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STATION : **MINJ**

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Minj No. 1-66/67

Patrol Conducted by J. H. Moore, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled North Wall Wagi Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 2 Members N.P.&N.G.C. and 1 K.M.O., Govt. Interpreter.

Duration—From 31/8/1966 to 20/10/1966

Number of Days 51

Did any of the patrol accompany? —

Last Patrol to Area by District Services 1965

Medical 7 / 19 66

Map Reference Millions of Minj, Journal of Res

Objects of Patrol Census Division, Council tax collection, 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 £

67-14-10.

8th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MORU BARRI.

MR. HARRIS REPORT NO. 1/1966 - 1967.

Receipt of Mr. Harris's patrol report covered
by memoranda both from yourself and Mr. Krollope, is
acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Harris has apparently spent a long time in
the field on this patrol and from the lengthy and informative
report submitted, I gather he has carried out quite effectively
his first patrol.

3. I am glad to note that the native situation in
this area is good, despite the two major causes of
disturbance (coffee prices and pig trespass).

(J. E. McCarthy)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67. 14.10

WESTERN PROVINCE AND NEW GUINEA



Telegram
Our Reference WPD578
It refers to

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

24th November, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOMEDORU.

MINI PATROL REPORT No. 1/1966-67
NORTH WALL WAHGI CENSUS DIVISION
Mr. J. Moors, C.F.O.

Above-mentioned report with covering comments
by the Assistant District Commissioner, Minj, attached,
refer.

The Native Situation in the area patrolled is
good despite the two major causes of dissention; bride
price and pig trespass. Efforts over the years to
resolve these matters have not had any lasting effect
but it is thought the two rules shortly to be passed by
the Wahgi Council may provide the answer to the problem.
However, from experience, it will take a great deal of
work on the Council's part policing the rules to ensure
they are effective.

Labour has been in short supply in the Wahgi
Valley for many years, mainly since the villagers took
up cash cropping in a large way. The situation has been
worsened because of the lack of desire on the locals part
for money over and above his immediate needs, his happy-
go-lucky manner and the ownership of comparatively rich
land upon which he has never, in the past, really had to
work hard to obtain a living and so have an inborn sense
of labour. Foreign labour has been imported for years
from the Chimba District but this becomes scarce,
recruiting on a large scale, of Eaga people west of the
Hagen Range, has commenced.

The Wahgi Council could do well to consider passing
a Road Maintenance Rule which would cover all except the

...../2

- 2 -

Highlands Highway, the only gasetted road in the area. Once again, the passing of a rule is not the answer in itself but requires rigid policing by Councillors or Council paid Inspectors.

Matters affecting other Departments have been minuted to them.

Village Population Registers required slight alteration and will be forwarded at a later date.

An excellent comprehensive report by Mr. Moore of his first patrol. He has completed all the objects of the patrol in a most energetic manner.

For your information and necessary attention please.

W. H. H. H.
(W. H. H. H.)
District Commissioner

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,
Mini.

67-I-4

Sub-District Office
MIWJ
 western Highlands District
 8th November, 1966.

The District Commissioner
HEWRY HAGEN

MIWJ PATROL NO. 1 OF 1966/67
NORTH WALL WANKI CENSUS DIVISION

Submitted please, are original and two copies of a report by Mr. J.H. Moore, Cadet Patrol Officer, following his patrol to the above census division. One extra copy of the report is included for any extractions you consider worthwhile. Also attached are copies of Patrol instructions, camping allowance claim, patrol map, appendices and copies of Village Population Registers sufficient for your distribution.

This was Mr. Moore's first patrol and the report reveals that he undertook and carried it out conscientiously. The objectives have been achieved satisfactorily and he has made some intelligent observations. The general presentation of the report is good, and his typing effort commendable considering his total lack of experience in this art.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The matter of a bride price rule, 'a rule relating to Customary Marriage Settlements', is currently before the Council. At the District Councils Conference during February of this year, it was unanimously agreed that all Councils within the District should adopt the same values in marriage settlements. The value settled on was 40 and 10 pigs, and was to be discussed by each Council on the return of the delegates. At the March, 1966 meeting of the WANKI Council there was unanimous agreement that the above be accepted although some discussion ensued as to how such of the bride price would be returned in the event of a marriage break up. Councillors were advised to discuss the matter with their people. The actual rule when passed will probably follow the above resolution. There is not likely to be any serious problem with CHIKWA women carrying into MIWJ groups. GILWUB Councils are passing similar rules and the KROBADI Council apparently has already passed a bride price rule similar in its provisions to the above. The bride price rule is necessary as Mr. Moore says, and will be introduced.

Prenuptial freedom between young men and women is traditional in the sub-District and manifested in the never ending ceremonies of 'karia leg' and 'tonis head'. There is a growing independence amongst women in the matter of selecting their own partners in defiance of parental wishes. The bride price rule if successful in its implementation, should logically do much to break down the system of arranged marriages where parents motives are largely economic.

Local government extension work together with planned community development courses at various sub-District centres over the next twelve months, will do much to rid the people of their misconceptions over tax and other matters. Widespread ignorance of many aspects of local government is apparent and an educative programme to reach the people is necessary. The tax rate can and should be raised before next year's collection.

The return of the HORDEGL people from the JINNI to their original land holdings was the primary aggravating cause in the recent border riots. Mr Buttner, F.O., will be reporting fully on this border dispute in his report dealing with demarcation work he carried out in the area.

Past correspondence from this office has outlined the situation arising from unchecked CHIMBU migration. Evidence of friction over land developing between locals and migrants is

apparent in several Sub-District centres. This is particularly the case where the CHIMBU migrant has planted cash crops. The CHIMBU is effectively spread in the Sub-District and in my opinion has obvious designs of permanency. The patrol was instructed to order the return to their home areas of those migrants of recent arrival living with locals and without any reasonable claim to be present in this area.

Experiments in village type settlements have been made in the BANI area and sponsored by the Lutheran Mission. These were unsuccessful. Any move in this direction would have to be a spontaneous one on the part of the people.

INDIGENOUS/EXPATRIATE RELATIONS:

It would appear that some planters are not keeping faith with their own resolution passed during their Farmers & Settlers meeting at BANI earlier in the year i.e. (in part, not to shoot pigs. The Council is still waiting on materials to establish pounds and it will pass a trespass rule in the near future.

Mr. Moore's comments both under 'pigs' and 'labour' are I believe a pretty fair assessment of the facts. My 67-1-3 of the 7th March, 1966 offered a full view on this matter.

It is to be hoped that the pound system when introduced will lead to some improvement in relations between the people and the planters. There is a hard core of non-confessing planters as you know, who will make the implementation of the system difficult.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

As stated in the Annual Report, council authority has not been established to any desirable effect as yet and non-compliance with a direction from a Councillor does not carry the same sanction as a direction from an Administration official. There are some pretty worthless individuals in office as Councillors but their replacement with better material will depend on a better understanding of the council system by the free electors.

HEALTH:

The incidence of goitre could be brought to the attention of the Public Health Department and more specifically to Mr. Bentley who I believe is undertaking a goitre survey within the District.

GENERS:

The statistics reveal a healthy natural increase over the population. The number of children attending school is not impressive. There is a need for more schools, particularly, Administration schools, and the enthusiasm of the people for education is obvious.

There is other interesting information contained in the report that requires no comment.

Mr. Moore has compiled a good report and carried out effectively his first patrol. He should develop into a valuable officer if he continues his excellent performance to date as a cadet.

For your information please.


C.A. Trollope
Assistant District Commissioner

C.C. Council Advisor - BANI Council.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-I-2

Sub-District Office
MIW
Western Highlands District
11th August, 1966

Mr. J.N. Moore
Cadet Patrol Officer
MIW

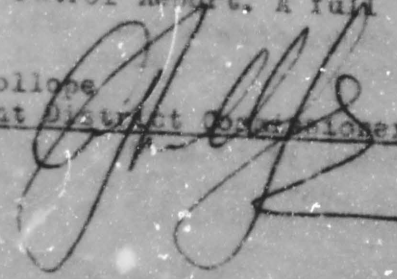
PATROL NO. I - 66/67 - NORTH WALL WANGI

Towards the end of this month you will be required to undertake a patrol of the complete North Wall Wangi Census Division. The basic objectives of your patrol will be to conduct census revision at all centres and to bring tax census registers fully up to date. Also, you will be assisting with Council tax collections. In this respect, contact the Council Advisor as to which councillors and collection clerk will be accompanying you and also to confirm a commencement date for the patrol. This will not be later than the 31st August, 1966.

1. Two members of the constabulary should accompany you. Obtain these by reference to the Police Officer.
2. Patrol equipment is currently scattered throughout the station. This has been on loan to other departments and in some instances will be found in private dwellings, having been left there by previous patrolling officers. Please have a thorough search of the station and collect all patrol equipment possible as another patrol will be operating in the Sub-District at the same time and will also need to be equipped. Ensure that your equipment is sufficient over the next week.
3. Discuss with me the mechanics of the census and satisfy yourself that you are fully cognisant with the method of compilation of statistics.
4. Additional objectives will be to complete all outstanding land investigation matters in the census division area. There may have to be an adjustment between Mr Smalley and yourself in this matter with the files already passed on to you both. One outstanding land purchase in your area should be made before your patrol commences.
5. Check all native trade stores that they are licenced and buildings adequate according to the conditions of license which you are already familiar with. You can also check on expatriate owned stores as I suspect quite a few operate on the north side that have not current licences.
6. Take full observations on the native situation with particular interest over migrations concerned with settlement on village land.
7. Ensure that you have sufficient statistical forms to enable you to fully complete census compilation figures before returning to the station. I would also like you to at least have your report completed in long hand before returning. You will have quite sufficient paper work in land matters after your return so that every effort should be made to complete other work in the final field.

Take Volume I Departmental Standing Instructions with you and before submitting your report ensure that it conforms with requirements listed under Formal Patrol Report. A full written report will be necessary.

C.A. Trollope
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

10

Sub-District Office,
Minj,
Western Highlands,
31-10-66

File 67-1-4

Asst. District Commissioner,
Minj.

PATROL DIARY, PATROL NO. 1 OF 66/67, NORTH WALL WASHI;
CONDUCTED BY J. N. MOORE, CADDET PATROL OFFICER.

Wednesday, 31st August, 1966.

Left Minj by vehicle and went to Kabalku Rest House arriving 1500 hours, set up camp and arranged for lines to be present next day. Camped.

Thursday, 1st September, 1966

Census revision and tax collection at Kabalku finished by 1500. Moved to Douil by vehicle. Camped.

Friday, 2nd September, 1966

Tax and census at Douil. Complaints heard and talks held with people. Camped.

Saturday, 3rd September, 1966

Remaining lines taxed at Douil. Walked to Kombulno rest house, (45 minutes walk) arriving 1330. Heard complaints. Camped.

Sunday, 4th September, 1966

Heard complaint and made a tour of surrounding area checking trade stores. Camped at Kombulno.

Monday, 5th September, 1966

Confined to bed by sickness. Tax collection of three lines completed. Camped at Kombulno.

Tuesday, 6th September, 1966

Confined to bed by sickness till noon. In afternoon, tax collection and census revision carried on. Camped.

Wednesday, 7th September, 1966

Tax collection at Kombulno finished. After talks with people, walked to Nondugl rest house (30 mins. walk). Tax collection started. Spent afternoon bringing xxx Village Population Registers up to date. Camped.

Thursday, 8th September, 1966

Census revision and tax collection at Nondugl. Inspected trade stores in vicinity and held talks with people. Camped.

Friday, 9th September, 1966

Tax collections finished at Nondugl. Walked to Samana rest house (2 hour walk) arriving 1430. A. J. C. Minj arrived to discuss patrol. Camped.

Saturday, 10th September, 1966

Census revision and tax collection from people at Barana. Camped.

Sunday, 11th September, 1966

Bought census sheets up to date. Camped.

Monday, 12th September, 1966

Tax collections finished at Barana. After talks with local leaders, walked to Marumul, arriving 1600, after 30 mins. walk. Complaints heard. Camped.

Tuesday, 13th September, 1966

Walked to Bomong access road to survey section of it, leaving camp at 0700 and returning 1300. Spoke to D.S.A.F. officer. Handled re-erection of rest house at Nondugl. Tax collection and census revision at Marumul. Camped.

Cont./

Wednesday, 14th. September, 1966

After census revision, left tax collection team and walked to Kewamul in Kerowgi Sub-District to record names of Chibus living on ground allegedly owned by Minj people. Unable to record them as they had not lined as directed. Returned at 1730 and camped at Marumul.

Thursday, 15th. September, 1966

Again walked to Kewamul, but again Chibus had not lined. Returned to camp and went to Minj by vehicle to collect supplies etc., returning 1800. Camped.

Friday, 16th. September, 1966

Walked to Mondugi rest house upon hearing of murder previous night. A.D.C. and Police Officer, Minj and A.D.C., Kerowgi arrived to investigate. Returned to Marumul and finished census. Walked to Kameng rest house (30 mins walk) and camped there.

Saturday, 17th. September, 1966

Census revision and tax collection at Kameng. Talks with people. Camped.

Sunday, 18th. September, 1966

~~XXXXXX~~ Inspected trade stores in Kameng - Marumul area. Bought V.P.R. sheets up to date. Camped.

Monday, 19th. September, 1966

Tax collections finished at Kameng. Walked to Konum rest house (30 mins. walk) arriving 1530. Camped.

Tuesday, 20th. September, 1966

Census revision and tax collection at Konum. Bought V.P.R. sheet up to date, had talks with people and heard complaints. Camped.

Wednesday, 21st. September, 1966

Tax collections finished at Konum. Inspected aid post at Norumba and trade stores in vicinity. After talks with people, walked to Milep (1 1/2 hours walk) arriving 1500. Camped.

Thursday, 22nd. September, 1966

Census revision and tax collections at Milep. A.D.C., Minj arrived 1500 to discuss arrangements for singing at Mondugi for V.I.P.'s visit. Camped.

Friday, 23rd. September, 1966

Tax collection finished at Milep. Had talks with people, walked to Humbakora (30 mins. walk). Minor complaints heard. Camped.

Saturday, 24th. September, 1966

Tax and census at Humbakora. Camped.

Sunday, 25th. September, 1966

Tax collection completed at Humbakora. Inspected aid post and told people to look after it better. Ms. Walked to Bolimba (45 mins. walk) and spent rest of the day working on V.P.R. sheets. Camped.

Monday, 26th. September, 1966

Further work on V.P.R. sheets, returned to Minj Minj to clean up some office work. Returned to camp at 1800.

Tuesday, 27th. September, 1966

Tax collections and census revision completed at Bolimba. Walked to Kerowil, 45 mins. walk, inspecting trade stores on way. Camped at Kerowil.

Wednesday, 28th. September, 1966

Tax collections and census revisions at Kerowil. Camped.

Thursday, 29th. September, 1966

To Mondugi to organise singing for Administrator-Designate's visit. To plantation at Kerowil to talk over labour and pig problems. Camped at Kerowil.

30th. Friday, 30th. September, 1966

Tax collections and census revision at Kerowil. Camped.

Saturday, 1st. October, 1966

Tax collections finished at Kerowil. After talks with people, walked to Talu, (30 mins. walk). Tax and census started. Camped.

Sunday, 2nd. October, 1966

Bought V.P.R. sheets up to date. Camped.

Monday, 3rd. October, 1966

Tax collections and census revision at Talu. Camped.

Tuesday, 4th. October, 1966

While tax collections were being completed, went to three plantations in area for talks. Went back to camp and had discussions with people. Walked to Benz No. 1 rest house, 45 mins. walk. Camped.

Wednesday, 5th. October, 1966

Tax collections and census revision at Benz No. 1. Camped.

Thursday, 6th. October, 1966

Tax collection finished at Benz No. 1, and after talks with people walked to Kwiona, 1 1/2 hours walk, arriving 1300. Census started. Camped.

Friday, 7th. October, 1966

Tax collections and census revision at Kwiona. Camped.

Saturday, 8th. October, 1966

Tax collections finished at Kwiona. Inspected house destroyed by fire, held talks with people, and walked to Molka, (2 hours walk). Started censusing and collecting tax. Complaints settled. Camped.

Sunday, 9th. October, 1966

Inspected trade stores and bought V.P.R. sheets up to date. Camped.

Monday, 10th. October, 1966

Tax and census work at Molka, camped.

Tuesday, 11th. October, 1966

Walked to Benz rest house (30 mins. walk). Censused people and we walked to River Wagi, to survey bridge approaches. Returned and settled complaints. Camped.

Wednesday, 12th. October, 1966

Walked to Kosigal ^{rest house} plantation, investigating theft at Asuliba Plantation. Arrived Kosigal 1100 and started censusing and tax collecting. Camped.

Thursday, 13th. October, 1966

Finished censusing, went to Benz to see Fr. Wisik re land survey but unable to see him. Returned, inspected trade stores, talked with people and settled complaints. Camped.

Friday, 14th. October, 1966

Worked on V.P.R. sheets while tax collections were completed. Camped.

Saturday, 15th. October, 1966

Walked to Bung rest house, 1 1/2 hours walk, arriving 1100. Returned to Minj.

Sunday, 16th. October, 1966

In Minj, returned to camp at 1300. Camped.

Monday, 17th. October, 1966

Tax and census work at Bung. Camped.

Cont. /

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Minj,
Western Highlands,
1-11-66
File 67-1-4

Assistant District Commissioner,
Minj.

REPORT OF PATROL NO. 1 OF 1966/67,
NORTH WALL WAGHI.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was conducted through the North Wall Waghi Census Division, covering the area between the Waghi River in the south and the Waghi-Sepik Divide to the north and extending from the Kimil River in the west to the Sa River on the Chimbu District border. The area is prosperous with approximately 17,500 natives and 170 expatriates. It is well served by Administration and Mission facilities.

The main aims of the patrol were census revision, routine administration, a check on trade stores and supervision of road maintenance. Council tax was also collected in conjunction with the patrol, this being done by a Council clerk with two assistants. Several land matters were also attended to.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was received in the traditional way throughout, generous supplies of food being prepared and lengthy speeches of welcome being made. The people were not reluctant to speak out on any subject, and brought up many minor complaints to be settled. The main subjects of discussion were bride price payments, payment of Council tax and how this money should be spent, and relations with expatriate farmers.

The bride price question has long been a thorny one, and from the opinions the people expressed, they themselves are becoming somewhat alarmed by the staggering increase in actual cash payments included in the bride price. Natives in the Hans area are paying as much as \$400 for a girl, as well as numerous Bird of Paradise plumes, pigs and shells. There has been talk for some time about a Council Rule limiting cash payments, although previous patrol reports doubt the practicability of such a scheme. I believe it would be in the native's best interest. I gathered the impression that all the people would be prepared to abide by such a rule if it was passed, but the main and obvious disadvantage would be in cases where a man marries a woman from outside the Sub-District, as happens at Hengdul with Chimbu women coming in and in the Kimil area where many Hagen women come to live after marriage. It is difficult to see how any rule could be drafted to cover such cases.

The people in the Hengdul-Murusul area have obviously given the matter some thought and wish to have a limit of \$50 put on cash payments. Other people in other areas, when questioned about this, expressed the view that they were in favour of this, but would wait to see what concrete moves the Hengdul people made first. The general attitude of parents of eligible daughters seemed to be that they would ask for, and expect to get, payments for the present according to the present scale when their daughters married, while these men looking for wives were all in favour of limiting the bride price. A compromise between the two points of view will have to be reached fairly soon. Since the people continue to pay the amounts they are at the moment, they must

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONTINUED)

be able to afford it, but the amount of money that would be released by limiting the bride price would give great impetus to the economic development of the Sub-District.

Previous patrol reports have dealt with the subject of ~~young~~ young men failing to recognise their obligations both financially, as regards tax payment, and socially, as regards relationships with young women etc. Some reports have branded the young men as a lazy, shiftless group who sponge off their elders for tax money and do pretty well what they like in where girls are concerned. I did not see any evidence of seeking help from others when it came their turn to pay tax. Perhaps this ~~points~~ points to a growing awareness that if they want something, they have to work for it. However, they are still a source of trouble with girls and all too frequently enter into relationships they realise won't last and which often end in the girl's father demanding compensation for his daughter's consequent loss of prestige. It must be borne in mind, however, that quite often, the girl is a willing partner, this can be attributed to the rapid emancipation of women from the old custom whereby her marriage was arranged by her ~~parents~~ parents. In my mind, the women seem to be at the point where they are not sure just how far they can go in the breaking of old customs, and are afraid to go much further.

Tax collection proceeded smoothly throughout, the only defaulters being those absent in work. At almost every resthouse spokesmen expressed a desire to see the tax rate stay the same. I explained to them that if they did not wish the tax rate to be increased, they should convey their wishes to their Council -lor, who could speak out at the meeting when the tax rate is debated. A lot seemed to be under the impression that the tax rate is fixed from the office in Minj, and not by the Councillors. There seems little reason to believe that the rate could not be increased without causing hardship to anyone.

Land disputes are as common as ever. One case at Numbakera involved one line squatting on ground, ownership of which had been resolved in favour of another group by a previous patrol. This decision had been recorded in the village book and was again explained to both parties. Several other disputes involved people sitting down on ground which they acknowledged they had no right to. When the owners complained, the squatters were told to either move off or pay for the use of the ground. The Danga group living at Milep also laid claim to ground near the Minj station, at present occupied by the Kenebuga clan. I explained to them that I had no ~~power~~ power to decide ownership of ground. I do not propose to discuss the Nendugl-Chimbu border dispute in any detail, as I understand Mr. P.O. Buttner will be submitting a report on this.

A total of some 282 men, women and children have come back into the area from the Jimin River since last census. These people all came from here originally and went into the Jimi some time ago. The bulk of them have returned to the Nendugl area, mainly into the Damba clan at Nendugl and the Wiga clan at Kazeng. They have an obvious motive in coming back into this area because they fear a Chimbu takeover of ground they consider theirs. The local people have accepted them quite readily and given them ground to live on. There are still three sub-clans, Werunga, Darigan and Kibiang of the Damba clan of Nendugl still in the Jimi who intend coming back at a later date. The local people say they will let these three lines settle on ground between the Nendugl aid post and the Chimbu border. This area has a lot of ground not at present being utilised and I believe that when these people do come back, they will not have much trouble in finding ground. Councillor Kaiholt of Nendugl admitted to me that his line was not big enough to use all the ground. These Jimi people who returned to other areas, mainly Banz, Kesigal and Kimil have come back here for economic reasons. They

Native Affairs (Continued)

wish to plant coffee and start earning money for themselves. These people have come back in family groups rather than in small sub-clan units as has happened in the Mendugi area. All expressed the desire to stay here permanently.

The only new migration of Chibus into the Census Division has been into the Sigeri area onto land owned by Councillor Mek of Kuraga clan. A total of 122 men, women and children have been recorded on Tax-Census sheets, including 72 at Sigeri with the remaining 50 scattered throughout the area. Those living at Sigeri have been there not less than 3 years (confirmed by Mek) and are well established. A total of 22 who have been there less than 3 years have been given one month to return to their own place. Those staying are to buy their houses, gardens, etc. at rates laid down. According to Councillor Mek, the leader of the Chibus originally came to him and asked if they could live on his ground. Because his line is not big enough to occupy all its ground, he gave his consent. I suspect, however, that he possibly made the first overtures to the Chibus and that they came at his request. He made no secret of the fact that he wished to increase the size of his line. It was again impressed upon him that no further Chibus immigrations were to take place onto his ground. He has given those who have come, approximately 300 acres on which to live and has received no pay for it, nor does he intend asking for any.

The other 50 people represent 11 family groups, who have all been here a long time and are well established. The locals were in all cases prepared to let them stay. I explained to them the latent dangers inherent in allowing other groups to settle on their grounds, and told them that no further migrations were to take place.

It is interesting to note that a total of 60 Chibus women have married into Minj as against 14 Minj women married into the Chibus since last census. The fact is significant because most of these families who have come in, have followed female relatives who have married in, and in most cases, the immigrants are living with the lines that these women married into.

Possibly the most radical change the people had in mind was the desire of people living in the Mendugi area to quit their "homestead" way of life with each family living on its own ground with their houses widely separated, and build villages. Councillors Kaibelt, Kambia, Mars, Ogal and Talu had all consulted their people about this and all were in favour of it. It seemed a spontaneous idea prompted by their seeing villages in the Eastern Highlands. The reason they gave for wishing to live in villages was that it would make things easier for census revision and tax collection. This would appear to be a minor sort of reason, although I was unable to get any other. I believe the idea has been brought up before, but nothing has ever come of it. I questioned people in other parts of the Census Division, but none seemed really enthusiastic about it. I can see no real social advantages in setting up villages and several disadvantages are apparent, e.g., health & sanitation problems, distance to gardens and loss of privacy.

INDIGENOUS-EXPATRIATE RELATIONS.

The main sources of friction between natives and planters are, as usual, pigs and labour.

Pigs.

This is a question that has plagued the Sub-District since plantations were first established. Nearly all the planters have realized that shooting pigs does more damage than it does good. The only one still actively shooting pigs is Mr. B. Pile of Talu, and it is significant to note that feeling against him is higher than against any other planter. He has fenced his plantation but pigs still get in and he has taken to shooting them in the stomach and letting them wander off into the kuni to die, which means that by the time the owner finds the carcass, it is usually a complete loss. Mr. Pile also said he has on occasions, gashed pigs' snouts, which means they can't feed. He used to operate a pound, but it failed for reasons he could not explain. Natives may say it was because of the exorbitant ransom he demanded, (never less than 10.00 and

sometimes as much as \$20.00), and also because instead of keeping the fine himself, he gave it to the labourers who caught the pig. Consequently, the locals say, the labourers were deluged by KIRANG pigs inside the fence. Native feeling against him is very bitter and if he shoots any more, they say they will demand an interview with the District Commissioner. Talu Fina, Ltd., Kerewil estate has a native material fence all the way around it, (locally bought, as a matter of interest) but this does not deter pigs in any way. Mr. B. Falckner lets a dog loose in his plantation at Talu, but does not shoot pigs. Most other plantations operate a pound of their own charging between \$4 and \$10 depending on the size of the pig. I feel that any fine should be based on the actual amount of damage done, not only the size of the pig. The local people too are not immune to pig troubles; they usually catch the pig and let the Council or arbitrate. Usually a fine (much less than European charge) is imposed on the pig's owner. Although they have the same problem, I think the natives do not realise just how much damage the pigs can do, especially in young coffee. All planters claimed that owners make no effort to control the pigs, and I agree. Surely it would not be much to expect them to tether the pigs to stakes and change their position each day, thus allowing them to graze without wandering. Planters also claim that cost of pig proof fencing is far too high to justify its erection, which sounds fairly reasonable. Pig ditches have proved a waste of time, and till native owners make some effort to control pigs, or planters find some way of keeping pigs out, pounds based on damage done, not size of pig seems the only answer.

Labour.

The local natives simply will not work for planter. The only planter who can get regular local labour is Mr. R. Thiele, for whom they work during coffee flushes. He admits that his being on the Council would probably have something to do with this. A few planters reported that some ~~some~~ locals worked for them just prior to tax time, but that as soon as they had enough to pay their tax, they left. It is interesting to compare the reasons the planters give for the natives' refusal to work. They include, "They have their own coffee, and make enough out of that", "They are lazy", "Low wages and even if we doubled them, they would not work". It is remarkable that none seemed to think that ~~Kirang's~~ pig killing would be a reason.

The reasons the natives give are primarily, pig killing (and they will not work for a planter who may have killed pigs in the past, but has now ceased) and low wages. Planters have a definite point when they say that the natives have too much to do in their own coffee to work for them. The able-bodied man who has not got a coffee garden is very much an exception, and why should he be expected to work on a plantation for much less than he could get from his own efforts?

To work their plantations, the expatriates rely heavily on imported labour, mainly from Guinea and China, and to a much lesser extent, the Jimi River. This is however, a floating labour force, usual lengths of stay being 4-5 months. Planters attribute this to the labour force's shiftlessness. I would say that it is due to poor wages, in some cases, very poor accommodation and generally poor working conditions.

In my view, the local population as a labour force is a lost cause, and that unless working conditions are improved, the Guinea and China will dry up as a labour source and planters will have to go further afield for labourers. It is significant to note that, except for vague talk about mechanisation as far as possible, with its attendant heavy cost, no planter could offer any concrete long term solution to the problem.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Appendix "D" is a list of Councillors currently serving in the Waghi Local Govt. Council. Generally speaking, they seem to be doing a reasonable job, though some just have not got the support of their people. It is obvious that Lulusia and Tultala appointed before the Council came into being still have a lot of say and in some cases probably have more influence than the Councillors. Committee men appointed to help the Councillors would not appear to have much say; this is borne out by the fact that when I told them to line their people for census, they usually could stand and shout their heads off and without much effect. It was only when the police organised this that things got done smoothly.

It is an unfortunate fact that the people have not got a great deal of respect for their councillors when such things as road work are to be done. Several councillors complained to me that their lines chose to disregard any directions they gave them. Most councillors make some attempt at arbitrating in disputes before bringing them to the office to be solved. However, it is not unusual for the people in, for example, marriage disputes to just tell the councillor they would not intake any notice of his decision.

Education.

Appendix "E" is a list of Government and the main mission schools in the area. It is gratifying to note that parents are usually keen to have their children attend school. I have not included in the list any of the minor mission schools in the area, which teach only elementary religion with perhaps normal schooling up to Standard 1. No school reported any great problem with absenteeism.

Roads & Bridges.

The area is well served by roads, both arterial and feeder. The main Highlands Highway runs through it, and connects to a first class road to Ninj at Kerewil. The new Ninj-Banz road at present under construction will join Banz and Endjiy in the South West Waghi Census Division with an all weather road, although there is at present a road joining the two centres. The Kerewil-Nondugi road via Milep and Kasing is formed all the way and at present is being surfaced, somewhat slowly.

Road maintenance by the natives has been poor, and ditches have to be cleaned out and many potholes filled. The people were told to do this, and despite promises to get onto the job at straight away, as yet, very little has been done. The Kwiema and Kasing roads are two in particular which require a lot of work to be done on them if they are to remain passable. The people acknowledge that if these roads were to be closed, they would be seriously hampered in their selling of coffee. If the people did not start fulfilling their obligations on these minor roads, I feel it would be a good thing if they were closed to all vehicular traffic until such time as the people had cleaned them up and rebuilt bridges, etc. As to the main roads, the only answer seems to be to have police put in charge of sections of it each Monday and ~~report~~ report on those who did not attend for work.

Airstrips.

There are two strips in the area patrolled, the main one being at Banz. It is 5,000' x 400' with a formed metal surface, faces north-south and is operational from the southern end only. It carries extensive traffic. The other is at Nondugi and is very rarely used. It is 4350' x 400', faces north-south and has a grass surface. It is open to two-way operations by Category C aircraft, while Banz takes Category A.

MISSIONS.

The two main missions operating in the area are the Catholics and the Lutherans. The Catholics are the bigger of the two.

Catholic.

They have 3 stations manned by Europeans, the main one being at Banz. This is the Fatima College for boys and teaches them to 8 Form 6 (see Appendix E). It has a Dutch priest in charge, 7 European teachers, 7 native teachers, an aid post and 175 beef & dairy cattle. The emphasis is on formal education and religious training, while, the students pick up elementary agriculture from the work they do to earn their board.

Their second school is at Banz. This is the primary school conducted by the Notre Dame Sisters. There are seven American nuns working here and they have a boarding school with sixty girls. A clinic is being built and will start operating as soon as a trained nurse arrives.

Their third station is at Hengagl and has a European priest in charge. Here they have a school teaching up to St. 2.

In addition to these, they have several schools teaching elementary Religion and perhaps St. 1 scattered around the area.

Lutheran.

Their main station is at Banz, where they have a primary school and an agricultural school. There is an American missionary in charge here and several lay workers on the Agricultural school. The primary school teaches to St. 4.

The Agric. School is on 230 acres and at present has 10 students from all over the territory. There is some normal schoolwork, basic woodwork, metalwork and welding, but the emphasis is on agriculture, animal husbandry and poultry raising. Students are accepted at St. 5 level but the Mission would like to see high school graduates, who would be more inclined to make a life out of agriculture, attend the school.

The Lutherans also have several smaller schools around the area.

Christian Leader's Training College, Banz.

This is an interdenominational sponsored college offering theological, agricultural and technical courses. At present it has 40 students in Forms 1 & 2, and next year will start a 4 year theological course, as well as a teacher training course and a technical course. At present it has an agricultural course in cash crops, animal husbandry and poultry raising.

It is pleasing to note that while the two main missions are not exactly the best of friends, there is no open antagonism between them.

COMPLAINTS.

Many minor complaints were brought up to the patrol to be settled. These usually concerned women running away, non-payment of bride price, debts not repaid and people living on ground they knew not to be their own. These were settled, each case on its own merits. Two cases of assault were sent to Minj to be tried in the Local Court. With the establishment of the police post at Hengagl, the people ~~MINJ~~ in that area do not have to travel to Minj to lay complaints. Thus, with the Police post at Banz, the area is well served by the law.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY.

The main source of income for natives in this area is coffee growing. As mentioned previously, there would be few able bodied adults who would not have their own coffee garden. Disposing of the produce is no problem as at least three major coffee buying concerns operate in the district. However, several groups complained that they were being cheated by the buyers.

There is a total of 19 native owned ^{vehicles} vans, mainly one ton utilities or two ton light trucks. There is little to suggest, however, that these are being operated as serious business concerns, more as status symbols. ~~XXXXXXXX~~

There are 64 native owned trade stores in the area, most having current licences. A check was carried out to see which had no licences. Those without have been told to come in to Minj to take out a new licence. Construction standards have improved since the last check was made on the stores. There are also 14 European owned stores, the only ones not being licenced being Mr. N. Plant's, and Mr. W. Stokes. Both promised to renew as soon as possible.

LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

The main new agricultural scheme at present under way is the the Nendugl Tea Scheme. There are 38 native settlers in the scheme, each with roughly 10 acres. However, none has planted more than 1 acre with tea, so only 40 acres are under tea. It will be at least two years before picking starts, but before it does, the D.A. S.P. officer, Nendugl will probably have to make some definite arrangements about marketing the tea, especially as it must be ~~grasses~~ treated within eight hours of picking. Although one or two other groups have started to prepare ground for tea plots, the D.S.A.P. Officer, Minj told me that the natives as a whole are not yet very interested in tea, mainly because they are preoccupied with coffee.

There are native owned cattle projects at Talu, (7 cows), Kerewil (21 cows), Kendu (3 cows), Banz (4 cows) and Kimil (8 cows). All seem to be progressing satisfactorily.

HEALTH.

Appendix "B" is a list of administration and mission aid posts. These are fairly well distributed over the area, and nobody would be more than an hour's walk from medical attention.

The people were medically examined in conjunction with the census, and seemed to be in very good health. The only prevalent complaint noted ~~was~~ was scabies among small children and young girls. One case of leprosy was found at Numbakera, and one case of chicken pox at Belimba. Blood tests for malaria were carried out but as yet no results have been obtained. A number of people showed symptoms later identified as being those of goitre. Possibly a survey could be carried out to see if this disease is prevalent.

The Infant Welfare Clinic, Minj, runs monthly clinics at Banz, Kwiona, Belimba, Numbakera, Kerewil, Banana, Nerumba & Talu.

Housing standards remain depressingly low, and the people's good health must be attributed to a good, balanced diet and their outdoor mode of living. Standards of hygiene are satisfactory; pit latrines are fairly common, although I saw no refuse pits.

CENSUS & STATISTICS.

The present indigenous population of the Census Division is 17,494. Since last census there have been 391 male and 358 female births, which with 91 male deaths and 90 female deaths gives a natural increase of 3.25 per 100.

I found that the previous Village Population Registers had been compiled erroneously, and consequently, my totals cannot be reconciled to the previous totals.

9.0% of males between 16 and 45 are absent at work within the district, while another 2.6% work outside the district. 27.3% of children between 6 and 15 attend school, 23.0% going to Government schools and 4.3% to these attending schools. 25.2% go to Government and 74.8% mission schools.

OTHER MATTERS.

Two land investigations were completed during the patrol. These were the approach to the Kudjip Bridge, on the New side and the acquisition of five acres at Kamil for the Catholic mission to compensate for 7 acres of mission ground at Kamin. Be taken over by A.F.C.Co.

Report on members of R.P. & F.C. Constabulary.

5218-3 Senior Const. Siwi

Appearance Satisfactory

Discipline Very good

General Conduct Very competent and reliable. His experience and helpful advice proved invaluable throughout the patrol, especially as this was the writer's first patrol.

5216 Const. Day

Appearance Satisfactory

Discipline Satisfactory

General Conduct Usually reliable enough, but was involved in a fight with the Native Medical Orderly accompanying the patrol. I consider that no disciplinary action, other than a reprimand, be given, as he was provoked. Apart from this, his conduct was quite good, and he proved capable of handling the people.

APPENDIX "B"

6

AID POSTS

Demil. 1 native materials aid post, in poor condition; 2 native materials wards, newly built; whole area in neat and clean condition; Government built.

Mondak. 1 part native, part European materials aid post, in very good condition; 3 native materials wards in good condition; well looked after; Council built.

Mungul. 1 native materials aid post in poor condition; 2 native materials wards also in poor condition. Government built.

Korumb. 1 native materials aid post in reasonable condition; 2 native materials wards, satisfactory. Government built.

Lumbokora. 1 native materials aid post in shocking condition, instruments and medicine left in a shelf where anyone could get hold of them, due to poor construction of aid post. 2 native materials wards are covered inside and out with dirt, cobwebs and other assorted filth. The A.P.O. was absent and obviously not doing his job. Local people were told to immediately start on cleaning the whole place.

Tain. 1 native materials aid post, roof leaks among other faults; 1 native materials ward, badly needs repair, another ward has just fallen down. People were told to start cleanup. Since the inspection, people have started to build another aid post.

Banz. 1 permanent and next materials aid post erected by Lutheran Mission. 2 native materials in reasonable condition.

Losigal. 1 native materials aid post in fair condition; 1 native materials ward in very poor condition, to be repaired by people as soon as possible.

Notre Dame Catholic Mission, Banz. 1 permanent materials clinic being built, to start operating as soon as nurse arrives.

Fatica Catholic Mission, Banz. 1 permanent materials clinic with no provision for keeping patients in wards.

Banz. 1 part permanent materials aid post with 1 native materials ward, newly erected. Well looked after.

cc, P. H. D., Ninj.

APPENDIX "C"

Rest Houses.

- Kabaku. Satisfactory, not enough accommodation provided for police.
- Doril. Same as for Kabaku.
- Kombulno. Very good, accommodation provided in new police post.
- Mondul. Rest house in poor condition, police quarters in good shape.
- Bomara. No police house provided.
- Munzul. New rest house completed just prior to this patrol. Police quarters satisfactory.
- Kaseng. Satisfactory
- Konuk. A new camp established close to the road just prior to this patrol.
- Milep. Police house in poor condition.
- Numbakara. Police accommodation poor.
- Bolimba. Satisfactory.
- Kerovil. Satisfactory.
- Talu. No rest house built, stayed with Kaibait Diria, M.H.A.
- Bang No. 1. Satisfactory
- Kziona. Satisfactory.
- Molka. Satisfactory.
- Bang. Shocking, people to clean it up before next patrol or line at Molka
- Kosigal. Good.
- Bang. Good.
- Kivil. Poor standard of housing, both rest house and police house.

APPENDIX "D"
Councillors

- Kabaku. Tongile; probably too young to have such control, was reprimanded for not bringing in leprosy patient.
- Domil. Porong; except when censured did not appear, would not appear to be doing much.
- Kombulo. Eambia; not very effective.
- Wenducl. Kambait; keen, appears to be doing a good job.
- Kambap. Ogul; very sour sort of personality, though seems to be doing alright.
- Munuwul. Talu; has a good measure of control over his people.
- Kaneng. Mar; average.
- Konon. Dorump; seems to be doing a good job.
- Milep. Wabi; keen although probably does not have much control.
- Kesinga; not very effective.
- Numbakora; had not ^{heard} ~~done~~ anything about keeping aid post in order; if this is a sample of his work, would not be doing very much at all.
- Bolinha. Kabil; too quiet to be really effective.
- Kerowil. Donump; better than most, very keen.
- Bang No. 1. Kasimbai; quite a progressive character.
- Kwiona. Nginta; does not seem very effective.
- Molka. Kombuk; only ~~seems to have~~ ~~in~~ ~~express~~ ~~thoughts~~ ~~which~~ ~~could~~ ~~be~~ ~~very~~ ~~good~~ with a great deal of control over his people.
- Tangip; reasonably efficient in carrying out his duties.
- Kana. Kabil; not very effective.
- Kosigal. Nginta; admits he has no control over people.
- Ya; probably not much better than Nginta.
- Bang. Nek; one of the strongest councillors in the area patrolled.
- Kiril. Pau; did not impress at all.

APPENDIX "F"

Schools.

Government.

Wangsa "T" School. Teaches to Standard 4; has 170 students; 1 European and 4 native (3 A Certificated and 1 B) teachers; 4 native materials and 1 permanent materials classrooms.

Kerawil "T" School. Teaches two preparatory classes totalling 103 students; 1 native B certificated teacher; 1 native materials block of two rooms.

Bang "A" School. Teaches to Standard 6, with 35 students; 1 European teacher; 1 permanent materials building.

Mission.

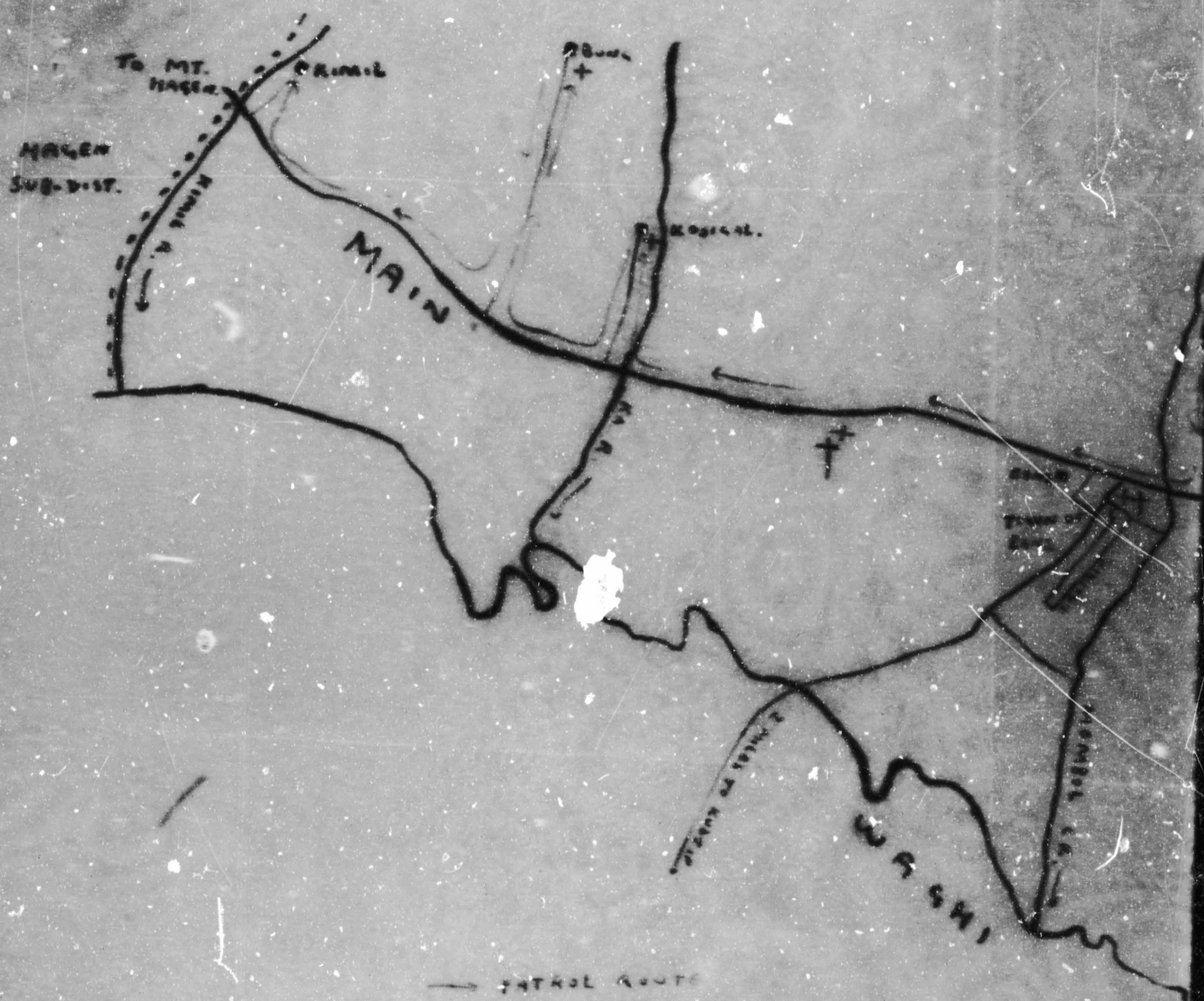
Lutheran.

Bang "T" School. Teaches from Prep. to Standard 4, with 176 students; 5 native teachers, 3 A certificated, 1 B and 1 has a permit. 5 permanent materials buildings.

Catholic.

Notre Dame School, Bang. Teaches from Standard 1 to 6. 68 girl boarders, total enrolment 225; 7 American nuns and 1 A certificated native teacher; 8 permanent class rooms.

Fatima College, Bang. Teaches from Standard 1 to Form 2, with 68 in Forms 1 & 2. Total enrolment nearly 300. 6 European teachers with 3 certificated and 7 natives, 3 B and 4 A. 13 permanent buildings.



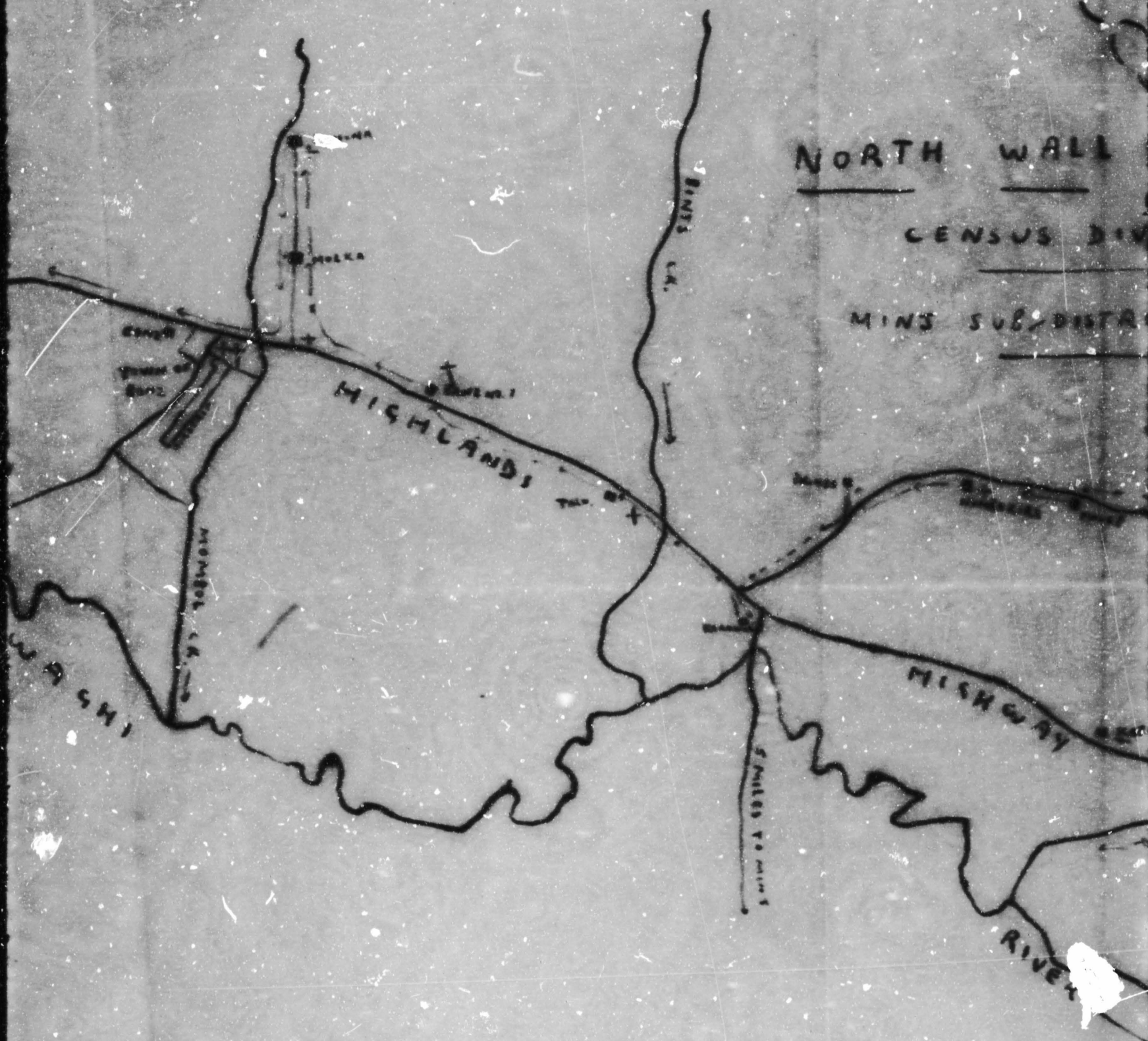
- PATROL ROUTE
- + AID POSTS
- † LUTH. MISS. STATION
- REST HOUSES.
- † CATH. MISS. STATIONS

WAGHI - SEPIK

NORTH WALL

CENSUS DIV

MINS SUB-DISTR



EPIK
DIVIDE

WALL WAGHI

NSUS DIVISION

SUB-DISTRICT, W.H.D.

KERAWASI
SUB-DISTRICT.

TO COROKA



34



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 2-66/67

Patrol Conducted by IAN F. SMALLEY PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled SOUTH WALL WAGHI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives 2 MEMBERS REANG 1 N.M.O. 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 31/8/1965 to 24/10/1965

Number of Days 55

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 21/6/1966

Medical / / 19

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol COUNCIL TAX, CENSUS REVISION, 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

67-14-11.

12th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT BAMBANG.

MINI REPORT NUMBER NO. 2 OF 1966/1967.

Receipt of Mr. Sullig's report covered by memoranda from both yourself and Mr. Skelton is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Sullig seems to have completed successfully all the objects of the patrol and has submitted a lengthy and informative report.

3. I do hope the European planters and locals can find an amicable solution to pig trespassing on estates.

4. Some people must be made to realize the concrete importance of roads in their district and that self help will cut down expenses.

(J. E. McCarthy)
MOUNT BAMBANG

rapidly during the past three weeks.

Matters concerning other Departments have been on forwarded to them.

67-14-11.

12th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
HAILE KASSA.

MINI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1966/1967.

Receipt of Mr. Smalley's report covered by memorandum from both yourself and Mr. Trollope is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Smalley seems to have completed successfully all the objects of the patrol and has submitted a lengthy and informative report.

3. I do hope the European planters and locals can find an amicable solution to pig trespassing on estates.

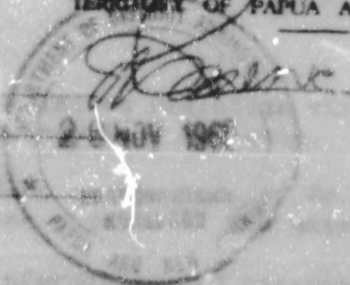
4. These people must be made to realize the economic importance of roads in their district and that self help will cut down expenses.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67. 14. 11
(23)



Territory of PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams
Our Reference WKD579
If calling and for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

24th November, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

MINJ PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1966-67
SOUTH WALL WAHGI CENSUS DIVISION
MR. I. SMALLEY, P.O.

Abovementioned report with covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Minj, attached, refers.

The native situation throughout the census division is, despite a few causes of dissension, quite good. One, probably the main, is the trouble caused by pig trespass, private encumbrance or shooting. The Wahgi Council have taken a step in the right direction with their pig trespass rule but it will have to be policed strongly otherwise it will be no better than the many attempts in the past for equitable control of pig trespass.

Action is being taken against those Europeans in the area who are acting in a high handed manner against the law with members of the local community.

Although a considerable amount of land has been alienated for the plantation system in the area, most of it was considered to be of no value, by the owner, because it was either swamp or malarious or both. The trouble which has arisen at Kudjip is because although the land, some 2,000 acres, was purchased by the Administration in 1953, it was never used by them until 1964 so the previous owners had both the payment and the land use for pigs. There is ample land in the valley for all the purposes the people wish to put it without obtaining grazing rights over the (infantiscial) amounts of unused alienated land.

As with the rest of the Wahgi Council area the calibre of the Councillors leaves much to be desired. Since the election is in the hands of the people all that can be done on our part is training and all possible aid and assistance to help them carry out their duties in the village.

The people in this division have never properly maintained the main South Road despite the fact that it is gazetted under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance. The passing of a Road Maintenance Rule by the Council will have no different effect unless it is rigidly policed.

The work on the New South Road Aviamp-Tuman has moved ahead rapidly during the past three weeks.

Matters concerning other Departments have been on forwarded to them.

-2-

Village Population Registers will be forwarded at a later date after some small corrections are made.

A good effort on the part of Mr. Smalley who has completed successfully all the objects of the patrol.

For your information and necessary action, please.

T. W. Eldred
(T. W. ELDRÉD)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

2 c.c. ADC Minj

c.c.

c.c. I. Smalley, Minj.

DFH/CAT

6743-13 67-1-3

Sub District Office Minj
MINJ W.H.D.

11th November 1966

District Commissioner,
Mount Hagen. Western Highlands District.

MINK PATROL REPORT NO 2 of 1965/67

SOUTH WALL WAHGI CENSUS DIVISION

Submitted, please find original and two copies of a report compiled by I.P.S. Smalley Patrol Officer - one copy for extractions. Attached are Census Statistics, Camping Allowance Claim, Patrol Maps and Patrol Instructions.

My comments are as follows:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Councillor TSUMI is the representative of the OMUNG Group and has proved himself to be generally useless. He is as Mr. Smalley says an opportunist. He will no doubt be replaced at the next Council Election.

The views of TUMUN and NOP NOP have become only too apparent over the past two years there is no doubt that the popularity of both is waning but they still wield substantial influence within their groups. Both have shrewd and calculating natures and certainly HARBOUR anti Administration sentiments without outward display of these. Since TUMUN's forced resignation from the Council as President because of the strong feeling which had built up against him throughout the Council area he has been relatively quiet. His reinstatement as a Councillor at the next Election is not likely if he continues his methods of aggravation. No doubt NOP NOP will try and use this situation somehow to effect his own return as a Councillor. As Mr. Smalley says the activities of both men need to be checked.

Mr. Smalleys' comments, if they are substantially correct, concerning the pig trespass problem provide further evidence of the lack of sincerity by some Farmers in finding a solution and serve to highlight the complexity of the general situation. The basic substance of the Farmers and Settlers Resolution was not to shoot pigs and to allow the Council to settle fines on owners of trespassing pigs. The Council decided not to demand compensation. As stated in my comments on Mr. Moore's Report the Council will install pounds at four centres in the Sub-District and it is to be hoped that the effect of these will lead to an improvement in relations. I think Mr. Smalley has accurately reported the attitude of the people towards land. There certainly is within some groups a feeling of regret that they allowed so much of their land to be alienated. I feel very strongly that the statements made by prominent indigenous leaders within the Sub-District from time to time that more land is available and would be released, even though it may be physically true, does not reflect the true attitude of the people. There is not enough evidence to conclude that the groups concerned manifest their attitude in anti-expatriate expressions.

Z.....

The sensitivity that could develop in a situation over land is obvious and we will need to keep in close touch with the peoples feelings in this respect.

The "highhanded treatment" includes several incidents at WANGI Plantations Ltd. one of which resulted in criminal charges being laid against the Manager and his Assistant. Both were acquitted of these charges as you know. Certainly there appears reason for the people to be antagonistic towards this particular Plantation. However, I feel Mr. Smalley has over stated the situation insofar as it affects local labour. Both at WANGI Plantation and C.P.L. Plantation at Kudjip the bulk of labour is migrant from the CHIMBU Area and the high feeling is evident amongst this group.

The behaviour of the young men and women does indicate a deterioration in social standards. To give these young people a sense of responsibility and develop an acceptable moral code would be more than I could suggest, but if it is to be done by example and the hope of emulating this example, we had better reach some consistency of behaviour in our own camp first.

The attitude over Council tax and its relation to road work further illustrates the need for Local Government extension work amongst the people.

Mr. Smalleys' conviction of the future is encouraging and he is right in stating the necessity to keep in close touch with the people and their thinking.

TAX CENSUS:

Some allowance will be made for the OMUNG group when setting next years' tax rate which will be increased.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The South Road Minj/Hagen is constantly being used and not rarely as Mr. Smalley says. The amount and type of traffic passing over this road has increased very considerably in the past two years. The communities living between AVIAMP and KUGMARI have never acquitted their maintenance responsibilities voluntarily and a contributory reason for their attitude is that the people on the North side of the Valley have largely escaped the heavier maintenance work because of the presence of Public Works Department plant. The need for educating the people as to the role of Councils and the requirements of the Council population is again apparent. When the Council does procure plant to take over maintenance responsibilities from Administration almost certainly the people will find themselves more heavily committed to road maintenance work. A special meeting of the Council is to be held this week to approve of certain Rules one of which will be a Roads Maintenance Rule. I feel that a few prosecutions amongst some of the more tardy groups could have the desired effect.

The OMUNG people built their road of their own volition but they will be required to bring the present road to good standard before extending it further.

Mr. Smalley is currently camped at the TUMBU RIVER supervising work being done on the five and a half mile section of the New South Road between AVIAMP and the TUMBU RIVER.

.....continued

3.....

Appendices "A", "B" and "C" contain interesting information. Appendix "C" (AGRICULTURE) gives an indication of the present attitude towards Tea. Both the Agricultural Officer and Officers from this Department have co-operated in endeavouring to keep up the interest in this cash crop.

LAW AND JUSTICE:

A Bride Price Rule is to be passed shortly by the Wabgi Council.

CENSUS:

Total enumerated population stands at 16,585. A natural increase of 2.9 per cent is slightly less than that evident amongst the people of the North Wall Wabgi Census Division but still suggests a healthy survival rate.

Generally the native situation is satisfactory but the Report discloses some aspects deserving of early attention.

Mr. Smalley has conducted a good patrol and compiled an adequate report.

For your information please.


C.A. THRELKELD
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Council Advisor Wabgi Council.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-2

Sub-District Office
MIMJ
Western Highlands District
11th August, 1966.

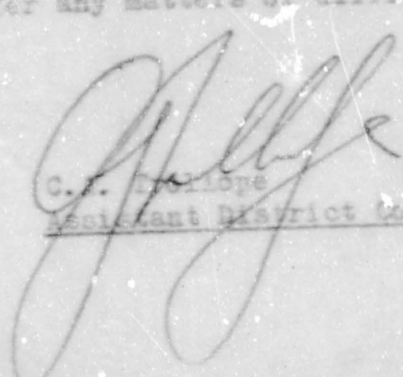
Mr. I.F.S. Smalley
Patrol Officer
MIMJ

PATROL NO.2 of 1966/67 - SOUTH WALL WAGSI

Towards the end of this month you will be required to undertake a patrol of the complete SOUTH WALL WAGSI Census Division. The objectives of your patrol will be basically to conduct census revision at all centres and to bring relevant tax census registers fully up to date. You will also be required to assist with Council tax collections to commence some time this month. Contact the Council Advisor as to which councillors and clerk will be accompanying you and confirm a commencement date for the patrol which should not be later than the 31st August, 1966.

1. Two members of the constabulary should accompany you. Refer this to the Police Officer.
2. Liaise with Mr. C.F.O. Moore over the matter of patrol equipment. Ensure that you ~~xxx~~ have sufficient equipment over the next week.
3. Additional objectives will be to complete any outstanding lead investigation work in this area and also to check on all native and expatriate trade stores that they are currently licenced. A certain adequacy in building standard is necessary before licence can issue. Mr. Moore has full documentation of native owned trade stores and you can check with him for the various requirements.
4. Make complete evaluation of all aspects of the native situation. Note particularly migrations from other centres outside the Sub-District. Take statistics of these people, and their locations.
5. You will be required to submit a full report and in conformity with outline laid down in Volume I of Departmental Standing Instructions under heading 'Normal Patrol Report'. Your report and census compilations should be completed in the field apart from typing.
6. Please organise the maintenance of all roads on the south side.
7. Ensure that the AVIAMP people are maintaining their section of the new South Road.

Please refer any matters of difficulty immediately to this office.


C.F.O. Moore
Assistant District Commissioner

PREAMBLE

STATION: MINJ

SUB-DISTRICT: MINJ

PATROL NUMBER: 2-66/67

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: IAN F SWALLEY PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED: SOUTH WALL WANGI CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL: SENIOR CONSTABLE & CONSTABLE OF THE RPF/CC:
ONE INTERPRETER:
ONE HOSPITAL ORDERLY:
COUNCIL TAX CLERKS, THREE:

DURATION OF PATROL: 31/8/66 TO 24/10/66; 55 DAYS

LAST PATROL TO AREA: D.D.A. ~~XXXX/XX~~, 2-64/65 ()
2-62/63 (COMPLETE)
D.A.S.P.
P.H.D.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL: CENSUS REVISION
ASSIST COUNCIL TAX COLLECTIONS
COMPLETION OF OUTSTANDING LAND INVESTIGATIONS
CHECK EXPATRIATE AND NATIVE TRADE STORES
NOTE MIGRATIONS FROM CENTRES OUTSIDE SUBDISTRICT
MAINTAINANCE OF ALL ROADS
CHECK ON MAINTAINANCE OF NEW SOUTH ROAD - AVIAMP

MAP REFERENCE: SKETCH MAP ATTACHED

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled was the South Wall Wahgi census division of the Minj sub district, Western Highlands. This area extends from the river TURAKS in the west, bordering on to the Hagen sub district, to the river OMUNG in the east, bordering on the Kerowagi sub district in the Eastern Highlands. Although this patrol was mainly conducted on foot, all census centres and villages are accessible to vehicles, mainly four wheel drive vehicles as in the wet season sedan cars would find themselves in extreme difficulty if they tried to negotiate this south road. All villages, with the exception of the river Omung rest house, which would be twenty minutes drive from the main road, are no more than three minutes drive from the South MINJ-HAGEN-KEROWAGI road. The type of country varies; that between Avlamp and Minj is fairly flat. It is also easy to control, this part of the country being settled with more plantations, being used as a trunk road. These people in this area would be more sophisticated than those living in other parts of the sub district. The area between the River Omung and Minj station is mountainous and more isolated. This part of the South road is used infrequently and then only by coffee buyers or people who have a definite interest in the area; it is rarely used as a trunk road. The people of this area are slightly more primitive.

Although the patrol can be carried out effectively and efficiently by vehicle, it is in the writers opinion that an extended patrol conducted throughout this census division and carried out on foot, sleeping in all Rest Houses, is appreciated by the people and enables the patrolling Officer to understand the local problems more intimately. This year as two new Rest Houses were used, the River OMUNG and DANAL; both the result of a split in the two groups, respectively KUMARI and BEBE.

The aims of the Patrol are as follows.

- (a) Census revision.
- (b) Assiat Council Tax collections: one european clerk was used for the writing of receipts, two indigenous clerks kept the Counciltax register up to date.
- (c) Completion of outstanding land investigations: one parcel of land was investigated and surveyed for KISIBAH plantation, AVIAMP.
- (d) Check expatriate and native trade stores.
- (e) Note migrations from centres outside sub-district; this meant dealing mainly with Chimbu and Gumine migrants, who had settled within the last year in the Minj Sub District.
- (f) Maintenance of all roads; the main Minj-Hagen-Kerowagi South road, and access routes to villages.
- (g) Check on maintenance of new south road-Avlamp.

Two members of the Constabulary, senior constable 5191B GANDE and constable 9361 SAK, and Interpreter KENGE/KOHI accompanied the patrol. A tax committee of three was used throughout, myself making four. Roadwork was supervised by myself and the reaction of the people was found to be unsatisfactory. Any cases bound for Local Court hearings were referred to Minj, minor disputes were settled locally. The patrol was greeted warmly and considered to be successful in its aims. The duration of this patrol was fifty five (55) days.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 67-1-3(2)

Sub District Office
MINJ,
Western Highlands

The Assistant District Commissioner
MINJ,
Western Highlands

24th October 1966

PATROL DIARY - SOUTH WALL WANGI.
PATROL REPORT MINJ No.2 - 1966/67.

A type written copy of my patrol diary, folio number 14 to 18 is submitted herewith, dated from the 31st August 1966 to the 24th October 1966.

Wed. 31/8/66, 1966. 1430 departed Minj for Aviamp, on Patrol No 2 South Wall Wangi, 1966. Arrived Aviamp Rest House 1545. Set up camp. Overnight.

Thurs. 1/9/66, 1966. 0800. Tax Collection until 1630 hours. At Aviamp.

Fri. 2/9/66. At Aviamp.

Sat. 3/9/66. At Aviamp.

Sun. 4/9/66. At Aviamp.

Mon. 5/9/66. Departed Aviamp for Kauwi Rest House. Set up camp. 1200 to 1630 collected Tax. At Kauwi.

Tues. 6/9/66. At Kauwi, tax collection and census.

Wed. 7/9/66. Patrol departed for Kudjip Rest House. Myself to KIGIRAH plantation, Aviamp to survey and investigate adjoining land. Left KIGIRAH 1300 to Minj. Returned to Kudjip. Overnight.

Thurs. 8/9/66. Work on census books and discussions with Kudjip people. Overnight Kudjip.

Fri. 9/9/66. At Kudjip, tax, census. Overnight.

Sat. 10/9/66. At Kudjip, tax, census. Overnight.

Sun. 11/9/66. Departed Kudjip by car for the new Aviamp, South Minj-Hagen road. Instructed people on repairs needed, also inspected old South Minj road and told Councillors to repair same. Returned Kudjip 1200. At Kudjip.

Mon. 12/9/66. At Kudjip. Tax, census. Overnight.

Tues. 13/9/66. At Kudjip. Tax, census. Overnight.

Wed. 14/9/66. At Kudjip. Tax, census. Overnight.

Thurs. 15/9/66. Departed for Aviamp, Hagen-Minj new road. Met Mr Ellis, District Commissioner and Mr Bell, Deputy District Commissioner with Mr Trollope, A.D.C. Minj. Inspected new road. Returned Kudjip 1230. Overnight Kudjip.

- Fri. 16/9/66. Departed for Kurusul Rest House by car at 1000, arriving 1020. Tax, census. Overnight.
- Sat. 17/9/66. Tax, census. Departed for Tombil Rest House by car at 1345, arrived at 1405. Overnight Tombil.
- Sun. 18/9/66. Observed Tombil.
- Mon. 19/9/66. AT Tombil, Tax, census.
- Tues. 20/9/66. Tax, census at Tombil. Overnight.
- Wed. 21/9/66. Tax, census at Tombil. Overnight.
- Thurs. 22/9/66. Tax, census at Tombil. Overnight.
- Fri. 23/9/66. Tax, census at Tombil. Overnight.
- Sat. 24/9/66. Tax, census at Tombil. Returned Minj by car. Overnight Minj.
- Sun. 25/9/66. Observed Minj.
- Mon. 26/9/66. Departed for GARINGEL, at Minj. Tax, census. Overnight Minj.
- Tues. 27/9/66. Tax, census GABINGEL. Overnight Minj.
- Wed. 28/9/66. Tax, census BOMBA, at Minj. Overnight Minj.
- Thurs. 29/9/66. Tax, census BOMBA; completed 1400. Overnight Minj.
- Fri. 30/9/66. Departed for Kudjip by car. Discussions with C.P.L. over pig damage. Talks with Councilor TABI of Kudjip, who promised to build a pig fence. Returned Minj 1700. Overnight.
- Sat. 1/10/66. On the station. Overnight Minj.
- Sun. 2/10/66. Observed Minj.
- Mon. 3/10/66. Checked on the Kudjip people regarding pig fence. Dispute settled. Returned Minj. Overnight.
- Tues. 4/10/66. Departed for the river OMUNG Rest House by car, 90 minutes journey. River Omung on the Minj-Kerowagi border. Overnight.
- Wed. 5/10/66. Tax, census River Omung. Departed for KUGMARE 1530 on foot, arriving 1715. Overnight KUGMARE.
- Thurs. 6/10/66. Tax, census KUGMARE 0800, completed 1900. Departed on foot for BEGBE Rest House on foot. 25 minutes walking. Overnight BEGBE.
- Fri. 7/10/66. 0830. Departed for DANAL Rest House, new camp of the BEGBE people, arriving 0915. These people to line and tax here in future; are not to split their group in two and line at both camps. Tax, census. Overnight DANAL.
- Sat. 8/10/66. Tax, census. Departed for TSIGMIL Rest House at 1400, arriving 1500. Overnight TSIGMIL.
- Sun. 9/10/66. Observed TSIGMIL.

Mon, 10/10/66. Tax, census TSIGNIL. Overnight.

Tues, 11/10/66. Departed TSIGNIL 0900, arriving TUMBA Rest House 0930. Tax, census. Overnight.

Wed, 12/10/66. Tax, census TUMBA. Departed TUMBA 1200 on foot, arriving Minj 1515. Overnight Minj.

Thurs, 13/10/66. Departed Minj by vehicle for KONDAMBI? FUGAMIL Rest House, ten minutes by car. Tax, census. Overnight Minj.

Fri, 14/10/66. Departed Minj for KONDAMBI. Tax, census complete 1300. Returned Minj. Overnight.

Sat, 15/10/66. At Minj.

Sun, 16/10/66. Observed Minj.

Mon, 17/10/66. Departed Minj by vehicle for KAMANG AT the Head of the River Minj; 30 minutes drive. Tax, census. Returned Minj 1700. Overnight Minj.

Tues, 18/10/66. Tax, census KAMANG. Overnight Minj.

Wed, 19/10/66. Tax, census KAMANG. Overnight Minj.

Thurs, 20/10/66. Tax, census KAMANG. Overnight Minj.

Fri, 21/10/66. Tax, census KAMANG completed. Patrol returned Minj. Overnight Minj.

Sat, 22/10/66. At Minj.

Sun, 23/10/66. Observed Minj.

Mon, 24/10/66. Departed by vehicle for KUGMARI to census the River GRUNG people, this owing to their book being misplaced on the previous visit. Census complete 1130. Returned Minj. Patrol stood down.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The patrol was received extremely well; one could even say that we were received with wild enthusiasm. The people, I feel as part of their tradition, had gone to considerable trouble to buy tinned food and soft drinks for the patrol party. Over fifty chickens and half a dozen pigs were received ~~xxx~~ amidst speeches of welcome. It would appear that the councillors have quite an influence over the people; the village elders also hold a certain amount of influence, but it was pleasing to see the councillors in conjunction with their committee men organising the people during the tax and census to some effect. Only one councillor was not present during the taxation of his people and that was TSUI from OMUNG. The KUGMAREL people have recently been included into the Minj sub district from the Kerowagi sub district. This year these people split up their group, one line staying at KUGMAREL the other forming their new camp at the River OMUNG. This in my opinion is a good idea as the river OMUNG people live in large hilly regions, which lead up to the KAMBIA, and the River OMUNG camp is much more convenient for them rather than walk for a day to line at KUGMAREL. However these OMUNG people have stressed to me that they want a councillor who will live with them in their own area rather than at KUGMAREL, as TSUI does. It would seem that he is very unpopular with his people; he also does not overly impress me as being very influential but more of an opportunist. The BEGBE people split up this year, so that one section of their group built a Rest House at DANAL. This again was the result of poor leadership on the part of their councillor, BIR. Over an argument ~~xi~~ over two women, BIR lost his temper and told the DANAL group to find their own camp, which they did. DANAL would appear to be more convenient to the majority of these people, so it is agreed that both lines will appear together at DANAL in future. As a result of these two weak leaders, the people have become undisciplined and antagonistic towards each other. The KONUMBUGA, KONDIGA and NIENIGUP clans reside at the head of the River Minj, and at Minj itself. The Minj local people have as their leader councillor TUMUN, and whilst the people at the Head of the River Minj have four councillors, councillor FSU would seem to be the strongest leader in that area. These two men represent, in part, over three thousand people living in the close environs of Minj, and as such hold quite an amount of power. In the past, NOPNOP, once President of the Council, broke away from Minj and settled his people at the head of the River Minj. Since then there has always existed a certain amount of rivalry between TUMUN and NOPNOP. Both now vying for power and both losing their hold on their people, mainly through their extravagant activities; borrowing large sums of money, which they are unable to return, being in trouble with women and drinking heavily. These activities seem to have ~~lost~~ them respect with the people, and it was expressed to me by a few their respective clans that they felt ashamed of them. However I feel that both these men should be watched. Councillor FSU seems the strongest ~~2~~ of the councillors in the Minj area. He has money and is quite a good business man, also his people do listen to him. Retired from the Police in 1960, as a devoted Corporal, he has been a councillor since 1962, and without a doubt the discipline of his line reflects his strength of character. An obvious choice for a councillor is PUGMAR, a committee man from TOMBIL. He has been approached before about standing in the Council elections, but he declined owing to Mission and business commitments. He would be one of the most enterprising and well respected natives in this area that I have seen. He owns eight head of cattle, a good permanent material store, and employs four men permanently to look after his projects, including coffee. He has just started a tea block, and although he is fearful of the outcome of this project, if it is successful, many others will follow his example.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONTINUED:

During the Patrol many subjects were brought under discussion, these subjects will be dealt with separately.

The people of Kudjip brought up the subject of their pigs being taken away by Plantation Managers, when their pigs encroached on to Plantation property. Amongst certain Managers, it is still the practice, when four pigs are caught, to send three back and charge twenty dollars for the return of the fourth. Since the meeting of the Farmers and Settlers Association earlier this year, there have been no more cases of shooting pigs, this the people appreciated, but now they feel that these fines are excessive, and they have threatened that they could withdraw their labour at the height of the coffee picking season. They do not realise their own responsibility in this matter, but I must admit they hold all the trump cards at the moment. They told me that when the first settlers arrived in the valley, land was given to them freely, but now it seems that the people are regretting selling so much land, and have expressed that they should be given pig grazing rights over some areas of alienated land. These Kudjip people also want the Plantations to fence their properties.

Some two weeks later, after this discussion, about fifty acres of young tea trees were destroyed by at least 25 pigs. I believe these pigs were deliberately put there. I had a discussion with the people again, this time asking them to build a fence along the road bordering C.P.L. Plantation, where the pigs were breaking in. Expecting a poor response, I was surprised to see, next day, over 20 natives building a large pig trap and fence. Both sides seem quite happy at the outcome. However I cannot condone this ~~the~~ recent development with what I heard two weeks previously; I also feel that this show of work was a result of fear of having to pay for the large amount of damage done to the tea trees, estimated at about fifteen hundred dollars. The situation will get worse, and I cannot see any reasonable solution to a tricky and long drawn out problem, if the problem is only that pigs trespassing. If this pig problem is only an excuse for jealousy at what the farmers have developed in the former swampy Wahgi flats, and feeling that they should not have sold all this land, then the situation will get worse, and we can expect trouble in this particular area of Kudjip, where the problem seems more acute.

Co-operation between Natives and Europeans is evident, and there is no ill feeling towards most of the Europeans. It was said at Kudjip, however that they were tired of the high handed treatment dealt out to them by some Europeans, referring to Plantations, and if the situation grew worse they would deal with the matter in their own way, and bypass the law. This is a subject the people were reluctant to talk about, but I believe this is currently being dealt with by the law.

Young men and young women seem to have become quite a problem in the Wahgi valley, Minj. A lot of young men could not pay their tax and had to be helped by the older people. The older members of the community approached me and asked if I could do something about their young men, encourage them to take on community responsibility. This is obviously a sign of the times. Before the Europeans came to the valley and in the early days of settlement, fear of attack coupled with a parochial attitude kept the community together. With the advent of roads and better communications and law and order, the fear of attack has been removed and the young man of to-day does not have to stay at home. Correspondingly, the young women, with the fear of torture and death for sexual offences having been removed, can joy ride around the vic-district with the young men following. The sense of discipline and community responsibility is well ingrained in the minds of the elders.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONTINUED:

The young men have nothing to keep them in their villages nor do they seem to have any responsibilities, preferring to play cards and drink rather than stand in a camp coffee plantation all day long. When the final influence of the older men is removed, by old age or death, we will have a young undisciplined element in this society who will have no steady source of income, a disinclination to work and who will have a large say in the running of local affairs. These men will have been used to the good things, the basic necessities being provided for them now by their elders, giving them the freedom to roge. These men being potential candidates for future council activities, their development should be closely watched.

There is a growing awareness by the people as to how their tax money should be spent. Part of my job on this Patrol was to see that the main South road was properly maintained by the local people. At Kudjip, Arisap and at Karusal spokesmen for their people asked why they should maintain this road when they had been paying council tax for some years. They asked that a grader should be put permanently to work on these roads, paid for by their council, also that the Council should take over bridge repairs. Throughout the rest of this census division it was apparent to me that they people wanted more for their taxes in the way of maintenance and social amenities. This, I think is a healthy sign; the people being interested in their council and what it can do for them.

There is a terrific interest by the people in what the European is doing, and our activities, social and economic are being watched keenly. These people will emulate very quickly what is good in our society and also what is bad. In conclusion I would say that constant personal contact, in the form of regular patrols, staying in villages, is needed. In the next few years these people will move ahead very fast. The social and political attitudes of the South Wall Wahgi people are healthy and normal, and if directed along the right channels there should be little trouble in the future that could not be overcome.

TAX, CENSUS

One of the main aims of the patrol was the census of the people to be done in conjunction with the collecting of council tax. Most of the people lined well, but there were weak councillors, there was a great amount of milling around, shouting and general disorder. This was very noticeable at KANANG and KUGMARE, where a lot of people did not turn up for a day. The council tax went very well, and all the people had their money ready. The tax this year was four dollars for a man and one dollar for a married woman. The older generation paid readily, the only defaulters being the men in 18 to 25 age bracket. None of these men were charged as their fathers readily paid for them, at the same time complaining that they were sick of their young men doing no work. The people were quite happy to pay this year's tax, but time and again they expressed their unwillingness to pay next year if the taxes go up; this would only seem quite natural. Although there was a Council Tax patrol in the 1965/66 ~~time~~ period in the new areas of KUGMARE and OMUNG, this was the first these people had been taxed in conjunction with an Administration Patrol. Last year the whole of KUGMARE lined at KUGMARE, but owing to the distance involved in walking to KUGMARE for the River Omung people, these people built a new camp which was used for the first time this year. They have very little economic potential as yet, as they reside in hilly and broken country on the Kerowagi border. Yet they were most eager to pay their tax this year.

TAX, CENSUS CONTINUED:

I suggest that if the tax is increased next year, these people remain at their present level of four dollars and one dollar. The actual amount of tax collected on this side was twenty four thousand two hundred and forty three dollars. At the date ~~writing~~ of writing the census figures have only just been completed, so an accurate total of the census figures is not available; the breakdown will be noted in an appendix. There could be approximately 16000 people on this side; only 396 people were given part or total exemptions. In all respects it was a pleasure to work with most groups and there was very little trouble.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The patrol was conducted along the South Wini-Hagen road, which runs from Avicamp to Kugmarl, going through Wini. The road is narrow and twists and turns over the foothills; many small bridges afford passage over the numerous creeks and rivers. The road is not a good one nor will it ever be, but it was built by the Administration in the early years as a main road to Mt Hagen. To-day it is rarely used as a trunk road, only by those who run Missions and plantations on this side of the valley. The people were set to work on their sections of the road after I had left each place I was visiting. They were reluctant to work, and as I was unable to supervise them all the time, they would only work when I was in their area and cease when I left. They feel that after years of maintaining this road, now that they are paying council taxes, the council should maintain it for them. They said that if the Administration can pay road construction units to build the new roads surely the Administration or the Council can afford to maintain the old roads with heavy equipment. Although the road was maintained and repaired whilst I was on this patrol, I was a little disappointed at their reaction of the people.

The road itself, in wet weather is only really a four wheel drive vehicular road, although sedan cars can use it with some difficulty. The river Omung people have built themselves a good road from TAMAR, in the Eastern Highlands, to their new camp at OMUNG. It is a precipitous road, but is evidence of the people's energy and enterprise. They now wish to extend it to the head of the river OMUNG and link it with the road the TUMBA people wish to push over the range; this so they can get their ^{goods} out in a more efficient manner. It would seem a very ambitious project, as the country is mountainous and very rough, but I would rather give them encouragement than discourage the scheme. The road from Wini to TAMAR is in very good condition. This road serves the Swiss Mission and over two thousand natives. They have now put gravel on all sections of this seven mile road, and it can now be used in all weather conditions.

The Avicamp people have been maintaining ~~have been~~ maintaining their section of the new Wini-Hagen Highway. Unfortunately a large amount of pigs have caused some damage to this road. This infuriated the owners of the pigs, who also built the road. They asked me if I would shoot their pigs, as they did not want to see their work ruined. I did not really believe this story, however I declined. The Wini section of the road is nearly six miles long, and a hundred feet wide. Certain sections of the road are very soft; these sections will require a terrific amount of filling, also new bearers will be needed to repair the small bridges along the road. A lot needs to be done before heavy traffic can be used continuously, but on its completion the Highlands will have a very efficient Highway, providing cheaper transport rates and speedier delivery to the area. Although there is no bridge across the river TUMUNG a ford is in effect, and the road can be used from Hagen to Wini.

MISSIONS:

There are four Missions in the area, the Nazarene Mission of Texas, operating from Kudjip only, the Lutheran Mission who run small Bible schools, the Catholic Mission based at Minj and the Swiss Mission based at Kugark, with manned European stations at Taigwil and Mondosil.

The Nazarene Mission have a large modern static at Kudjip run by about 15 Europeans. They run a large modern Primary 'T' school; four large modern classrooms and two dormitories. The layout of the Mission is very impressive, and I would say the Mission is doing a lot of good work in the area. Their beliefs would be akin to those of the Methodists. The Lutheran Mission seems to have quite a large following, but their European staff live at Bens, and they only run small schools in this area. The Swiss Mission operate only from their three stations, ~~theyxxxxxxx~~, teaching up to standard four and then sending their brighter pupils to their school at Lee. Theirs would be a severe religion, more in keeping with the teachings of Calvin, and as such they have few followers amongst the adult people. Quite a few men have told me that they left this Mission because of its severity and dogmatic approach. The Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity is based at Minj. There they have a small school, run by four German Sisters and an American Priest. The children are taught up to standard 4, and if they so wish they can then go to the better school which is at Bens. I was happy to see these Missions live in harmony with each other, instead of constantly bickering, which seems to be the practice in other areas I have seen.

LAW AND JUSTICE:

As the writer is not a Magistrate of the Local Courts, all cases requiring court action were referred to Minj. Quite a large number of cases were sent into Minj, mainly for stealing and assault. The councillors of each area usually sorted out the complaints before bringing it then to me. Numerous small disputes were heard, but no land disputes which is unusual in this area. The disputes consisted mainly of bride price not being paid. This is becoming an increasing problem, and I feel it is not the fault of the men. With increasing wealth in the valley, bride prices are being inflated to such a ridiculous degree, that a heavy burden is being placed on the shoulders of relatives and parents. If a man cannot marry, he will obviously seek sexual satisfaction from the wives of other men, or resort to assault. The situation could be eased if the Council passed a bride price rule based perhaps on the Fabag Council Rule, modified to suit the economy of this area. In this area, I feel that the people have a good respect for the Law and the Administration as an arbitrator.

HEALTH:

The health of these people seems to be extremely good. Food is plentiful in the area therefore no cases resulting from lack of good food were seen, such as malnutrition or the various skin diseases. A Hospital Orderly accompanied the patrol and checked each man, woman and child as they left the tax line; he reported no serious cases nor was anyone sent into Minj to be treated at the Hospital. These people are a healthy, robust and happy lot.

EDUCATION:

The children of the South side are well catered for. There is a Primary 'T' school at Minj, staffed by a European teacher and a staff of five native teachers. They would have approximately 200 children attending the school. There is a Primary 'A' school on the station, manned by one European teacher; mainly European children attend. One Administration school has recently opened at Kuguarl, staffed by one native teacher. This school caters for those attaining standard one. The people of Kuguarl appear to be extremely proud of their school and are doing a good job in looking after the buildings and its environs. These would be the only Administration schools on this side, apart from the Primary 'T' school at Kudjip run by the Nazarene Mission. The people of KAMANG at the head of the river Minj want an Administration school in that area, but I think that Minj Primary 'T' school coupled with the Swiss Mission in that area, serves the people well. There is also a Technical school at Fombil near Minj. This is run by Mr A Allison, and this school has proved to be very popular.

CONCLUSION:

In all aspects, the native situation in this area is good. These people are in constant contact with Europeans, either on plantations, Mission stations or in Minj itself. I feel though that regular patrols must be mounted, which should stay in each village for a time. There should be two patrols each year, one for census purposes and the other for routine administration. In the past few years I think the people have been sacrificed to the ever increasing paper and office work at Minj. Their problems cannot be settled in the office properly nor can the Administration expect to keep good relations with the people if the officers are office bound. I feel in the next few years there will be problems, but none that could not be settled amicably if the people are kept in constant contact with the Administration. In all aspects this was an enjoyable patrol, and its aims were achieved.

J. H. H.

APPENDIX 'A'

TRADE STORES, EXPATRIATE AND NATIVE:

All trade stores along the South side were visited and buildings and licences inspected. There seems to be too many stores in one area, and too few in other areas. All stores that were visited were in good order, and as far as possible, burglar proof. Between Aviap and Kudip there are no stores operating, yet in Kudip itself there are three stores, operating within 500 yards of each other; these are owned by expatriates. The stock in them was good, but I could not say whether they made a profit or not. It seems to be the practice of the people, when they have enough money, to erect a store as close as fifteen yds to another one, which was the case in WONDAPBL. I tried to dissuade this owner, but I think it would be better for him to learn the hard way. No doubt there were stores I did not see. I asked the river Omung people if they had a store in the area and they informed us that they had not. Yet they admitted that they had when I saw some men carrying large quantities of rice and meat to a store five hours walk from the camp at the head of the Omung river. Recently a survey of stores was done from this office, and the figure of 34 stores on the South side would be correct. This would seem in excess of half the people's needs, as the greater amount of stores lie between KUGMARI and Minj, whilst there is a dearth of stores between Aviap and Minj. After the recent drive all licences seem to be in order.

APPENDIX BMIGRATIONS INTO THE MINJ SUB DISTRICT:

The main migratory trend would come from the Chibus and Gumine areas. It was rather unusual that only one family of Chibus was recorded. These people had been in the Aviamp area for over ten years, working on Yigibah plantation and had been paying their Kudliwa tax for years. The Councilor from Aviamp asked that they be included in the Aviamp Tax Register, which was duly done. There are probably more Chibus in the area, but I would be inclined to say that most of them would be found in the Nondagl area.

Ten Gumines were included in the Kugmarl register; these people own land in the Kugmarl area, but were not censused last year as they were not present at the time of the initial census when these people were included into the Minj Sub District. The largest GUMINE camp is at TOMBIL, where over a thousand of them own small plots of land. Years ago, Councilor WABI of Tombil brought these people here from GUMINE, where now they are permanently settled between KUDJIP and MINJ. This year, ninety six GUMINE people asked to be taxed in the Minj Sub District, but I ordered them to return to GUMINE. Only half have done so, and it will be a hard job to get the rest to return. The majority of the Minj people do not want any more GUMINES to settle in Minj territory, so they realize that land is short, and the inevitable scabbles between the two peoples could become serious if more GUMINES are allowed to settle in Minj. The Minj people know that any trouble that does occur in the future will be their own fault, as they were the ones who encouraged immigration, and now they are beginning to feel the pressure. Land is becoming short in this area, therefore no more GUMINES or CHIMBUS should be allowed to settle or remain in this area. Any families that arrived this year seeking entrance were returned. However there must be some, part of a floating population, who avoid tax and settle in various parts of the sub district.

The present population of GUMINES and CHIMBUS is not great, but it would be well to stop any more from coming in now, rather than have to settle any serious land problems and land ownership courts in the future.

APPENDIX 'C'

AGRICULTURE:

All areas this patrol visited, food was plentiful. The staple diet of these people would be the usual potato, sweet and European, sugar cane, supplemented by vegetables which are plentiful. As is the case throughout the Highlands, pigs and chickens are also plentiful.

The main economic trend to-day would be coffee. Unfortunately, as the coffee prices on the world market are not stable, the local people, not understanding why the coffee buyers prices have dropped per pound weight, are storing their coffee and in most cases refusing to sell. One of the few people who manage to buy coffee is Mr H Klettke of Taigail. The reason for this being that he never varies his price, not even during the slump. The people are slightly bewildered over this and cannot understand the reasons for the drop in price, however the prices will eventually go up again.

Since the opening of the new tea factory at Kurumul, D.A.S.P. have been trying to encourage the growing of tea. The people of Kudjip have started a tea project, which unfortunately they did not look after, however after discussions, they seem to be working hard on this new project. The people are naturally suspicious of this new cash crop, and I believe they are waiting to see how the major plantations fare, unfortunately in the distant future.

Some cattle is owned by the people. A cow was killed at Kudjip whilst I was there, and the meat cut up and sold for 40 cents per pound weight; the meat was of extremely good quality. PUGMAR of Toobil owns quite a few head of cattle, and is making quite a profit from the sale of meat, sold at 50 cents per pound weight. The cows can be milked, and when I saw them they were ready, but PUGMAR would not try as he said that he had never been taught. This state of affairs can be easily rectified. The various Missions own cattle which they sell to the people from time to time, also the Catholic Mission sells milk regularly to the Infant Welfare Clinic at Minj.

The people are willing to try most agricultural projects, but as a rule they wait until they see how half a dozen of the people fare with any new venture.

APPENDIX 'D'

SENIOR CONSTABLE SANDE 5191B


EXTREMELY EFFICIENT. GOOD AT
HANDLING NATIVES. WELL RESPECTED.
AN ASSET TO ANY PATROL.

CONSTABLE SAM 9361

A SMART AND EFFICIENT POLICEMAN.
VERY TEMPERMENTAL. SUSPECT HE
HAS SPENT TOO LONG ON TOWN
DUTIES.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE TWO MEMBERS WHO ACCOMPANIED PATROL NO 2
2-66/67, SOUTH WALL WAHGI. DURATION FIFTY FIVE DAYS.

C.C. Police Station, Mini.


IAN P. SMAILLEY
PATROL OFFICER

Mini



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 3-66/67(SPECIAL)

Patrol Conducted by G.A. MUTNER Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled MINJ-KEROWAGI BORDER ACROSS WAHGI VALLEY.

North and South Wahgi Census Divisions.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R. PEAK, J.P.O. Kerowagi

Natives 5 members B.P.N.G.C.; 8 members Demarcation Committee
1 Field Assistant.

Duration—From 22/8/1966 to 3/11/1966 not continuous.

Number of Days 52 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1965

Medical -/-/19-

Map Reference Milnech of Minj; Fournal of Ramu; Milnech of Chimbu; Fournal
of KARIMUI

Objects of Patrol Supervision of Demarcation (joint) Committees engaged in
marking border between Minj and Kerowagi prior to commencement of
general demarcation w'thin Sub-Districts. Initial training of committee
members in Demarcation Process.

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 12
18

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DESADM
Telephone
Our Reference WED581
If reading and for
M.



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

14th December, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

MINJ PATROL REPORT No. 3/1966-67
MINJ-KEROWAGI BORDER
Mr. C.A. Buttner, P.O.

Abovementioned report with covering memorandum by the Assistant District Commissioner, Minj, attached, refers.

This report covers the first work of demarcation east of the Mount Hagen Range. It was a completely new field of endeavour to the appointed Demarcation Committee, the land owners, the patrolling officer and Assistant District Commissioner. The result has been quite successful despite the fact that a clan fight arose during the course of the proceedings.

The report lists many of the problems discovered and bears out the fact that, as imagined, demarcation is not as simple as suggested lines of approach laid down by the Commissioner of Land Titles would have us believe. It is apparent that, for some time at least, a Field Officer must work directly with the Demarcation Committee. Later, other duties such as land investigations, purchases, etc., may be handled by the officer, but it does appear imperative that the one officer should carry through to completion the demarcation of a complete Adjudication area if not the whole Administrative area concerned.

It is intended that a Patrol Officer returning from A.S.O.P.A. will commence similar work in the Hagen Sub-District early in the new year.

Following the recent visit of Lands Commissioner, Mr. Page, many of the discovered problems have been straightened out. However, the major one of survey is still with us. As demarcation spreads throughout the District, we shall require additional Assistant Lands Officers, my memorandum, 57-1-3 of 7/11/66 refers, and, if these are not forthcoming, our work will be either slowed or much of it wasted.

Mr. Buttner has written a comprehensive report of a job well done.

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

4/12

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,
Minj.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-4
34-1-1

Sub-District Office
MILNI
Western Highlands District
8th December, 1966

The District Commissioner
MOUNT HAGEN

MILNI PATROL NO. 3 of 1966/67 - NORTH & SOUTH WALL WAGI
MR C. A. BUTTNER - PATROL OFFICER

Forwarded, please find original and copy of a report submitted by Mr Buttner, Patrol Officer, on the work that he was instructed to carry out in resolving communal land boundaries between MILNI and KEROWAGI groups. No written instructions were given to Mr Buttner but he was verbally advised that his basic objective was to attempt to introduce and apply the procedures of the adjudication system as advised by the Land Titles Commission.

Strictly speaking, the work supervised by Mr Buttner along the border did not typify the demarcation process as envisaged by the Commission and the aim was really to resolve disputed land areas that had been a source of aggravation between the MILNI and KEROWAGI groups for many years; these disputes had just prior to the patrol flared up again and created an unsettled situation amongst the people. Prior to the patrol the disputant groups were brought together and the requirements of the demarcation system explained to them. For the work, committees were selected and these were made use of in resolving the boundaries of disputed areas. It was, and still is, intended to rationalise this initial work of demarcating the 'border' by resolving boundaries of group lands that have part coincidental with the border. Mr Buttner mentions one such area near MUGMARI where the demarcation committee looked at the land of amb-clan. Additionally, it was reasoned that a successful start in an area of aggravation would enhance the acceptance of the system generally and encourage compromise agreements over boundary between other disputant groups. Mr Buttner's preliminary report of the 27th October, 1966, and this report, indicate that the people involved in dispute along the border are to all intents and purposes, prepared to accept the line of demarcation that resulted. The finalisation of the work however, has been frustrated by the lack of current pegs and inadequacies in survey. On my request, L. H. HAGEN provided a surveyor for the specific purpose of completing a traverse over the line of demarcation. This was not attempted and a Field Assistant seconded to work with Mr Buttner was instructed to complete a chain and compass survey. His efforts are still on the drawing board and many corrections are still involved. I have advised Mr Buttner to work with the Field Assistant in future traverses to ensure the accuracy of his field notes. The report is not therefore accompanied by a survey plan and this will be forwarded immediately on its completion. Mr Buttner will also forward a plan on a reduced scale that can be drawn onto the MILNI Milinch map.

Some of the problems encountered in the work are outlined by Mr Buttner in his descriptions of the progress section by section and contained between pages 6 and 11 of the report. Since the work started much care thought has been given to the method of approach that should be adopted and a clearer understanding is now held that should facilitate progress. Recent discussions with Mr. J. Page, Lands Commissioner from NADANG have also greatly assisted us in formulating a practical approach to the work of demarcation as related to the circumstances of this area.

The situation between the BAGE and BAMBIA clans appears at this stage to have settled down and the heavy police detail that was present in the area has been totally withdrawn. Details concerning the disturbance between these two groups have been reported on by the Assistant District Commissioner at KEROWAGI and from this office under file head 37-5-3. With the return to the area of the large numbers of imprisoned rioters towards the end of February, 1967, the

(6)

area will be closely watched for the possibility of further unrest. Prior to this, I have advised Mr Buttner to ensure the placement of cement pegs throughout the area of demarcation and the completion of traverse that can be reconciled to their positions so that accurate checks can be made on attempts to remove them.

After much thought and discussion it has been decided to adopt the following approach to the work of demarcation in this Sub-District.

1. The present adjudication area (W42) is a large and meaningless unit and there would be no possibility of submitting a completed demarcation plan in the time allowed i.e. by December of 1967. It has been decided to renege the adjudication area as it exists into smaller units that in themselves will become areas of adjudication. These smaller units will be clan territories. It is estimated that the total area of the WAVEI Valley proper contains some 25 clans made up of some 700 sub-clans. For the purposes of this area the minimal unit would be the land holdings of the sub-clan. The population tends to identify itself with these units and they have clearer appreciation of these boundaries which would likely reduce prolonged litigation over less well known boundaries. The advantages of having the total clan area as a specific zone or even a separate area of adjudication are apparent. The demarcation plan can be completed within a reasonable period together with the adjudication record and claims could be more quickly processed. It would also be possible to establish areas of priority with some hope of finalisation although I would like to see the work progress gradually westward from the line of demarcation between the Western Highlands and Chimbu Districts.

2. The Demarcation Committee will be composed of the principal land owners from each of the sub-clan units. This means that a committee of over 200 will result. When the committee operates in a particular sub-clan area all the principal owners nominated for the committee from the other sub-clans within the clan will form the Committee and a Chairman with no interest in the land will be drawn from outside the clan area. Mr Buttner will commence a four day patrol next Tuesday to obtain the names of the principal land owners from each sub-clan throughout the Valley. A submission for gazettal will be made shortly after. On receipt of this by Mr. Page, he and Mr Buttner will hold a meeting with the selected Demarcation Committee membership to explain the nature of their work and to generally get them thinking about it. My previous submission of 50 names for the committee can be ignored. Payment will not be made to the members except in the case of the Chairman. This is reasonable and no member should have his normal interests seriously interfered with as he will be working essentially in his own clan area.

3. The members of the sub-clan will in the first instance be asked to mark their boundaries and the Committee will then be able to examine them and decide on their legality. When this is agreed, the Committee will keep a form of Minutes to this effect and this will be part of the adjudication record. Group owners could then place cement pegs, and the survey carried out. To facilitate this latter work, which is likely to be the frustrating factor in the whole process, I have advised Mr Buttner to where possible encourage reciprocal exchange of land in instances where initially pegged boundaries are indicative exaggerated curves and fragmentation. He should endeavour to get adjoining sub-clan owners to exchange small parcels to an extent that as near as possible to straight boundaries result. A great saving pegs would also result. Mr Page has undertaken to forward 24 peg moulds and will also forward pro forms of the Minute to be used in the adjudication record.

4. The matter of cement pegs has been taken up with the Wavy Council and they have agreed to spend \$500 per year on the purchase of cement. Mr Buttner will establish a small factory at MINJ and be in charge of their manufacture. Although other Councils in the MADANG area are apparently selling these pegs to the land owners, I do not believe that this would be wise practice in this area. Much talk by local people has been evident lately where the Council has been criticised for the lack of profits derived from the Council after taxation. At yesterday's meeting of the Council it was agreed not to charge for the pegs. Some form of subsidy to the Council to assist in the costs of the

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cannot may be possible and Mr Page is looking into this.

5. Upon completion of the demarcation plan and adjudication record for each claim area, claims will be processed and filed through the Sub-District Registry. Mr Bettner has been told to emphasize to the people the fact that once a title has been granted, the recipients of that title can make whatever use or disposal of the land they choose. This point should be emphasized particularly in areas of Chibcha invasion. Much can be done in Community Development courses planned for next year in bringing the procedures and implications of the adjudication system to the notice of the people.

I very much doubt that any boundaries will be resolved without agreement. It is almost certain that the procedures of the demarcation system will aggravate some domestic circumstances. However, the success of the work will depend largely on its proper explanation to the people and a clear understanding of it and the benefits that are likely to accrue.

The above outlines the methods of approach to the adjudication work to be carried out in this Sub-District. Mr Bettner will find it essential to work with the committee for some time at least, and will also as previously stated, need to keep close check on the survey work. He has been instructed to submit quarterly progress reports with particular mention of attitudes of the people to the system. The first of these reports will be forwarded at the end of March, 1967.

Mr. Bettner has done quite valuable work in this patrol and gained a good deal of experience in the adjudication process. He should be able to make rapid progress from now on. His copy for copying elsewhere is attached.

For your information please.

I understand that it was policy to stop adjudication in areas where resources were scarce. This was a mistake. Resources should be available to all areas. I have checked on this and found that resources were not available to all areas. I have written to the relevant authorities to ensure that resources are available to all areas. I have also written to the relevant authorities to ensure that resources are available to all areas.

C.C. Trullinger
Assistant District Commissioner

C.C. Mr. J. Page, Lands Commissioner - MADRID

consideration should be given to the involvement of the relevant agents of the S.C. of the S.C.

The object of the patrol was the marking of a border between Kerewagi and Minj Sub-Districts with the aid of Demarcation Committees. To this end committeemen from Kerewagi as well as Minj were used and the patrol was accompanied by Mr. R. Peak, Cadet Patrol Officer from Kerewagi in order that it might appear as a combined undertaking by Administration representatives, in the eyes of the native people.

The position of the border as presently marked is based on clan and Sub-clan ownership of land. This differs in some respects from the administrative border.

Previous patrols have been conducted in this area with a view to resolving the situation which existed. These have been made by experienced officers of this department but unfortunately, for the most part decisions were not recorded on paper and where they had been written down, the descriptions were so vague as to be useless. At the time of commencing the patrol, land along the border area was the subject of dispute between rival groups and a number of minor incidents had flared up. One such incident was investigated by myself on 13th March this year. At that time the owners were informed briefly that the whole area would become the subject of Demarcation when staff and funds were available. Approximately one week before the commencement of work by the Demarcation committees, Local Leaders at the point of commencement were met by the Assistant District Commissioners from Kerewagi and Minj and informed of the intention to have disputes over the land settled by the Demarcation Committee, however feelings ran high and little was accomplished. The patrol commenced one week later after a "cooling off" period.

A chain and compass traverse has been made over the land and posts set in the ground in an endeavour to have some form of permanent on the ground. Some cement pegs have been set in the ground with the assistance of Mr. K. Aschoff, from the Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines but no connecting traverse between them has been done, by that Department.

Ownership of two blocks contiguous with the border have been considered by the respective Demarcation Committees; one in Kerewagi Sub-District, the other in Minj Sub-District. It is proposed that these blocks be registered and a systematic programme of adjudication be commenced from the border, moving through the Sub-District.

The area covered by the patrol can be conveniently divided into sections and these will be dealt with separately and in detail in the remainder of the patrol.

As this is the first time Demarcation committees have been used in this Sub-District, the problems and difficulties encountered have been listed and recommendations for improvements and modifications to the system as proposed by the Land Titles Commission made in the hope that a workable, efficient method of adjudication may be employed by officers supervising future activities of Demarcation Committees.

DIARY.

1966.

- 22nd August To Eastern/Western Highlands Border by vehicle. Commenced work with Demarcation committee proceeding south from Highlands Highway to the Sa River. Returned to Minj by vehicle.
- 23rd August. To Bamuna by vehicle thence across Yesbanogl Ridge with Demarcation committee moving towards Monogl Ridge. Some people confronted party with bows and arrows but situation resolved. Returned Minj.
- 24th August Demarcation Committee proceeding along Monogl Ridge to Bamuna Ridge. Some Kerowagi lineages confronted party but later dispersed. Returned Minj.
- 25th August Demarcation committee at Bamuna Ridge. Endeavored to determine ownership of land known as Ambana. Returned Minj.
- 26th August. At Bamuna Ridge to determine land ownership. Returned Minj.
- 31st August. Departed Minj by vehicle with patrol to Kungwanth thence by foot to Bamuna Ridge. Still no decision reached on ownership of disputed section of ground. Made camp at Ambana and camped out.
- 1st September. At Ambana. Continued discussions throughout the day with demarcation committee and local leaders. Situation quieter than previous day. Camped out at Ambana.
- 2nd September. Placed marker post at lower end of disputed area and then proceeded by foot to Kungwanth and by vehicle to Minj. Demarcation committee still unable to determine ownership of disputed land.
- 5th September. To Bamuna Ridge to recommence discussions with local leaders. Returned to Minj with participants to Minj.
- 6th September Discussions at Minj with owners and Assistant District Commissioner, Minj. Owners eventually agreed upon a boundary cutting the disputed area, some of the "Kerowagi" land going to MINJ and some of the "Minj" land going to Kerowagi. Returned to Bamuna Ridge with owners who then pointed out agreed boundary and then returned to Minj, after making arrangements to recommence on Monday, 12.9.66 so as not to interfere with Tax Collection at Monogl.
- 12th September. To Bamuna. Commenced cutting of boundary through disputed area along agreed mark but some of the local Minj people very dissatisfied, and endeavored to create a scene but soon quietened. Returned Minj.
- 14th September To Ambana re continuation of marking boundary. Natives gathered on hill above very vociferous and much shouting between Minj and Kerowagi lineages. Several reports of digging during the day but these found to be false. Returned Minj.

- 15th September. To Inoans. Continued cutting of boundary. Situation quiet. Hill above appeared deserted of persons. Departed for Minj at 1700 hours with two Minj leaders who had stirred discontent on previous two days.
- 20th September. Departed Minj on Patrol. To Kerowagi - discussion with ADC Kerowagi then to Elu. Set up camp and camped out.
- 21st September. At Elu. Kerowagi owners unwilling to present themselves following fight. To Ingo by foot with Cpl. Edebe of Kerowagi and escorted Kerowagi owners to Narana. To Minj to effect security measures to get owners across ground and returned to Elu. Camped out.
- 22nd September. At Elu. Traversed disputed ground and completed that section concerned with original dispute. Camped out at NING.ELU.
- 23rd September. At Elu. Continued working of border. Committee now as far astrack from Kerowagi to Narana along route of old Jim Taylor Road. Camped out.
- 24th September. Shifted camp to Gendimabina. Camped out.
- 25th September. Sunday observed at Gendimabina. Camped out.
- 26th September. Continued work with Demarcation committee working towards Wahgi River. Camped out.
- 27th September. Working with Demarcation Committee and decision reached on small disputed area of land. Adjudication re dispute over coffee plantings at Narana. Camped out.
- 28th September. Cutting of border with Demarcation Committee. Traverse across Minj's land half going to those now living with Daga Van remainder staying with those who associate with the Baka clan of Minj. Camped out.
- 29th September. Departed for Kugari by foot across Wahgi. Slight difficulty recruiting carriers from South Side of Wahgi. Arrived Kugari 1500 hours. Made camp.
- 30th September. Proceeded to point where Karaman Creek cuts South Road. Remainder of day spent with Demarcation Committee members discussing location of border down to the Wahgi River. New Kerowagi members from Kup sitting in with old committee members to gain experience in working of committee. Old Kerowagi members dismissed at end of day. Camped out.
- 1st October. Karaman Creek decided as border. Traversed creek to its junction with Wahgi River cutting posts and blazing trees. Returned to Minj.
- 2nd. October Returned to Kugari in morning. Sunday observed for remainder of day. Camped out.

- 3rd October. Demarcation Committee proceeding upstream from Bridge along Karaman Creek. Returned to Minj. To Bamuna with Cpl. Hercebe of Kerowagi who had brought news of disturbance on border at North Road by Minj lineages. On arrival A.D.C. Calcutt of Kerowagi had rioters gathered. Proceeded to Kugnarl and returned to Minj with C.P.O. Peak.
- 4th October. To Bamna/Dage border on North Road then traverse along border with K. Aschoff to Bamuna Ridge placing cement pegs. Returned to Minj.
- 5th October. To Bamuna Ridge with K. Aschoff and proceeded along border completing planting of cement pegs around disputed section of Bamuna land. Returned to Minj.
- 6th October. By vehicle to Kugnarl thence by foot with remainder of patrol to Dek. Made Camp.
- 7th October. With Demarcation Committee discussing marking of border with Local people. Commenced cutting down to then along Namants River. Camped out.
- 8th October. To Mt. Hinghok and commenced cutting border down stream to link up with previous traverse. Gwine immigrants expressed dissatisfaction and were told to report to camp on Monday. Camped out.
- 9th October. Sunday observed at Dek. Camped out.
- 10th October. Discussions with Gwine immigrants at Dek. Situation straightened out to satisfaction of all concerned. Cutting of border along Kabisal River completed and linked up with previous traverse. Camped out.
- 11th October. Discussions with Demarcation Committee and Local Owners over position of border. Complaint made by one of Minj owners that part of border not correctly sited. Remainder of day spent in endeavouring to resolve situation with Demarcation Committee. C.P.O. Peak departed for Kerowagi on instructions of A.D.C. Kerowagi. Camped out.
- 12th October. Land situation not resolved by Committee. Had further discussions with land owners. Camped out.
- 13th October. Agreement reached by owners and Committee members on final position of border. Owners proceeded to cut boundary from Dek to top of ridge dropping to south lead. Returned to Minj by vehicle.
- 14th October. To Dek. Remainder of boundary cut to join with previous traverse upstream from Kugnarl. Work of Demarcation Committee on South Side of Wahgi River completed. Returned to Minj.
- 15th October. To Bamuna to recommence marking of border on North side, above road. To Kerowagi to get Kerowagi owners retained in custody over previous riot. Returned Bamuna with owners and made arrangements to patrol following day. Returned to Minj.
- 16th October. To Kemambu near Gam River. Made camp and held discussions with Local Owners and Committee members. Camped out.

- 19th October. To foot of Mt. Pulgamp with owners and members of Demarcation Committee. Commenced clearing area for Latus Point. Rain interrupted work in afternoon. Returned to Kusanbu. Camped out.
- 20th October. To Mt. Pulgamp. Completed clearing and took bearings for Latus Point. Commenced marking of border cutting through heavily timbered country. Informed by local people that land above Mt. Pulgamp was not owned by any clan or individual. Camped out at Kusanbu.
- 21st October. Working with Demarcation Committee at Kusanbu. Prolonged discussion with owners disputing ground planted with Karaka trees. Situation resolved in afternoon. Camped out.
- 22nd October. Returned Minj by foot and then by car.
- 24th October. To Hago by road. Map of border area collected from Lands Dept. and requested drawing showing position of new geodetic survey markers so as to tie in with traverse. Returned Minj.
- 25th October. Discussion with D.D.C. and A.D.C. Minj re Demarcation Committee. In Kusanbu to inform police re compensation payment 28th October. Returned Minj.
- 26th October. At Minj. Discussion with D.D.C.. Preliminary report requested.
- 27th October. Departed Minj per vehicle for Kusanbu thence by foot to Kusanbu. Working with Demarcation Committee and writing Preliminary Report. Camped out.
- 28th October. Working with Demarcation Committee in morning then by foot to Kusanbu with police for payment of compensation by Hago Clan to Daba Clan. Returned Kusanbu by foot. Camped out.
- 29th October. Work washed out by heavy rain all day. Camped out.
- 30th October. Sunday observed at Kusanbu.
- 31st October. Working with Demarcation Committee. Disagreement by owners over position of border in afternoon. Returned to Kusanbu. Camped out.
- 1st November. Working with Demarcation Committee. Dispute settled and decision reached on border to Highlands Highway. 1430 hours departed Kusanbu with Lands Technical Assistant H. Vetsel for Minj. Discussions at Minj then returned to Kusanbu. Camped out.
- 2nd November. Completed traverse north of Highway. Kerowagi police returned. Arrived Minj 1330 hours. Duties at Sub-District Office, Minj.

NORTH ROAD (HIGHLANDS HIGHWAY) TO BAMUNA RIDGE.

The work on this section was commenced first as a great deal of the litigation which has taken place in the past was in this area. The principal land holding groups are the DAGE Clan of Kerowagi and the WAGA Clan of Minj.

Initially the first section of this traverse - along Gan Creek then following along the Ga River - was undisputed. Once leaving Ga Creek the Committee was forced to make a decision as to the ownership of the land in dispute. This was the case as far as Bamuna Ridge. Although neither group was everjoyed by any decisions of the committee, they decided to accept the committee's decision. It was clear to all that what the committee had in fact done was to determine a boundary as equitably as possible dividing the disputed area for the most part, in two.

No trouble was experienced over this section and the border has been well recieved. The main difficulties associated with the marking of this section were in the working of the demarcation committee. Prior to commencing, the Committee members did not have any real idea of the Demarcation process and their role in it.

It was found necessary to remind the committee members almost daily that they were to determine actual land ownership and not to be sidetracked by considerations of economic trees which happened quite frequently.

THIS section now has Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines, cement pegs at the corners, placed in co-operation with Mr. K. Aschoff. There is however no connecting traverse between them.

After leaving the road the border follows Gan Creek to its confluence with the Ga River thence along the Ga River. It then leaves the Ga and cuts across a river flat to the ridge leading to the highest point of Yombanagi. After reaching the point just below Yombanagi on the northern side it cuts across the side of four ridges until it reaches the middle knoll of a series of three knolls on Bamuna Ridge.

The interest of Committee members during this stage was quite keen, their main grievance being the fact that the local owners were reluctant to assist with the cutting of scrub leaving the committee to do the major share of the work. Where local land owners did assist they had to be very closely supervised so as to prevent them leaving the line as determined by the Demarcation Committee and cutting the boundary where they themselves wished it.

The Demarcation Committee and local land owners showed a tendency to start each day with a discussion and decision over the remaining section even if it was a part of a line which had been previously determined. This day to day basis of work slowed the process slightly. It may be that as the people become more acquainted with the working of the Committee, this tendency may disappear. Present practice appears to be something of a "last minute stand" to influence the committee in the placing of the border.

Along this section of the border there are large numbers of gardens which completely cross the border. Many of these contain coffee trees and other economic trees. Some solution will have to be found of arranging for either compensation or mutual exchange of plantings in the not too distant future. It is suggested that this should be worked out in broad lines

by the Assistant District Commissioners, Minj and Kerowagi, so that a uniform system is maintained. The whole area has been characterized by a number of Field Staff from both Minj and Kerowagi "suggesting" land boundaries to the people without considering the border as a continuous line and without reference (due mainly to the absence of recorded decisions) to the decisions of Officers who visited the area previously. This has resulted in as many as four sets of land boundaries which in places are up to one half mile apart. Any further haphazard decision making will only render the work now done by the Demarcation Committee, useless.

BAMBU RIDGE TO DIMMOL: This was the most contentious area considered by the Committee. A total of eight days was spent with the Demarcation Committee and Local Officers trying to get a mutually agreeable boundary for this area which forms a small pocket of land used by the Sage Clan surrounded on three sides by Bambu Clan Land. The past history of the land as far back as can be remembered is one of fighting and acquisition of the land by various groups by conquest. At the time of J. Taylor's patrol through the Wahgi valley it was ascertained that there was only one house on the ground in question, the land being used for pig grazing. Casuarina trees, bamboos, coffee and other cultivated trees now cover the area. It is estimated that the oldest of these trees is between fifteen and twenty years old.

For the first two days of the discussion the committee appeared reasonably interested in the work but as time progressed without any sign of a solution being reached, the members became disheartened and restive. This may have been due in part to the fact that they had not received any remuneration although they had been working for a week. The matter of pay was to be raised on a number of occasions later. The majority of the Minj Demarcation Committee members were members of special committees within the Local Government Council as well as being Councillors. Two members in particular had extensive business interests also. At this stage there were numerous requests for the Demarcation Committee Members to be allowed to cease work.

If the behaviour of the Committee members on this occasion is at all characteristic of what may be anticipated in similar circumstances in the future it may be more expedient to have such strongly disputed areas considered by Lands Titles Commissioners or Deputy Commissioners. In this case when a deadlock was evident the members of the Committee were reluctant to make any decision ~~xxx~~ whatsoever in the fear that such a decision might ~~xxxxx~~ cause a fight, between the rival groups and that they themselves might lose favour among the people of their own Sub-District. It is realized of course, that where such cases are handed over to the Commission for settlement, careful supervision of the committees would be necessary to ensure that only those cases, absolutely beyond the ability of the Demarcation Committee, were brought forward and the Committee had made an honest attempt previously to settle the matter.

by the Assistant District Commissioners, Minj and Kerewagi, so that a uniform system is maintained. The whole area has been characterised by a number of Field Staff from both Minj and Kerewagi "suggesting" land boundaries to the people without considering the border as a continuous line and without reference (due mainly to the absence of recorded decisions) to the decisions of Officers who visited the area previously. This has resulted in as many as four sets of land boundaries which in places are up to one half mile apart. Any further haphazard decision making will only render the work now done by the Demarcation Committee, useless.

BAMINA RIDGE TO DIMOL: This was the most contentious area considered by the Committee. A total of eight days was spent with the Demarcation Committee and Local Owners trying to get a mutually agreeable boundary for this area which forms a small pocket of land used by the Daga Clan surrounded on three sides by Daba Clan Land. The past history of the land as far back as can be remembered is one of fighting and acquisition of the land by various groups by conquest. At the time of J. Taylor's patrol through the Wangi valley it was ascertained that there was only one house on the ground in question, the land being used for pig grazing. Casuarina trees, bamboo, coffee and other cultivated trees now cover the area. It is estimated that the oldest of these trees is between fifteen and twenty years old.

For the first two days of the discussion the committee appeared reasonably interested in the work but as time progressed without any sign of a solution being reached, the members became disheartened and restive. This may have been due in part to the fact that they had not received any remuneration although they had been working for a week. The matter of pay was to be raised on a number of occasions later. The majority of the Minj Demarcation Committee members were members of special committees within the Local Government Council as well as being Councillors. Two members in particular had extensive business interests also. At this stage there were numerous requests for the Demarcation Committee Members to be allowed to cease work.

If the behaviour of the Committee members on this occasion is at all characteristic of what may be anticipated in similar circumstances in the future it may be more expedient to have such strongly disputed areas considered by Lands Titles Commissioners or Deputy Commissioners. In this case when a deadlock was evident the members of the Committee were reluctant to make any decision ~~with~~ whatsoever in the fear that such a decision might ~~cause~~ cause a fight, between the rival groups and that they themselves might ~~lose~~ lose favour among the people of their own Sub-District. It is realised of course, that where such cases are handed over to the Commission for settlement careful supervision of the committees would be necessary to ensure that only those cases, absolutely beyond the ability of the Demarcation Committee, were brought forward and that the Committee had made an honest attempt previously to settle the matter.

After leaving the top of Bamuna Ridge the border proceeds to the headwaters of Bugant Creek thence along Bugant Creek to its confluence with Gegandonggen Creek. It then follows along Gegandonggen Creek to a point 900 links downstream from the junction of Rem Creek with Gegandonggen Creek. It thence proceeds approximately parallel to Bamuna Ridge to Sindagan Creek and follows along that creek for approximately 400 links then cuts in a general easterly direction to Kumbande River, and proceeds upstream along Kumbande River to DIMMOL.

On 15th September in the late afternoon a fight broke out between the Dage and Damba Clans on Bamuna Ridge. Various conflicting stories about the fight have since been received. The real reason for the fight appears to have been the placing of posts, as border markers, in much the same way as recommended by the instruction put out by the Land Titles Commission, by the Damba Clan of Minj. The markers were subsequently removed by the Dage clan and the Minj people told by the Dage Clan that they were not to put any more markers across that section of the ground. After verbal exchanges, which from all accounts were very heated, fighting broke out between the two groups. Offenders were subsequently apprehended.

The situation in the area has still not returned to normal and is not anticipated to do so until possibly as late as mid-March, 1967. Until such time as compensation was paid for two deaths (26th October 1966) continuous police patrols were maintained in the area. The Minj people have changed their habits very little and most houses are still occupied. The Kerewagi people have however almost completely deserted the area. There are only a couple of houses still occupied and then only by old women. Most gardens have been abandoned and nearly all pigs removed. The majority of the Kerewagi people are now living at Auwagi.

On the few occasions when the patrol was in the area it was accompanied by some of the Kerewagi people who returned to their houses and salvaged some of the food from the gardens. However when the patrol departed, the people again moved back to Auwagi. More constant patrolling through the area by Officers of this Department from both Kerewagi and Minj over the next few years should improve the native situation. Such patrols would have to move away from the usual census points and visit the areas between the Highlands Highway and the Wahgi River whenever possible.

Although there are no resthouses in the area moving down to the Wahgi, the patrol was very well received by the people before and after the fight. Supplies of food brought to the patrol were adequate and considering the time spent at each camp and the number of personnel in the patrol, the people are to be commended for their effort.

Cement (Dept. of Lands Surveys and Mines) pegs have now been placed at the corners on this section of the traverse, with the assistance of Mr. K. Ascheff from Hagen but once again, no connecting traverse has been done by that Department.

DINMOL TO WANGI RIVER: The majority of this section of the traverse was undisputed and for the most part follows natural features those being the Gurunga River and then the Miunde River. Towards the Wahgi River a small block presenting some interesting problems was encountered. The block in question belonged to the Misinga Sub-Clan. Many of the people of this sub-clan have died mainly due to Malaria. The sub-clan divided before Tayler's visit to the Wahgi some of the people moving east and associating themselves with Dage lineages of Kerewagi, the others remaining in Minj and associating with the Damba Clan lineages. Although some of the people still consider themselves as one lineage (the minority only) the two parts of the lineage do not have any real association with one another. They have been almost completely absorbed by the Dage and Damba Clans who are traditional enemies. Council tax is also divided between Minj and Kerewagi.

By mutual agreement among the owners it was decided to divide the old area of Sub-Clan land in two parts to be retained by the Minj people for their exclusive use and the other section to be held for the Kerewagi people for their exclusive use, the division between the two portions to be the district boundary. This small portion of the traverse leaves Miunde River and cuts across country to the surveyed boundary of that block of alienated land known as KUMBAL Lands Reference 64/672, D.D.A. reference (MINJ) 35-5-120 and follows the eastern border of that block down to the Wahgi River.

It was in this section that some of the owners, misunderstanding the true purpose of the Demarcation committee hastened to place a border (in the same sense that the present administrative border has been placed) without considering fully, ownership of land in order that those people, administered from Minj and paying tax to the Wahgi Council should be contained within the Minj area as defined by this new boundary and similarly for the people paying tax and administered from Kerewagi being included in the Kerewagi area as defined by the new border. Fortunately, the error was noticed and the functions of the Demarcation committee again explained to the people who have settled on the division of land as made by the Demarcation Committee and the Local leaders.

WANGI RIVER TO NUMANTS RIVER: This section contains several disputed areas of land although the disputes are nowhere near the magnitude of that associated with that of AMBABA. The disputes here are between the Geligup and Tuimugup Clans. There is a small pocket of land occupied by some natives from Minj within the Geligup (Kerewagi) clan land and this has been a constant irritation to the Geligup people. At the same time some Geligup people have squatted on Tuimugup land and at present most of the people's waking moments seem to be fully occupied by justifying claims to each other's land.

Now that the Demarcation Committee has been through the area, this situation may change. Some of the people have already started moving back to their own clan land, voluntarily.

This area also contains numerous plantings of coffee and other economic trees planted across the border and some form of compensation or other scheme as outlined earlier will have to be found.

The border through this section follows upstream along Karaman Creek across the ridge dividing the Numants River from the Wahgi Valley and then drops down to the Numants River and follows it along for a short distance. There is a new Geodetic Survey Trig. station to the west of the border where it crosses the ridge and situated approximately 18 chain from the border. A connecting traverse will be done to position the border accurately.

NUMANTS RIVER TO MT YIMBIGAK: This is the furthest south the "border" in its present state has been taken. Mt. Yimbigak is the last ridge before the range dividing the Wahgi Valley from the Kambia area. Above Yimbigak is timber country only. No gardening is carried on above the position of the last post. The owners of this ground are once again the Tuisugup and Geligup Clans. Both clans have affiliations with the people of the Gumine area and are becoming increasingly so with more intermarriages between the groups.

On the Minj side of what has been determined as the border by the committee, there is a small parcel of land which is currently used by a small group of people whose ancestors emigrated from the Gumine area. At present there are 22 adult males who have gardens and houses on the block.

There are no new immigrations in the area. The people now on the ground occupied by the Gumine people are the descendants of the original emigrants. It is estimated that the present generation of adults is the fourth generation to use the land.

The ownership of this small block of land is vested in the Tuisugup clan but they have given the Gumine people permission to use the ground for whatever purpose they choose. There are large stands of casuarina trees on the block as well as plantings of coffee trees. The only stipulation is that the ownership of the land shall not pass from the Tuisugup Clan. The Tuisugup Clan have no objection to the present occupiers or their descendants making use of this land.

This block of land has been surveyed and it is intended to proceed with registration of it, through the Minj Registry, recording ownership of the land in the name of Tuisugup clan and listing the present occupiers as having usufructory rights thereon.

MT. FULGAMP TO NORTH ROAD (HIGHLANDS HIGHWAY): This section starts at the base of Mt. Fulgamp and joins onto the traverse from the North Road to Bamuna Ridge. Although it was done last the traverse will be shown as commencing here. A datum point has been made at the base of Fulgamp. Above Fulgamp there are no gardens and no individual or group claims ownership of the land. It may be used freely by anybody for hunting or timbergetting.

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At the top section of the traverse there are quite large plantings of "Kare" trees. These were planted haphazardly many years ago by members of the Damba and Dage Clans. Other than this there were no gardens or other economic trees which had been planted. In April, 1964, this top section was surveyed by the Department of Forests with a view to the purchase of the timber rights as a result of an application by P.R. Thiele of Bann, (Forests Map G. 319). The local people then realised the necessity of determining ownership of the land and trees and by discussions amongst themselves, agreed upon a border. The timber rights however were never purchased because the people refused to accept the money which they considered too small. The present border follows this mark ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ over a small portion of its length and then proceeds to Gam Creek and follows it almost to the Highlands Highway, branching off and cutting across the ridge adjacent to the present administrative border at the Highlands Highway.

The owners of this section when first confronted by the Committee, claimed that there was no dispute over the ground and predicted no trouble in the placing of a border. However it was later found that when a narrow and well defined mark was required, some difficulty was encountered by the Committee in getting the people to agree to its position.

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COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: The preliminary report on the activities of the patrol should be read in conjunction with this report and matters raised in that report will not be treated in such great detail here.

As mentioned in the preliminary report, the members of the Committee were ~~most~~ enthusiastic at first but interest dropped off after approximately one week. This was almost certainly due in part to the fact that no remuneration was paid. Even if this situation changes in the future it is suggested that where possible the members do not work for more than one week continuously at a time.

Because of the reluctance of the members of the committee to work for long periods it was necessary to change the ~~composition~~ composition of the committee several times. The present number of members in the Minj Sub-District is inadequate and should be increased to somewhere in the vicinity of sixty members.

Not all members should be Local Government Councillors or Committee (Local Government) men. These people have other commitments at home in their own areas and do not appear to be as interested in the work. The larger the number of reliable members who do not have commitments of this kind the better.

It is considered politically wise to have the members of the Demarcation Committee nominated by the General Meeting of the Local Government Council. This places the responsibility for selecting suitable men with the representatives of the people. Also it is more than desirable to have the committee members responsible, in however small a way, to the Local Government Council if the responsibility for paying members of the Committee is to fall on the Councils.

Throughout it has been found necessary to have discussions with the groups concerned before commencing work in the area. To date it has not been possible to rely on the dissemination of information by word of mouth by the people themselves.

There is a very real danger that boundaries may be placed incorrectly in areas where the local people claim there is no dispute. It has been found that where a narrow and well defined mark is required, some difficulty can always be anticipated. Until such time as a mark is required, there is no dispute but once one is required trouble starts.

The most workable size of the committee in this case has been found to be one consisting of not more than four members. This has the added advantage of permitting greater rotation of the committee membership in considering different blocks of ground.

A quick follow up of survey is necessary to give the process some form of continuity. This is particularly so when moving across open country and the Demarcation Committee is able to cover much greater distances than staff who are surveying. More staff may be needed in this regard once the system gets into full swing.

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Page 13.

Over many areas the boundaries have been found not to follow natural features once leaving streams. More often than not they tend to follow half way up the sides of hills, and it is impossible to know in advance where they are likely to be situated when the country is all flat or relatively so. This tendency to follow along the sides of hills makes it very difficult to progress very quickly with the cutting of the boundary.

The idea of planting different coloured posts in the ground initially (by the people themselves) in this area is ridiculous in the extreme. One has only to view the result of the Bamuna ridge episode to realise this. Although this was a very aggravated instance the experience of the committee in trying to get a well defined and narrow border in areas "where there is no dispute" also proves the utter futility of the scheme. The most workable method found by this patrol was to have the Demarcation committee consider ownership of the ground in the first instance and have the local people cut their boundaries at that time. In this way the whole process is under the supervision of the Demarcation committee and in my view eliminates an entirely unnecessary step.

There is a need for senior officers of this department preferably Assistant BI and Commissioners to work out a system of compensation for, or swapping of, economic trees where they do not fall within the clan boundaries. This was quite prevalent along the border area and can reasonably be expected to exist elsewhere. Some standard procedure should be adopted in each area.

It has also been found necessary throughout, to continually remind the members of the Committee that they are concerned with the actual ownership of land and not what is growing on the land. Because the members have been told once, officers should not take it for granted that the Committee members will always keep this in mind.

At the time of writing this report, a traverse of the area was still in the preparation stages but will be forwarded in a MILLIM scale when available. (Journal is too small to show all the detail).


(C.A. Buttner.)
P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 4(MINI) 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by IAN P. SMALLY PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled AVIAMP RIVER TUNAE AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NONE

Natives 4 MEMBERS HERBOS, 3 WARDERS, 60 PRISONERS
1 INTERPRETER
1 N.S.O.

Duration—From 1 / 11 / 1966 to 21 / 12 / 1966

Number of Days 51

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 25 / 10 / 1966

Medical / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol TRAVELLING OF THE NEW SOUTH ROAD, BETWEEN AVIAMP AND THE
RIVER TUNAE

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

67-14-15

27th January, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
Koror, Palau.

RECEIVED. FILE NO. 4/1967-57

Receipt of the above report and sum HK\$50 of
27th January 1967, is acknowledged with thanks.

This report covers only the progress being made
on the New South Bank and no further comment is warranted.

(S.S. Roberts)
1967

67. 14. 15
10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



File No. WHD583
Date dictated 9 JAN 1967
By [Signature]

Department of District Administration
MOUNT HAGEN. F.H.D.

5th January, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
MOUNT HAGEN.

MINJ PATROL REPORT No. 4/66-67
PART SOUTH HALL, CENSUS DIVISION
Mr. J.F. Sallee, P.O.

The aforementioned report with covering comments
by the Assistant District Commissioner, Minj, attached,
refers.

The patrol was a special one with its only object
being the construction of the New South Road which will,
in time, become part of the Highlands Highway.

For your information and necessary advice, please.

[Signature]
(T.W. Hagen)
District Commissioner

c.c. The Assistant District Commissioner,
Minj.

2025/1

4

The Assistant District Commissioner
M.P.
Eastern Highlands

Sub District Office
M.P.
Eastern Highlands
22nd December 1966

PATROL NUMBER 4-1966/67
ROAD CONSTRUCTION - THE SOUTH ROAD ATANG-TANG

Please find attached my Patrol Diary and four copies of a Patrol Report covering my activities, that of guarding the New South Road, Arisy between the first of November and the twenty first of December.

I have only dealt with those headings concerning the road and the Native people in this area. A report including other headings pertinent to a normal patrol would be pointless. I patrolled this area and submitted a full report some three months ago.

For your information, please.

J. J. [Signature]

Mr. J. J. [Name]
Patrol Officer

8
MAY 1967

REPORT

<u>STATION:</u>	WIS
<u>SUB DISTRICT:</u>	WIS
<u>PATROL NUMBER:</u>	4-66/67
<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY:</u>	LEN F SHALLEY CAROL OFFICER
<u>AREA PATROLLED:</u>	STAND-RIVER ROAD AREA
<u>PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL:</u>	JERRY WILSON & THREE CONTAINERS OF TWO MENHO: JERRY WILSON: KERRY WILSON: ONE ENGINEER: ONE HOSPITAL GUARDIAN
<u>DURATION OF PATROL:</u>	1/11/66 to 21/12/66; 31 DAYS
<u>LAST PATROL TO AREA:</u>	D.D.A. 9-05/66 D.A.S.F. P.H.D.
<u>OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:</u>	TO GRAVEL THE SIX MILE SECTION OF THE NEW SOUTH ROAD, ADJACENT TO THE RIVER TOWER, WITH THE AID OF A TRACTOR AND TRAILER WITH EIGHT BRICKS AND THE LOCAL PEOPLE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 1ST TO DECEMBER 21ST

(7)

NOVEMBER 1st 1966. Patrol No 4 of 1966/67, road construction, New South Road, River Tuman to Avicamp. Truck sent ahead with Patrol equipment. Eighty prisoners and three Warders walked to the River Tuman 0730. Myself via Landrover departed 1900; arrived via Bus at the River Tuman, 1930. Camp arrangements made, food brought from local people. Prisoners arrived 1645. Eighty prisoners, three Warders and four Policemen all present. Overnight.

NOVEMBER 2nd 1966. 0700 Roll call and parade. Work on construction of camp. Overnight.

November 3rd 1966. Roll call and parade. Construction of camp complete. Police house, kitchen, my own quarters, store, Aid Post and Office. 1945, tractor and trailer hired from HIND of Hagen arrived. Overnight.

November 4th 1966. Roll call and parade. Two work gangs employed. One gang collecting stones and gravel, the other gang cutting down trees and preparing first section of road. Tractor U/S, flat tyre on trailer. Tyre fixed at KUMHUB, B.A.S.P. Overnight.

November 5th 1966. Tractor started collecting and depositing gravel from 0800 to 1700. Myself to Mt Hagen. Overnight.

November 6th 1966. Sunday observed Mt Hagen, returned 1700. Overnight.

November 7th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 8th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 9th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 10th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 11th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 12th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 13th 1966. Observed Sunday at the River Tuman.

November 14th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 15th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 16th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 17th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 18th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 19th 1966. Departed for Mt Hagen 1900. Overnight Mt Hagen.

November 20th 1966. Returned to the River Tuman 1630. Overnight.

November 21st 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

November 22nd 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(6)

- November 23rd 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- November 24th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- November 25th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- November 26th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- November 27th 1966. Sunday observed River Tuman.
- November 28th 1966. Tractor started working from 0600 to 1800 from this date. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- November 29th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- November 30th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 1st 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 2nd 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 3rd 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. 1400 departed for Minj. Overnight.
- December 4th 1966. Returned to River Tuman 1900. Overnight.
- December 5th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 6th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 7th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 8th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 9th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 10th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. 1900 departed for Minj. Overnight.
- December 11th 1966. Returned to the River Tuman 1900. Overnight.
- December 12th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Second tractor and trailer, that of the Wahgi Council, arrived to take up work. Overnight.
- December 13th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 14th 1966. Council tractor, 30 prisoners, 1 Policeman and 2 Warders set up camp at the two mile mark to cut down a large hill. Mr Ellis, District Commissioner and Mr Bell, Deputy District Commissioner, arrived 1115. Departed 1130. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 15th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 16th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 17th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 18th 1966. Departed for Minj. Sunday observed Minj. Overnight.
- December 19th 1966. Returned to the River Tuman 1115. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 20th 1966. Supervision of work and gravelling. Overnight.
- December 21st 1966. Prisoners and two Warders departed on foot for Minj. Myself and Police departed by truck 1130. One Warden remained as guard. Arrived Minj 1400. Patrol stood down.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

3

INTRODUCTION

On the 26th October, Mr Walsh S.P.O., set up camp at the Avianp Rest House for the purpose of cutting a road along the six mile section between Avianp and the River Tuman. This was completed in 136 days. Please refer Ninj Patrol Report, No 9-65/66.

I departed for the same area on the 1st November, accompanied by 60 prisoners, 3 Tractors, 4 Policemen and 1 tractor and trailer unit for the sole purpose of gravelling this same section. Only one mile was completed. I departed to Ninj on the 21st December, as early in the New Year a new Officer will take up duties at the River Tuman.

No courts or Native Complaints were heard, mainly because the area in which I was camped was isolated from any Native community. The following report will deal solely with the progress of the work done on the road, and will follow the format I produced in my fortnightly progress report.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION:

DRAINAGE:

This work was mainly done by the local populace, 108 Avianp, and approximately 100 Hamlik people from the Hagen sub district. In the wetter sections, the drains were dug to a depth of at least 5 ft. Considerable difficulty was experienced during the rains when the drains collapsed, but I expected this. Work on drains was carried out the whole length of the road; some sections have been finished. New lead off drains, mainly at the two mile mark, have been planned. This section, at the two mile mark, is the lowest in the whole area; all the surrounding hills to the north drain in to it. On the whole the work is slow, but a great deal of water has been drained away.

CULVERTS:

Two new culverts were dug during this patrol. Approximately six more culverts will be needed throughout the whole section of the road. Two culvert bridges have already been replaced to take a weight of up to six tons.

CANBERING:

Canbering of the road was mainly done by the prisoners in conjunction with the gravelling. I started canbering the whole section, the local people doing this work, but they have a fixation about putting the soft edge soil in the centre of the road. A better check can be kept on this type of work if done by prisoners in conjunction with gravelling.

GRAVELLING:

Up until the last week of the patrol, only one tractor was employed in carting gravel. Two trailers were used. They were filled alternately, one being filled whilst the other carted gravel. Taking into consideration the different sizes of the two trailers, three yards of gravel would be carted by one trailer. Over a period of fifty one

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(4)

days, I would estimate the amount of gravel carted at 2000 yds; this spread over a distance of just over one mile, at cost of \$ 900.00. The gravel held well in the first quarter of a mile, but difficulty was experienced in a short section of 30 yds where the gravel sank. After experimenting, I placed a base of heavy clay about 4 inches deep on to the centre of the road, 18 ft wide. The gravel on top of this remains firm. A certain amount of corrugation has occurred on the road, but not as much as I expected. The Council tractor worked for 65 hours. KING's tractor worked for 365 hours, carrying 745 loads.

CONCLUSION:

To effectively gravel and drain this section of the new road, will require another five to six months of tractor work and spade work. There is only one really bad swampy section, and that is at the two mile mark; distance being about 400 yards. This section will require a terrific amount of drainage, also a great deal of fill in the centre. The majority of the road is in good condition. Gravel deposits may be found along the six mile section, but none was found by any of the parties I sent out for that specific purpose. This will be a major problem in the near future, as the gravelled section extends away from the River town.

LABOUR:

Approximately 300 Avians and 100 Hamilias worked on the road for the last two months. The Avians worked well and co-operated most of the time. The Hamilias are a small group of people living in the Ninj sub district, half of whom pay tax on the Ninj side, the other half paying their tax in the Hagen sub district. Their representative is Councillor YAGA, but he was never seen during my stay. These people never really worked, claiming they had commitments to work on the Hagen new road. They also told the Officer in charge the Hagen section that they could not work on the Hagen side as they were already committed to work on the Ninj side. I would suggest that these people, as they live in the Ninj sub district and are a small group, pay their tax to the Wagai Council. On the whole the people behaved in a reasonable manner and quite a bit of work was done.

J. F. Suller

Jon F Suller
Patrol Officer

Ninj

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FINANCIAL REPORT COVERING THE PERIOD BETWEEN NOVEMBER FIRST
AND DECEMBER TWENTY FIRST:

3

ROAD CONSTRUCTION - AVIAMP, RIVER TUMAH

TOTAL ADVANCE RECEIVED FOR 51 DAYS	2039.50
TO KING FOR HIRE OF TRACTOR; 67 HOURS @ \$ 1.50 PER HOUR	100.50
TO KING FOR HIRE OF TRACTOR; 348 HOURS @ \$ 2.00 PER HOUR	696.00
TO WANSI LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL, FOR HIRE OF TRACTOR; 85 HOURS @ \$ 2.00 PER HOUR	170.00
TOTAL SPENT ON HIRE OF TRACTORS:	966.50
 BALANCE:	 1133.00
COUNSELLOR SEDA, AVIAMP: PAYMENT FOR ROAD WORK:	225.00
COUNSELLOR WUDAGI, AVIAMP: PAYMENT FOR ROADWORK:	225.00
VARIOUS NATIVES, HANUKA: PAYMENT FOR ROAD WORK:	192.00
COUNSELLOR WUDAGI, AVIAMP: PAYMENT FOR TIMBER:	160.50
COUNSELLOR YAGA, QUONDI: PAYMENT FOR TIMBER:	47.50
KONGA, QUONDI: PAYMENT FOR TIMBER:	25.00
VARIOUS NATIVES, MT HAGEN & KING: PAYMENT FOR FIREWOOD:	68.00
VARIOUS NATIVES, MT HAGEN & KING: PAYMENT FOR FOOD:	190.00
 TOTAL PAYMENT TO COUNSELLORS AND VARIOUS NATIVES:	 1133.00
PAYMENT FOR TRACTOR HIRE:	<u>966.50</u>
 TOTAL EXPENDITURE:	 2039.50
TOTAL ADVANCE RECEIVED:	<u>2039.50</u>
 BALANCE:	 NIL


Ian J. Bentley
Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

APPENDIX 'A'

(7)

NEW PATROL NUMBER 4-66/67, ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEW SOUTH ROAD
PERIOD 51 DAYS

SANDE, SENIOR CONSTABLE 5193

SMART AND EFFICIENT. HAS GOOD COMMAND AND SHOWS INITIATIVE. WOULD RECOMMEND PROMOTION.

GOLAR, CONSTABLE 8237

A HARD WORKER BUT LACKS FORCE AND INITIATIVE. LACKING IN COMMAND.

DARUP, CONSTABLE 7774

A GOOD FOLLOWER, LOYAL AND HARDWORKING.

KUNG, CONSTABLE 7608

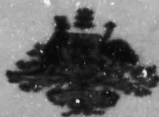
A HARDWORKING MEMBER. HAS GOOD COMMAND. WOULD SUGGEST HE BE GIVEN MORE RESPONSIBILITY.



Ian F Swales
Patrol Officer

c.c. Police Station, Milne

Milne



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 5/66-67.

Patrol Conducted by J.W. Moore, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled East Kambija Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Native Rono Paga, Med. Asst., 1 N.S.O., 2 R.P.N.G.C., 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 8 / 3 / 19 67 to 23 / 3 / 19 67

Number of Days 15.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes.

Last Patrol in Area by—District Services 21 / 3 / 19 63

Medical 21 / 3 / 19 63

Map Reference Nilinich of Hinj, Fournal of Rama.

Objects of Patrol Census and general administ; Council survey; check work on
airstrip at An; check on Bird of Paradise trading; check on roadworks.

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

67-14-25

11th July, 1967.

District Commissioner,
Southern Highlands District,
WINDY HILLS.

WINDY HILLS RD. S OF WINDY HILLS

Your letter of the 9th July, 1967.

1. The comments by the Australian National Commissioner, Windy Hills, and yourself cover such points raised by Mr. Moore in his report.
2. The country is quite rugged in and around the Windy Hills and these people present a definite administrative problem. The population is small and therefore provision constant attention although every effort should be made to patrol the area twice a year as it would be that the presumption with the absence of it is "very" estimated.
3. Can this area be more readily entered from the north? It may be worth the effort to check on this.
4. The problem in circulating the kind of facilities needed in this area are appreciated. I agree the Australian National Commissioner, Windy Hills, to cover over, effort to keep it to a low minimum.
5. Mr. Moore has evidently taken his duties seriously and conducted his patrol efficiently. A very commendable report.

(J. E. McCarthy)
WINDY HILLS

67. 14. 25

Telegram: DSADA
Telephone: WHD603
Our Reference: WHD603
if calling ask for
No.



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

9th May, 1967.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KOROHOBU.

MINI PATROL REPORT No. 5/1966-67
KAMBIA CENSUS DIVISION
K. M. MOORE, C.P.S.

Above-mentioned report with covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Mini, attached, refers.

The native situation in the area is satisfactory despite the lack of contact during the past four years. No matter what the local thought may be of spending over two weeks as patrol simply to see some 700 people who have very little future economically when there is so much work requiring constant work in the Wahgi Valley a further two patrols to the area will be mounted in the next twelve months. These will be for political education and House of Assembly elections. A considerable amount of general administration will be carried out at these times.

The trading in plumes by the Kambia people no doubt is reducing the bird population of the area. However, the small population and the large area concerned precludes, in my mind, any thought that they could be completely wiped out. It would be virtually impossible to police any instruction to stop the killing by the Kambia people but the killing and trading by outside groups could and should be stopped immediately.

The possibilities of the Kambia being brought into the Wahgi Council are poor but the Council survey will be awaited for making a final decision.

No approach has been, or will be made, to the District Commissioner, Chimbu, to have the AM people included in this District. The people are in the gazetted Chimbu District and I am sure that they are in a better position to administer this village than are we.

A well constituted patrol by Mr. Moore.

For your information, please.

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

c.c. The A.D.C.,
Mini.

847

67-1-5

Minj,
Western Highlands District.

20th April, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MLANGEN.

MINI PATROL REPORT NO 2 OF 1966/67.
EAST KAMBA COUNCIL DIVISION.

Submitted please find original and two copies of a report compiled by Mr. J.N. Neave, Cadet Patrol Officer, covering aspects of a 15 day patrol throughout the above-mentioned Council Division. Attached are completed Census Statistics, Patrol maps and copying allowances claim.

My comments are as follows:

ISOLATION.

The Kamba people remain isolated from the remainder of the Sub-District and as pointed out by Mr. Neave they tend to retain much of their traditional way of life. It is an extremely rare occasion that any of these people visit the Sub-District Headquarters and the only real traffic between the Kamba and the people of the Wagi Valley is with the Kumbas of Ngwi.

It is not surprising that they show extreme reluctance towards any suggestions that they move to a more favourable area occasionally. In the Kamba they are free to follow their own pursuits and as long as they remain within the law they can expect little interference from the Administration in their affairs. Although at present there does not appear too much of a future in store for these people, perhaps this situation may be changed if the forthcoming mineral exploration of this area produces results.

TRADING IN BIRD OF PARADISE.

It is quite obvious that trading in plumes is the Kamba peoples main means of deriving a cash income and due to their unfortunate economic position they cannot be too readily condemned for using this means of exchange. Although the Director has issued specific instructions in a recent circular to take all steps to prevent trading in plumes it would firstly, in an area such as the Kamba, be extremely difficult to enforce, and secondly it would deprive the people of their only means of obtaining any sort of income.

From Mr. Neave's remarks it would appear that the increased demand for plumes and the subsequent indiscriminate killing of these beautiful birds is almost certainly reducing their numbers alarmingly. I am prompted by my regard for the protection of these birds to endeavour to take some action to prevent further abuse of the law but then again it would deprive the Kamba people of their only means of obtaining some small measure of income.

INCLUSION IN WAGI COUNCIL AREA.

Although the general feeling throughout the Council area is that the Kamba should be brought into the Wagi Council, I am inclined to agree that the people would derive no great benefit by doing so. I think that in the event of the Kamba joining the Council the present Lulua and Yultua would be replaced by younger pidgin speaking councillors and there would be a decline in the general order that presently exists among the community. I would question their ability to pay tax and even if a nominal sum were imposed the cost of collecting it would greatly exceed the expected revenue.

The extreme inaccessibility of the area would make it virtually impossible for the Council to improve conditions for the people and there would certainly be an outcry from the Wajpi electors if the Council expended a considerable amount of money on a small group of people who contributed nothing in return.

Tambo's past activities in the Kambia are known to me and those included in a confidential report to you on his general behaviour which I submitted on the 18th August, 1966. It is unfortunate that nothing could be done at the time to immediately correct the adverse impression that he had imparted to the Kambia people regarding the functions of the Council. No specific complaints were made against him by the owners of the pigs etc. which he obviously owned out of them and no charges were laid. The incident occurred approximately 18 months ago and there is little to be gained from bringing the matter up again at this juncture.

The Council survey conducted by Mr. Moore during this patrol is under preparation and will be forwarded as soon as it is completed.

POSITION AND ADMINISTRATION OF AS.

As AS is at present administered from GIMBE and is apparently situated within the Chikwa District. I can see little advantage in changing this position unless consideration is given to the peoples expressed desire to be included in the East Kambia Census Division. In any event it is of no great consequence if it is decided that this small isolated group should be included in the Wajpi Sub-District and perhaps the District Commissioner for the Chikwa District could be approached regarding his views on this matter.

As far as I am aware no encouragement has been given to the As people by the Administration to begin constructing an airstrip in their area. The Swiss Mission also states that the idea came from the people and that they, the Mission, are not assisting materially in the project. Mr. Moore did right in endeavouring to discourage the As people in their grandiose schemes for the future as the best they could possibly hope for, in the event of them ever completing the strip, would be an occasional visit from a Mission aircraft.

LAW & JUSTICE.

The Kambia people are law abiding and all minor disputes etc. are settled by themselves. During my four years at Wajpi I have not had occasion to determine a court case concerning these people. Any major crime or disturbance would be reported to this office but by all accounts they live relatively peacefully together.

No useful purpose would be achieved by establishing a police station in this area especially when at present a policeman as situated would have to remain without supervision for long periods.

Mr. Moore has carried out a well conducted patrol and his report quite adequately covers all aspects of the current situation in the Kambia. My only criticism is the number of typing errors in an otherwise concise and lucid report.

For your information please,


Paul Farrant
Assistant District Commissioner.

MINJ PATROL NO. 5-66/67, EAST KAMBIA C/D.

PATROL DIARY.

Wed., 8th. March. Departed Minj 1430 by tractor and Land Rover for Dek rest house, arriving 1600. Arranged for carrier line to be ready next morning.

Thurs., 9th. March. Departed Dek Rest House late at 1000 due to failure of carriers to show up. Walked to Warabung campsite along easy walking track, passing new Rest House at Tornamil after two hours. The campsite is at the junction of the Maran and Kolin creeks at 6650', and though small, is adequate. Food for the carriers was purchased locally. Walking time, without stops, 3 hrs. 10m.

Fri., 10th. March. Departed Warabung at 0710. Climbed steeply to Tondan camp, 9,500', arriving 1030. Tondan is a miserable place, very cold and windy. In extended dry weather, water probably would have to be carried from Warabung. Rations issued to carriers. Walking time without stops, 2 hrs. 55m.

Sat., 11th. March. Departed Tondan camp after a freezing night at 0700. After a steep climb, the summit of Gurugu Pass (11,800) was reached at 0830, then a very hard descent, at times almost vertical, brought the patrol to Kankea, arriving at 1320. Kankea is now almost deserted, and although this patrol was able to buy sufficient food, future patrols would be advised to check before leaving as to the availability of food here. Altitude, 5,800'. Walking time without stops, 6 hrs. 5m.

Sun., 12th. March. Census of, and discussions with those few people remaining at Kankea. Left at 1010 for Miru. At first the track is poor, but as soon as it enters land owned by the Miru people, it becomes a very good, wide track, and continues like this all the way into Miru, which was reached after 2½ hrs. nonstop walking. Adequate food purchased. Housing very good.

Mon., 13th. March. Census and discussions at Miru. Minor arbitrations.

Tues., 14th. March. Departed Miru 0640 for Au, accompanied by Medical Assistant, 1 Policeman, 1 interpreter and six carriers, prepared to sleep overnight, as had been told Au was a long way away. However, it turned out to be only two hours away along a generally poor track. River Gur was crossed by a log bridge after ½ hrs. walk. For the last ¼ hr., the track is knee deep in mud, although logs have been laid along it to walk on.

Inspected work on the new airstrip with the Swiss missionary, and held talks with the people. Left Au 1310 for Miru, arriving 1520. Walking time without stops, (Miru-Au-Miru) 4 hrs. 10m.

Wed., 15th. March. Left Miru 0730 for Io. A very difficult walk, arrived Io (3,750') at 1115. Food bought for carriers.

Thurs., 16th. March. Census and discussions at Io.

Fri., 17th. March. Departed Io 0640 for Wis. Difficult walking at first, crossing and recrossing unbridged creeks. Climbed to approximately 5,700', and then dropped very sharply for 1½ hours, then came upon the new track recently cut, which remains level all the way to Wis. This section has been cleared but is still covered with tree stumps, etc. However, it has turned what used to be an extremely difficult 1½ hr. walk into a comparatively easy 4½ walk. Arrived Wis at 1100, bought food for the carriers. Due to small population, was able to complete census and discussions during the afternoon.

Saturday, 18th. March. Departed Wis 0700 for Olate, again following a new track over the hills, rather than following the River Wis down to its junction with the River Palti, then following that up to Olate. Comparatively easy walk, arriving at the Rest House 1000. Sufficient food, rest house area very clean and well looked after.

Sun., 19th. March. Census and Discussions at Olate.

Mon. 20th. March. Departed Olate 0650 for Wisings. Road varies from good to poor. Arrived Wisings 1010 after 3 hrs. 20m. nonstop walk. Census and discussions completed during the afternoon. Food supplies adequate. Wheatmeal and meat issued to carriers to make six cakes for the following day.

Tues., 21st. March. Departed Wisings 0630. Climbed steeply for 3 hrs. then up and down a series of ridges, arriving Mesak No. 2 camp (9,500') at 1250. Made camp, issued rations. Rain during the afternoon, mild night. Walking time without stops, 6 hrs. 30m.

Wednes., 22nd. March. Left Mesak No. 2 camp at 0600. Hard climb to summit of King's Pass (11,500'), reached at 0935. Borted here for one hour. Continued on at 1030. Very rough descent to the head of the River Minj road at Vinba arriving 1645. Walking time, without stops of 12 hours, 2 hrs 15m.

Thurs., 23rd. March. Vehicle arrived from Minj at 0910, arrived Minj 1050. Reported Assistant District Commissioner.

END OF PATROL.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Minj,
Western Highlands,
6-4-67.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Minj.

REPORT-MINJ PATROL 5-66/67.

EAST KAMBIA CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was the East Kambia Census Division, bordered on the North by the Kubor Ranges and opening into the Kaugel River basin to the south. The area is extremely rugged, consisting mainly of ridges running at right angles to the main range. This patrol was the ninth to enter the area and the fourth to return to Minj via King's Pass, the others going on to Mt. Hagen, Wendi or Ialibu.

The objects of the patrol were several:

1. Census revision and general administration, including roadworks,
2. To conduct a Council Survey with a view to the area joining the Waghi Local Government Council at the October elections,
3. To report on the position of the people at Au, and to inspect work on the airstrip there,
4. To check on the incidence of Bird of Paradise plumage trading.

The patrol was accompanied by a Medical Orderly and the Medical Assistant, Minj, who carried out a medical survey and gave treatments where necessary.

The patrol entered the Kambia through the Gupuru pass near Begbe and followed the usual route through Kankes, Miru (branching to Au), Io, Wis, Olate, Wisinga thence returning to Minj via King's Pass. Camps were set up at Tondan, Kankes and Mesak Mesak, rest houses were used elsewhere.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people retain very much their traditional mode of living, still using the lalual and Tultal system of village officials, which seems to be working as well as can be expected.

The Kambia population can be divided into two distinct groups, the Komankas of Miru and the true Kambia people of the Kalu, Mesakpal, Olatibal and Wuspal clans. The Komankas are a fluid group, part of which lives at Begbe and part of which owns the ground around Kankes and Miru. There is continuous movement of people between them. The other four clans own no ground other than what they have in the Kambia.

Group discussions were held at each centre, the main topics being their prospective entry into the Council

, their possible total migration out of the Kambia to an area where they would have some chance of economic development, and trading in Bird of Paradise plumage.

Migration.

As shown in the census figures, nearly all the people at Kankea have moved out to Begbe. These were all members of the Komunka clan, which as I have said owns ground both in the Kambia and at Begbe. At present there are only 3 old men and two women living permanently at Kankea. The reason for this mass exodus is purely monetary; they are now growing coffee which they previously could not do.

I explained the idea of resettlement schemes to the people, and asked them, if the Government was able to find ground for them elsewhere, would they be prepared to shift? Much to my surprise, they were very much against the idea. The chief reason was that this is their ancestral ground. Also, they say, that if they shifted, they would not be able to hunt Birds of Paradise. What it amounts to, is that they do not want to change their traditional way of life.

It is important to note that although the Komunkas have shifted from Kankea, they have in no way relinquished their ownership and rights over this ground, and made a point of ensuring that Miru people do not encroach upon it.

Bird of Paradise Trading.

Traditionally, the traffic in Bird of Paradise plumes stems from the Kambia people's need for something to use in exchange for pigs, brides and other trade items. It is still very important in this regard, but is showing signs of degenerating into a straight-out means of getting cash. All adult males take part in hunting which reaches its peak during the breeding season and continues on & off during the year. A man will stay in the bush till he has made a kill usually, but they say it is not rare for a hunter to come back empty-handed. Whether this is because the birds are becoming scarce, or are just very difficult to find I don't know.

When a man has sufficient plumes, he usually sells them to Waghi Valley people, either selling them to Waghi people who go into the Kambia specifically to buy plumes, or going into more commonly, coming out himself into the Valley, selling his plumes, and using the money to buy clothes, blankets, knives, etc. before returning.

People at Wis, Olate and Wisinga all complained about Waghi Valley natives shooting Birds of Paradise in lush claimed by Kambia people. They say the boundary between the Kambia and the Waghi Valley starts at Mt. Kinkenu (above Minj, commonly known as "Peter's Pimple") and runs along the top of the Kubor range to Guguru. I was told of only one case where Minj people were actually found hunting in the area (this was at Wis; an old man named Tai/Asil found a group from the Neniga clan, remonstrated with them, and was allegedly threatened). However, they say on numerous occasions, they claim to have discovered campsites and temporary shelters erected by Minj people while on hunting trips. The main offenders are members of the Neniga, Konombuga and Kondiga clans, and the Kambia people are understandably, quite upset over this trespassing. I feel that the councillors and leaders of the three clans mentioned should be called in and told to warn their people to stay out of the Kambia.

No reports of anyone using shotguns were heard.

Council.

A survey was conducted to determine whether or not the Kambia should be included in the Wagh Local Government Council and is covered by a separate report. Suffice it to say here that I don't think the Kambia should be included, mainly because of their isolation.

The general opinion towards the council seemed to be one of considerable apathy, summed up in the words of one village official, "If the Government wants us in the Council, alright, we'll join, but we would be just as happy to remain as we are now". Their thinking on the Council I believe, has been distorted by the actions and words of ex-President Tusan on his trip through the Kambia some time ago. He told the people they were definitely joining ~~the~~ the Council, and held "elections" at each centre for councillors & committeemen. The method used was for the people to place a stick before his chosen candidate, the one with the greatest number of sticks being the councillor, and the runner-up the committeeman. These chosen have in some cases usurped the position and power of the lulumis and tultuls, and this has led to considerable confusion.

Most of those "elected" have attended at least one meeting of the Council at Kerowil, but disillusioned by the long hard walk to Kerowil and back (taking the best part of a week in some cases) and the fact that their names were not called during the meeting, they have not worried about attending again.

Tusan spread all kinds of wild talk, e.g., at Miru he told the people, "I'm the boss of the Council and tell the masters what to do. The patrol officers have all finished and none will come on patrol here again." However, what upset the people most was the fact that he extorted pigs, which were killed and eaten by his entourage, ~~and~~ Bird of Paradise plumes and possum and tree-kangaroo skins from them. No pay was given for this, but he told them that when they came to Minj. they could ride in his truck. A total of 17 pigs, 4 fowls, 5 plumes and two possum furs were obtained in this manner, mainly from men who had been elected. It is recommended that action be taken against Tusan under Reg. 83(b), Native Administration Regs. (spreading false reports, etc.), and that he be forced to pay for the pigs, etc. that he extorted.

Au: Position of People and Airstrip.

At present, the Au people are administered from Gumine Patrol Post. Au, on a swampy, hot semi plateau beneath Mt. Au, is two hours from Miru on the opposite side of the River Magonon. Two clans are censused here, the Wuskanis and Wagenkanis, and although census figures are not available, the total population probably would not amount to more than 100 as each clan has only 1 tultul. These people are true Kambia people, related in no way to the Kosunkas of Miru, although they intermarry with them. They ~~also~~ also intermarry with the Gumize people, but claim that only a few of them understand the Chimbu language, their main language being that of Minj. This claim seems rather strange, especially as Patrol Officer P.J. Hook says (Minj P/R 2/3-59, P.7, para.5) that all the people in the Magonon River area have a lot of social contact with the Gumine area. However, the Au people expressed a strong desire to be administered from Minj. The question of the Chimbu-Western Highlands border arises, however.

If the recommendations of ADO D.N. Ashton (Minj P/R 2-57/58, P.4) have been put into effect, the boundary follows the Mogonon River, and since Au is on the opposite side of this, it is in the Chimbu District and should be administered from Gumine. However, it would possibly be more desirable administratively for it to be administered from Minj because of their expressed desire for this, and also the fact that (as they claim) their chief language is the Lunanen used by Minj people and that they don't readily understand Gumine language. Also, it adds only one day to a patrol from Minj to go to Au, conduct census, etc. and return to Miru.

Airstrip.

The people of Miru, Wis, lo and Au started work on the airstrip some three years ago, and as yet very little has been accomplished. Of a total estimated available length of 1700', only 100' has been fully cleared and levelled. For another 1300', the top growth of trees and the heavier scrub has been cleared, leaving thousands of tree stumps still to be pulled out. Slight depressions on the southern side and eastern end will have to be filled. The western approach is quite clear, but on the eastern end and northern side, heavy timber stands are very close to the intended edge of the strip. The slope has been measured by the Swiss Mission as 3 degrees, and drainage would present no problem. Lack of tools and manpower are the main drawbacks to the work progressing as quickly as desirable.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (GENERAL).

curious

Ax' attitude has developed over the airstrip at Au amongst all those people working on it. They have the idea that once the strip is finished, all their problems will be solved. They could join the council, and every month a plane could come and collect their councillors, bring them to Minj for the Council meetings, return them to Au. Likewise, they say they could plant coconuts and other cash crops, and planes could come to collect their produce. When asked who would pay for the hire of these planes they were somewhat taken back. They simply do not understand that these things just don't happen and that if they want to fly out to Council meetings, instead of walking, they would have to pay. When I pressed them about this, they said, "It will be alright, something will happen, and we'll get some money", a somewhat optimistic attitude, to say the least, which I tried to discourage.

The people working on the airstrip requested that a policeman be permanently stationed at either Au or Miru, mainly to supervise work on the strip, but also to supervise road-works and for general lawkeeping. I feel this would be a good thing, but whether the staff situation at Minj Police station would permit it is another thing.

The ratio of single girls of marriageable age to young men who will be looking for brides within the next year or so is rather poor. These men will almost certainly have to look for brides in the Waghi valley, or in the case of those at Olate and Wisinga, possibly from the Hagen area.

Small coffee patches have been planted at Miru, Au and Olate, to see how the crop would fare. Obviously, no thought has been given to how the finished crop would be marketed. The only way is to carry it out to Minj or Begbe, and I don't think this is at all practical.

VILLAGES OFFICIALS.

The village officials seem to be doing a reasonable job overall. However, with their obviously sketchy knowledge of Government rules and regulations, it cannot be expected that they solve all problems in a manner satisfactory to the Administration. Only at Olate did officials complain about the people not taking notice of what they said, and I would say that this is mainly due to the mediocrity of the officials themselves.

At Miru, Luluai Wak seems to be a capable sort, although the three tultuls could be better. Luluai Aibe of Io is far too old and senile to be of any use. I recommend that he be replaced by the present tultul Daim. 1 tultul at Io (population 54) and 1 tultul at Wis (population 91) should be sufficient for the Mesakpal clan. At Olate, luluai Obur is quite useless and should be replaced by present tultul Neginta. Again, I think that 3 village officials for this area (population 199) should be sufficient. Tultul Jagumbo at Wisinga is quite effective, although he has no badge at present.

MISSION ACTIVITIES.

The only mission operating in the Kambia at present is the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood, who have stations at Wisinga and Olate, manned by catechists and visited regularly by Europeans from Mondonil. They have a two acre lease at each place and have erected only small hush materials churches on each. General attitude towards the mission seems to be good; they realise that the mission is trying to help them (in it's own way, of course). At Au, the Swiss Mission has a European building their station. At present he has completed only his own house and has the framework of a new school up.

A representative of the Catholic Mission has walked through the area, but has done nothing definite.

EDUCATION.

There are 15 male students attending Swiss mission schools either at Feigail or Mondonil, but none at Government schools. When the school at Au opens, the Swiss Mission hopes to enrol 30 students in Prep. class and also conduct a pidgin class for older children.

The general attitude of the people to education is that it's all right for young boys to attend school for a couple of years, after which they should learn the traditional ways of their people, i.e., hunting, etc. They don't see the need for higher education, probably because they realise that if their children are educated and get jobs elsewhere, their way of life as a group would be seriously affected. They merely laughed at the idea of girls being educated.

ROADS, TRACKS & BRIDGES.

Some work has been done on clearing and levelling new & existing tracks. However, the majority are still very poor, covered with tree roots, holes, mud and overhanging hush.

ROADS, TRACKS & BRIDGES (Cont.)

Dek R/H-Warabung. Good walking track all the way. Negligible grade.

Warabung-Tondan. Steep, overgrown, very poor.

Tondan-Kankea. To the summit of Aguru, same as the previous section. From the summit to Kankea, steep 4% descent. Track itself is poor, although the bush was cut back on both sides some three years ago.

Kankea-Miru. At first poor, then opens out into a good, new walking track all the way to Miru.

Miru-Io. A steep climb at first, then equally steep descent, followed by a series of smaller ridges. Generally poor.

Io-Wis. Followed a new route. A steep climb, crossing and re-crossing unbridged creeks, a steep descent then level walking all the way to Wis. Although the track is level, it has not yet been properly formed, covered in tree roots and crossing numerous small creeks.

Wis-Olate. New track follows contours of hills, and although rough, is reasonable.

Olate-Wisinga. Part is a good formed track, the rest (approximately half) is poor.

Wisinga-Mesak Camp. Varies from poor to very rough.

Mesak-Winba. Also very rough, particularly the last half-hour before reaching King's Pass.

Small creeks are invariably forded, but 6 major rivers are crossed by good log bridges. Some work has been done since the last patrol, mainly between Kankea-Miru and Io-Wis.

Obviously because of the lack of manpower, a little can be done to maintain present tracks or build new ones, although I think the people realise it is to their benefit to do so. If a vehicular road is ever built in the Kambia, I believe it will have to come from the Hagen end, as the sheer ruggedness of the Kubor range will almost certainly prevent it from being built from Minj.

LAW & JUSTICE.

As mentioned in Native Affairs, the people requested that a policeman be stationed in the Miru-Au area, mainly to supervise work on the airstrip, but also for general law enforcement, and to settle disputes.

As previous patrols have pointed out, the people are most law-abiding, because they haven't time to scrap amongst themselves, what with hunting, gardening, etc. The only disputes brought to the patrol were marital disputes.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

Romo Faga, Medical Assistant, Minj, accompanied the patrol and conducted a medical survey throughout the area. He will submit his own report to the relevant authorities. The general standard of health seemed very good under the circumstances, the only real complaint being scabies, and even that did not seem any more prevalent than it is in the Waghi Valley.

An aid post used to be operated at Miru by Public Health Dept., but was abandoned in 1961. Because of the isolated and scattered nature of the area, I don't believe it ~~will~~ be worthwhile reestablishing the aid post. People won't walk 3 days just to have minor complaints attended to, and serious illnesses would probably be brought to Minj, anyway. The Swiss Missionary at Au has had some medical training and treats ~~what~~ whatever sickness he can.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Generally speaking, the quality of produce and livestock, judging by that bought to the patrol is much poorer than that found in the Waghi Valley.

Much more taro than kaukau is eaten as a staple food, followed by bananas in importance. A very small quantity of each corn and pumpkin was seen. Marita and kairuku palms were quite plentiful. Pitpit shoots are eaten but I saw no pineapples. No man admitted to owning more than 1 pig, which confirms Patrol Officer D.J. Hook's pig census (Minj P/R 2-58/59), and what fowls they do have are very scrawny. The soil throughout is poor and yields would be well below that of the Waghi Valley.

CENSUS.

Attendance for census was satisfactory in all places. The total population is now 749, of which 340 are centred on Miru. Total births exceed deaths by 37, but migrations out exceeded migrations in by 57. Census registers are attached.

REST HOUSES.

Rest houses were used at Miru, Io, Wia, Clats and Hisinga. Without exception these were in excellent condition, with the surrounding area clean and well looked after.

CONCLUSION.

I believe that the Kambia people sincerely want progress, but on their own terms; they are not prepared to compromise and shift to some area where they would have some chance of economic development. Unless they do this, they must remain in their present poor situation.



J.N. Moore,
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX NO. 1.
VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

MIRU.

EGNUNKA CLAN

Luluai Uak: Quite good, would appear to have influence.
Tultul Gai: Lacks authority.
" Dak: Does not impress.

KALU CLAN

Tultul Magili: Getting a little too old for the position, however is still fair.

IO.

MESAKPAL CLAN

Luluai Aibe: Far too old & senile.
Tultul Dains: Reasonably effective and influential.

WIS.

MESAKPAL CLAN

Tultul Egeni: Average only.

OLATE.

OLAFINAL CLAN

Luluai Obur: Useless.
Tultul Koginte: Reasonable.
" Tomba: Fair
" Fugu: Unimpressive.

WISINGA.

WURRAL CLAN

Tultul Iagumbo: Good, keen and enthusiastic.

MINI PATROL 5-66/67, EAST KAMBIA C/D.

APPENDIX 2.

POLICE.

No. 259, Senior Const. 3rd. Yr. Pikabu.

Discipline: Excellent.

Appearance: Satisfactory.

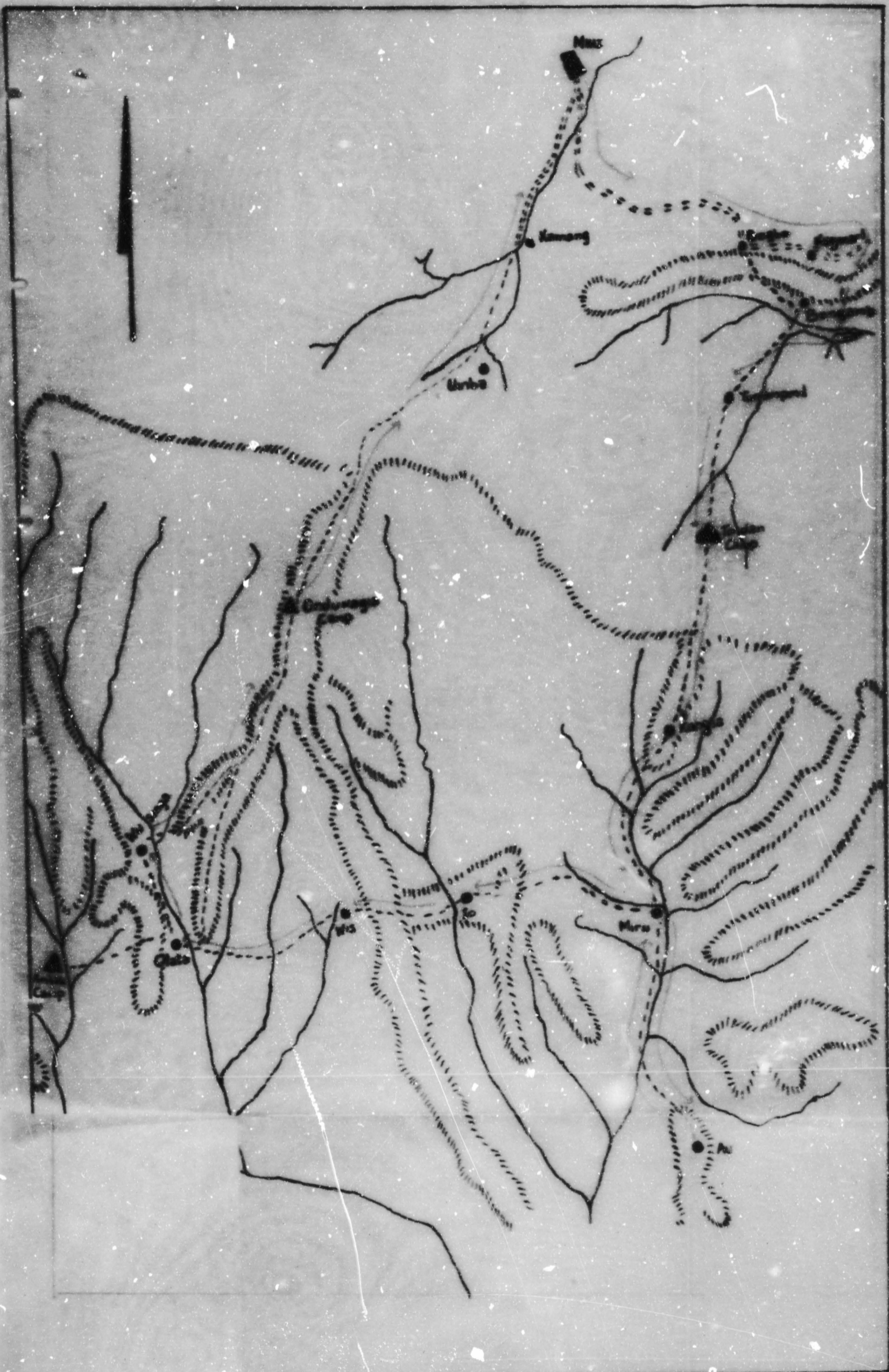
Ability: An excellent policeman, who did a magnificent job of organising carriers and equipment in the mornings, looked after buying of food and scaling of rations, and generally keeping the carriers morale up. He was never afraid to help hard pressed carriers in difficult situations.

No. 3280 Const. 9th. Yr. Toniso.

Discipline: Good.

Appearance: Satisfactory.

Ability: A good, quiet worker who went about his allotted tasks with a minimum of fuss, but did them well.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Wing 6-10/57

Patrol Conducted by H.A. Gentle O.B.O.

Area Patrolled South Hill, Nagei C/D, River Guna - Advisory Area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans None

Natives 3 DEMOC, 2 Wandey, 1 Interpreter, 1 W.M.O.

Duration—From 3/1/1957 to 1/5/1957 80 Prisoners

Number of Days 123

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/14/1956

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Milinch of Nagei, Journal of Rams

Objects of Patrol Gravelling, Cauchering on the New South Road and the construction of drainage ditches.

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. 29
(19)

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram DESADM
Telex
On Form HD 628
If filling out for
No.



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

13th July, 1967

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
MOREROBU.

MINI PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1966/67
SOUTH WALL LARGE CENSUS DIVISION.
MR. M. B. GENTLE, C.P.O.

The above-mentioned report with covering comments by the Assistant District Commissioner, Mini, attached, refers.

The report deals with the continued construction of a high class road through the swamps south of the Hagi River, with a length of 6 miles in the Mini area. This connects with a similar section of 13 miles in the Hagen Sub-District which meets the Hagen-Hagen Airport Road, 5 miles from Hagen. This road will in time join the new Mini-Sono Highway at Kudjip.

The purpose of the road is twofold:-

1. Provide a first class road route from Hanz on the Highlands Highway direct to Mount Hagen which will be shorter and, with the exceptions of a few small hills, flat and virtually straight.
2. Provide access to tea plantations, land settlement areas and native land suitable for tea production.

Because of the extreme swampiness of the road route the original construction was most difficult and latterly the upgrading of the road bench to take heavy vehicular traffic, with the above average rainfall, lack of suitable road material, mechanical equipment and funds has delayed completion.

Mr. Gentle has done considerable work on this most important project and has now been withdrawn to complete his general duties training.

For your information, please.

[Signature]
(T. W. ...)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

2.c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
MINI.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

70

Telegram
Telephone
Cable Address
If address not for
M.

67-1-3

Sub-District Office
MIAM
Western Highlands District

7th July, 1967.

The District Commissioner
MOUNT HAGEN

MIAM PATROL REPORT - NO. 6 of 1967
MR. R. S. GENTLE C.F.O.

Original and copy of a report compiled by the above officer are attached. The report refers to his activities on the new South Road between Water FUMBI and AVAHEP rest house.

Most of the material contained within this report has been covered by the fortnightly progress reports that have been forwarded each period.

There is no particular comment required.

Mr. J.S. Moore replaced Mr. Gentle on this road work on the 1st June, 1967. Mr. Gentle has been brought into MIAM for more varied training in other duties.

This report is his first effort and because of the nature of his work, the opportunity for reporting on other situations involved in the normal patrol routine were necessarily restricted. Apart from the typing, the report is adequate and serves to give a general outline of progress made to date on this road.

For your information please.

C.A. Ivelope
Assistant District Commissioner

Att: Claim for Camping Allowance.

CONTINGENCIES
(GENERAL EXPENSES)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Departmental Reference No.

Dr. to H.R. Gault
Cadet Patrol Officer
Sub-District Office - MIAJ.

Cash Office Registration No.

Cash Office Consecutive No.

Date of Supply or Period of Service	Particulars	Order No.	Rate	Amount \$	c
5th July, 1967	<u>To CLAIM CAMPING ALLOWANCE</u> MIAJ PATROL NO.6 of 1966/67 - SOUTH HALL WAGGI DATE COMMENCED : 3rd January, 1967 DATE COMPLETED : 31st May, 1967. Actual number of camping days - 123		\$1.05	129	15

TOTAL One hundred and twenty nine
Dollars 15 cents TOTAL \$ 129 15

Claimant Reference H.R. Gault Signature of Claimant Date 3/7/67

FOR DEPARTMENTAL USE ONLY	TO BE COMPLETED BY DEPARTMENT									
	C.F.C. or Regn. No.	Div.	Subdiv.	Item	Amount	C.F.C. or Regn. No.	Div.	Subdiv.	Item	Amount
DATE CLAIM RECEIVED BY D.F.O.						<u>15 - 2 - 0 \$129.15</u>				

REGISTERED. FOR STORES—I certify that the stores included in this account have been received and taken on charge and that the account is correct as regards rates of charge and the faithful performance of the services charged.

NOT PREV. PAID. OTHER CASES—I certify that this account is correct as regards rates of charge and the faithful performance of the services charged.

EXAMINED. Person Incurring Expense _____ Date _____

B.C. ACTION. Person Incurring Expense _____ Date _____

CERTIFYING OFFICER—I certify that this account is correct within the meaning of Section 36 of the Treasury Ordinance 1951-1965.

RECEIVED this _____ day of _____ 19____
the sum of _____ Dollars
_____ cents

Certifying Officer Signature of Recipient Witness

Check No. _____

I certify that I am a single officer and that I camped out for the
the time stated.

M.R. Gentle
M.R. Gentle
Cadet Patrol Officer.

I certify that Mr. Gentle actually camped out without an Administration
cook being provided and that there was no provision existing within
reasonable limits of travel for messing and that reasonable accommodation
was not provided by the Administration.

C.A. Irollope
C.A. Irollope
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

16

PREAMBLE

Station: Minj

Sub District: Minj

Patrol Number: 6- 66/67.

Patrol conducted by: M.R. Gentle Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying

22a Patrol: 3 Members P.W.G.C.;
3 Warders;
1 Interpreter;
1 N.W.G.;
80 Prisoners;

Duration of Patrol: 3.1.67-1.5.67. 123 days.

Last Patrol to the Area: 1.11.66. D.D.A.

Objects of the Patrol: Graveling, Cambering of the New South Road and the construction of drainage ditches.

Map Reference: Milirah of Minj, Pournal of Ramu.

(15)

MINJ PATROL NO. 6-66/67 RIVER TUMAN-AVIAMP
PATROL DIARY

- Tues. 3rd January: Left Mt. Hagen 0830 for River Tuman Base Camp, Minj Sub District. Arrived 0930, Inspection of New South Road with Mr. Fenton A.D.C. -Remained Overnight.
- Wed. 4th January: Parade 0600. Draining of road after heavy rain during previous night. Delta Bulldozer arrived 1300. Remained Overnight.
- Thur. 5th January: Parade 0600. Continued drainage of water from road. Bulldozer collecting gravel. -Remained Overnight.
- Fri. 6th January: Parade 0600. Deepening of water drains along section of road 1 mile east from River Tuman. Bulldozer U/S due to cracked universal. -Remained Overnight.
- Sat. 7th January: Parade 0600. Continued work on water drains. To Minj 1300. Remained at Minj Overnight.
- Sun. 8th January: Spent at Minj. Returned to River Tuman Base Camp. 2200. Remained Overnight.
- Mon. 9th January: Parade 0500. Continued work on water drains. Heavy rain during previous night. Remained Overnight.
- Tue. 10th January: Parade 0600. Continued work on water drains. Cambering of road. Heavy rain during day. Remained Overnight.
- Wed. 11th January: Parade 0600. Cambering road. Raining all afternoon, road very wet and soft. Remained Overnight.
- Thur. 12th January: Parade 0600. Cambering road. Deepening water drains. Remained Overnight.
- Fri. 13th January: Parade 0600. Commenced gravelling of road. Continued cambering road. Remained Overnight.
- Sat. 14th January: Parade 0600. Cambering and Gravelling road. To Mt. Hagen 1400. Remained Overnight at Hagen.
- Sun. 15th January: Spent at Hagen. Returned to River Tuman 2100. Remained Overnight.
- Mon. 16th January: Parade 0600. Cambering and gravelling roads, deepening water drains. Remained Overnight.
- Tue. 17th January: Parade 0600. Inspected bridges after heavy rain during previous night. Cambering and water drainage continuing. Remained Overnight.
- Wed. 18th January: Parade 0600. Cambering and water drainage continuing. Inspection by Mr. Fenton A.D.C. Remained Overnight.
- Thur. 19th January: Parade 0600. Cambering and water drainage continuing. Gravelling progressing slowly. Remained Overnight.
- Fri. 20th January: Parade 0600. As above. To Avlamp to inspect progress of new Aid Post. Remained Overnight.
- Sat. 21st January: Parade 0600. Cambering and water drainage, patching gravelled area of road. Remained Overnight.
- Sun. 22nd January: Spent at River Tuman Base Camp. Remained Overnight.

Mon. 23rd Jan: Parade 0600. Laying red shale fill along soft section of road 1 mile east of the road camp. Deepening water drains. Remained Overnight.
 Tue. 24th Jan: Parade 0600. As above. Remained Overnight.
 Wed. 25th Jan: As above. Remained Overnight.
 Thur. 26th Jan: As above. Remained Overnight.
 Fri. 27th Jan: As above. Remained Overnight.
 Sat. 28th Jan: As above. Remained Overnight.
 Sun. 29th Jan: Spent at River Tuman. Remained Overnight.
 Mon. 30th Jan: Parade 0600. Cleaning run-off drains. Cambering and laying fill. Remained overnight.
 Tue. 31st Jan: As above. Tax payers meeting held at the camp by Mr. Buttner P.O. Remained overnight.
 Wed. 1st Feb: Parade 0600. Cleaning run-off drains. Cambering and gravelling. Remained overnight.
 Thur. 2nd Feb: As above. Assisted Mr. Buttner P.O. Land Investigation. Remained overnight.
 Fri. 3rd Feb: Parade 0600. Repairing road after heavy night's rain. Remained overnight.
 Sat. 4th Feb: Parade 0600. Continued repairing road. Remained overnight.
 Sun; 5th Feb: Spent at River Tuman. Remained overnight.
 Mon. 6th Feb: Parade 0600. Commenced second water drain, southern side of road. Remained overnight.
 Tue. 7th Feb: As above. Listed names of owners of land investigated on 2/2/57. Remained overnight.
 Wed. 8th Feb: Parade 0600. Continued construction of second water drain. Tractor gravelling western section of road. Remained overnight.
 Thur. 9th Feb: As above. Remained overnight.
 Fri. 10th Feb: As above. Recruited local labour. Remained overnight.
 Sat. 11th Feb: As above. To Minj 1600. Overnight at Minj.
 Sun. 12th Feb: Spent at Minj.
 Mon. 13th Feb: Returned River Tuman 1100. Local labour working on drains. Remained overnight.
 Tue. 14th Feb: Continued second water drain, local labour assisted by prisoners. Remained overnight.
 Wed. 15th Feb: As above. Remained overnight.
 Thur. 16th Feb: No local labour, prisoners working on second water drain. Remained overnight.
 Fri. 17th Feb: As above. To Magen for supplies, returned 1800. Remained overnight.
 Sat. 18th Feb: Continued second water drain, prison labour only. Remained overnight.
 Sun. 19th Feb: Spent at River Tuman Base Camp. Remained overnight.

(13)

Mon. 20th Feb: Supervised construction second water drain south side of road. Remained overnight.
 Tue. 21st Feb: Continued construction of second water drain. Remained overnight.
 Wed. 22nd Feb: Continued construction of second water drain. Remained overnight.
 Thur. 23rd Feb: Continued construction of second water drain. Remained overnight.
 Fri. 24th Feb: Continued construction of second water drain. Remained overnight.
 Sat. 25th Feb: First section of second water drain completed. Remained overnight.
 Sun. 26th Feb: Spent at River Tuman road camp. Remained overnight.
 Mon. 27th Feb: Supervised construction of second water drain, section between Aviamp Tea Estate access road and the hill. Remained overnight.
 Tue. 28th Feb: Supervised construction of second water drain. Aviamp Tea Estate - Red Hill - Mamulka local labour. Remained overnight.
 Wed. 29th Feb: Second water drain - Mamulka local labour. Remained overnight.
 Thur. 2nd March: Construction second water drain. Mamulka local labour. Remained overnight.
 Fri. 3rd March: Construction of second water drain. Inspection by Mr. Bell and Mr. Fenton. Remained overnight.
 Sat. 4th March: Construction of second water drain. Prison labour only. Paid local labour. Remained overnight.
 Sun. 5th March: Spent at River Tuman road camp. Remained overnight.
 Mon. 6th March: Construction of second water drain. Mamulka - Aviamp local labour. To Minj 1500.
 Tue. 7th March: At Minj - office duties.
 Wed. 8th March: Returned River Tuman. Construction of new road camp on Red Hill. Aviamp local labour on drain. Mamulka local labour helping prisoners in construction of camp. Remained overnight.
 Thur. 9th March: Continued construction of new camp, assisted by Mamulka. Aviamp local labour employed on drains. Settled in at new camp. Remained overnight.
 Fri. 10th March: Construction of second drain Mamulka labour on drains. To Aviamp labour. Remained overnight.
 Sat. 11th March: Prison labour on drains. Remained overnight.
 Sun. 12th March: Spent at Aviamp Hill road camp. Remained overnight.
 Mon. 13th March: Continued second drain. Tractor belonging to Mal. of Kagamuga commencing work. Remained overnight.
 Tue. 14th March: Nine prisoners and two wait courts to Minj Mamulka and Aviamp labour on drains. Remained overnight.
 Wed. 15th March: Continued second drain, Aviamp and Mamulka labour. Repaired small bridge over run-off drain. Tractor belonging to King to Banz for repairs. Remained overnight.
 Thur. March 16th: Continued second drain past heavy bush. Mamulka labour only. 19 Prisoners arrived. Remained overnight.
 Fri. 17th March: Continued second drain. Another 3 prisoners arrived. To Minj 1400.
 Sat. 18th March: Office duties at Minj.
 Sun. 19th March: Spent at Minj.
 Mon. 20th March: Returned Aviamp Hill road camp 1700. Aviamp and Mamulka labour on drains. Report of stolen money. Investigated by Constable Kosbra. Remained overnight.
 Tue. 21st March: Aviamp and Mamulka labour cutting and pulling bearers to the bridge over the creek. 4 bearers. Remained overnight.
 Wed. 22nd March: Pulled down old bearers and replaced with new ones. Mamulka and Aviamp labour cutting bridge decking. Remained overnight.
 Thur. 23rd March: Walked prisoners to Minj for easter period.
 24th - 28th March: Easter period spent at Minj.
 Wed. 29th March: Prisoners back to road camp. Arrived at road camp 1700 hrs. Remained overnight.
 Thur. 30th March: Mamulka labour on drains. Rep. tractor to Banz for repairs. Remained overnight.
 Fri. 31st March: Prison labour only. Local labour to Kudjip for opening of hospital. Remained overnight.

Sat. 1st April. Prison labour only on second drain. Remained overnight. 6
 Sun. 2nd April. Spent at Aviamp road camp. Remained overnight.
 Mon. 3rd April. Mamulka and Aviamp labour working on drains. Tractor
 belonging to Kongo of Kamp started work. Remained overnight.
 Tue. 4th April. Mamulka labour starting work on drain on Tuman river
 side of hill. Remained overnight. 1
 Wed. 5th April. Mamulka continuing new drain. Prisoners deepening
 existing drain. Remained overnight.
 Thur. 6th April. Mamulka continuing new drain. Tractors laying gravel
 Aviamp end of grand road. Remained overnight. at.
 Fri. 7th April. Mamulka continuing new drain. Tractors laying gravel
 Aviamp end of road. Remained overnight.
 Sat. 8th April. To Minj. Office duties. 3
 Sun. 9th April. Spent at Minj.
 Mon. 10th April. Arrived road camp 1100 hours. Mamulka on drains.
 Prisoners collecting gravel. Remained overnight. 2
 Tue. 11th April. Mamulka continuing new drain. Tractors laying gravel
 Aviamp end of road. Remained overnight.
 Wed. 12th April. Mamulka continuing drains. Prisoners collecting gravel
 and deepening existing drain. Remained overnight.
 Thur. 13th April. Mamulka continuing drains. Tractor laying gravel
 Aviamp end of road. Prisoners deepening drain and collecting
 gravel. Remained overnight.
 Fri. 14th April. Mamulka continuing drains. Tractor laying gravel
 prisoners collecting gravel. Remained overnight.
 Sat. 15th April. Soudagi tracker working 0600 - 1600 hours laying
 gravel Prisoners deepening drains. To Minj 1600 hours.
 Sun. 16th April. Office duties at Minj.
 Mon. 17th April. Mamulka on drains. Arrived 1200 hours with council
 truck. Tractor and truck laying gravel. Remained overnight.
 Tue. 18th April. Mamulka finished drain. Heavy rain falling early morning
 Tractor and truck working far end of road. Remained overnight.
 Wed. 19th April. Prisoners collecting gravel. Tractor and truck laying
 gravel Aviamp end of road. Two punctures in the truck. Remained
 overnight.
 Thur. 20th April. Prisoners collecting gravel. Tractor and truck laying
 gravel Aviamp end of road. Remained overnight.
 Fri. 21st April. Tractors to Sagen. Tyre of truck to Pambil. Prisoners
 laying fill on soft patches of road. Remained overnight.
 Sat. 22nd April. Prison Labour only - patching road and collecting ground.
 Remained overnight.
 Sun. 23rd April. Sunday spent at AVIAMP Hill road camp. Remained overnight.
 Mon. 24th April. Prison labour only collecting ground. To Minj at 1500 hrs
 for repair of truck.
 Tues. 25th April. Anzac Day observed.

- Wed. 26th April. Office duties at Minj. fortnightly report and accounting advance.
- Thur. 27th April. Office duties A.M. Returned River TUMBU at 1400 hrs. Remained overnight.
- Fri. 28th April. Prison labour only collecting gravel and ground. Remained overnight.
- Sat. 29th April. Prison labour only collecting and depositing gravel. Remained overnight.
- Sunday. 30th April. Sunday spent at AVIAMP hill road camp. Remained overnight.
- Mon. 1st May. Local labour and half prison line cutting hill adjacent to road camp. Other prisoners collecting and depositing gravel. Remained overnight.
- Tue. 2nd May. Local labour and half prison line cutting hill adjacent to the camp. Tractors depositing gravel and prisoners collecting it. Remained overnight.
- Wed. 3rd May. Cutting down hill and collecting and depositing gravel. Inspection by Mr. Johnson, Assistant Administrator and the District Commissioner. Remained overnight.
- Thu. 4th May. Cutting hill. Tractors depositing fill and gravel. Local labour present. Remained overnight.
- Fri. 5th May. Cutting hill with local labour. All tractors depositing red fill along soft sections of the road. Remained overnight.
- Sat. 6th May. Prison labour only. Tractors to Hagen and Minj at 1200. Collecting and depositing red fill. Remained overnight.
- Sun. 7th May. Sunday observed at Aviamp. Remained overnight.
- Mon. 8th May. Cutting hill with local labour. All tractors laying red fill. Remained overnight.
- Tue. 9th May. Cutting hill with local labour. All tractors and tip truck laying red fill. Remained overnight.
- Wed. 10th May. Cutting hill local labour. Heavy rain in afternoon. Tractors + day. Remained overnight.
- Thur. 11th May. Cutting hill local labour. Three tractors collecting and depositing red fill. Tip truck collecting and depositing gravel. Remained overnight.
- Fri. 12th May. Cutting hill local labour. Tractors depositing red fill. Inspection by Mr. Trollope A.D.C. Remained overnight.
- Sat. 13th May. Prison labour only cutting hill. To Piny at 1000 hrs.
- Sun. 14th May. Spent at Minj.
- Mon. 15th May. Returned 1200 hours. Collected names of plantation labourers prior to a census. Remained overnight.
- Tue. 16th May. Prison labour on hill. Three tractors depositing fill. Tip truck depositing gravel eastern section. Remained overnight.
- Wed. 17th May. Prison labour cutting hill. Three tractors depositing red fill. tip truck depositing gravel. Remained overnight.
- Thur. 18th May. Prison labour cutting hill. Tractor depositing red fill. Tip truck depositing gravel. Remained overnight.
- Fri. 19th May. Prison labour cutting hill. Notified Aviamp and Kandi lines of census for determining labour potential on New South road. Remained overnight.

- Sat. 20th May. To Kinj. Office duties.
- Sun. 21st May. At Kinj. Returned 1600 with census book. Remained overnight.
- Mon. 22nd May. Prison labour cutting hill. Held census with Mr. Butcher P.O. Aviamp S/O MAJIMI, ASIAMP, KANIBIA, P, KESAGE, KARAP, KOWIAMP. Held court to decide land ownership- area from KIGIBAN access road to creek. Remained overnight.
- Tue. 23rd May. Held census of KASWI S/O MASA and AWUKA. Prison labour on hill. Tractor depositing red fill. Tip truck depositing gravel. Remained overnight.
- Wed. 24th May. Prison labour cutting hill. Tractor depositing red fill. Tip truck depositing gravel. Remained overnight.
- Thur. 25th May. Aviamp labour cutting hill. Tractor depositing red fill. Tip truck depositing gravel. Remained overnight.
- Fri. 26th May. Aviamp labour cutting hill. Tractor depositing red fill. Tip truck depositing gravel. Remained overnight.
- Sat. 26th May. Prison labour only. To Kinj 1300 hours.
- Sun. 27th May. Spent at Kinj. Returned camp 1200 hours. Remained overnight.
- Mon. 28th May. Local labour from Aviamp lines. Tractor laying fill. Truck returned 1200. Remained overnight.
- Tue. 30th May. Local labour from Aviamp lines cutting hill, deepening drains and cambering. Tractor laying red fill. Remained overnight.
- Wed. 31st May. Local labour cutting hill and cambering road. Tractor and truck laying red fill. Remained overnight.

Sub. District Office,
Miri.
Western Highlands District.
19th. June, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Miri.

REPORT-MIRI PATROL NO. 6-66/67
RIVER TUMAN - AVIAMP AREA

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was the site of the New South Waagi Road, from the River Tuman to the Higibah access road, at Aviamp a distance of approximately of 6 miles.

The cutting of the road was started on the 26th. October 1966 by Mr. Walsch S.P.O. Please refer Miri Patrol Report No. 9-65/66.

The second officer constructing the road was Mr. Smalley P.O. who set up camp at the River Tuman on the first of November 1966. Please refer Miri Patrol Report No. 4-66/67.

The purpose of the patrol was constructing of drainage ditches, cambering, gravelling and resurfacing damaged areas of road previously gravelled.

ROAD PROJECTS.

DRAINAGE.

During January prison labour was employed on deepening the existing drains on each side of the road. Heavy rain was experienced throughout January and it was seen that these drains were not sufficient to drain water from the road successfully.

A mountain range runs along the whole distance of the road on the southern side, these mountains gently sloped giving a large catchment area, consequent swampy ground. The problem of water drainage was solved by constructing a second water drain, 15 feet south of the of the road. This drain was constructed with sloping sides, (the existing drains ran on east side of the road had perpendicular sides and such trouble was

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experienced by these sides collapsing.)+these drains were dug by local labour from the MANUKA (Hagen S/D) and AVIAMP (Ming S/D) lines assisted by the prison labour line. The second function of ~~the drain was~~ stemming the seepage of water underneath the road and consequently helped solidify the soft sections of the road.

This drain runs from the River Tuman to the Aviamp Tea estate, (S.P.L.) a distance of two miles. An existing second water drain ~~XXXX~~ continues from Aviamp Tea estate for another mile to the top of a gentle rise, parallel to the road. The remainder of the road in my opinion does not warrant the addition of another drain.

There is a need, however, for more run-off drains. At the time of my transfer to Ming Sub. District Office from the road camp, there were plans to build another three run-off drains, the first drain approximately 3/4 of a mile east of the River Tuman, the second and third run-off drains approximately 1 1/2 to 2 miles east of the river about 400 yards apart.

SURFACING

At the beginning of the patrol there was approximately 3/4 of mile gravelling which had been severely damaged by heavy rain, and was badly rutted by tractor tyres.

During January and February the tractor was employed on repairing and building up this section of road.

The U.S. bulldozer hired from Delta Earthmoving Pty. Ltd. completed only 67 hours of work on the road, however 4 1/2 hours of this time the bulldozer was employed on mounting gravel from the River Tuman. At the end of this patrol there was a substantial amount left. This work by the bulldozer was very valuable in saving time and labour.

During March a second tractor hired from MBE of KAGANUGA started work, at this stage the tractors were put off the gravelling and employed on laying fill on the western side of the hill adjacent to the second base camp which was constructed during March.

In April the section of the road east of the second road camp was been filled and raised, the results of this was well beyond my expectations. Three layers have been completed, however another three at least will be needed on these two sections. The remainder of the road could have a couple of layers to help bind the gravel.

In the middle of April the weather improved and gravelling

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was recommenced, this time from the KIGIBAH Access Road. At the end of this patrol the graveling from the eastern end of the road had progressed 1 1/2 miles from KIGIBAH Access Road. The western section has had an addition of another 400 yards only. A third tractor was employed at this stage and helped speed up surfacing of red shale on the soft section of the road. Another addition was the ~~XXXXXX~~ Waghri Local Government Council's two ton tip truck which did the majority of the eastern graveling.

All the machinery hired with the exception of the ~~taxi~~ bulldozer was hired for 32.00 per hour, with the fuel and maintenance expenses being paid by the owner of the plant.

BRIDGES AND CULVERTS

There were 21 bridges and culverts at the end of the patrol, most culverts were ~~water~~ water run-off drains.

All bridges and culverts are at this moment are of a temporary structure, between 8-12 feet in width. However, they are safe for substantial traffic.

All the bridges and culverts were replaced or strengthened during this patrol, bush timber was used for decking these bridges and the culverts were constructed of the box type.

The fourth bridge from Kigibah Access Road has proved a problem, at the start of this patrol this small creek was transversed by a 20 foot wide bridge, at the end of March this bridge was replaced because of safety reasons. (the sides of the creek having collapsed made the existing bearers too short to support a motor vehicle) The bearers were replaced by 6, 35 40 foot long bearers which should keep the bridge safe until the onset of the next wet season. The creek channel was straightened and a groyne was constructed 10 foot up stream this has helped stem the collapsing of the banks, however, in the future in my opinion a cement culvert with gppriings will have to be constructed.

LABOUR

The labour force on the road consisted of at an average, 50 prisoners per day for six days a week for the duration of the patrol. Local labour from ONORSE, MAMULKA, and AVIAMP lines assisted prisoners on the road.

ONORSE and MAMULKA lines are registered in the South West Waghri Census Division of Mt. Ragen Sub District. The ONORSE line was a small line of 50 labourers that worked for a total

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of only six weeks during the patrol. The HANULKA line completed 25 weeks of labour at an average of 40 labours per day.

The AVIAMP line registered in the South Wall Wangi census Division in the Ming Sub District, averaged about 30 labours for 15-20 weeks during the patrol.

The local labour lines during January, February and March were employed on digging the second drain, they were assisted by half the prison line, the other half of the prison line were employed on general maintenance of the road and collecting and depositing gravel for the tractor. During April and May local labour from HANULKA, ONOMBE and AVIAMP were employed on cutting down the western side of the hill adjacent to the camp. The prison line was employed on cutting down the eastern side of the hill, the sandy ground from this hill being deposited along the road. (see surfacing)

NATIVE AFFAIRS

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Aviamp; Councillor WUNDAGE of KAWIPIAMP and Councillor TSAGA of NOMIRAMP were the two councillors representing the six lines of AVIAMP Rest House area.

Councillor WUNDAGE was not impressive as a leader or in his attitude to work on the road. Councillor TSAGA however, was very helpful on the road but lacked the power to lead his constituents to follow his example.

Committee KUMBA, Committee KISUNA and Committee WILYA of HANULKA Line, represent this small line registered in Mt. Cagon Sub District. Many of the young men of this line are employed by AVIAMP and KINDENG C.P.L., however, the rest of the males were in regular attendance throughout the duration of the patrol.

Committee KUMBA and Committee WILYA are good leaders but are old and are losing their influence. Committee KISUNA however is quite young and was very impressive as a leader and in his attitude towards ~~his~~ work.

Councillor IAPA of ONOMBE was unimpressive during the short period that his line was in^{at}fluence on the road.

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COURTS AND COMPLAINTS.

There were many minor native complaints during the patrol. These mainly dealt with ownership of pigs, bride price complaints and ownership of land.

One major complaint dealt with the ownership of land and squatter rights between AVIAMP J.P.M. and the KIGIBAM Access Road. There was ill feeling between the KAMUKA, KANJARI and KOMINAMP lines against the KANJIBIAMP line. This was settled by Mr. Buttner P.O. when revising the Census at AVIAMP Rest House.


There were only five instances where courts were sent into Kij to be heard by a Local Court Magistrate, these were three counts of unlawful violence and two counts of stealing.

CONCLUSION.

The work on the road is not yet completed. As mentioned previously, gravelling is not yet finished and the laying of red shale as fill and as a binding for the gravel needs a few more layers. Permanent bridges have not yet been constructed.

Progress has been slower than expected. This was due mainly to the above average rainfall during the wet season, which lasted until the last week of April. Another hold up to progress was the difficulty in finding tractor and trailer units for collecting and depositing gravel. Between January and early March there was only one tractor and trailer unit available for work. Finally and possibly the most important factor which impeded progress was the lack of interest shown by the local people toward construction of the road, but their attitude is understandable due to the fact that for the past eighteen months the labour force has been called upon to construct and maintain this difficult section of the road.

For your information, please.


(M.K. Gault)
Squad Patrol Officer.

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APPENDIX NO. 1

POLICE

Senior Const. 7449 Aina

Discipline: Very Good

Appearance: Good

Ability: A good solid worker. Supervised Prison labour only.

Const. 8891 Kai

Discipline: Very Good

Appearance: Good

Ability: Good, but tended to become "hot headed" when working with the local population. Investigations and prison supervision he carried out well.

I do not recommend him for another patrol of this type in the future.

Const. 7634 Nasbuk

Discipline: Very Good

Appearance: Satisfactory

Ability: Excellent. Nasbuk was with the patrol for almost five months, in this time he gained the respect of the local population and consequently became a valuable policeman.

Const. 8186 Kompra

Discipline: Good

Appearance: Satisfactory

Ability: Very good; carried out his duties well.

Const. 7005 Lili

Discipline: Good

Appearance: Satisfactory

Ability: Fair only.

Const. 9592 Yagan

Discipline: Good

Appearance: Satisfactory

Ability: Fair only

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Appendix No. 2

WARDERS

Wd. Gr. 2/1 Johnson

Discipline: Fair

Appearance: Satisfactory

Ability: Carried out his tasks well.

Wd. Gr. 2/2 Keninger

Discipline: Good

Appearance: Satisfactory

Ability: Good

Wd. Gr. 2/2 Ansara

Discipline: Good

Appearance: Satisfactory

Ability: Very good; unfortunately lacks the power of leadership.

Wd. Gr. 1/3 Nosta

Discipline: Fair

Appearance: Satisfactory

Ability: Fair

WARDERS/CONTINUED

DISK

①

Wa. Gr. 2/1 Michael

Discipline: Fair

Appearance: Satisfactory

Ability: Fair only