes.
- 21/5/65 Friday Departed for Tumundan 0715hrs, arriving 0900hrs. Census at 0945hrs, completed by 1530hrs. Talks with assembly over road construction to Tumundan and later results. V.P.R.s compiled. Rain in late afternoon. Camped Tumundan.
- 22/5/65 ~~Departed~~ for ~~Walia~~ Saturday Departed for Walia 0630hrs arriving 1115hrs. Census at 1245hrs after late arrival of carriers. Completed by 1530hrs. Talks to assembly regarding possibility of Pergera road through Walia, etc. V.P.R.s. Rain in late afternoon. Camped Walia.
- 23/5/65 Sunday Patrol rested at Walia. Dispute heard, which was settled. Talks held with headmen. V.P.R.s. Weather fine. Camped Walia.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(16)

PATROL DIARY (cont)

- 24/5/65 Monday Departed Wailia 0600hrs, arriving Wai'ili 1000hrs. Census at 1215hrs, completed by 1600hrs. Talked with assembly regarding road work. Later discussions with headmen. V.P.R.s . Weather fine. Camped Wai'ili.
- 25/5/65 Tuesday Departed Wai'ili 0645hrs arriving Yeim at 1300hrs. Census at 1330hrs, ceased at 1445hrs due to heavy rain lasting through afternoon. Talked with headmen. V.P.R.s compiled. Camped Yeim.
- 26/5/65 Wednesday Commenced Census of rest of Yeim at 0845hrs after rain ceased. Completed 1100hrs. Heavy rain 1130hrs lasting through day. Day in discussion with headmen. V.P.R.s compiled. Camped Yeim.
- 27/5/65 Thursday Departed Yeim 0700hrs by old road - carriers by new road - arriving Tili 1500hrs. Rain through afternoon. Discussions held with headmen over road work. V.P.R.s compiled. Camped Tili.
- 28/5/65 Friday Census of Tiki at 0900hrs after talks with assembly. Completed 1300hrs. Talked with assembly till 1415hrs when heavy rain fell. Discussions again with headmen. V.P.R.s compiled. Camped Tili.
- 29/5/65 Saturday Departed for Tombaip 0700hrs arriving 1215hrs. Census at 1300hrs and completed by 1645hrs. Talked with assembly till 1730hrs when heavy rain came. Discussions with headmen. V.P.R.s . Camped Tombaip.
- 30/5/65 Sunday Patrol rested at Tombaip. Varied discussions with headmen and locals regarding topics of primary importance to people. V.P.R.s compiled. Weather fine. Camped Tombaip.
- 31/5/65 Monday Departed for Iok 0730hrs arrived 0915hrs. Census at 0945hrs and completed at 1015hrs. Discussions with assembly over important topics. Talked with headmen till 1330hrs. V.P.R.s compiled. Rain in late afternoon. Camped Iok.
- 1/6/65 Tuesday Departed Muriraga by Lutheran vehicle, arriving Laiagam 0900hrs. Cargo walked in due to Laiagam bridge being reconstructed. Carriers arrived 1430hrs and were paid off.

END OF PATROL

(6)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was mounted for the purpose of conducting the 1965 Tax Census revision for the North West and South West Lagaip Census Divisions.

Patrol instructions were issued and all objects of the patrol were completed. It was found necessary, however, to extend the time for the patrol to an extra 3 weeks, although actual field time was only 2 months.

The last patrols into these areas were carried out by myself and were Laigam Patrol No 4--64/65 to the North West Lagaip and Patrol No 5--64/65 to the South West Lagaip, both for the purpose of carrying out the 1964 Tax Census revisions.

Since these last two patrols the Lagaip Local Government Council has been introduced and which includes in it the South West Division. This has resulted in a number changes in the general attitude of the people in this Division, and which will be discussed under Native Affairs.

All but three of the nine Centres in the S-W Lagaip are situated on the Laigam - Muriraga vehicular road, whilst none of the N-W Lagaip Centres are as yet accessible by vehicle.

Due to the fact that this is the wettest time of the year the patrol was often held up by bad weather so that the scheduled times for the arrival or departure of the patrol was often disrupted.

Vegetation is not general for both areas - the S-W Lagaip being more of an extensive Kunai area with moss and fern forests in the higher mountain regions, whilst the N-W Lagaip has less of the grass-land and consists more of heavily timbered and scrubbed forest areas.

Topography also is not identical in both areas - the S-W Lagaip having much rolling hill country with some steep-sided mountains bounding the Lagaip valley whilst on the whole the N-W Lagaip is a much more rugged area with higher and more formidable mountains and large outcrops of limestone.

As the last patrols through these areas were only a matter of 6 months ago there would be much reiteration if I were to say much about Agriculture or Missions, etc.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(A)

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The general native situation in both Divisions is satisfactory, that in the North West Lagaip not having changed since my Patrol No. 4--64/65.

The further down towards Yeia that one travels the more one is impressed by the reluctance of the people to depart from their old way of life and attempt or even think about attempting to improve their living standards and develop their economy. This is quite understandable as the only contact that they have with more advanced people is the infrequent visit by a Government Officer or missionary - unless they walk into Laiagam to see the life that exists on a Government station and the type of material benefits that are had by the station personnel from the more advanced economy.

Until the road to this area is completed and regular movements of vehicles and outside people become commonplace to these people then there will be little change in their attitude towards their economic development. This process of development, as is, is an abstract and rather intangible state in these peoples minds and must be brought down to a concrete and simple meaning in terms of housing, clothing and other possessions; so that later it could not be construed in a cult form.

The instigator of a cargo cult many years ago involving the killing of pigs from Yeia to Laiagam was seen and talked to at Yeia where he lives, and he still believes that his actions were proper and just even though he is now loyal to the Administration. The people in the area have great respect for him.

Further towards Laiagam at Rumbapes, Iok and Tumundan, however, as opposed to the Yeia end of the Lagaip, the people fully appreciate the fact that they are at a standstill until they have a vehicular road to their area - which they are very keen on and are making every effort to complete - and also realize that there is a very good chance of their being included into the Lagaip Local Govt. Council once they are in contact to Laiagam by road.

The people in these areas near the Council borders do have definite feeling of being 'left out of it' having no Councillors and none of the privileges that go with a Council, so that they are striving to be included in it at the earliest possible date. It is very pleasing to see this type of enthusiasm and it should be encouraged where possible.

As mentioned before, the Lagaip Council has only been opened since my last patrols to these areas and has resulted in a number of different attitudes being displayed by the people since those patrols.

Probably the most important and obvious of these is the greater appreciation and importance which is placed on money.

This has been well illustrated by the acceptance of salt for only the smallest of sales of vegetables whilst the people insist on

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont)

money for all larger sales. Whilst doing the Census of the S-W Lagaip large quantities of vegetables and meat were brought up as gifts to the Patrol. No payment was mentioned, but generally accepted that it would be given, as much fuss would be made if not. There were widespread food shortages during this and the last Census patrol to the area, however, in the 1964 patrol it was necessary to request at every

Not quite clear what meant here. I hope that in terms of food shortage the position is not being worsened by Admin patrol involving on supply of food. Obviously it must take in our circumstances

Centre that food be brought up and even then there was not sufficient. Also last year it was general that only the largest amounts of vegetables etc, were bought with money, thus it proved rather embarrassing at times this year when so much money was requested.

A large number of requests were brought up to the patrol in the S-W Lagaip for employment which shows an increasing sense of responsibility of the people towards working and being paid. Naturally these requests could not be met and they were advised to stay in their area and work on their gardens etc, and sell the produce, until there was a greater demand for labour. This was of course received a little sceptically, the people having little appreciation of supply and demand.

Comparatively few disputes were brought up for settlement, certainly not enough to list as an appendix, this is probably due to the Councillors and Luluais and Tultuls hearing and settling most of them that come up. The introduction of the Council to the area is also having a considerable effect on the people in that they are becoming a little more settled and law respecting.

Only one land dispute was brought up, this being the same one as was mentioned by me in Patrol No 5-64/65, and is situated at Kindarep. Again this was not heard, explaining that only special Officers are allowed to hear these disputes. As soon as possible this will be documented and a Lands Commissioner be requested for.

During the taking of the Census it was quickly noticed that there was a drastic decrease in the number of unexplainable absentees as compared with those of last year. This was encouraging and it is hoped that this is a permanent change in the attitude and behaviour on the part of the population.

At present, very little labour from these Divisions are working in other areas and only 18 men from the N-W Lagaip are working outside the District whilst 51 men from the S-W Lagaip are outside also.

Carriers for the S-W Lagaip were on a centre to centre basis except for the Kindarep and Yengenk areas when they were recruited from Yongea. In the N-W Lagaip all the carriers were from Rumbapes and Tumundan, the line being quite satisfactory - 42 being used.

All of the centres in each Division are on good terms, there being no evidence of any large scale animosity existing between any of them, and all are on suitable relationships with the Administration.

Attitudes in the area appear to be very good and a sound base for progress has been established.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

At present very little money is made in either of the Divisions as each area has realized only a small part of its potential. This is almost none in the N-W Lagaip as there is no transport communication system in the Division as yet.

In the S-W Lagaip the cash crop Pyrethrum has so far proved to be the ^{most} suitable and lucrative method of cash earnings, even though it has not been fully introduced to the Division. However, this is soon to be changed as the D.A.S.F. Officer at Laigam, Mr Crouch, is now commencing to travel around the Division to give a series of discussions on the crop, and the people should be planting soon. This should, in the next year, have a tremendous effect on the relative economy and prosperity of the people in the area.

Co-ops not likely to be much help in the market at this stage - problem is not one of organization but of size, the market being too small to permit expansion.

Most of the people make a very small turnover from the cash sale of vegetables, but the market is extremely limited and unless some form of co-operative were introduced it would certainly hold no increase in demand in the future.

Possibly the area with the highest economic potential in either of the Divisions is in the Kindarep - Yengenk area, which has large areas of flat, fertile Kunai country with very large areas of fine semi-hardwood on the higher slopes and ranges. This area could accommodate a large cattle scheme or pyrethrum plantings, and in the future after the completion of a vehicular road to the area a saw-milling operation could be undertaken. At the moment the whole area is at a standstill developmentally due to the lack of a vehicular road to the area.

In most of the Centres in the S-W Lagaip there are 1 or 2 teams of men who make a worthwhile profit from the sales of pit-sawn planks to the Administration and the various mission establishments in the area. These teams only consist of about 4 men, however, and again there is only a limited market at this stage.

In the N-W Lagaip there is an almost negligible market for vegetables, planks etc, at present unless it is transported in by foot to Muriragan and sold to a mission station there. This situation will continue until the vehicular road reaches Tumundan after going through Iok, Rumbapes and Tumundan, with Walia in close walking distance.

There appears to be a good potential for peanuts further down the Lagaip, towards Wai'ili and Tili and probably also at Yeim. At present Yeim has a seasonal income from the sale of Pandanus nuts to the people further up to Laigam.

When a suitable vehicular road has been constructed into the Division pyrethrum will also have a high potential but probably not so much as in the S-W Lagaip Division.

Thus the Centres in the S-W Lagaip which have vehicular communication with Laigam will in the near future be introduced to the cash crop pyrethrum with a resulting change in the economy of the area, whilst other centres will have to wait for roads to their area.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Two of the objectives of this patrol were firstly, to organise programmes for the completion and improvement of the Sirunki-Muriraga and Lalagam-Muriraga vehicular roads, and secondly, to prepare timbers and site for the Lagaip bridge at Muriraga.

Both of these were commenced and at the end of the patrol were proceeding satisfactorily. Work on both roads began this year on the date stated in the Patrol Instructions and in 3 weeks the patterns for this years work was set. Various poor sections of the road were re-routed to provide better grades etc, and many stretches were re-graded and properly surfaced. With an Officer walking the route for, say, a month and constantly supervising the work the road would be a great deal better and many smaller improvements could be made to both roads.

At present indications the Sirunki-Muriraga road should be completed within 4 months, however this is a very conservative estimate. Approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of this road had to be re-routed due to very poor positioning and grading.

A considerable stretch of the Muriraga-Tumundan road was also reconstructed at Muriraga and it is estimated that this road will have reached Rumbapes in 3 months. From there it should reach Tumundan in another 6-9 months.

The site for Lagaip bridge at Muriraga has been decided upon and is slightly up-river from the original spot. It has good foundations and approaches and the only problem was the supply of adequate timbers ~~xxxx~~ due to the length of the bridge. It was decided that a semi-hardwood which is very strong but does not reach a ~~great~~ ^{large} length should be used.

These were found and have been transported to the site, but construction has not commenced as the foundations have yet to be properly constructed. This should be a strong and long-lasting bridge when completed.

As directed in the Patrol Instructions a preliminary survey was undertaken to find a suitable route from Tumundan over the range to Porgera. It was known originally that there were 2 routes over which a survey could be taken - these being straight over the range from Tumundan to Tipinini and on to Porgera, the other being around the range from Tumundan to Walia and continuing on around to Tipinini and to Porgera. However there was only time to undertake one of these studies during the patrol so the shorter route over the range was taken. I feel that with some sensible grading ^{and} routing the road could be taken over this section however after this first survey ~~that~~ there is only one factor to its credit - that being that it is the shortest route which could be taken.

The number of advantages which taking the road through Walia would have definitely favour this route at this stage. These factors are the obvious one of better grades throughout due to the fairly level stretch from Walia to Porgera, the more even population over this route

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ROADS AND BRIDGES (cont)

from Walia to Pergera, compared to no population at all from Tumundan to Tipinini, and the more favourable topography from Walia on compared to that from Tumundan through to Tipinini.

Although not having walked over the Walia route I have observed the area from a distance, have had various discussions with the local people on the subject and have studied the air aerial photograph of the area, and at this stage I feel that the Walia route is by far the most suitable at this stage, for the above reasons.

However, in view of the population through the area - especially on the Pergera side of the range - it is certain that the present available resources would not be sufficient to undertake a project of this size, due, as stated before, to the scattered nature and insufficient size of the population.

Because of this factor, to undertake a project of this size and nature a great deal of finance and organisation would be required, in that the majority of workers would have to be brought in from the distant areas of heavier population and their food etc, would have to be found also.

I feel that at the present time the commencement of such a task would be unwise, especially considering Pergera's somewhat uncertain future.

In the S-W Lagaip most of the walking from centre to centre is done by way of the vehicular road. The centres which are off this road and have to be reached by walking tracks are Wanapes which is about 15 minutes from the road, Yengenk which is about 2 1/2 hrs from the road, and Kidarep which is about 5 hrs from the road. At this time of the year the tracks were in bad condition and walking becomes labourious.

In the N-W Lagaip all the centres are reached by walking tracks which are as above, in poor condition. All centres were told to improve their tracks, as well as the various native bridges which are also in poor and unsafe condition.

(a)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The situation existing under Agriculture and Livestock has not changed to any great extent since my last patrols in the two Divisions.

If anything, in the S-W Lagaip Division, it was found that there was a greater number of introduced crops being grown, both to supplement the peoples own diets and also for the purpose of cash sales.

The reasons for this has been partly due to the natural increase in the economy over the short time, but to a much greater degree to the introduction of the Local Government Council and the taxes which have been imposed on the people by such. This has been found by a number of discussions which were held with the Councillors and headmen and also by my own observations.

The cash crop Pyrethrum has not yet been introduced to any extent in either of the Divisions, in the N-W Lagaip because of the lack of any transport system - there being no vehicular roads in the area as yet. In the S-W Lagaip however, the reconstruction of the Laiagam bridge in the past few months has resulted in the disorganisation of the plans of the D.A.C.F. Officer, Mr G.Crouch, to hold discussions with the people of this area prior to introducing the crop.

It appears that in the very near future this programme will be put into operation.

At present a large variety of European type vegetables are being grown, and are still being introduced to the S-W Lagaip Division and a lesser amount is being grown in the N-W Lagaip due to the people not being keen on the prospect of carrying their produce to market over the distances involved. Most produce from the N-W Lagaip is consumed by the growers themselves, except on the rare visits by patrols or missionaries.

In the period of the two recent patrols of last year there was a widespread food shortage in the whole of the Laiagam area. This is still in effect, though improving now, and was most apparent in the N-W Lagaip as the people have no urgent need or use for money at present. However, in the S-W Lagaip, the situation was very much different even though the shortage was a little more felt there. This was due to the need for money in the immediate future by the people for the payment of the Council taxes, and no effort was made to conceal this fact.

Whilst in Wai'ili and Yeim, in the N-W Lagaip, a number of batches of peanuts were brought in for sale. These were handed out during Patrol No 8--63/64 and on my last Patrol No 4--64/65 I was informed that the crop had been a failure. However, the peanuts brought in recently were a little old and de-hydrated but of good size and were very good eating, indicating that these places of lower altitude do have a good potential for this crop and should provide a reasonable income in the future. At the present they are providing a good supplement to the peoples diet.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (cont)

Has this been discussed with DAO?

At Kindarop and Yengenk, in the S-W Lagaip, it is quite possible that a cattle scheme could be introduced due to the extensive areas of flat Kunai country, which is fairly fertile, and could be much more so with some drainage. Any intensive scheme such as cattle, pyrethrum, or vegetable gardening would most certainly be successful in this area due to the suitable weather, topographic, and soil conditions which are present.

The livestock situation in both Divisions has not varied to any noticeable degree and so statements in my patrols No 4--/64/65 and No 5--64/65 are still relevant to the state of affairs.

From what was observed and has been discussed regarding the South West Lagaip Division it is fairly certain that the next year should see some substantial change and improvements in the economy of the area, however, due to the non-existence of vehicular roads in the North West Lagaip Division there can be no definite variation in the economy of the area until the system of communications permits the movement of vehicles through the Division.

(7)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

CENSUS

One of the most noticeable, and satisfying results of my 1964 Census patrols to these Divisions was the obvious decrease in the number of inexcusable absentees which were found this year. It is hoped that this was brought about by an increased understanding of the importance of the work of Census taking, and its meaning, and not just because the same Officer was conducting it.

Before statistics are mentioned it should be realized that the previous Census was taken only 6 months ago, so that certain figures such as Births, Deaths, and of course Natural Increase, will very likely be smaller than if the period was over a year.

In the South West Legaip the total population this year was 8773 as compared to last years total of 8611, a total increase of 162 or 1.88%.

There were 120 births this year and 44 deaths, representing a natural increase of 1.15% .

In the North West Legaip the total population for this year was 3352 compared to last years total of 3305, which is a total increase of 47 or 1.4% . The births numbered 69 whilst the deaths were 43, thus giving a natural increase of 0.8% .

With both the S-W and N-W Legaip Divisions last year there were large deviations in the general 50-50 male-female birth ratio, however this year the ratios were quite normal. Apart from that, there were no other significant trends to mention this year.

The people who were treated and observed by the accompanying N.M.O. will be dealt with under HEALTH, whilst the school students will be mentioned under MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

(6) 3

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HEALTH

The health situation in both Divisions is good as was seen by myself and the accompanying N.M.O., and no outbreaks of disease were reported in either area during the last year.

Also the number of sicknesses and diseases which were observed throughout both Divisions were greatly reduced from those of the patrols of last year. This is due to a better attendance of the Administration and Mission Aid Posts which are scattered through both Divisions.

Only one of the Administration Aid Posts reported that its facilities were not being used properly and fully by the people - this was the Post at Tumunan, and the Orderly said that a number of people had died recently due to this lack of support of the Post. Whilst in this area taking Census a great deal of stress was placed on the legal side of this, for instance, the penalties which apply in the case of a parent not seeking medical attention for his sick child.

I feel that the people will now take a greater advantage of these institutions knowing that the law does provide for these acts of irresponsibility, and that there is after all some advantage to be had in caring for one's child.

The other two Aid Posts in the N-W Lagaip are well attended and provide adequate service to the people at this stage. These are at Yoim and Tili and are being kept in good condition.

There are 3 Aid Posts in the S-W Lagaip, at Muriraga, Yagenda and Kindarep, all being well attended and with the services of nearby Laiagan Hospital and the various small mission establishments there is no centre which does not have adequate and convenient services at present.

As was stated in the LAND heading, the New Guinea Lutheran Mission has applied for the lease of a block of land of 31.6 acres at Muriraga, the investigation of which has been done, for the purpose of establishing a Hanside Colony and general Hospital Dispensary.

This will eventually, after development, be staffed by a European Doctor and will greatly help to alleviate, if not get rid of, the tremendous amount of leprosy which is present in this area.

At the moment the Lutheran Mission does have a full-time qualified nurse operating a small Aid Post at Muriraga, and which is being used to great advantage by the local people.

From my observations during the two Census patrols of last year and the patrol for this year, of the two Divisions, it is obvious that the great majority of the population are realizing the benefits to be had from the Aid Posts in the area and are making use of them.

(5)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LAND

One of the objectives of the patrol was the Land Investigation of an application for a block of ground at Muriraga by the Lutheran Mission (N.G.). This was completed and found to be 31,6 acres, below the estimated 55 acres as given in the application. This block will eventually become the site for a Hansard^{ENIDE} Colony and general dispensary.

During the patrol the most suitable piece of ground which could be alienated and put to a number of uses was part of a large area of Kanai plain. Most of the centre of this stretch consisted of quite swampy ground, which in the distant future could be effectively drained and developed. However, at present the most suitable part of the block is contained at the perimeters and a small block of 50 acres could easily be bought, whilst a larger area of about 300 acres could be acquired without detriment to the local population. Also, the people are willing to dispose of a block of ground in this area to be put to some agricultural use.

I feel that this area, which is in the country between Kindarep and Yongea, could be put to excellent use as a cattle scheme, or as a developmental or experimental pyrethrum plot. There is no road to this locale at present, however it is only a matter of 2hrs walk from the vehicular road from Laiagam to reach it.

A tremendous amount of the ground in these two Divisions is heavily forested and still virgin, so that I cannot see how any problems could arise regarding a shortage of ground compared to the population even in the distant future.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION

As has been mentioned in my previous reports on these Divisions the 4 mission denominations which are represented in these areas do have a great influence on the behaviour, customs and attitudes of the population at large. Very few people in these areas do not belong to one of the missions and in most of the centres a person would not have to travel very far to attend a service given by any of the four.

The large number of schools which are present in the area also enables a child to choose fairly well the mission which he will attend.

These missions are the Lutheran, the Apostolic, the Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

The number of schools and services held by each mission has not altered to any degree from those mentioned in my 2 previous reports on this Division.

Each of these missions is represented by one or more Europeans in the S-W Lagaip - the Lutherans having the greatest number with 2 teachers and wives, and one qualified nurse - whilst there are no Europeans in the N-W Lagaip.

Whilst in these areas one is impressed by the number of men who represent these missions as teachers or religious instructors and one is also made to wonder just how many of these people are actually genuine workers, and not just 'hangers on'.

There are a great number of schoolchildren in both Divisions, the great majority being taught by unqualified native teachers and are mainly taught to read and write in the Enga language - with a substantial amount of time spent on religious instruction conforming to the doctrines of the particular mission. At present the Lutheran Mission is the only one which has classes on English speaking, reading and writing - these being held at Muriraga, and instruction is given to about 45 children.

There are 34 children from the S-W Lagaip who attend the Government Primary 'T' School at Lalagam and from the N-W Lagaip there are 11. The approximate number of children taught at missions to varying degrees by unqualified native teachers and qualified Europeans in the S-W Lagaip is ~~120~~ 90 whilst an extra 50 adults are also taught - the truth of this being doubtful however - and in the N-E Lagaip the number of children taught by the native teachers is approximately 150 with adults being about 40.

This attitude of the people towards the missions and the adherence by almost all the people to the missions undoubtedly has a considerable settling effect on the population and also contributes a great deal to the good native situation which is found in the area. This is especially so in the immediate areas in which the Europeans are stationed.

Each of the missions are on a satisfactory relationship with the Administration and with themselves although they have very little dealings with each other.

(3)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

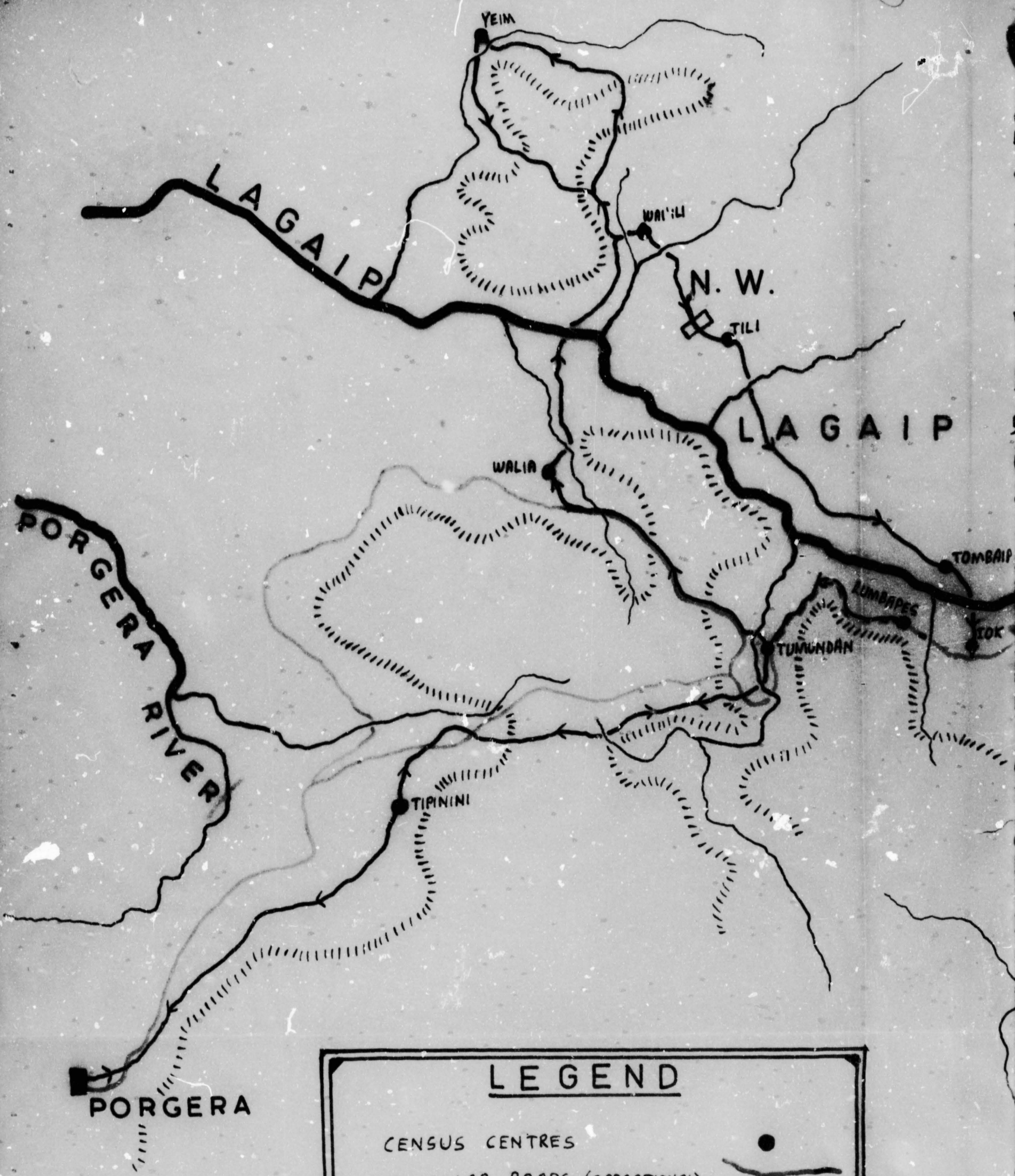
APPENDIX 'A'

Report on 5 members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary who at various periods accompanied Laiagam Patrol No. 8--64/65, North West and South West Lagaip Census Divisions.




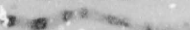



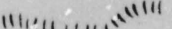
Corporal	NOIVE	290	A very good patrol policeman. Is energetic and resourceful and has a practical mind. Has good command over his detachment and readily accepts responsibility. A good organizer but tends to have things his own way. In all, a pleasure to work with, however, likes to have attention.
Const.	SAPRIKO	7409	Also very satisfactory patrol policeman who carries out any instruction implicitly. Reliable and quite intelligent and resourceful. Conduct is good on patrol. With more experience will be worthy of promotion.
Const.	WOME	8696	Excellent policeman for patrol. Has had wide experience and is quick to learn. Industrious and reliable and has good leadership. Definitely in line for promotion in near future.
Const.	KAUPA	8973	Fairly good patrol policeman. Not too reliable, and has tendency to carry out an instruction to his own translation. Also likes to draw attention to his own work.
Const.	SAMU	9167	Fairly reliable policeman. Is good worker but does not persevere enough. Only fair leadership. Has fair character and conduct is good.

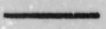
K.A. Winchcombe
(K.A. WINCHCOMBE)

CADET PATROL OFFICER



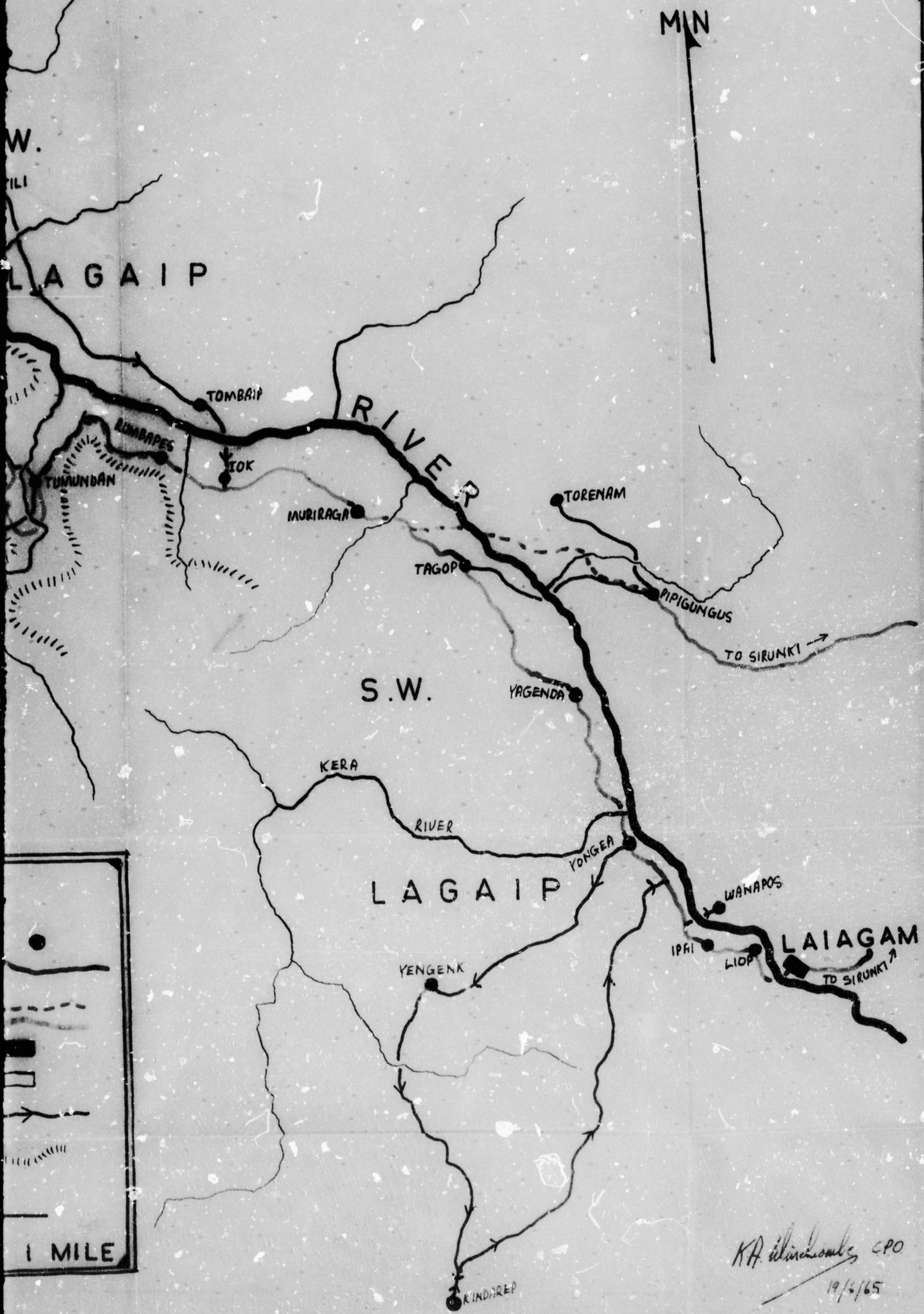
LEGEND

CENSUS CENTRES	
VEHICULAR ROADS (OPERATIONAL)	
VEHICULAR ROADS (PROPOSED)	
" " (PORGERA)	
AIRSTRIPS (OPERATIONAL)	
AIRSTRIPS (PROPOSED)	
WALKING TRACKS	
MOUNTAIN RANGES	

APPROX. SCALE 
 1 1/8 INCH TO 1 MILE

LAIAGAM PATROL No 8 - 64/65

N-W & S-W LAGAIP



W.
TILI

LAGAIP

MIN

TOMBAIT

RIVER

LUMBAPES

TUMUNDAN

TOK

MURIRAGA

TORENAM

TAGOP

PIPIGUNGUS

TO SIRUNKI →

S.W.

YAGENDA

KERA

RIVER

YONGEA

LAGAIP

WANAPOS

LAIAGAM

YENGENK

IPII

LIOP

TO SIRUNKI →

KINDREP

1 MILE

K.A. ... CPO
19/6/65



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. PATROL - LAIAGAN 9 of 64/65.

Patrol Conducted by G.D.SIMPSON. P.O.

Area Patrolled N/E and S/E LAGAIP CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 2 R.P.M.G.C. and 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 1/4/1965 to 13/5/1965

Number of Days 35 excluding breaks.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Jan./1963

Medical/19.....

Map Reference WABAG FOURMIL STRAT SERIES.

Objects of Patrol Census & compilation T/O Registers. 2/ Land dispute docum^t
3/ Road maintenance. 4/ Routine administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

..... / 19
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

SMF:JW

67. 14. 17
7

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MIGRATI
F

WHD506



Department of District
Administration,
MOUNT HAGEN. W.H.D.

21st July, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
LAIAGAM.

LAIAGAM PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 1964/65

Copy of Mr. Simpson's report is acknowledged with thanks.

The Camping Claim has been passed for payment and extracts of the report passed to Departmental Officers for comment.

The problem of continuing the complaints has long aggravated Highland officers. In this regard, I had some success at Kainantu where a Complaints or Arbitration Book was kept for each census division. This record was, of course, distinct from the District or Court of Native Affairs records and dealt only with those matters settled outside the court. The Complaint Book for each census division was taken by the officer patrolling that division. Matters settled during the patrol were recorded therein and it was then returned to the office.

A fresh application for a re-hearing before a new officer could be determined very quickly by reference to the Complaint Book. I recommend it to you in the Laiagam situation.

No good purpose is served by changing the spelling of well-known locations. The Lutheran Mission station is known as PAPAYUK, also the Catholic Mission is known as WANIPUP and not WONAPOPE, which sounds near enough to the pronunciation of the very much larger Mission established at Kokopo.

I hope to inspect your road system in the next couple of weeks. In the meantime, do not encourage the people to start new projects until a thorough foot survey is done.

(T.W. ELLIS)
District Commissioner

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

Copy of report attached for your information.

T. W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS) *sent*
District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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FILE: 67-1/153

Sub-District Office

LAIAGAM

Western Highlands District

11th June, 1965.

The District Commissioner
MOUNT HAGEN

LAIAGAM PATROL NO.9 of 1964/65 - MR. G.D. SIMPSON F.O.
NORTH EAST & SOUTH EAST LAGAIP CENSUS DIVISIONS

Submitted herewith is the original and one copy of a report of a patrol to the above areas and compiled by the above officer. A patrol map, various appendices, patrol instructions, census statistics and camping allowance claim are attached.

My comments are as follows:

1. Even though the general area is easily accessible by vehicle I feel that an officer actually living and moving leisurely amongst the people has infinitely greater contact than the method of patrolling in day trips from the station can achieve. Certainly more time actually spent with the people in the field than has been the case to date, would help in removing more quickly some of the undesirable characteristics that appear and which are mentioned in the report.

2. NATIVE AFFAIRS: The continuous presentation of stock complaints to different officers is an irritating and pervasive characteristic. The preventative steps suggested might help to overcome this situation to some extent. Where it applies to land disputes, a legally enforceable decision by a Lands Commissioner should change attitudes. Mr. Simpson has documented land disputes apparent in the area and these will be forwarded to Chief Lands Commissioner. A master file of disputes will be recorded here.

Certainly one of the greatest problems facing effective administration in the area is the unreliability of interpretation. At the present rate of increase in 'pidgin' knowledge I feel that 'English' will win the race. Some of the exempt Mission schools teach 'pidgin' but the numbers involved are not significant.

The native situation appears to be generally satisfactory. After reading the report, it could perhaps even be said that some of the people at least are aspiring to change.

3. CENSUS: I agree that frivolous claims for changes in census inclusion must be disregarded. Census boundaries as such are by no means final in this Sub-District, and there could of course be reasonable claims in some instances for inclusion into other census groupings. No listings have as yet been made in the Village Directory for the Sub-District, and I would suggest that the census unit to be considered in due course, follow the sub-clan groupings that appear alphabetically in statistics submitted here. These sub-clans are well defined kinship groups and would be a much easier census unit in cases of amendment than the less well defined and larger clan.

4. ROADS & BRIDGES: The work performed on the LAIAGAM/KANDEP road section has been most satisfying and the people have been commended. Enthusiasm existing for the new roads should be shelved until consolidation of present roads has taken place. This enthusiasm, if it really exists, should be turned towards economic expansions in form of pyrethrum, and in view of recently increased targets in this crop.

5. REST HOUSES: Existing rest houses should be maintained in good order for reasons above mentioned.

6. AGRICULTURE & COUNCILS: Remarks under these sections are interesting and have been amplified in the Annual Report recently submitted.

I consider that Mr. Simpson has carried out a valuable and well conducted patrol. His report is comprehensive. The time he spent in the field has already had good effects.

C.A. Trollope
Assistant District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(27)

FILE: 67-1/112

Sub-District Office
LAIAGAM
Western Highlands District
29th March, 1965.

Mr. G. Simpson
Patrol Officer
LAIAGAM

LAIAGAM PATROL NO. 9 OF 1964/65
NORTH EAST & SOUTH EAST LAGAIP

Please undertake a patrol to the above Census Divisions to commence 1st April, 1965.

Objects of the patrol will be as under:

1. Compilation tax census registers in lieu of those lost. Full reference should be made to Village Books when revising actual census and the registers can be more easily re-compiled from these.
2. Documentation of all land disputes of an aggravated nature according to Circulars on the subject - available in Land Files. Rough sketches indicating the location of the disputed parcels of land should be included.
3. Supervision of maintenance work being carried out on vehicular routes through the patrolling area. Road sections requiring widening, elimination of corners, and surfacing and drainage can be assessed by you and work programmes organised.
4. Routine administration as necessary. At all centres raise discussion groups with the people on the role of Local Government Councils and endeavour to educate them in their expected function.


C.A. Trollope
Assistant District Commissioner

(3)
(5)

DIARY.

Thursday 1st. April.

Departed LAIAGAM 4.30pm per vehicle arriving PIAGAIN 5.00pm. Discussions with officials re patrol programme. Overnight PIAGAIN rest house.

Friday 2nd. April.

Census of MAROWAN and LODE groups. Discussions with people on road development and the Council. Arbitration in several complaints. Compilation of Tax Census Registers commenced 4pm. -8pm. Overnight PIAGAIN.

Saturday 3rd. April.

Continued with Tax Census Registers till 7pm. Discussions, arbitration, and road inspection 11pm. - 2pm. Overnight PIAGAIN.

Sunday 4th. April.

Morning in road and bridge inspection towards KANDEP boundary, and looking at Pyrethrum and possible fish pond sites. Afternoon observed. Overnight PIAGAIN.

Monday 5th. April.

Departed PIAGAIN 7.30am, along vehicular road to KEPILAM arriving 8.00am. Census of SIGIRA, LUYWA, PILO, and ANDARE groups. Arbitration and complaints. Lengthy discussions re Council and the groups who wish to go over to WABAG and have paid tax there. Overnight KEPILAM.

Tuesday 6th. April.

Further arbitration and complaints. Inspection of fish pond sites. Work on T/C Registers until late pm. Overnight KEPILAM.

Wednesday 7th. April.

Tax Census Registers 7.30-noon. Further lengthy discussions re Council and association with WABAG people. Departed KEPILAM 2pm. walking along vehicular road to PORGERAS arriving 3pm. Discussions re road and bridges en route. Continued with T/C Registers till 7pm. Overnight PORGERAS.

Thursday 8th. April.

Census of EPOKO, TANJEN, KAMAGAN and KOPARI groups 7.30-noon. Departed for LAIAGAM on foot 12.15pm arriving 2pm. Returned PORGERAS per vehicle 5pm. Discussions with officials in evening. Overnight PORGERAS.

Friday 9th. April.

Arbitration and discussions until 9am. T/C Sheets till 5pm. Further discussions and then further preparation of T/C Sheets. Overnight PORGERAS.

(6)

Saturday 10th. April.

T/C Sheets 8am - 2pm. Discussions re roads, Council, and arbitration in a dispute till 5pm. Overnight PORGERAS.

Sunday 11th. April.

Departed PORGERAS 8.30am. arriving YANGU approx. 10am. Discussions with officials till noon. Afternoon observed. Overnight YANGU.

Monday 12th. April.

Census of MANDITA? PAK, KAKARE? and YAPINK groups till noon. Afternoon in discussions with officials and people on assembly points and the Council and their double representative ward. Overnight YANGU.

Tuesday 13th. April.

T/C. Registers for most of day. Further discussions on Council and on road maintenance. Overnight YANGU.

Wednesday 14th. April.

Continued with T/C Registers and census compilation. General discussions on future development and Council. Overnight YANGU.

Thursday 15th. April.

Departed YANGU 8am. arriving POPIUK 8.30am. Census of LAIMAS group done. Discussions and commencement of T/C Registers till 2pm. To LAIAGAM on foot arriving approx. 3pm. Discussions with A.D.C. Overnight LAIAGAM.

Friday 16th. April - Monday 19th. April.

Easter break at LAIAGAM.

Tuesday 20th. April.

Departed LAIAGAM 7.45am. arriving POPIUK 8.30am. (foot) Census of PUPU, MALYUWON, MARIP, TEMANK, TANDAPI, and SAGARE groups until 3pm. Discussions and arbitration until 5pm. Overnight POPIUK.

Wednesday 21st. April.

Discussions with leaders re road development and Council. Compilation of T/C Sheets for most of day. Overnight POPIUK.

Thursday 22nd. April.

T/C Sheets. Discussion and arbitration. An inspection and details taken of a disputed piece of land. Further discussions with leaders in evening. Overnight POPIUK.

Friday 23rd. April.

To KIPAUS in approx. 15mins. Census of MILO and SAKAN

(7)

groups. Discussions on road maintenance and Council problems. Discussions re payments for work ex ceroneus heap. Overnight KIPAUS.

Saturday 24th. April.

Census compilation and T/C preparation. Discussions and arbitration in complaints. Overnight KIPAUS.

Sunday 25th. April.

Observed at KIPAUS.

Monday 26th. April.

Census of KIAGA, PELYIN, and TAMANGARE-IPAI groups. Supervision of work being done on road. Discussions until late pm. on road maintenance and Council. Overnight KIPAUS.

Tuesday 27th. April.

T/C Registers and general discussions. Supervision of road maintenance from KIPAUS to LAIAGAN. Overnight KIPAUS.

Wednesday 28th. April.

Continued with T/C Registers till 1pm. 4pm. -6pm. in checking on feasibility for later vehicular road to YORGENDA, and in inspecting and getting details of a disputed piece of land. Overnight KIPAUS.

Thursday 29th. April.

To KANAK in approx. 15 mins. Census of AMBAI, KURIP, PIAPIRA, WAILYANK/EPE, and WAILYANK/AUWERAN groups. Discussions re road maintenance, Council, and as embly points and Census Divisions of KANAK and YAMARA groups. Overnight KANAK.

Friday 30th. April.

T/C Sheets and census breakup. Further discussions and arbitration. Overnight KANAK.

Saturday 1st May.

Continued with T/C Sheets. Discussions and arbitration. Overnight KANAK.

Sunday 2nd. May.

Observed at KANAK.

Monday 3rd. May.

To MAMARE on foot. Census of the seven PYEIN groups after quite a bit of confusion. Discussions at MAMARE. Returned KANAK?, and then further discussions. Overnight KANAK.

Tuesday 4th. May.

Preparation of T/C Registers. Overnight KANAK.

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Wednesday 5th. May.

To LAIAGAN, thence WABAG by vehicle for Supreme Court sittings, arriving WABAG 11am.

Thursday 6th. May.

At WABAG.

FRIDAY
Wednesday 7th. May.

Returned from WABAG at 3.30 pm. Returned to KANAK 5pm. Overnight KANAK.

Saturday 8th. May.

Continued with T/O Registers and census of compilations. Discussions and arbitration in several complaints. Overnight KANAK. Checked at KANAK.

Monday 10th. May.

Continued with T/O Registers and census of compilations. Discussions and arbitration in several complaints. Overnight KANAK. Checked at KANAK.

Tuesday 11th. May.

Continued with T/O Registers and census of compilations. Discussions and arbitration in several complaints. Overnight KANAK. Checked at KANAK.

Wednesday 12th. May.

Continued with T/O Registers and census of compilations. Discussions and arbitration in several complaints. Overnight KANAK. Checked at KANAK.

Thursday 13th. May.

Returned to LAIAGAN on foot arriving 9.30am.
END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

(2)

(A)

The patrol was a routine one to the N/E and S/E LAGAIP Census divisions, it being convenient through geographical locations to include both divisions in the one patrol.

The bulk of the population is in the LAGAIP river valley and lies within an hours walk of the LAIAGAN-KANDEP vehicular road which roughly follows the centre of the valley. The exceptions are four or five lines who assemble at KEPILAN and KIPAUS, but who dwell in two valleys towards the LAIAGAN-WABAG Sub-District boundary. The LAGAIP River divides the two census divisions, the S/E LAGAIP consisting of the YEMIN tribe and part of the SIAMBE tribe totalling 3,851, and the N/E LAGAIP consisting of the ABURINI tribe, and part of the SIAMBE, YEMIN, TIA and MURAYTE tribes, totalling 5,333 people.

These census divisions are perhaps the most developed in the Sub-District in all of economic, political and social fields owing to (a) nearly everyone is within three hours walk of LAIAGAN (b) a good vehicular road through the middle (c) D.A.S.F's pyrethrum development has been concentrated in this area (d) Headquarters of the four Missions in the Sub-District are found in one of the two census divisions (e) all of the population is included in the recently elected LAGAIP Local Government Council. The bulk of the population is within the WABAG House of Assembly electorate.

Owing to these factors day trips by vehicle by vehicles would have probably been sufficient to achieve the patrol's objectives, however as no patrol had spent any time in the division since January 1963, and to expedite the preparation of the Tax Census Registers, a number of days were spent at each rest house. This latter job doubled the duration of the patrol.

COUNCILLORS OF N/E & S/E LAGAIP C/DIVISIONS -1967.

AKEN of PIAGAIN. One of the two councillors in the SIAMBE Ward. He has a fair bit of influence in the MAROWAN and LODD groups. Is a good tryer and is keen on getting development for the PIAGAIN area. His influence with the four YANBU lines is small, although numerically they should use him as a representative.

ANU of POPIUK. The other councillor of the SIAMBE ward. Is fairly powerful around POPIUK, and is popular with the four YANBU lines. Is a member of the Council tax committee. He was a tul-tul under ex luluai KARA, this latter person being a more forceful person, however missing out on councillor through sub-clan voting blocs. A little PIDGIN spoken by him.

SAKEROAK of KEPILAN. He and PAKI are the councillors for the ABURINI ward. SAKEROAK very unpopular in the PIED and LOTWA S/Clares, however elected councillor as these latter clans put up two candidates, thus splitting the vote. Has always been a controversial figure mainly through marital troubles and is currently having troubles with wife number 11. Could easily miss out in the next elections, however for the moment he is councillor whether the people like it or not, as they put him there.

PAKI of PORGERAS. Gets excellent results with the help of some good committee members, and has the best road in the Sub-District. Quite popular with the PORGERAS people.

WAKI of KIPANS. One of the two councillors of the SIAMBE-TIA ward, a member of the Council tax committee. Appears to be quite popular however perhaps because he does not push his line too hard. Has more than his share of marital troubles.

WAD of KANAK. The other councillor of the SIAMBE-TIA ward. Is Council president and appears to be a good choice. Has progressive ideas and a good knowledge and stands out above the other councillors in these divisions at least. Speaks PIDGIN.

WALYO of LAIAGAN. Of the YEIN ward, half of his ward being in the West LAGAIP C/D. Is Council vice-president, and appears to be reasonably popular in his ward. Defeated PASILIN at the elections through the numerical size of the various lines, voting being strictly on a line basis.

KUSIEL of NAMARE. Of the PYEIN ward, he having a fair amount of influence in the ward, and probably the best choice. He speaks PIDGIN.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.F.N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.NO. 7168 WAIAU. Const. 5th. Year.

Has a pleasant personality and appears to be quite intelligent. However has a tendency to take the easy way out of tasks, and he could not be really relied upon. Would be probably be a good policeman with strict discipline.

NO. 8621 TEINE. Const. 5th. Year.

Although possibly not as intelligent as the above, he was found quite reliable and could be trusted with routine jobs.

The two above were sufficient for the purposes of a routine patrol however neither showed an abundance of energy and I would class them as average police.

(22) (A)

APPENDIX. C. - PREGNACIES. TO CALCULATE NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES.

Although the following list of pregnancies may not be the most accurate, it should be a fairly good sample, and allow for compilation of the above by the next census officer. See Standing Instructions for requirements.

NORTH EAST LAGAI.

GROUP	WOMEN PREGNANT AND T/G SHEET NUMBERS.	
TIA-AIPIAME	None recorded.	
MURAPI-AYAGAN.	KOROWAN No. 5	TEPENT No. 105.
	FULYA No. 50.	
SIAMBE-KAIRURI	YEYON No. 2	MAGUAN No. 154 KONEA No. 512
-AMBAL.	YARIENT No. 133	POLION No. 235 SIGIFON No. 584.
ABURINI-ANDARE	ANGAM No. 26	ANGUWAN No. 298
	AGILI No. 174	LESEKON No. 416
ABURINI-EFOKO.	None recorded.	
YEM-YABO	KAWAN No. 18	NEWAN No. 272 KOSAWAN No. 282.
ABURINI-KAKAGAN.	YAKON No. 272	SUYON No. 371 PAKAN No. 392
SIAMBE-KANDEPAP	YAMBEWAN No. 32	MIRAKION No. 268 LAREN No. 536
-SAKAN	TUNDAN No. 212	KAMBERON No. 454
SIAMBE-KILO	PANAKILION No. 602	LENA No. 54 TANGUI No. 77
SIAMBE-KONEWEI	IPALION No. 228	ESON No. 425 KINJON No. 519
-KIAGA		
ABURINI-KOPAKI	TEGUCH No. 87	WOLMARION No. 115
SIAMBE-KAIRURI	NARANG No. 204	
-KUPIT		
YEM-WOLPIANGA	YANOPION No. 227	KAYSON No. 422
ABURINI-KOYWA	PUSAN No. 411	
YEM-REGE	KUPANA No. 75	
YEM-REI	None recorded.	
TIA-PANGSA	None recorded.	
SIAMBE-PIYON	KAMATA No. 243	
SIAMBE-PIYON	None recorded.	
ABURINI-PILO	PERAWAN No. 230	AMION No. 266 TANDAN No. 302
ABURINI-SIGRA	AGAYANT No. 173	
SIAMBE-TAMANGARE	ANGAON No. 436	PIAREN No. 711
-IPAI	WORAN No. 468	ISON No. 882
ABURINI-TANJEN	PIAPALA No. 2	WINGARON No. 358
	KAPUN No. 347	MANGAPUCH No. 368
SIAMBE-WAILYANK	None recorded.	
-AUWERAN		
SIAMBE-WAILYANK	KEM No. 13	LOGAION No. 263
-EPE	YAMBUA No. 212	

APPENDIX TO CENSUS FIGURES.

(24) 26

Instead of grouping Clans, S/Clans, etc. at assembly points as in previous census of this area, a S/Clan or S/S Clan name has been allotted to each individual group as per old village books. These names have been listed in alphabetical order on the Village Population Register Form and in the T/O. Registers.

Used in conjunction with the index below and the New Style Village Books issued to each group by patrol, the location of each group should be easy to find, and also should allow for the incorporation of the two divisions into the Village Directorate.

ASSEMBLY POINT	NAME(S/CLAN, S/S/CLAN ETC) ALPHABETICAL ORDER ON CENSUS SHEET/T/O REG.	LARGE TRIBE NAME.
SOUTH EAST LASAIF INDEX		
PIAGAIN or (KENLILAN KANOMANEA)	(LODE KARDAN KANDIA	
YANGU or (PAPAYUK preferably PIAGAIN)	PAK YAPINK KAKARE KAKAS PUPU MANTUCC	SIAMBE (TSAMBE)
PAPAYUK (POPIUK)	MARIP SEMANK TANDAPI SAGARE LALA IPAGAN PASEIRA PERAYE TUMBIYEIN KALAGO KIBYANDA	
MAMARE		YEM (PEKIN)
NORTH EAST LASAIF INDEX		
KEPILAN	(SIGIRA LUYWA (LIU) PILO ANDARE KOPARI	APURINI
PORGERAS	KANAGAN KPOKO TANJEN	
KIPAUS	KANDEPAP/SAM KONVEL/KIABA YAMANGARE/IPAI PHEIN KILU	SIAMBE (TSAMBE)
KANAK	WALLYANK/AUZERAK WALLYANK/RPE AMBAY KURIP PIAFIRA	
LAIAGAN STATION	HENCE YARO KWOPIANGAI HEIN	YEM (LIYEM)
LAIAGAN or WANAPUS	ALPIAME PANGELA	TIA
LAYAGAN	LAYAGAN	MURAPIN

NOTE The above roughly corresponds to the lay-out of census figures as used in previous years, and would be difficult to group alphabetically if assembly points were also taken into account.

(17) (19)

AGRICULTURE.

At the time of the patrol there appeared to be ample food throughout the area, and quite an amount was brought to the patrol for purchase. It appears that periodic food shortages occur as a number of people have gardens in the LAIAGAM area as well as either the KANDEP or WABAG areas, and part of the family migrates depending on the food situation in both areas. For example one wife and her children were often absent in one of the other areas, the other wife remaining with the husband. It appears that in some individual cases, food shortage was merely an excuse to explain absence of part of the family, however in other cases individuals may be short through absence of sufficient planting or laziness, as other individuals had a surplus..

Introduced foods play quite a large part in the diet some of these foods encountered by the patrol being, cabbages, beet-roots, turnip, beans, peas, carrots, radish, tomato, onion, potato. Surpluses of most of these foods are available for sale, however the demand is fairly small.

Potato has surpassed kau-kau as the main item of diet, as it is reputedly much easier to grow and grows much quicker than kau-kau. However the majority of the people would prefer kau-kau for eating .

The main purchaser of the surplus of the above crops is the Government station at LAIAGAM, however for a population of 9,000 the demand is quite small, but a keen individual could possibly obtain a fair income from such sales. The potential production of these crops is very large, however marketing would be the problem, as it is difficult enough to organise the purchasing of the small amount that the station obtains at the moment. These people do not as yet have the necessary discipline of action to meet target dates or times that would be a necessary part of organised marketing, however the potential resources are there for the future.

Pyrethrum which grows very well in the area, is now part of the accepted way of life to many of this group, as D.A.S.F. has concentrated its effort in the Sub-District to the area patrolled. It is bought at the various rest houses by the Ag. Officer and taken to LAIAGAM by vehicle, where it is then flown out on back loads or taken to WABAG by vehicle. The people are paid for the splits for further gardens, and these are then distributed free, thus they have few worries except perhaps the occasional break down of the D.A.S.F. vehicle.

No problems re distribution of the pyrethrum proceeds were brought forward, so it appears to be presenting no problem in the traditional land tenure system as yet.

(15) 70

Detailed figures for pyrethrum production are not yet available, however as rough indicators acreage in the area would probably be between 100-200 acres, and income to the area over the last six months from this crop would probably be at a very rough estimate of £50 a week.

Pigs appear plentiful, and constitute a large proportion of the limited protein intake of the group. Wild pigs are few, and domestic pigs are ~~the~~ of the most importance.

D.A.S.F. are hoping to introduce fish("karp") throughout the Sub-District as a supplement to the diet and to help increase the protein intake. Several fish ponds at LAIAGAM station already have a fair stock of fish in them, and limited distribution to the native population has already started. The patrol inspected a number of potential fish pond sites and gave some advice as to requirements by D.A.S.F. before fish would be distributed. One or two natural ponds were inspected, however most are man made in spots where the topography is suitable. Enthusiasm for this project is very high, and a large number of ponds have already been prepared, or are in the process of being prepared. It appears that the main hitch will be that D.A.S.F. will not be able to supply enough fish to fulfill the demand.

COUNCIL.

The LAGAIP Native Local Government Council had its inaugural meeting in late March, the elections having been carried out in January, thus the people as yet have no great experience in the mechanics of Local Government, and many misunderstandings about the functions and ~~mechanics~~ and mechanics of Councils are still present.

The people of these two census divisions are found in ^{of the} seven Council wards (electorates), 89.3% of the population being in four of these seven wards. The wards are based mainly on clan ties, whereas the census divisions mainly on geographical positions, anomalies existing in both systems. ^{Three} Two of the four above mentioned wards are double representative (ABURINI & SIAMBE), this creating further problems as groups who do not have strong ties with either of the two elected councillors in such a ward, feel resentful, eg. the PILO's and LIU's in the ABURINI Ward and the YANGU people in the SIAMBE Ward.

Most of the discussions about the Council involved taxes the subject, as many appeared to have the notion that the individual councillor for the area would receive the tax of that area and spend it as he pleased. I think that once the Council is well

(14) (2)
established and people can see or hear of the mechanics of its functioning, these misunderstandings will clear themselves.

A number of individuals in private discussions have stated that some of the councillors are afraid to press their people too hard in work programmes in case they become too unpopular and lose the next elections. This was stated as the reason why some of the best lulkais did not win the elections as councillors, as they had reputations for pushing the people to maximum effort, and the people purposely voted for someone who was less industrious. This story may have some base in one or two cases, however in most cases voting was strictly along sub-clan lines, and councillors were elected purely because they had the largest sub-clans. Two cases of outstanding lulkais who were not elected as councillors are PAGILIN of LAIAGAM, and KARA of POPIUK.

The Council tax rate of 3/- to the end of this financial year and 5/- for the next financial year, will mean that the Council will have only a small revenue for some time yet and Council projects will be on a limited scale. Provided the people do not become too discontented in the early years, the Council should eventually be quite successful, in the political field at least.

CONCLUSION.

It was felt that the presence of the patrol in the area for the period of about six weeks, in itself achieved something, even though much of this time was spent in paper work.

The two divisions have a fair potential for future development, and perhaps the best of this Sub-District, although the problem of markets and organised marketing will be the limiting factor.

It is hoped that the next routine patrol to the area will be within a shorter period than the gap between the last two, although with the presence of the vehicular road, patrols such as this one are of less importance than previously.

(16) (S)

AIRFIELDS.

I understand that the KEPILAM plateau has possibilities for an airstrip in either of two positions. When the LAIAGAM strip was still in poor condition, I understand that KEPILAM was considered as an alternative airstrip for when LAIAGAM was closed. However with the improvements to the LAIAGAM strip, bringing it to all weather standards for certain classes of aircraft, the idea of an airstrip at KEPILAM has been dropped.

It appears that there is also the possibility of an airstrip in the TUPUNGWS valley (see CENSUS), which would give an alternative outlet for marketing if the area is later developed significantly.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

As no medical orderly accompanied, these comments are necessarily general.

The people appeared to be in good health, and only a few instances of untreated sores etc. were noticed during census. These few cases were told to go to the nearest Aid Post to prevent the sore becoming worse. I would say that ~~every~~ almost everyone is within an hours walk of one of the three Aid Posts at YANGU, PORGERAS or KIPAUS, or the hospital at LAIAGAM. There is a slight case for an AID POST at PIAGAIN, however other areas within the Sub-District would probably have ~~greater~~ better cases. This has already been discussed with the O.I.C., P.H.D. at LAIAGAM.

The Apostolic Mission at LAIAGAM has two infant welfare sisters who regularly patrol the area by vehicle, meeting the mothers either at assembly points or along the road. The people were encouraged to make maximum use and give all possible assistance to these sisters. The sisters stated that there is a tendency for the people to stop bringing their children far too soon as they think the children are then past the critical stage. Attempts were made to co-ordinate the above work with the census, however something else always seemed to prevent this and ^{the sisters} they were unable to be present while any of the groups were assembled for census. However on the whole the health of the children appears to be good.

In a few areas hygiene appeared to be poor and talks on hygiene were given. Patrolling by the local A.P.O. whilst the patrol was in the area, usually was sufficient to affect improvements in latrines, housing surroundings etc. A number of deaths could probably be attributed to poor hygiene, as on questioning as to cause of deaths, what appeared to be dysentery etc. was often present.

(15) (17) (P)

expeditant. Despite hours of explanation on the fact that only marriages per custom can be divorced per custom, these people are determined to become divorced when it pleases them, however they were married. I suspect that the marriages are marriages by custom with only a blessing by the missionary concerned, as bride price etc. is still an integral part of the marriages, and I doubt if any official registration etc of the marriages is made by the missionaries.

REST HOUSES.

Seven rest houses were used by the patrol, these all being in quite good condition although constructed several years ago. The rest house at KENDILAN where in the past the LODE group assembled is no longer in use and these people now assemble at PIAGAIN on the vehicular road, this only being a short distance away. The MAROWAN group also assembled at PIAGAIN as they stated that the rest house at KANOMANTA no longer existed, however on later visiting KANOMANTA it was noticed that the rest house could have been used.

YANGU, the only rest house away from a vehicular road is an optional visit as the people can either assemble at POPIUK & PIAGAIN. However I would recommend further patrols visiting YANGU, as there is some friction and disagreement among these people as to whether to assemble at PIAGAIN or POPIUK because of differing tribal relationships with the two groups. This friction arises partly through the council elections and the double representative nature of the ward.

Several of the rest houses had not been used for two years and in about another year some will require rethatching or possible replacement. Owing to the little or no use the rest houses receive, because of the vehicular road and short travelling time to LIAGAN, the people in some cases will be very reluctant to put further work into these unused symbols of Government. I cannot see the frequency of use increasing significantly in the future, as improving vehicular roads and increased use of rest houses do not go hand in hand. Several councillors mentioned this, and feel that one or two rest houses would be quite sufficient for the divisions. Some mentioned building improved style housing for themselves, with a room set aside for use of visiting officers. Although this would have disadvantages, I feel that the argument against wasted effort is strongly in their favour.

(14) (16)
and were concerned at this trend, and their lack of control over these semi-educated youths. They realized that there was little that could be done and it is one of the adverse affects of education. However they are still keen to have more but a better quality of education for their children.

MISSIONS

As mentioned above, the four missions present are the Lutherans with headquarters at POPIUK in the S/E LAGAIP, the Apostolic with headquarters at MAMARE in the S/ LAGAIP, the Catholic with headquarters at WANAPOPE in the E/E LAGAIP, and the S.D.A. with headquarters at LAIAGAM. Thus all four of the Sub-District Headquarters are found in the two census divisions patrolled.

It is difficult to estimate the adherents and influence of the individual missions as even within some sub-groups it is found that individuals belong to different missions. Mission influence taken overall however, is quite strong and the majority of the people claim to belong to one faith or other. Most prominent hills and positions are adorned by either a church or mission school.

There does not appear to be much friction between the adherents of the various faiths, although one or two disputes appear to have arisen through the different faiths of the disputant parties. Some of the marriage problems arise through this factor, and the missionaries would prefer to have both parties of the one faith, preferably their own.

The people only accept the changes brought about by being a mission adherent as far as it pleases them. Examples of this were (a) in several cases the husband of up to three or four wives would give as an excuse for divorcing the third or fourth wife that he was now a mission adherent, and was therefore divorcing her. He would conveniently forget that he still had more than one wife, that is two or three left.
(b) in several cases of compensation, the losing party would state that he would like to give a pig to the wronged party, only the mission had now forbidden this practice. He was conveniently mixing this up with the "tambr" by the mission on pig feasts, with their spiritual significance, on the death of a person.
(c) Marriages which appear to be blessed inside a church are quite OK until something goes wrong, when the parties quickly forget the church association, and immediately divorce by custom. These marriages may or may not be celebrated inside the church, as after discussions with one of the missionaries I am still not sure, however whether or not they are a marriage per custom, the people are determined to be divorced by custom when it is

(131) (6)

Later there would be possibility of extension of the road to join with the WABAG one either at SOPAS or closer to SIRUNKI, this roughly following the main walking track from WABAG to LAIAGAM which is reputed to be much shorter than the existing vehicular road. The terrain from YORGENDA onwards is not known however I believe that a road would be quite possible.

Such a road would be welcomed strongly by the KANAK YAMARA people as they are utterly "fed-up" with maintaining the existing steep section to YAMARA and then the long section to SIRUNKI where surfacing has to be carried a considerable distance.

In the three above cases it was emphasised to the people concerned that at this stage other road commitments in the Sub-District are of much greater priority than the above three, and they could not expect assistance other than advice from us at this stage. They were told that if they wished to voluntarily go ahead and build the roads they could provided the existing roads were kept in reasonable condition. This should give some indication as to how far the people ~~are~~ enthusiastic apart from verbal statements.

EDUCATION

As already mentioned this is done mainly by the missions or at least in weight of numbers attending school. The missions concerned are the Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Lutheran and Apostolic. The Apostolics and Lutherans have European teachers at their headquarters at MANARE and POPIUK. The rest of the teaching is by native teachers, several by at the Catholic headquarters at WANAPOPE, and the remainder at village schools of the four dominations throughout the area. The product of most of these schools is far from impressive, and is probably because of poor quality teachers, most of them being locals who are good adherents of the respective faiths. Religion appears to be the main subject taught.

The Government School at LAIAGAM has some children from this area, it accepting children on a type of quota basis from each area. These children are in general quite impressive, and the people are keen to send their children to Govt. school but unfortunately numbers have to be restricted.

Details on standards of education and numbers at each school unfortunately were not obtained.

Several leaders expressed concern at what they thought was a trend for youths of some schooling to be involved in court cases and various troubles that arise. They actually expressed the opinion that a little knowledge is quite dangerous

(12) (K) (P)

However other advantages would include (a) the accessibility to the 1500 odd people who dwell between POPIUK and PIAGAIN for the purposes of pyrethrum development and vegetable production. (b) alternative bridges for crossing the LAGAIP, as the present replacing of the LAGAIP bridge at MAMARE illustrates the desirability of alternative routes for crossing the LAGAIP.

Such a road should present no great grading or terrain problems, and could commence either at or above PIAGAIN, and be brought to POPIUK, or direct to MAMARE above POPIUK with a trunk road joining to POPIUK. The peoples enthusiasm however could possibly wane once the actual work had started.

2/ KEPILAM- TUPUGUNGUS.

The PILO and LUYWA(LIU) groups who assemble at KEPILAM are keen on placing this road through immediately. This would open up a valley where excellent vegetables are grown by the two above groups, the valley being towards the WABAG-LAIAGAM Sub-District boundary. These are the two groups with strong WABAG affiliations and who have paid tax to WABAG.

Mr WINGCOMBE C.P.O. has already been into the area about six months ago and states that a road would present no great technical problems, and has done a rough location survey. There appears to be a later possibility of extending this road to WABAG, and this would cut some considerable distance off the WABAG-KANDEP trip. Once these two groups have maintained their section of the existing LAIAGAM-KANDEP road to reasonable standard I can see no objection on their starting on this road, as it would be a good test of their enthusiasm. Other KEPILAM and PORGERAS groups are not keen on lending a hand with this road as the PILO and LUYWA groups are not very popular through their paying tax to WABAG.

3/ KANAK-YORGENDA.

The KANAK, YAMARA, and KIPAUS groups are keen in theory for such a road. YORGENDA is at the head of a valley towards the WABAG-LAIAGAM Sub-District boundary, it appearing to be roughly half-way between SIRUNKI Mission and TUPUGUNGUS. The valley supports many of the KIPAUS people and good vegetables are grown there. Also the SIRUNKI Mission is said to be going to place a permanent European teacher at YORGENDA towards the end of the year. I did a rough feasibility survey for such a road and do not believe it would present any great technical problems, and would be far better graded than the existing climb from LAIAGAM to the SIRUNKI swamp. The people are considering starting on this road after they have brought the existing vehicular roads up to standard.

(11) (B)

3/ The TIA lines of XXXXX YORO/AIPIAME and YORO/PANGELA at because of their inclusion in the TIA-WAIRIN Council ward which had its elections at WANAPOS, decided without reference to anyone to go there for census instead of at LAIAGAM where they had assembled in the past. Only about a 50% attendance was obtained in these groups. atr

The confusion in the boundaries of census divisions and assembly points is even more pronounced with respect to Council wards, however at the moment the people themselves are not sure what they want as there is a lot of division of opinion. Thus I do not recommend any changes for the present.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

As already mentioned the LAIAGAM -KANDEP road passes through the middle of the division, and the complete patrol could have been done from this road, although a visit was made to YANGU by the patrol (see map and diary). This detour did not involve any hard walking and the walking track was reasonable.

The above vehicular road has recently received a lot of maintenance from the people of the two divisions patrolled, and at present is in probably its best ever condition, to the top of the range with KANDEP at least. The patrol arranged for maintenance of a few sections that were below standard and the people in general were quite enthusiastic at getting the road in good condition. Some of the bridges on the road require replacement and this work should be completed in the near future. A supply of nails ^{was} carried by the patrol, and distributed where it was seen that bridges could do with repairs.

Various groups within the area displayed verbal enthusiasm at commencing three new vehicular roads. Although perhaps none could be classed as priority projects, they would certainly help future development. The roads are:-

1/ PIAGAIN-POPIUE or PIAGAIN-MAMARE.

The groups most enthusiastic about this road are the MAROWAN-LODE groups who assemble at PIAGAIN, and the YANGU groups. The people claim that the existing vehicular road is too long and a direct route as above would save some mileage. I would guess that perhaps two or three miles would be cut off the existing fifteen odd miles to the KANDEP boundary from LAIAGAM, and when considering that KANDEP is about twice this distance again after the boundary is reached, the saving in mileage on a LAIAGAM-KANDEP trip would be negligible.

points for the purposes of the election, a number of groups were most confused as to where to assemble for census and in which ~~they~~ census division they fell. This presented an excellent opportunity for a few groups to press their claims for inclusion in different census divisions, and for assembly at different assembly points which they thought would reinforce the claims. The examples were:-

1/ The PILO and LUYWA groups of the N/E LAGAIP, who because of dissatisfaction at the Council election results have paid tax to WABAG Council, but who are still resident in this area, thought this an excellent excuse for not appearing for census and only about a 50% attendance was obtained. Complete lack of understanding of the purpose of census was evident as many thought this would put tax money in the unpopular councillor's pocket.

2/ The SIAMBE lines of KAINURU/MAGOLI - WAIU & MIOK, together with the small TIA/LAGAIP line who regard themselves as mere SIAMBE than TIA, have for the past five years been included in the West LAGAIP C/D and have assembled at YAMARA, a rest house on the LAIAGAM-WABAG road and only about two miles from KANAK as the crew flies. Although most probably included in the West LAGAIP for a good reason, possibly the people's request itself, the three groups are now completely puzzled as to why they were ever included in the West LAGAIP, and strongly wish inclusion into the N/E LAGAIP. They attempted to force this change by all coming to KANAK for census, but were told why I could not census them and sent home. Then practically every day for two weeks a deputation arrived asking when I would be going to YAMARA to census them, on each occasion be in told that I would not be censusing them, and they would be done with the rest of the West LAGAIP. This mob have a fairly good case for inclusion in the N/E LAGAIP as they are the only SIAMBE lines found outside the N/E or S/E LAGAIP, and are included in the SIAMBE-TIA Council ward which includes the KANAK, KIPAUS, and YAMARA lines.

However I feel that the disadvantages such as ^a break in continuity of census figures outweighs the few advantages of such a change. Also I feel that these people should be made to realize that once a decision is made small anomalies are not necessarily a reason for change. In this area the people would if we let them, have us following their every whim chipping and changing almost daily. This also applies to migrations, and I think that the case for continuity and consistency is stronger than the case for following the whims and small dislikes of the people, especially when these are based on misunderstandings which they will not be corrected.

4/ (11)

CENSUS.

Comparisons and balances with the 1963 figures are:-

DETAILS.	N/E LAGAIP.			S/E LAGAIP.		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1963 figures	2578	2434	5012	1838	1756	3594
BIRTHS	201	221	422	166	138	304
	2779	2655	5435	2004	1894	3898
MIG./IN	25	131	156	28	110	138
	2804	2786	5590	2032	2004	4036
DEATHS	65	51	116	46	44	90
	2739	2735	5474	1986	1960	3946
MIG./OUT	27	114	141	14	81	95
1965 figures (April/May)	2712	2621	5333	1972	1879	3851

As can be seen from the ^{above} there exists a satisfactory rate of natural increase in both divisions. Most of the Migrations shown arise from females marrying into other groups. The balances are due mainly to migrations to and from KANDEP and WABAG as several of the groups have very strong ties with these areas, many families having houses and gardens in both areas and moving backwards and forwards depending on the food situation in both areas. In recording migrations, house and garden locations were used as the yardstick, as if the "stories" told had been used, the number of migrations could have been easily trebled, and then shown in the opposite direction next census. Hardly anyone ~~was~~ requesting removal or addition of their name knew why their name had been recorded with the particular line in the first place, or so they claimed.

The great majority of the absentee workers inside the district are employed by missions at KANDEP or PORGERA, a few working at LAIAGAN Station and a few at WABAG or MOUNT HAGEN. The workers outside the district are only 23 in number, as most people fear the coast because of malaria and several men who were drowned some time ago.

Most absentee students are understandably at mission schools as there is only one Government school in the area. The ratio is about 1 in 20, and does not look like being improved in the Government's favour in the near future. A number of students are around the age of sixteen and thus account for the relatively high proportion of adults in the absentee students.

Due to House of Assembly elections, Council elections, division into Council wards, and sometimes changed assembly

81 (P)

by degrees. He fully realises the problems to be overcome and that he has little chance of success, however this thought does indicate that some individuals are giving thought to future development and methods of overcoming existing shortcomings, ⁶⁰
the traditional system.

Three land disputes were brought to the notice of the patrol however only one is of a serious nature, the other two being between one or two individuals rather than whole groups. Details of the differences were taken, and the people told to wait until a Deputy or Land Commissioner could determine them. It appears that the people now finally realise that the ordinary D.D.A. Field Officer cannot settle land matters, and they are now prepared to use their common sense a little in minor land differences. However if a good census attendance were required the best place to do the census would be on a disputed piece of land, as even the alleged complete cripples that are found during census, can manage to walk to a disputed piece of land if they think there is a slight hope of some action on the land being taken.

One of the main problems in contacts with the people is that of interpretation, as very few of the village population can speak Pidgin. It is almost certain that much of the original information goes astray as really good interpreters are extremely hard to find in this area. Mistrust of interpreters was expressed several times at informal discussions, as the people fully realise how important is good interpretation. But despite this, little effort is being made to learn Pidgin when the opportunity presents, and those who can speak reasonable Pidgin often call for an interpreter when one asks them questions in Pidgin. Even long term prisoners in the gaol at LAIAGAM usually go back to the village knowing but one or two words of PIDGIN. This problem is a big one in the present and future development and administration of this area, as many of the frustrating delays encountered can be attributed to bad interpretation.

Many of the problems brought to the patrol involved divorce, bride price etc. The number of divorces appears to be high and it was noticed that the large proportion of divorces was from bigamous marriages, bigamy being wide spread in the area. With widening mission influence many women are rebelling when their husband decides to get a second wife, and it is found that bigamous marriages are fairly unstable. Another consequence of the widespread bigamy is a fairly large number of adult single males.

Further excellent information on Native Attitudes etc. to which I can add little, is found in LAIAGAM Patrol Report No. 3 of 60/61. Most of these attitudes etc. are virtually unchanged to-day.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Owing to the proximity to LAIAGAM Station, most queries of any importance are quickly brought in by the Councillors concerned. However many minor disputes involving arbitration were brought to the patrols notice, these usually being cases where the Councillors and village committees could not give a decision acceptable to both parties..

A definite tendency exists among these people for them never to regard anything as settled unless they themselves "win" the dispute in question. The losers realize that decisions by village officials can be set aside by Government officials and they are always trying to achieve this end, by conveniently omitting to mention that a dispute has already been arbitrated upon. Thus it is always worth while spending some time before getting any details, in trying to determine whether the matter in question has already been dealt with by some one else. Some disputes have been ~~reheard~~ heard up to five times by various people, luckily the decision nearly always going the one way. The people take maximum advantage from changing D.D.A. staff, and even when there are several staff on the station at the one time, they are likely to "give every one a go" if they are not watched closely. The real solution to this problem would be to educate these people that decisions cannot be lightly set aside at the whim of someone with some minor grievance, but until this time arrives, if ever, a number of preventive steps will help overcome this tendency. These steps include, the giving of notes to both winners and losers of disputes, close questioning of parties as to any background to disputes, attempting to always have officials or personnel with wide experience in the area present, giving decisions that on the surface make it appear that both parties have won, and strong reprimands to people who continually bring up these old grievances that have been already arbitrated upon.

Attitudes towards the patrol were very good, much feed being brought in, and no difficulties encountered in obtaining carriers. This is fairly indicative of the general attitude towards the Administration and road work etc., most groups in the area being quite co-operative. This attitude towards road work is even better when one considers the little use the road receives, for example in the first week of the patrol not one vehicle went past KEPILAM. However officials state that some individuals do not pull their weight in community projects, relying on the fact that individual houses are scattered all over the countryside and it thus being hard to get these people to come. One councillor states that he is going to attempt to get groups of related families to dwell together in the coastal village style in an attempt to overcome this problem. He then envisages these units later joining to form larger units, that is he intends to do it

PREAMBLE.

(3)

STATION LAIAGAM.
SUB-DISTRICT LAGAIP
DISTRICT WESTERN HIGHLANDS.
PATROL NUMBER NO. 9 of 64/65.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY G.D.SIMPSON. PATROL OFFICER?
AREA PATROLLED N/E and S/E LAGAIP Census Divisions.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL 2 Members R.P.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.
DURATION OF PATROL. 1/4/65 to 15/4/65. }
20/4/65 to 3/5/65. } 35days total.
7/5/65 to 13/5/65. }

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA. D.D.A. - JAN. 63. (Census & Routine)
D.A.S.F. - Frequently per vehicle.
P.H.D. - Frequently per vehicle.
D.D.A. - Frequently in area per vehicle.

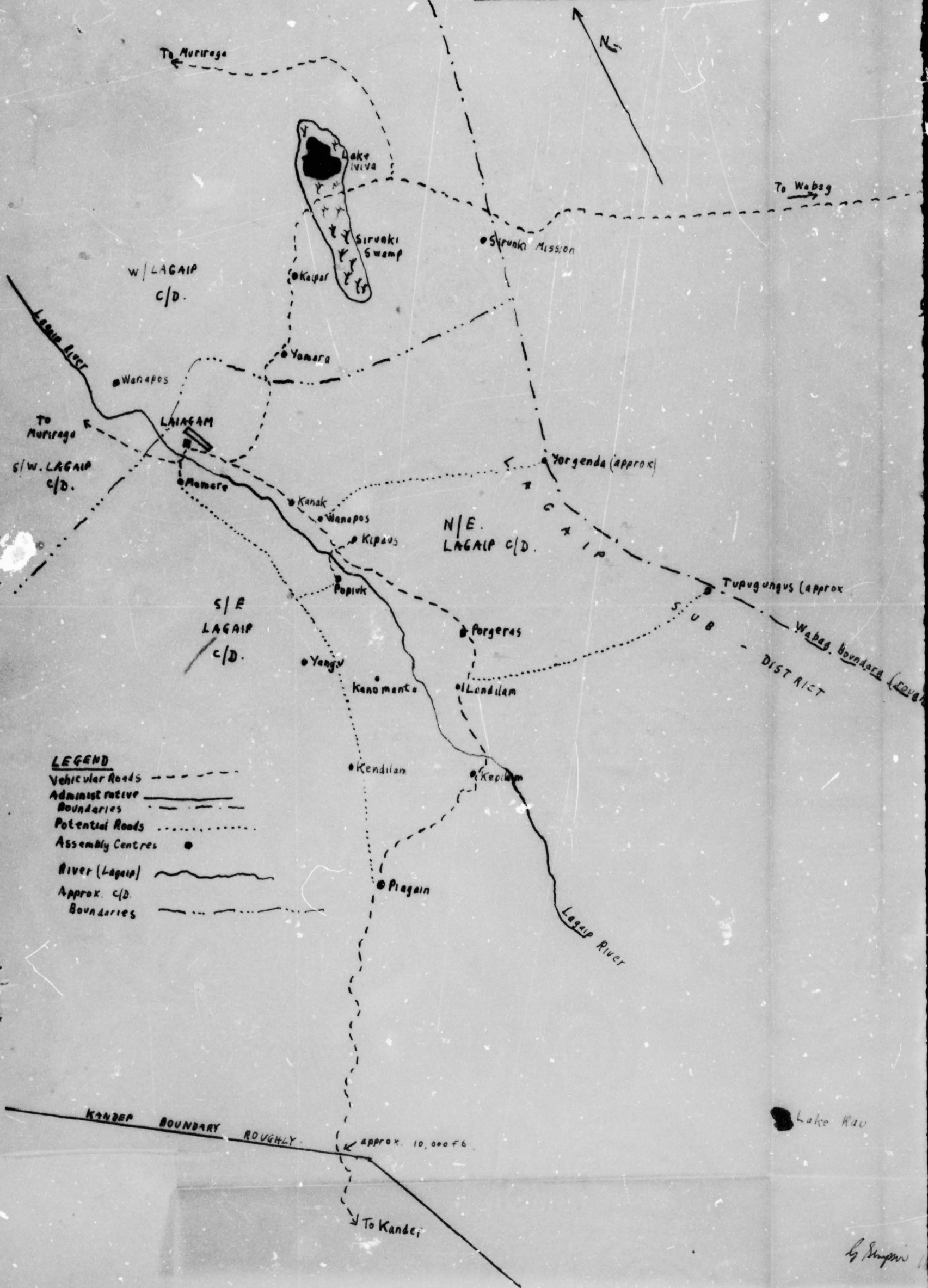
OBJECTS OF PATROL. Census and compilation of T/G Registers.
Documentation of land disputes.
Supervision of road maintenance.
Routine administration including discussions on Local Government.

MAP REFERENCE.

WABAG FOURMIL STRAT. SERIES.

ROUGH MAP TO ACCOMPANY LAIAGAM REPORT OF PATROL NO. 1.

Scale 2 1/2 miles = 1 inch.



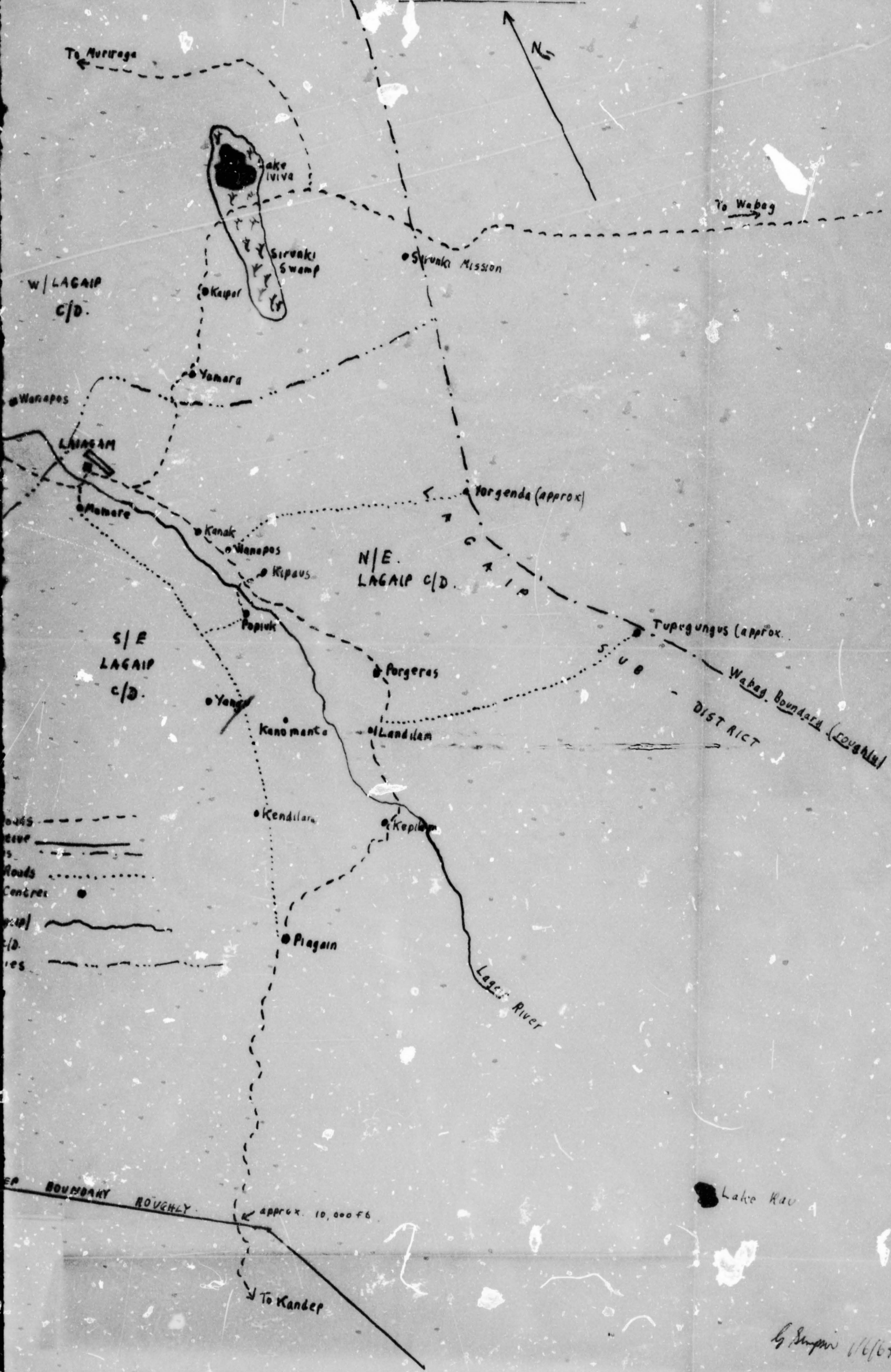
LEGEND

- Vehicular Roads - - - - -
- Administrative Boundaries - - - - -
- Potential Roads
- Assembly Centres ●
- River (Lagaip) ~~~~~
- Approx. C/D Boundaries - - - - -

by Simpson

ROUGH MAP TO ACCOMPANY LAIAGAM REPORT OF PATROL NO. 1.

Scale 3 1/2 miles = 1 inch.



By Simpson 1/6/65