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## **PATROL REPORTS**

**DISTRICT** : **WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE**

**STATION** : **MOUNT HAGEN**

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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**[Volume 18]**

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAIGANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: MOUNT HAGEN

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: .....19. [18]...972/73... Number of Reports: .5.....

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# PATROL REPORT

DOB 67.14.49

Station: Subdistrict: MOUNT HAGEN District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No: 1 of 1972/73 Conducted by: V. IAGATA Designation: ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER Duration: 6/2/73 to 13/2/73 No. of Days: 8 Census Division: WEST KAMBIA

Population: 700 Council Area: MOUNT HAGEN COUNCIL House of Assembly Electorate: Map Reference: Last Patrol: 20/2/69 to 22/2/69 Objects of Patrol: AREA STUDY RESETTLEMENT, PROPOSED AREA AUTHORITY AND COUNCIL TAX

The District Commissioner,

District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Patrol Officers Journal Folios	To	( )
Patrol Instructions,		( )
The Report and my comments,		( )
Area study,		( )
Updating of area study,		( )
Situation Reports Nos 1—		( )
Patrol map,		( )

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOB, Papua New Guinea.

*Mrs. Susan Baker*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1—	( )
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report	Average ✓
	Below average

Date: 14/5/73

*W. B. Lee*  
District Commissioner

The District Commissioner  
Western Highlands District  
P.O. Box 17  
MOUNT HAGEN

3rd July, 1973  
67-14-49  
R.G. Orwin  
a/DOC

MOUNT HAGEN PATROL NO. 4/1972-73.

Reference your Minute of 14th May, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report arising out of the above patrol of West FAMBIA Census Division, and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. J. IAGATA, Assistant Field Officer.

An excellent piece of work by Mr. Iagata although Area Study compilations are not normally the tasks required of Assistant Field Officers.

The delay in acknowledging this Report is regretted.

*W.P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

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MOUNT HAGEN PATROL NO. 1 OF 1972/73

WEST KAMBIA CENSUS DIVISION.

SITUATION REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled, known as the West Kambia Census Division, lies to the south-west of the Mount Hagen Local Government Council. The other part of Kambia is Administered from Ming Sub-District, that is from the Kubon Range in the north, down to the Southern Highlands border in the east.

The West Kambia Census Division is purported to be approximately 400 square miles in the area, and was found to be a vast, sparsely inhabited expanse of rugged and mountainous terrain which owing to the great variation in altitude, produces and accompanying variation in topography and vegetation.

The population, 733 persons according to the previous Census figures. The ~~xxxxx~~ scattered population live in small hamlets on ridge tops and have had relatively little contact from the Administration despite their nearness to Mount Hagen.

PURPOSE OF PATROL.

Because of the limited contact with Western Civilization, to which these people are subjected, the purposes of any Patrol into the area are many and varied.

The primary object of this Patrol was Area Study, Political Education, investigate a resettlement proposal, proposed Area Authority - Hagen Division and General Administration.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL.

Everywhere throughout the duration of the Patrol, a strong impression was gained that these people were extremely glad that the Administration had sent a Patrol amongst them. In fact the people, through their Councillor and Committees, urged the Patrol to remain as long as possible and would like to see their own "Kiap".

Naturally enough these people of limited horizons did not realize the impossibility of these requests from economic and political factors, even when this was patiently explained to them. At each Rest House the local people ensured that the Patrol remained in constant supply of food, a certain indication of their interest and their appreciation.

Overall, the completion of each object of the Patrol met with success and co-operation from the people.

POLITICAL.

Owing to the lack of population, potential and development in the area, the following situation report of necessity be brief, pertain only to the people's attitudes and aspirations. The accompanying area study will be of more expansive a nature.

PROPOSED AREA AUTHORITY - HAGEN DIVISION -  
POLITICAL EDUCATION.

It is recognized that all development and particularly that of Political education, is continual but slow process and owing to the factors of economics, geography and population, it would appear to be even slower process in an area such as this.

However it was noted by this Patrol that the people displayed a certain amount of keenness and interest in the Political Education discussions conducted at each Rest House. Unfortunately the people's lack of knowledge and understanding through isolations, has formed a natural barrier to the absorption of material presented.

The people listened readily enough but their attitude arising out of the discussions seemed to be, "We are very interested in what you have to say but all this talk about the Area Authority does not mean much to us because it does not seem to affect us. We realize that we are isolated and we have no development of any kind. What we want is some form of development and may be our children will be able to understand what you are saying."

This attitude appears to be prevalent through out the area. They are very interested in what you have to say, but in next few minutes they will forget it. The problem they have is they have left the Village Officials system and entered Mount Hagen Local Government Council for only 4 - 6 years now. They have only slight understanding of the system and are sceptical of it.

It must be remembered that from the small population found at each Rest House there were only a small number of males to take part in the Political Education discussions. No where it was found that the women had any desire to take part in these talks seemingly more content to take care of the children and remain in the background. They seemed quite interested in listening to new information but no questions at all.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It is only four to six years since these people left the Village Officials system and entered the Mt. Hagen Local Government Council. They have only a slight understanding of the system and are sceptical of it. The former Lulusia are held in esteem while Councillors and Committees are bewildered about what these functions are and what is the source of their authority. The Councillor KUKUP KILGAI aged about mid forty is tough and influential but very co-operative and helpful in many ways. He speaks Pidgin very well and he looks to me as very nice and active person.

The people who live between Illing and Weimbo Creek are paying \$10-00 tax. They are Councillor Kintap's Rine called MOGA-PAGUMP. Further back at Kilga and Wega, I was told that they could not pay a higher tax. They are currently paying \$3-00 because they have hardship getting money.

There are only three Trade Stores in the West Kambia area, but they are not operating too well. They got plenty of Kaukau, Taro and bananas so that they worry about European type of food.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The people of Kambia area have yet to learn from their experience anything that will demonstrate to them just what the House of Assembly is about. This was quite evident from that part of Political Education discussions already mentioned.

It was also quite evident that they have been told about the House of Assembly by many Patrols, but by the time the next Patrol arrives they are not able to remember much about it. This is due to the fact that they have nothing in their experience to fall back on except the Elections but this is insufficient for they have not seen the Member.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBER.

When asked who their House of Assembly Member was, some of the people even knew his name. Others did not, but none knew what his functions were, nor why he was elected. Although he has never visited this part of his Constituency, the people did not seem to mind, nor did they express any desire that he should, their attitude being, "If he has anything to tell us, I suppose he will come."

#### ECONOMIC.

In this environment they probably have a harder job to fulfill their subsistence requirements than anywhere else in the Mount Hagen Council area. The bush environment provides them with game, and domestic pigs are fairly abundant, so their diet is good and they look healthy. The bush provides a variety of material of commercial value, but cash cropping is confined to small plots of coffee between Alimp and Gonduk.

#### RESETTLEMENT.

I think it is clear to most of them that a better future lies in settlement in the Nebilyer - Kaugel Valley than on the ridge tops. The people who live in the Gondik area, a number have already moved down to Kunai and are growing a wide variety of crops which are doing very well. The Rest House has been pulled down and moved to Koagi and another one at Panaga.

The people who live at Wege and Kilga have not made up their mind, whether or not to move to Kaugel Valley. I was told that they will discuss it among themselves and when they come to an agreement then they will let us know.

#### LAND TENURE.

Land is plentiful in the mountainous areas but good land suitable for economic use is scarce. There does not seem to be any disputes over land. In general the people occupying a certain area of hill country have rights to the adjacent valley land to the south-west of Kambia.

A number of groups within the Kambia have been accepted by kins-men to the north of Alimp and in the Ialibu area where some have settled permanently and others move back north. They like to leave their names in the West Kambia Census Book for the lower tax rate.

SOCIAL.

Isolation has kept the level of social development very low though a considerable number have worked outside the area. Outwards migration seems to have been prevalent for a long period which detracts from social vigour. A number of children are attending school at Pabrak Bible Mission School. At Moga and Kilga a radio was a curiosity.

LAW AND ORDER.

There was very little of the usual bride price debt, type of disputes in the Kambia reflecting a less vigorous participation in the Moga system and a tendency to solve problems without reference to the Government. The difference in this regard was marked once I started at Alimp.

No serious crime or disturbance was encountered. I was informed of a strong desire for a Police Post to be established at Alimp. The school buildings have already been completed and are waiting for teachers. This comes from the Councillors and Committees who see it as a support for their position. I think it would be a valuable contribution to the Administration of the area.

VIMURU IAGATA  
Assistant Field Officer.

67-1-1

SMARE

Sub-District Office,  
P.O. Box 168,  
MT. HAGEN. W.H.D.

13th March, 1973

Deputy District Commissioner,  
Hagen Division,  
District Office,  
MT. HAGEN. W.H.D.

MT. HAGEN PATROL NO. 1 OF 1972/73.

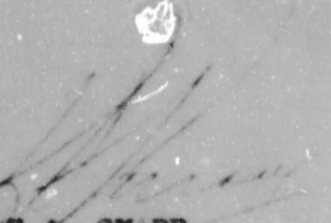
Please find attached for your information, perusal, comments and onforwarding, the original and two copies of the above report.

Included in the report are both area study and situation report.

It is quite evident from Mr. Iagata's report that he was really observant during the course of his patrol. Furthermore, he expressed himself quite well in the report in regard to what he observed.

I will not comment on this report because I am not too familiar with the area, including development and movement of people. As such I would be very grateful if you could make pertinent comments.

Your comments and action is respectfully requested, please.

  
H.A. SMARE  
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY.

MOUNT HAGEN PATROL NO. 1 OF 1973/74.

TUESDAY  
6/2/73

Departed Nabilyer at 1230 hours by T/Stout A.6508 arrived at Alimp rest house at 1300 hours. Talked to councillor WIKUP and other committees about arranging carriers. Slept Alimp.

WEDNESDAY  
7/2/73

Departed for Gondak at 0900 hours and arrived at 1200 hours. The rest house was fallen down some years back and tall grass covered the area. I told the carriers to clear the area for the tent. Set up the tent. Slept Gondak.

THURSDAY  
8/2/73

Waited carriers from Wega and Koalg. Set out for Wega at 0930 hours and arrived at 1330 hours. The track was utterly damp, slippery and slippery. The slopes were not very steep except various points. The rest house was fallen down too, so I have to put up a tent. I spent the afternoon in very relaxed conversation with the Committees and people. Slept Wega.

FRIDAY  
9/2/73

Departed for Milga at 0930 hours arrived at 1435 hours. A long walk but not very difficult. There was an ant-hill (roasted pig) but the rest house was pulled down because no administration to the area ever since. Put up the tent and discussed resettlement, Local Govt. Council tax and proposed road to Koalg with ex-councillor WIKU and other leaders. Slept Milga.

SATURDAY  
10/2/73

Conducted a lecture and discussion on Resettlement, Mount Hagen Local Govt. Council tax and also conducted a lecture on Proposed Area Authority - Mount Hagen. Slept Milga.

SUNDAY  
11/2/73

Departed Wega at 1030 hours arrived at 1530 hrs. A long walk in the wet condition. Slept Wega.

MONDAY  
12/2/73

Conducted a lecture on proposed Area Authority, Resettlement and council tax. Departed for Koalg at 1030 hours arrived at 1300 hours. Slept Koalg.

TUESDAY  
13/2/73

Conducted a lecture on Proposed Area Authority - Mount Hagen Division, Local Govt. Council tax and resettlement in the Kaugel Valley. Departed for Alimp at 12 noon and arrived at 1630 hrs. Talked with the Medical Officer. Slept Alimp.

CONCLUSION OF PATROL.

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MOUNT HAGEN PATROL NO. 1 OF 1972/1973.  
WEST KAMBIA CENSUS DIVISION.

AREA STUDY.

The area patrolled, known as the West Kambia Census Division lies to the south-west of the Mount Hagen Local Government Council area. The East Kambia Census Division lies to the south and south-west of the Wahgi Valley in the Minj Sub-District; that is from the Kubon Range in the north, down to the southern Highlands border in the South and the Chimbu District border in the East.

The West Kambia Census Division is purported to be approximately 400-500 square miles in the area and was found to be a vast, sparsely populated expanse of rugged and mountainous terrain, which owing to the great variation in altitude, produces an accompanying variation in topography and vegetation.

The Kubon Range to the north rises as high as 14,000 feet according to the map references, and the bulk of the mountainous area would be between 10,000 and 5,000 feet in altitude. This area of mountains, that dip into sharp gorges, is criss-crossed with streams and rivulets that course southwards, until they join the Kaugel River. There is very little flat land in this part of the Kaugel Valley.

Travelling south, the Kubon Range gradually decreases in height and becomes hilly around the Kaugel River area. However, there is no population down here on the flats, for they much prefer to live around the 5,000 - 6,000 ft. level, approximately in the middle of the Kambia in a north to south traverse.

Rainfall throughout the area would be approximately uniform, 150-200 inches a year, with more rain falling in some of the higher reaches than at the lower levels.

Climate too would have a variation, especially at the lower reaches near the Southern Highlands border, where the altitude may fall below 3,000 feet. The Kambia's themselves have scattered population and live in small hamlets on the ridge tops and have had little contact from the Administration despite their nearness to Mount Hagen.

Along the higher Ranges is found mass forests, accompanied by a growth of small tree scrub. At the lower altitudes the bush is thick rain forest that is quite dense. South of the population belt, where the land is at quite a low altitude, there are found, undulating hills of Kunai and a thinner dense jungle growth. Along the populated area of the Kambia, Kunai and low scrub have taken the place of the thick jungle and the rain forest, where previously the land was cultivated.

Access to the West Kambia Census Division may be gained by any of the walking tracks from the east and west. There are no roads into the Kambia area yet.

The Kambia area, being quite isolated and free from population density, is found to have within its boundaries an extraordinary amount of game - wild pigs and cassowary, whose numbers have been diminished and are disappearing from parts of Kambia. Possum and Tree Kangaroo, Bird of Paradise, ducks, parrots, cockatoos, wild fowl and many others throughout the whole of the Kambia area.

According to the office records and what the Kambia people remember, the last patrol into the area was conducted in 1970.

Since that time there have been no more Administration patrols into the Kambia area. Consequently the Rest Houses have fallen down. I have spoken to a Medical Orderly at Alimp but he hasn't visited the area. Malaria Patrols went to Kambia last year. Very few of the people have travelled out of the area except those males who have come across to the Nebilyer Valley or Hagen from time to time for trading purposes.

The people of the Kambia know little of the ways of western civilization or the developments occurring in the Country as a whole, except the little that is learnt by trips into Mount Hagen and Nebilyer area. They are a friendly people, who accept the Administration and its directives, and have a respect for the institutions of law and order.

By nature they do not appear quarrelsome and there is no evidence to suggest any cargo cult movements or adverse trends developing.

The people of Kambia are gradually becoming aware that their isolation is not going to afford them any form of economic development in their area, and they are becoming increasingly anxious to find some form of "business" that will accomplish this.

Consequently, they have been talking for the past two years of migrating out of the mountainous area to the Kangul Valley. I was told by the Kambia people that they have started the settlement but because of eleven (11) people being sick (malaria and influenza) and out of 11, ten (10) died. So they all got scared and moved back to their places.

#### POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

There are three places known as Gonduk, <sup>Waga,</sup> ~~Kilga~~ and Kilga. Those people who use to live in Gonduk area, all of them moved down to Kunai area that is Paga and Koagl. The Rest House was removed from Gonduk to Paga, and another Rest House at Koagl. The Rest House at Koagl represented Waga and Kilga.

Migration into the area, mainly in the form of Marriage, occur from Mount Hagen and Lower Nebilyer. Death occurs mainly with the very young and the very old. Most of these could be attributed to some sickness - pneumonia, Malaria or the like.

All the places in the West Kambia Census Division are linked by walking tracks and as walking tracks go, are typical of what is encountered in the New Guinea Highlands.

The only absentees from the Kambia area were some small children who are currently attending one of the Bible Mission Schools at Pabrabuk. There is also a small number of people migrating out to Ialibik area in the Southern Highland District.

#### SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

There were large populations in the area at this time who were reduced in numbers by sickness, malnutrition and fighting is only a matter for speculation. When first contact was established, however, these group hostilities were in the process of break down, owing, no doubt to the smallness of the population which did not have the numbers to engage in prolonged fighting at the risk of exterminating themselves through famine.

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In any case, since the coming of the Administration, the people of the Kambia area have completely ceased hostility amongst themselves and have come to consider themselves as one people.

The social pattern of these people is egalitarian, the functional social unit being lineage which in most cases means the operating unit is at the highest level, their Clans titles, which have already been given - Kambia - Sibiga - Niai and Oibiga - Aga.

These are certainly the operational unit for marriage ceremonies and bride price payments. Although there may be occasions, some smaller Sing Sings or Ceremonies for example, when the operational unit is the smaller lineage the sub-clan within one of the larger groups above-mentioned. Communal gardens, for instance and land holding for this purpose are considered in this way. On the other hand the vast mountain areas that are used for hunting are regarded on the basis of the larger Clan groups, with indefinable boundaries, upon which no other group encroaches without permission.

The people of West Kambia Census Division now tend to have affiliation each with the other, at a much wider level than before and they would almost certainly unite into one whole if by so doing they could realise some economic gain.

#### LEADERSHIP.

It is only four to six years since these people left the Village officials system and entered the Mount Hagen Local Government Council. They have only slight understanding of the system and are sceptical of it. The former Lulusis are held in esteem while Councillors and Committees are bewildered about what these functions are and what is the source of their authority. The general lack of confidence in the system is indicated by the placement of second rate men in elected positions. In Council Akup - Kilgai's Ward there is a former Councillor named Wiru who is young and has obvious power and authority. He is also a leader at Kilga but has little comprehension of the Council system.

The people from Alimp and Gonduk paid the full \$10 in Council tax for 1970. Further back at Kilga, I was told that they could not pay a higher tax. They are currently paying \$3-00. They are very upset about the Council tax rate increased up to \$6-00. They have no other "bisnis" besides axe handles etc.

Apart from Councillors and Ward Committees, there are few other persons, whose influence and respect is sufficient for leaders or bigmen whose age and degree of decrepitude render their senilities almost at an end. They are still looked to, housemen for agreement or non-agreement with decisions made by the other leaders of the Clans and because of their frailty they generally concur without voicing any opinion on the matter at hand.

#### LAND TENURE AND USE.

The traditional system of land tenure, usage and inheritance amongst the people of West Kambia Census Division is roughly similar to the people of Mount Hagen area. Each male individual in the group acquires rights of ownership, cultivation, hunting and gathering to the whole of the clan land by patrilineal Clan Membership, and these rights are passed through his male progeny.

The female line acquires no rights of ownership because female offsprings are married out to other Clan groupings.

Clan lands are roughly divided up into what is suitable for cultivation, habitation and pig-grazing and what is reserved for hunting and gathering only. Individual families may claim any part of the Clan lands and through mutual consent, families may move from one part of the Clan land to the other, considering only what land they are currently habiting as exclusively theirs for the term of their tenure.

The mountain boundaries of hunting land for each large Clan grouping are roughly defined and strictly adhered to. Generally speaking, the system in the Kambia is quite flexible and land disputes amongst themselves are quite rare. Because of the isolation of the area and the small pockets of population, there are no land tenure compensation schemes in operation, nor are they necessary in these areas.

The majority of crops under cultivation are for purposes of subsistence. A little coffee is planted between Koagi and Wiga. All plantings are communal in as much as the gardens are cultivated by the family and in some instances by the extended family. If a family is too small and needs extra labour then a number of families would join together in the cleaning, planting and subsequent harvesting of the gardens.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING.

The standard of living of the people of Kambia area has not differed greatly from that of their ancestors. The main change appears to be in the universal acceptance of European Clothing of all types which the people have been able to obtain from plume and fur trading. Steel axes, bush knives and others have been replaced completely.

Sunken pit latrines, covered with shelters around them were observed in most places visited by the Patrol and seemed to be in prevalent use by the people. General standard of hygiene and personal cleanliness was found to be fairly low. The people generally consider the water in the streams too cold for washing the body except during the heat of the day, even so, the people wash rarely.

Housing, its construction and appearance is very much similar to that found in the Mount Hagen area. Bark and Pandanus leaf are mostly used for the walls, although there is some evidence of woven pit-pit on bamboo matting. More often than not, bark is also used for roofing of the house but when Kunai grass is available, this is employed in preference.

The staple diet in the Kambia area is the sweet potato with taro a close second and farming a subsidiary diet. Yams and tapioca were also found in some parts of Kambia. The Pandanus and bananas are also found abundant in the area.

With regard to meat protein part of the diet, it has already been mentioned in the introduction of this Area Study that the Kambia abounds with various types of game, which people kill for meat, using the plumes or fur of the animals as a means of economic income.

Apart from this, domesticated pigs are kept by the people and form a traditional measure of wealth. These are eaten on occasions of importance. Young Cassowary, caught as soon after hatching as possible are also kept by people and looked after like pets. There was also a few hens and roosters in the area and they also gather wild fowl eggs.

MISSIONS.

There is no Mission Station established in the Kambia area.

NON-INDIGENES.

There are no non-Indigenes' land holdings or leases in the Kambia area. The only Europeans seen by the people are those that accompany the annual Administration Patrol or wander down to Lower Nebilyer and see the Plantation owners or Mission workers.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.


Political education began in this area some years ago, but the people in their isolation have nothing to relate any of these talks to and so what information has been handed out is soon lost to the memory.

Attitudes towards the Administration by the people of these areas are of complete co-operation and to Europeans.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

The economy and economic potential of the West Kambia Census Division is very poor to say the least. Once again the factors of isolation and geographic inaccessibility have to be considered in the forming of these conclusions.

The people of the Kambia area live at a subsistence level with sweet potato and taro being the two main staple foods. It is observed that there was no shortage of food in the area.

  
VIHURU LAGATA  
Assistant Field Officer

AREA STUDY.

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#### POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

There are three places known as Gonduk, <sup>Wega,</sup> ~~Kilga~~ and Kilga. Those people who use to live in Gonduk area, all of them moved down to Kunai area that is Pafaga and Koagl. The Rest House was removed from Gonduk to Pafaga, and another Rest House at Koagl. The Rest House at Koagl represented Wega and Kilga.

Migration into the area, mainly in the form of Marriage, occur from Mount Hagen and Lower Nebilyer. Death occurs mainly with the very young and the very old. Most of these could be attributed to some sickness - pneumonia, Malaria or the like.

All the places in the West Kambia Census Division are linked by walking tracks and as walking tracks go, are typical of what is encountered in the New Guinea Highlands.

The only absentees from the Kambia area were some small children who are currently attending one of the Bible Mission Schools at Pakratuk. There is also a small number of people migrating out to Isiliba area in the Southern Highland District.

#### SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

There were large populations in the area at this time who were reduced in numbers by sickness, malnutrition and fighting is only a matter for speculation. When first contact was established, however, these group hostilities were in the process of break down, owing, no doubt to the smallness of the population which did not have the numbers to engage in prolonged fighting at the risk of exterminating themselves through famine.

According to the office records and what the Kambia people remember, the last patrol into the area was conducted in 1970.

Since that time there have been no more Administration patrols into the Kambia area. Consequently the Rest Houses have fallen down. I have spoken to a Medical Orderly at Alimp but he hasn't visited the area. Malaria Patrols went to Kambia last year. Very few of the people have travelled out of the area except those males who have come across to the Nebilyer Valley or Hagen from time to time for trading purposes.

The people of the Kambia know little of the ways of western civilization or the developments occurring in the Country as a whole, except the little that is learnt by trips into Mount Hagen and Nebilyer area. They are a friendly people, who accept the Administration and its directives, and have a respect for the institutions of law and order.

By nature they do not appear quarrelsome and there is no evidence to suggest any cargo cult movements or adverse trends developing.

The people of Kambia are gradually becoming aware that their isolation is not going to afford them any form of economic development in their area, and they are becoming increasingly anxious to find some form of "bisnis" that will accomplish this.

Consequently, they have been talking for the past two years of migrating out of the mountainous area to the Kangul Valley. I was told by the Kambia people that they have started the settlement but because of eleven (11) people being sick (malaria and influenza) and out of 11, ten (10) died. So they all got scared and moved back to their places.

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In any case, since the coming of the Administration, the people of the Kambia area have completely ceased hostility amongst themselves and have come to consider themselves as one people.

The social pattern of these people is egalitarian, the functional social unit being lineage which in most cases means the operating unit is at the highest level, their Clans titles, which have already been given - Kambia - Oibiga - Misi and Oibiga - Aga.

These are certainly the operational unit for marriage ceremonies and bride price payments. Although there may be occasions, some smaller Sing Sings or Ceremonies for example, when the operational unit is the smaller lineage the sub-clan gardens, for instance and land holding for this purpose are considered in this way. On the other hand the vast mountains areas that are used for hunting are regarded on the basis of the larger Clan groups, with indefinable boundaries, upon which no other group encroaches without permission.

The people of West Kambia Census Division now tend to have affiliation each with the other, at a much wider level than before and they would almost certainly unite into one whole if by so doing they could realise some economic gain.

#### LEADERSHIP.

It is only four to six years since these people left the Village officials system and entered the Mount Hagen Local Government Council. They have only slight understanding of the system and are sceptical of it. The former Lulais are held in esteem while Councillors and Committees are bewildered about what these functions are and what is the source of their authority. The general lack of confidence in the system is indicated by the placement of second rate men in elected positions. In Council Kukup - Kilgai's Ward there is a former Councillor named Wiru who is young and has obvious power and authority. He is also a leader at Kilga but has little comprehension of the Council system.

The people from Alimp and Gonduk paid the full \$10 in Council tax, for 1970. Further back at Kilga, I was told that they could not pay a higher tax. They are currently paying \$3-00. They are very upset about the Council tax rate increased up to \$6-00. They have no other "bisnis" besides axe handles etc.

Apart from Councillors and Ward Committees, there are few other persons, whose influence and respect is sufficient for leaders or bigmen whose age and degree of decrepitude render their senilities almost at an end. They are still looked to, by housemen for agreement or non-agreement with decisions made by the other leaders of the Clans and because of their frailty they generally concur without voicing any opinion on the matter at hand.

#### LAND TENURE AND USE.

The traditional system of land tenure, usage and inheritance amongst the people of West Kambia Census Division is roughly similar to the people of Mount Hagen area. Each male individual in the group acquires rights of ownership, cultivation, hunting and gathering to the whole of the clan land by patrilineal Clan Membership, and these rights are passed through his male progeny.

The female line acquires no rights of ownership because female offsprings are married out to other Clan groupings.

Clan lands are roughly divided up into what is suitable for cultivation, habitation and pig-grazing and what is reserved for hunting and gathering only. Individual families may claim any part of the Clan lands and through mutual consent, families may move from one part of the Clan land to the other, considering only what land they are currently ~~habiting~~ as exclusively theirs for the term of their tenure.

The mountain boundaries of hunting land for each large Clan grouping are roughly defined and strictly adhered to. Generally speaking, the system in the Kambia is quite flexible and land disputes amongst themselves are quite rare. Because of the isolation of the area and the small pockets of population, there are no land tenure compensation schemes in operation, nor are they necessary in these areas.

The majority of crops under cultivation are for purposes of subsistence. A little coffee is planted between Koagi and Wiga. All plantings are communal in as much as the gardens are cultivated by the family and in some instances by the extended family. If a family is too small and needs extra labour then a number of families would join together in the cleaning, planting and subsequent harvesting of the gardens.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING.

The standard of living of the people of Kambia area has not differed greatly from that of their ancestors. The main change appears to be in the universal acceptance of European Clothing of all types which the people have been able to obtain from plume and fur trading. Steel axes, bush knives and others have been replaced completely.

Sunken pit latrines, covered with shelters around them were observed in most places visited by the Patrol and seemed to be in prevalent use by the people. General standard of hygiene and personal cleanliness was found to be fairly low. The people generally consider the water in the streams too cold for washing the body except during the heat of the day, even so, the people wash rarely.

Housing, its construction and appearance is very much similar to that found in the Mount Hagen area. Bark and Pandanus leaf are mostly used for the walls, although there is some evidence of woven pit-pit on bamboo matting. More often than not, bark is also used for roofing of the house but when Kunai grass is available, this is employed in preference.

The staple diet in the Kambia area is the sweet potato with taro a close second and farming a subsidiary diet. Yams and tapioca were also found in some parts of Kambia. The Pandanus and bananas are also found abundant in the area.

With regard to meat protein part of the diet, it has already been mentioned in the introduction of this Area Study that the Kambia abounds with various types of game, which people kill for meat, using the plumes or fur of the animals as a means of economic income.

Apart from this domesticated pigs are kept by the people and form a traditional measure of wealth. These are eaten on occasions of importance. Young Cassowary, caught as soon after hatching as possible are also kept by people and looked after like pets. There was also a few hens and roosters in the area and they also gather wild fowl eggs.

MISSIONS.

There is no Mission Station established in the Kambia area.

NON-INDIGENEES.

There are no non-Indigenees' land holdings or leases in the Kambia area. The only Europeans seen by the people are those that accompany the annual Administration Patrol or wander down to Lower Nebilyer and see the Plantation owners or Mission workers.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.


Political education began in this area some years ago, but the people in their isolation have nothing to relate any of these talks to and so what information has been handed out is soon lost to the memory.

Attitudes towards the Administration by the people of these areas are of complete co-operation and to Europeans.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

The economy and economic potential of the West Kambia Census Division is very poor to say the least. Once again the factors of isolation and geographic inaccessibility have to be considered in the forming of these conclusions.

The people of the Kambia area live at a subsistence level with sweet potato and taro being the two main staple foods. It is observed that there was no shortage of food in the area.

  
VIKURU IAGATA  
Assistant Field Officer

MOUNT HAGEN PATROL NO. 4 OF 1972/73

WEST KAMBIA CENSUS DIVISION.

SITUATION REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled, known as the West Kambia Census Division, lies to the south-west of the Mount Hagen Local Government Council. The other part of Kambia is Administered from Minj Sub-District, that is from the Kubon Range in the north, down to the Southern Highlands border in the east.

The West Kambia Census Division is purported to be approximately 400 square miles in the area, and was found to be a vast, sparsely inhabited expanse of rugged and mountainous terrain which owing to the great variation in altitude, produces and accompanying variation in topography and vegetation.

The population, 733 persons according to the previous Census figures. The ~~settles~~ scattered population live in small hamlets on ridge tops and have had relatively little contact from the Administration despite their nearness to Mount Hagen.

PURPOSE OF PATROL.

Because of the limited contact with Western Civilization, to which these people are subjected, the purposes of any Patrol into the area are many and varied.

The primary object of this Patrol was Area Study, Political Education, investigate a resettlement proposal, proposed Area Authority - Hagen Division and General Administration.

RECEPTION OF THE PATROL.

Everywhere throughout the duration of the Patrol, a strong impression was gained that these people were extremely glad that the Administration had sent a Patrol amongst them. In fact the people, through their Councillor and Committees, urged the Patrol to remain as long as possible and would like to see their own "Kisp".

Naturally enough these people of limited horizons did not realize the impossibility of these requests from economic and political factors, even when this was patiently explained to them. At each Rest House the local people ensured that the Patrol remained in constant supply of food, a certain indication of their interest and their appreciation.

Overall, the completion of each object of the Patrol met with success and co-operation from the people.

POLITICAL.

Owing to the lack of population, potential and development in the area, the following situation report of necessity be brief, pertain only to the people's attitudes and aspirations. The accompanying area study will be of more expansive a nature.

PROPOSED AREA AUTHORITY - HAGEN DIVISION -  
POLITICAL EDUCATION.

It is recognized that all development and particularly that of Political education, is continual but slow process and owing to the factors of economics, geography and population, it would appear to be even slower process in an area such as this.

However it was noted by this Patrol that the people displayed a certain amount of keenness and interest in the Political Education discussions conducted at each Rest House. Unfortunately the people's lack of knowledge and understanding through isolations, has formed a natural barrier to the absorption of material presented.

The people listened readily enough but their attitude arising out of the discussions seemed to be, "We are very interested in what you have to say but all this talk about the Area Authority does not mean much to us because it does not seem to affect us. We realize that we are isolated and we have no development of any kind. What we want is some form of development and may be our children will be able to understand what you are saying."

This attitude appears to be prevalent through out the area. They are very interested in what you have to say, but in next few minutes they will forget it. The problem they have is they have left the Village Officials system and entered Mount Hagen Local Government Council for only 4 - 6 years now. They have only slight understanding of the system and are sceptical of it.

It must be remembered that from the small population found at each Rest House there were only a small number of males to take part in the Political Education discussions. No where it was found that the women had any desire to take part in these talks seemingly more content to take care of the children and remain in the background. They seemed quite interested in listening to new information but no questions at all.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It is only four to six years since these people left the Village Officials system and entered the Mt. Hagen Local Government Council. They have only a slight understanding of the system and are sceptical of it. The former Luluais are held in esteem while Councillors and Committees are bewildered about what these functions are and what is the source of their authority. The Councillor KUKUP KILGAI aged about mid forty is tough and influential but very co-operative and helpful in many ways. He speaks Pidgin very well and he looks to me as very nice and active person.

The people who live between Alimp and Weimbo Creek are paying \$10-00 tax. They are Councillor Kintap's line called KOGA-PAGUMP. Further back at Kilga and Wega, I was told that they could not pay a higher tax. They are currently paying \$3-00 because they have hardship getting money.

There are only three Trade Stores in the West Kambia area, but they are not operating too well. They got plenty of Kaukau, Taro and bananas so that they worry about European type of food.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The people of Kambia area have yet to learn from their experience anything that will demonstrate to them just what the House of Assembly is about. This was quite evident from that part of Political Education discussions already mentioned.

It was also quite evident that they have been told about the House of Assembly by many Patrols, but by the time the next Patrol arrives they are not able to remember much about it. This is due to the fact that they have nothing in their experience to fall back on except the Elections but this is insufficient for they have not seen the Member.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBER.

When asked who their House of Assembly Member was, some of the people even knew his name. Others did not, but none knew what his functions were, nor why he was elected. Although he has never visited this part of his Constituency, the people did not seem to mind, nor did they express any desire that he should, their attitude being, "If he has anything to tell us, I suppose he will come."

### ECONOMIC.

In this environment they probably have a harder job to fulfill their subsistence requirements than anywhere else in the Mount Hagen Council area. The bush environment provides them with game, and domestic pigs are fairly abundant, so their diet is good and they look healthy. The bush provides a variety of material of commercial value, but cash cropping is confined to small plots of coffee between Alimp and Gonduk.

### RESENTMENT.

I think it is clear to most of them that a better future lies in settlement in the Nebilyer - Kaugel Valley than on the ridge tops. The people who live in the Gondik area, a number have already moved down to Kunai and are growing a wide variety of crops which are doing very well. The Rest House has been pulled down and moved to Koegl and another one at Panaga.

The people who live at Wege and Kilga have not made up their mind, whether or not to move to Kaugel Valley. I was told that they will discuss it among themselves and when they come to an agreement then they will let us know.

### LAND TENURE.

Land is plentiful in the mountainous areas but good land suitable for economic use is scarce. There does not seem to be any disputes over land. In general the people occupying a certain area of hill country have rights to the adjacent valley land to the south-west of Kambia.

A number of groups within the Kambia have been accepted by kins-men to the north of Alimp and in the Ialibu area where some have settled permanently and others move back north. They like to leave their names in the West Kambia Census Book for the lower tax rate.

SOCIAL.

Isolation has kept the level of social development very low though a considerable number have worked outside the area. Outward migration seems to have been prevalent for a long period which detracts from social vigour. A number of children are attending school at Pabrabuk Bible Mission School. At Wega and Kilga a radio was a curiosity.

LAW AND ORDER.

There was very little of the usual bride price debt, type of disputes in the Kambia reflecting a less vigorous participation in the Moga system and a tendency to solve problems without reference to the Government. The difference in this regard was marked once I started at Alimp.

No serious crime or disturbance was encountered. I was informed of a strong desire for a Police Post to be established at Alimp. The school buildings have already been completed and are waiting for teachers. This comes from the Councillors and Committees who see it as a support for their position. I think it would be a valuable contribution to the Administration of the area.

WEN W. LAGASA  
Assistant Field Officer.

## PATROL REPORT

67-14-28

Report number: 2 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: SETTLE LAND DISPUTE BETWEEN
District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS	Station: MUNGJIGAS AND KOBILIGA CLANS
Patrol conducted by: M. JACKSON	Sub-district: MT. HAGEN
Area patrolled: BALK, PAIGONA, TOMBA	Designation: PATROL OFFICER
Duration of patrol: 5-2-73 - 16-2-73	Personnel accompanying: MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.
Last D.D.A. patrol: 2 OF 1971/72	(Various)
Last O.L.O. patrol: 2 OF 1971/72	Number of days: 12
Map reference:	Total population of area:
	Council area: PART MUL PART MT. GILUWE
	House of Assembly Electorate: TAMBUL - NEBILYER

The District Commissioner,  
District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios	To	( )
Patrol Instructions,		( )
The Report and my comments,		( )
Area study,		( )
Updating of area study,		( )
Situation Reports No's 1—		( )
Patrol map,		( )

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1—	(✓)

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report	Average ✓
	Below average

Date: 1971 3/19 73

*W. Bell*  
District Commissioner

The District Commissioner  
Western Highlands District  
P.O. Box 17  
MOUNT HAGEN

3rd July, 1973  
67-14-20  
R. Orwin  
s/D.D.C.

TAMBUL PATROL NO. 2 1972/73

Reference your minute of 13th March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of BALK, PAIGONA and TOMBA areas together with the appropriate assessments as submitted by Mr. M. JACKSON, P.O.

Your comments have been noted.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

W. P. Ryan  
W.P. RYAN  
s/Secretary

Division of District Administration,  
District Headquarters,  
MOUNT HAGEN. W.H.D.

26th February, 1973

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

TAMBUK PATROL NO. 2 OF 1972/73 JACKSON - MUNJIGA/KOBILIGA RIOT

Comment -

1. A fairly typical inter-tribal riot situation made worse by absence of Government intervention.
2. There is not much point in me elaborating on the facts, they are clear enough. However I feel it is important to look at the administrative and policy aspects of the case.
3. Fighting started on Sunday 4th of February. The riot squad arrived the following day but took no action, '.....observed the fighting without becoming involved, then left'.

Fighting continued and approximately 40 houses were burnt. Fighting continued on Tuesday. Two more houses burnt. More groups were enlisted strengthening each side. Numbers built up. Two substantial, permanent trade stores were wrecked.

4. On Wednesday, yourself (District Commissioner) and myself went to the area to check reports from two of our senior field officers that fighting was out of hand on the roadway and that the road was blocked.

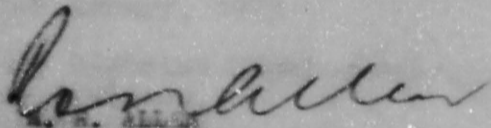
As you will remember we saw large numbers of armed men moving toward the WAIP CREEK. We looked at the burning houses and spoke with various people. Both groups were steadily growing in number and tension rising. The MUNJIGA's moved down the road in strength (probably 500) with the announced intention of resuming battle. We turned them back; possibly against policy.

Questions occur -

- a. What is the likely end result of continued non-involvement by Administration in these conflicts?
- b. How should tribal groups and individuals organise their security. (see attached paper from LUMIS TIRIA)

5. A solution chosen by most groups so far is to arm. This is happening at an increasing rate.
6. Formal Police operation are non-effective. How often must we talk about this? The only effective system is something along the lines of the D.D.A. field service. Call it anything. We can talk and meditate on and around the subject until the place falls apart. Academy and Western systems are not a solution!
7. You have already received copies of submissions made by Rev. Dieter Klemm of the Lutheran Mission, ALKEMA and Bob Beard, S.I.L. at PALMIL. Attached is another submission from the Lutheran Mission Local Leaders at TIRIA.

For your consideration, please.

  
A. Allen  
Deputy District Commissioner



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegram  
Telephone  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

37-1-1

SMARE

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office,  
MT. HAGEN. W.H.D.

26th February, 1973

Deputy District Commissioner,  
Hagen Division,  
District Office,  
MT. HAGEN. W.H.D.

KUBILIGA AND MUNGGJIGA RIOT

1. Re: Our verbal conversation today regarding the above subject matter.

... 2. Attached for your information and perusal are copies of Mr. Jackson's report containing the sequence of events during the above riot. The events, as stated by Mr. Jackson, are quite clear and therefore do not need any elaboration on my part.

3. However, I will hereby give my views in regard to the above riot which lasted for a week. The fight actually started on Sunday at about 4 o'clock or thereafter over a pig. As a result of this pig dispute a Kubiliga man was axed to death by the Mungjigas.

4. This killing antagonized the Kubiligas and they proceeded to combat the waiting Mungjigas. The fight continued Monday and Tuesday inspite of the presence of the riot squad. On Wednesday no notable clash between the two except for the burning down of houses and destruction of gardens. This burning and destruction was done by the Kubiligas. Seemingly one can conclude here that the Kubiligas were so activated and angered by the death of one of their Clansmen.

5. However, in retrospective, I intuitively believe that the killing served as a spark but the root of the fight was land dispute. Evidently the site of the fight was disputed land. Both the Clans seem to claim ownership of this piece of land of about 1,000 acres.

6. In the mid week, two D.D.A. Officers, along with the Field Workers of Land Title Commission were assigned to the area to survey the disputed area. They spent a week there and did a marvellous job. What remains now is the actual hearing to determine the rightful ownership of this land. At this time I am not in the position to assert whether or not the two Clans will adhere to the ruling in regard to ownership.

an unequipped  
destruction was done by some very unscrupulous  
my initial intention was to have an Officer there to supervise  
the road work.

7. In total, forty houses were burnt down, one man killed, however, the exact number of casualties is unknown. Only about eleven sought medical aid for their wounds.

8. According to the Riot Squad, they arrested 146 people involved in this riot. Of this number, sixteen pleaded guilty and were tried in the District Court and given four months, hard labour. A further forty four were given three weeks for riotous behaviour.

9. Approximately eighty six were arrested for carrying offensive weapons. These people were heard by a Field Officer at Balk, whilst all others were brought into Mt. Hagen to be heard by the Resident Magistrate.

10. Evidently, a couple of these people serving time in jail now were also responsible for the killing of Kubiliga Clansman RULT-WAN. The investigation is still continuing and no arrest has been made as yet. In my judgement this killing was surely a cold blooded killing.

11. I envision a pay-back killing if nothing is done in regard to arresting and charging of the people who killed RULT-WAN.

12. In the event of fighting, strong alliance formed and these were substantial and growing. The Komugas allied with the Kubiligas whilst the Poigas allied with the Mungjigas. Incidentally, these two Clans or tribes are rivals for many generations. Most of this feeling of animosity has existed for many generations and this was imparted to their children in order to prolong this animosity. As such it would not be a simple task if one attempts to erase their feelings of animosity.

13. Police, or particularly the Riot Squad were present at the fight. They did not actively try to stop the fight but watched from safe ground to observe. Evidently most arrests were done as a result of this observation.

14. The stand the Police took is clearly commensurate with the new policy as stipulated in the District Commissioner's Confidential letter in regard to the handling of tribal fights.

15. I personally feel that we should take more positive stand against riots. However, at times we may be putting ourselves in a dangerous situation, on the same token, this may help prevent the fight from getting bigger. Our direct intervention could save a lot of lives.

16. A week or so after the fight, the House Kiap at Kiliga (Kamuga) was burnt down. It seems insignificant and out of context to allude to this in this report. However, this Rest House was built as the living quarters for the Officer who would be supervising the construction of the proposed Sinsibai Road. The building of this road is the concern of both Kamugas and Sinsibai.

17. Evidently these two groups are rivals for a long time. Under any given antagonistic circumstances they would clash.

18. In the meantime no one really knows who was responsible for the destruction of House Kiap. There is two ways to rationalize about the matter. One is blaming the other and vice versa. I personally do think Kamugas but this simply is an unequivocal statement to make. But nevertheless, the destruction was done by some very unscrupulous characters as my initial intention was to have an Officer there to supervise the road work.

It appears that it would be weeks before a new Rest House will be completed.

19. What I schematized here in this report are my views, more or less an opinionated report. I spent a week with the Mungjigas and Kubiligas, this was the week of fighting.

20. The situation has calmed down considerably.

21. On Friday 23rd February, 1973 I heard a report that a fight has again broken out between these two groups at Balk. On hearing this I visited the area to ascertain the validity of the report.

22. Actually what happened was that the Kubiligas came across to the disputed land with their women to dig up KauKau. These KauKau gardens were owned by the Mungjigas.

23. The women dug up the KauKau while the men guarded the area, in case the Mungjigas might attack them.

24. This act infuriated the Mungjigas and had not the Police at Balk intervened, we could have witnessed another fight between the two tribes.

25. This is about all I can say as per your request.

26. For your information, perusal and comments please.



R.A. SHARE

Assistant District Commissioner.

72-1-B

SHARE

Sub-District Office,  
P.O. Box 163,  
MT. HAGEN. W.H.D.

16th February, 1973

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

"ATTENTION MR. R. ALLEN"

AFTERMATH - KOMUGAM - TAGAGUEA RIOT.

... Please find attached for your consideration and advice a copy of the letter from Mr. K. Lava, Officer-in-Charge, Tambul Patrol Post.

On inspecting the site of this fight one could evidently see that lots of trees were recently destroyed. These trees were cut down by the Komugam.

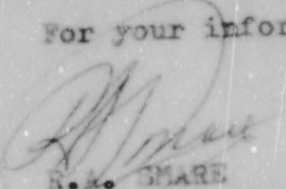
Unless something positive is done all the trees, including Karuka and Jar trees will be cut down by the Komugams. My suggestion is we approach the District Court to have the Court issue an injunction order so as to prevent the Komugams from further destruction of trees.

Furthermore, the fight was over disputed land. As long as nothing is done to ascertain the rightful ownership of the land in question, the two groups could clash again.

Mr. Wetzel, D.O. Lands, has advised me that he will be looking at the matter soon.

I would wholeheartedly support the O.I.C. if he prosecuted the Committees, Councillors etc. because they are not doing anything active to avert the situation.

For your information and attention please.

  
R.A. SHARE  
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge, Tambul Patrol Post.

Evangelikal Lateren Sios-Nugini,  
Tiria Seket,  
P.O. Box 51, Mt. Hagen

17/2/1973

Toksava long pasin bilong pait i go long Distrik opis  
bilong Western Highlands Distrik

Mipela aan bilong Lateren long Tiria i lukin bigpela hevi i  
stap namel long mipela Kristen na el arapela man tu. Olsem  
na mipela i no laik pasin maus na istap. Nogat, mipela laik  
tokaut long tingting bilong mipela na yupela bigpela man bi-  
long Distrik, yupela i ken haria na tingim.  
I olsem: Man long dispela taim pait inap kirap long olg ta  
hap insait long Hagen. Olsem na el Mantika wantaim ol Kopeleka  
tu ol i pait. Ol istap antap long rot i go long Womba, na sam-  
pela marapela lain i halipia ol long pait. Na mipela planti  
man i ting ol polis mas i kam kaik na stopim ol. Tasol negat.  
Polis i no wekim wampela santing. Ol i sambai tasol i stap.  
Na el i tokis ol lain, capos yupela i laik suat long pait, orait  
pinisin pait bilong yupela, bihain mipela kisim sampela man  
na putim long kot. Na tu mipela i haria pinis bigpela bilong  
Polis long Hagen en i tok, mau na bihain tu ol Polis i no laik  
long stopim pait.

- Mipela bilong Tiria lukin dispela i no stret.  
1.) Tre tuma hevi ino inap pinis long dispela graun. Tasol yumi  
mas wok strong long rasim na bilong hevi.  
2.) Ino olgeta man ol i laikim long pait, nogat, wampela tasol.  
Biye mipela i bin pait planti. Sapos i gat strongpela tok  
long graun na pinis santing, orait, mipela stretin long  
le bilong mipela. Tasol yupela waitkin ikma na haria gut-  
pela le bilong yupela i kam na le bilong mipela i go daun.  
Mipela i ting mau ol hammeri na pikinini i ken sindaun isi.  
Ol i ken renim liklik wok bilong ol na kirapim ples. Tasol  
wampela man ol i tingting yet long mau bilong ol tasol, ol  
i negat gutpela tingting. Mipela Kristen i wok hat long ol  
ken lusim pasin birua. Tasol sapos Polis i orait long pait  
bai mipela i tok wana? Na sapos olsem en bai kantri bilong  
mipela i kirap olsem wana? Ol kampani ol i pret na i laik  
lusim mipela. Na sapos mipela yet i laik wokim bisnis, bai mi-  
pela pret long birua na lusim gen.  
3.) Skul ino inap bagetap. Pikinini i pret na rasawa na Papanama  
tu i pret na ol i helpim skul. Olsem skul i puaduan.  
4.) Mipela ting le strongpela santing. En banis bilong pa-  
sin wol pig na el man i ken sindaun gut. Tasol sapos Polis  
i no laik strongim le, bai le i go gen long mau bilong mi-  
pela. Mipela planti man, Kristen na Haiden tu i tok i no laik  
long pait. Tasol sapos birua i kam bagarapim ples bilong mi-  
pela, bai mipela i wokim wana? Mipela i tingting planti.  
Polis i negat strong, kolbus en santing noting. Olsem i no-  
gat helpim bilong mipela. Ol i tok yet. Bai negat arapela  
rot. Tasol dispela rot bin i stap biye na i negat.  
5.) Mau yumi save toktek planti long seligvman. Tasol sapos le  
i no samap strong na i negat santing i lusim le, bai va-  
nem santing i stap?

Mipela bilong Lateren Sios i bilong pasin i tok en i Papa bilong  
yumi olgeta. En i wana pait na el laik lusim yumi na stia-  
im yumi. Long dispela at tasol en i putim wok gavman. Dispela  
wok i mas pasin santing nogat na strongim gutpela santing long  
dispela graun. En le ino yet i putim. Olsem, sapos gavman istap,  
en mas bihainu dispela le, sapos nogat, gavman i popala long le  
bilong God. En i negat en bilong gavman.

Mipela lida bilong Lateren Sios long Tiria seket i painim  
tingting olsem na long dispela tingting mipela i laik toksava  
long yupela bilong Distrik opis.

Savangale Kak J. Tantor

# PATROL REPORT

67-14-28

Report number: 3/1973-74/213  
 District: T.H.D.  
 Patrol conducted by: FELIX NAMBENGA  
 Area patrolled: ALIENA AREA  
 Duration of patrol: 18/1/73 - 24/1/73  
 Last D.D.A. patrol:  
 Last G.L.G. patrol:  
 Map reference:

Object of patrol: ROAD CONSTRUCTION  
 Station: HAGEN  
 Subdistrict: ~~HAGEN~~ TANABUL  
 Designation: T.P.O.  
 Personnel accompanying: CONST. 1/C NATHAN  
 Number of days: 6 NIGHTS  
 Total population of area:  
 Council area: MT. SILUWE COUNCIL  
 House of Assembly Electorate: TAMBUL-NEBILYER OPEN

The District Commissioner,  
 District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
 Field Officers Journal Folios To ( )  
 Patrol Instructions, ( )  
 The Report and my comments, ( )  
 Area study, ( )  
 Updating of area study, ( )  
 Situation Reports No's 1- ( )  
 Patrol map, ( )

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBUN, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach  
 Area study, ( )  
 Updating of area study, ( )  
 Situation Report No's 1- ( )  
 District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

Date: 14/3/73

District Commissioner

POPULATION

Cost Price—1946/50.000—A.71

The District Commissioner  
Western Highlands District  
District Office  
P.O. Box 17  
MOUNT HAGEN

16th May, 1973  
67-14-21  
J.W. Kent  
Deputy District Commis-  
sioner

HAGEN PATROL NO. 3 OF 1972/73

Your minute of 14th March, 1973 refers.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the Patrol Report  
Jacket arising out of the above patrol of the ALKENA  
area by Mr. F. NAMBENGA, Trainee Patrol Officer.

Please alter the number of this patrol from No. 3 of  
1973/74 to No. 3 of 1972/73.

W.P.R.  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

## PATROL REPORT

Station: **MT. HAGEN**

Subdistrict: **MT. HAGEN**

District: **W.H.D.**

Report No: **3<sup>A</sup> - 72/73**

Conducted by: **VITUS DRUA**

Designation: **A.F.O.**

Duration: **19/6/73 to 24/6/73**

No. of Days: **6**

Census Division: **HAGEN CENTRAL (PART)**

Population:

Council Area: **MT. HAGEN COUNCIL**

House of Assembly Electorate: **HAGEN**

Map Reference:

Last Patrol: **HIL**

Objects of Patrol: **1973 MT. HAGEN SHOW PREPARATION.**

The District Commissioner,

**W.H.D.** District,

**HAGEN**

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ( )

Patrol Instructions ( )

The Report and my comments (✓)

Area study ( )

Updating of area study ( )

Situation Reports Nos 1— ( )

Patrol map ( )

DATE: / 19

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study ( )

Updating of area study ( )

Situation Reports Nos 1— ( )

( )

( )

District Headquarters assessment of

Patrol & Report

Above average

Average

Below average

Date: **17/12/1973**

Gen. Form. 602/16/600-1/73

District Commissioner



DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS:  
TELEPHONE:

District Headquarters,  
P.O. Box 17,  
MT. HAGEN.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU. P.N.G.

Date: 19th December, 1973  
Our Reference: WED.1132  
Action Officer: N.A. HIATT  
Designation: D.D.C.  
Your Reference:  
Date:

MT. HAGEN PATROL REPORT NO. 3/72-73.

Attached please find patrol jacket for the above-mentioned  
patrol report.

*L. J. Doolan*  
L.J. DOOLAN  
District Commissioner.

District Headquarters,  
P.O. Box 17,  
MT. HAGEN.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU. P.N.G.

19th December, 1973  
#HD.1132  
M.A. NIATT  
D.D.C.

MT. HAGEN PATROL REPORT NO. 3/72-23.

Attached please find patrol jacket for the above-mentioned  
patrol report.

*L.J. Doolan*  
L.J. DOOLAN  
District Commissioner.

# PATROL REPORT

DDA 67-14-32

Station: MT. HAGEN  
 Subdistrict: MT. HAGEN  
 District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS  
 Report No: 4  
 Conducted by: ARTHUR R. SHARE  
 Designation: ASSIST. DISTRICT COM.  
 Duration: 19-2-73 - 23/2/73  
 No. of Days: 4  
 Census Division: TAMBUL

Population: 3,000  
 Council Area: MT. GIDUNE L.G. COUNCIL  
 House of Assembly Electorate: TAMBUL - MEBILNER  
 Map Reference: NOT ENCLOSED  
 Last Patrol: -  
 Objects of Patrol: FAMILIARIZATION  
 TO LOOK AT PROPOSED SINSIBAI ROAD.

The District Commissioner,

District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To (X)  
 Patrol Instructions, ( )  
 The Report and my comments, ( )  
 Area study, ( )  
 Updating of area study, ( )  
 Situation Reports Nos 1- ( )  
 Patrol map, ( )

WILL

DATE: 19 / 2 / 1973.

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBUI, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ( )  
 Updating of area study, ( )  
 Situation Reports Nos 1- ( )  
 ( )  
 ( )

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report

Above average  
 Average ✓  
 Below average

District Commissioner

Date: 7 / 4 / 1973

Govt. Print - 4432/72, 000 - 273

The District Commissioner  
Western Highlands District  
MOUNT HAGEN

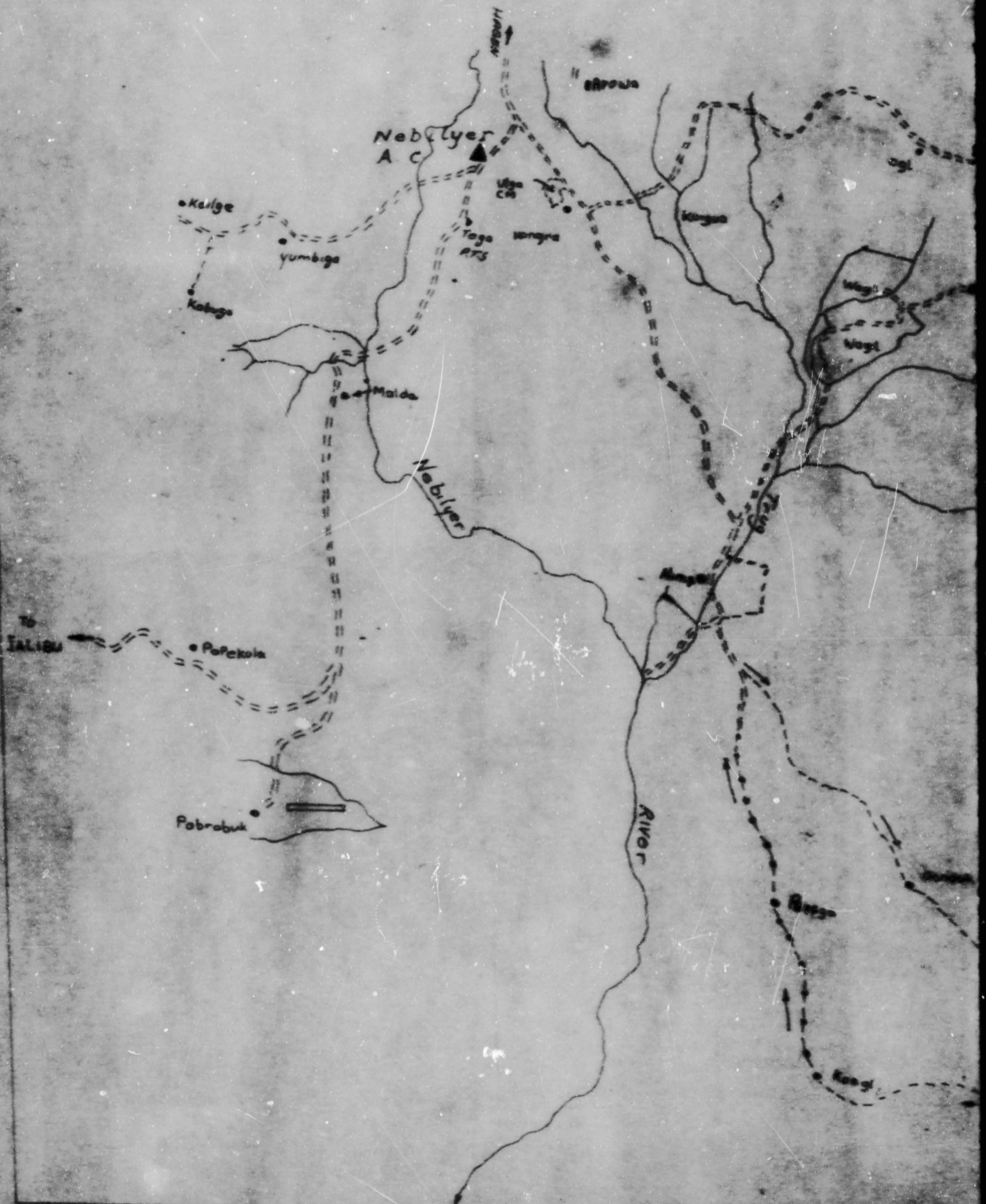
June 20th 1973  
67-14-32  
T.J. Downes  
District Officer

MOUNT HAGEN PATROL NO. 4 - 72/73

Reference your Minute of 7th April 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket  
arising out of the patrol of Tumbul Census Division submitted  
by Mr. A.R. Smare, Assistant District Commissioner.

W.P. Ryan  
s/Secretary

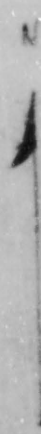




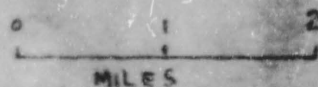
LEGEND  
REST  
H  
R  
PAT

MIL

Nebilyer C  
Traced by



— — — — — → PATROL ROUTE



Nebilyer C. D.  
Traced by V. KOGOTD.