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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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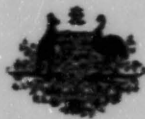
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PATROL REPORTS WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1962/63

MINJ

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Minj 1-62/63	H.P.Sage	North Wall Wahgi Census Div.
" 2-62/63	P.Bou	South Wall Wahgi Census Div.
" 3-62/63	J.Bradbury	East Kambia Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. HINJ No. 1 of 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by H.P.C. SAGE, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled NORTH WALL WAHGI Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans P. BOU, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Natives 3 Police Constables 1 Interpreter, 1 Council

Duration--From 9/12/1962 to 12/1/1963 Clerk, 1 Council Assistant and 1 driver (part time)

Number of Days Thirty four.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services 8/1961

Medical 12/1961

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Ngangamp N.L.G. Council Elections, Census Revision, compilation of the Census Division Common Roll, Land Investigations and Land Purchases, and general routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

cul

H.P. LEX

42-29-1/67-14-3

23th March, 1963.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MT. BAGEH.

REPORT No. 1/1962-63 - MIMJ

The comments on the reaction to increased Council Tax for 1963 seem to indicate that meetings as required by Regulation 27 of the Native Local Government Council Regulations were not held during 1962. Most Councils normally have only one general meeting a year and this is timed to take place just before the Draft Estimates (and the next year's tax rate) are considered by the Council.

2. This meeting gives the Councillors an opportunity to discuss the tax rate for the following year with the public and also to get some idea of what the people expect the Council to provide in the way of services for the following year. It also gives the public the opportunity to criticise or comment on any aspect of the Council's activities.

3. You will notice that the Regulation provides for a mandatory annual meeting but the District Officer may direct public meetings to be held more frequently. If, in the circumstances of your District, you consider more than one such meeting a year would be useful, you may direct accordingly.

4. The present instance means that both the Councillors and the public have learnt something about the operation of local government and the responsibility of each to the other. It is to be hoped that confidence in local government has not suffered in the process.

J.R.
(S.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

TGA.LNK

67-14-13

8th March, 1963.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
HR. KAGH.

PATROL REPORT No. 1/1962-63

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am concerned with the peoples reaction to the apparent irresponsibility of Councillors in raising the tax to £2.

The matter of authority for field officers in land cases has been taken up in the first instance with the Secretary for the area as to means by which this can be done.

Your prayers concerning the Common Roll compilation have been answered. Villages are to be the basis for the compilation of the roll.

I am pleased to note that Mr. Bon is receiving necessary instruction which will enable him to carry out work in the South Hill unaided.

I am very gratified with Mr. Sage's work.

(J. E. McCarthy)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

RSB/NDR

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

WHD.381

28th February, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MINJ.

MINJ PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1962-63
NORTH WALL MANGI CENSUS DIVISION
MESSRS. M. SAGE AND P. BOU.

Your memorandum 67-1-4, dated 24th January, 1963, refers.

Exactly the same situation in respect to Council Taxation was found in the Hagen Native Local Government Council recently whilst tax collecting. The Council against strong opposition from the Supervising Officer, brought in a £2 Tax Rule. The villages were, almost without fail, against the increase of 10/- which they blamed on the Administration as it appeared that, as with your area, the Councillors had not sought the wishes of the constituents nor advised them of the amount after the meeting. They were advised of the procedure and their control over Councillors who do not consult them in future. The people still require an enormous amount of education in Council affairs and the Councillors in the dissemination of information of the Council's acts and works.

Nothing very constructive can be done about present matrimonial problems except the passing of a Council Rule which, as you say, appears to be unenforceable. I do not think that the situation with respect to the youth of the Minj area has altered for the worse. They have been renowned for their immoral or amoral attitude throughout the Territory and it may be that Mr. Sage has not met people like them before.

There is very little that can be done about land disputes in your area until such time as Field Officers have authority to decide ownership of land on the arrival of a Lands Commissioner. However, with the amount of arable land available to all, the seriousness of the matter cannot compare with that in other Sub-Districts.

I think that Mr. Sage's opinion of Councillors is a bit harsh at this early stage, especially so as he was not in the area when the Luluai system was operating. From my knowledge of the Luluais and Tultuls in other parts of the District I would say that Councillors could be nothing but an improvement.

A little bit of self help is required by the three groups requesting access roads similar to that shown by the Minj Valley people recently in constructing their new road.

Very little is known about the form that the Common Roll will take. At the District Officers' Conference it was unanimously agreed that if the Roll could not be left in village groups as taken straight out of the Tax Census Book, then it should not go further than Village Groups in alphabetical order. If the electoral

67. 14. 13

Assistant District Officer, MINJ.

28th February, 1963.

- 2 -

are to be one alphabetical list then getting in the vote will be complete chaos, if not impossible. All we can do is hope and pray.

Those appendices concerning other Departments have been forwarded to them. You will be advised of all comments ensuing.

Mr. Sage has presented his usual well-written report of what must have been an onerous month. As you say a great amount of work was completed. Mr. Bou must have received valuable experience which will enable him to cover the South well unaided.



(R.S. BELL)
A/District Officer.

S.C.
Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
ROSEBUSH,
PORTA.

The abovementioned report with covering memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Minj, for your information, please.

R.S. Bell
(R.S. BELL)
A/District Officer.

67-1-4.

Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands,
MINJ.

24th January, 1963.

The District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1962/1963.
NORTH WALL WAHGI CENSUS DIVISION.

Please find attached a report by Mr. M.P.C. Sage, Patrol Officer, together with a Camping Out claim for £16. 5. 6.

The patrol while not arduous physically entailed much "paper" work. In addition to normal census common role figures have been extracted and land matters finalized in the division.

The Minj people are generally great talkers and it is correct to say that in most cases actual expenditure of energy falls well behind that indicated in speeches. However, personally I always have the feeling of great warmth in the peoples greetings, but little faith in their promises of continued effort.

The marriage problems are causing some concern. I do not feel that a Council Rule preventing the offering or asking of an excessive "bride price" will do anything to overcome it. In fact, quite apart from being completely unenforceable, it will remove what traditional controls remain - and flood this office with thousands of vague and tangled complaints. We are simply not in a position to receive and investigate them.

Land disputes which are simmering must I am afraid be left to simmer. Most have been arbitrated upon years ago and little can now be done by further arbitration. However these disputes are rarely serious or involving many people.

The taxation problem is interesting. I feel that the hostility goes deeper than Mr. Sage thinks. The people just don't want to pay £2. However the tax collection results will throw further light on this point.

It is hoped to introduce a system of "Committee" for each Councillors but, as we have over eighty Councillors in this Sub-District and each Committee would have four or five members, and require fairly intensive supervision initially at least, staffing at Minj will not allow it at present. These Committees should do much to help the two way flow of ideas and information from Council to people and vice versa.

The Common role forms are forwarded with the report. In view of the difficulty in finding names quickly when in family groups as at present, a full alphabetical list of even this North Wall Wahgi would be well right unworkable proposition. However if each small group were listed alphabetically much trouble would be avoided.

Mr. Sage has been transferred from Minj. His desires are not for the type of work involved in this patrol - nor indeed in any of the work in the Minj Sub-District. To do a job well when one has little interest is hard but Mr. Sage has carried out this patrol well and it reaches the high standard we have come to expect of him at Minj. Mr. P. Bou, Cadet Patrol Officer, should have gained valuable experience in routine patrol work.

B. A. Ryan

(B. A. RYAN)

A/ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
MINJ,
Western Highlands District.

14th. January, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Minj Sub-District,
MINJ.

PATROL DAIRY - NORTH WALL WAHGI.

PATROL REPORT MINJ No. 1 of 1962/63.

Herewith a summary of the patrol dairy. For further details consult my Field Officer's Journal, folios No. 31 to 46, paragraphs No. 218 to 252.

Sunday, 9th. December, 1962.

Departed MINJ for KIMIL rest House.
Slept KIMIL.

Monday, 10th. December, 1962.

Census, election talks, nominations, and C.N.A's.
Slept KIMIL.

Tuesday, 11th. December, 1962.

Elections. To BUNG. Census, election talks and nominations.
Slept BUNG.

Wednesday, 12th. December, 1962.

Land investigation, elections, native disputes. To KOSIGAL.
Slept KOSIGAL.

Thursday, 13th. December.

Election talks, nominations, census, native disputes, C.N.A's.
Slept KOSIGAL.

Friday, 14th. December.

To BANZ. Election talks. Nominations, census. Election talks. Census.
Slept BANZ.

Saturday, 15th. December.

Election talks, census, native disputes and general discussions. To KWIENA. Slept KWIENA.

Sunday, 16th. December.

Census statistics and Common Rolls. Inspection of Aid Post.
Slept KWIENA.

Monday, 17th. December.

Election talks, nominations, census, native disputes, advised in a land dispute, general discussions.
Slept KWIENA.

Tuesday, 18th. December.

Council elections. To KIP. To NONDOGL to investigate a riot. C.N.A's.
Addressed KIP People on elections.
Slept KIP.

Wednesday, 19th. December.

Census, arbitrated in a land dispute.
Slept KIP.

Thursday, 20th. December.

Attended to paper work. C.N.A's, arbitrated in native disputes.
Slept KIP.

Friday, 21st. December, 1962.

To KEROWIL. election talks, census.
Slept KEROWIL.

Saturday, 22nd. December, 1962.

Elections, general discussions, land purchase. To BOLNBA. Election talks and nominations.
Slept BOLNBA.

Sunday, 23rd. December, 1962.

Paper work.
Slept BOLNBA.

Monday, 24th. December. Christmas Eve.

Census, council elections, native disputes, general discussions, C.N.A.'s, arbitrated in a land dispute.
Slept BOLNBA.

Tuesday, 25th. December, 1962.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Departed BOLNBA. Investigated a riot at KIMIL.
Slept MINJ.

Wednesday, 26th. December. BOXING DAY.

Observed.
Slept MINJ.

Thursday, 27th. December.

To NUMBOKORA from BOLNBA. Election talks, census.
Slept NUMBOKORA.

Friday, 28th. December.

Rid Post inspection, C.N.A.'s, native disputes, general discussions.
Slept NUMBOKORA.

Saturday, 29th. December.

To MILEP. Election talks and nominations. Census.
Slept MILEP.

Sunday, 30th. December. Paper work. Slept MILEP.

Monday, 31st. December.

Elections, arbitrated in disputes, general discussions. To KONUM.
Election talks.
Slept KONUM.

Tuesday, 1st. January, 1963. New Year's Day.

To MINJ.
Slept MINJ.

Wednesday, 2nd. January, 1963.

Census, general discussions.
Slept KONUM.

Thursday, 3rd. January.

To KAMUNG. Census and election talks, C.N.A.'s and native disputes.
Slept KAMUNG.

Friday, 4th. January.

To MUNUMUL. Election talks and census.
Slept MUNUMUL.

Saturday, 5th. January.

Election talks and nominations, census, land purchase, disputes.
Slept NONDUGL Livestock Station.

Sunday, 6th. January.

Paper work.
Slept MUNUMUL.

(3)

Monday, 7th. January, 1963.

Elections, general discussions and native disputes. To NONDUGL.
Election talks and nominations. General discussions.
Slept NONDUGL.

Tuesday, 8th. January, 1963.

Census, elections, native disputes and general discussions, C.N.A's.
Slept NONDUGL.

Wednesday, 9th. January.

To KOMBULNA. Election talks, census, election talks, census, native
disputes.
Slept KOMBULNA.

Thursday, 10th. January.

C.N.A's and native disputes, general discussions. To DOMIL. Election
talks, census, to Rive r GA to ascertain payment for bridge.
Slept DOMIL.

Friday, 11th. January.

Election talks, census, C.N.A's, native disputes, land purchase and
general discussions,
Slept DOMIL.

Saturday, 12th. January.

Returned to MINJ.
Slept MINJ.

END OF PATROL.

M.P.C. Sage

(M.P.C. Sage)
PATROL OFFICER.

File No. 67-1-4.

Sub-District Office,
MINJ,
Western Highlands District.

14th. January, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Minj Sub-District,
MINJ.

PATROL REPORT - No. 4 of 1962-63.

NORTH WALL WAHGI CENSUS DIVISION.

Introduction.

The patrol was wholly within the newly formed NGANGAMP Native Local Government Council; covering the area to the north of the WAHGI River from KIMIL in the west to MUNUMUL in the east. This is the first routine patrol into the area, other than a patrol for tax collection, since the Council was established about a year ago.

The purpose of the patrol was mainly twofold, routine census revision and supervision of Council Elections. Coupled together with these two main objects were the compilation of the Common Roll for the census division, routine administration, numerous land investigations and purchases, and the settlement of a large number of native disputes by arbitration.

Native Affairs.

Although the native situation is good the patrol, as a whole, was disappointing. Gifts of food were given at each census point and the leaders gave long speeches about how pleased they were to see the patrol. However, in the writers opinion, these were merely a necessary formality on the part of the people and lacked any warmth or welcome.

If rest houses and surroundings are taken as any indication of the peoples attitude it must be said that it is poor. Most rest-houses were generally bad and in some cases completely non-existent (the patrol one one occasion being forced to sleep in a Mission house and the patrol staff in the wards of a nearby village Aid Post). This is despite the fact that at two previous monthly Council meetings the Councillors were told when and where the patrol was going, what time it was starting and that they were to start preparations for the patrol.

The two most striking changes in the census division are, judging from previous patrol reports, not the effect of the newly formed Council, but the abrupt change in the marriage system and the changing attitude of the younger men. Granted, the Council has made vast changes in the administrative field but at this stage of development its impact on the people is somewhat overshadowed by their more personal interest in matters that particularly concern each individual group.

The biggest problem in this area is the sudden emancipation of the young native women. Previously, marriages were based mainly on the idea of an organised marriage arranged by the parents. This meant that young girls more often than not married men against their own wishes with the result that many marriages quickly dissolved with the subsequent bickering over the amount of bride price to be returned. However, despite its most glaring faults most women were relatively contented as this system was so ingrained into their whole environment that they did not think to dispute it. The young girls have now gone to the opposite extreme and are now probably amongst the most immoral in the Territory. They start having sexual intercourse at about the age of thirteen and by the time they are ready for marriage have had sexual relationships with at least a dozen or more young men. Eventually a young couple agree to live together and become "engaged". All this does no harm (except for the number of abortions), but the trouble lies in the fact that when a girl eventually settles down the "husband" does not immediately pay "bride price" but merely pays a "reserve" price that is more or less a deposit. This "mark pay" has no legal standing in the community and the engagement can be, and frequently is, dissolved at any time. This starts bitter quarrels between the lines about what happens to the "reserve" pay. The only remedy would be for the people to adopt the attitude that the girl stays with her parents until the full bride price is paid and only then can she go and live with the man of her choice. Further details are noted under Law and Justice.

The vast number of idle young men is not common to this area only but seems to be the general trend throughout the Territory. However, in the NORTH WALL WANGI Census Division this is only a recent happening that even taxation has failed to cure. At the initial tax collection many able bodied young men merely borrowed from their parents, and intend doing so again this year. A few stiff lectures on the need to stand on their own two feet by the fathers would help to cure this.

There are many land disputes that are simmering under the surface. Most of these have been heard and settled by previous officers. When these disputes were brought to the patrol the writer merely confirmed the original officers decision - usually noted in the village book. Councillor MINJI of BANZ has been entirely responsible for a land dispute at KWIENA. Some twenty or so years ago Minji's father's line left a small piece of ground at KWIENA and moved down to the kunai flats near where BANZ now stands. The matter has been dormant ever since, the people respecting the fact that occupancy is the greatest claim to any land. MINJI, however, has stirred up trouble and the people who originally deserted the land now want it back. I pointed out my views on the matter and explained it was out of my jurisdiction and if they wanted a legal settlement they would have to wait for the Native Lands Commissioner. Arbitration will not settle it.

The major topic of discussion and the subject I was harangued with most was the subject of taxation. I feel that the NGANGAMP Council has had a minor setback and the Councillors have lost a good deal of confidence when the 1963 tax rate was raised. Of the sixteen rest houses visited all but two complained bitterly of the tax rise. In all these cases the Councillors had not mentioned anything to their people about tax. They had not asked their peoples opinions or in any way sought their comments. All they did was go to the Council meeting and vote on the tax Rule. In fact the overall impression of the people was that the Government had raised their taxes and the Councillors had no part in it. Indeed a group of people even stated that their Councillor had announced that the Assistant District Officer had himself been responsible for the tax rise.

There is no question that the people cannot afford a

10/- increase to £2, even most of the people agree with this, but it was the way that it was done that has angered the populace.

A lot of time and discussion was spent in building up the prestige of the Councillors as many had fallen from grace when the people were told that the Patrol Officers were not responsible for the rise in taxes. It was pointed out that the Councillors, in voting to increase the taxes, had acted in the best interests of the community as a whole, and if the people wanted to see concrete results they must be prepared to pay adequate taxes. It was even implied by some of the leaders that the Councillors and their meetings were of very limited value as compared with the old system of the Luluai and the Tul Tul. However, when it was pointed out that under the old system the officials were primarily concerned with their own individual group, whereas the Councillors have the interests of the whole census division in mind as well as their own individual groups they became more enthusiastic.

To briefly sum up, many Councillors have temporarily lost the confidence of the people over the tax issue but in the writer's opinion much of the anger voiced stemmed from the traditional leaders expressing themselves on a popular topic. In fact a DOMIL leader implied that he was only giving his speech because if he did not have something to say everybody would be of the opinion that his line were a group of gullible weaklings. At least the whole business has been a valuable lesson to many Councillors in that they are the representatives of their people and are not merely members of some organization that is completely above the heads of the populace.

Law and Justice.

Over the past year or so the people have been very law abiding, considering the complexity and involvement of everybody in bride payments. However, on several occasions, were it not for the courage and quick thinking of particular Councillors fights would have developed and although not of major proportions at least some people would have ended up in hospital.

In the days before the Council was established the system of the village "courts", presided over by the Luluais and Tul Tulais were remarkably effective. With the advent of the Council these so called "courts" are now heard by the Councillors and although the old officials lend a hand if the Councillor seeks assistance, these "courts" are nowhere as efficient as they used to be. Many native people refuse to abide by the usually just decisions dealt out by these "courts" and the number of petty complaints brought before the patrol was enormous. The failure of this "court" system partly stems from the weakness of some Councillors but is mainly due to the fact that the marriage system is becoming more complex, bride payment is rapidly increasing and with the added complication that it now almost universally consists of at least some part cash component. In short, it has now reached such proportions that the people are simply not capable of settling their own internal complaints.

As stated previously the young girls sleep with virtually every available young man until they find a mate. They then become engaged with the male paying a token payment to the girl's line. The complication is that the "mark pay" is steadily soaring and whereas before if the engagement was broken the return of the "mark pay" was hardly worth worrying about it has now reached such proportions that a fierce argument usually ensues. In some cases this "mark pay" has risen from a formal banquet ceremony between the two fathers of old to an outright cash transaction of up to £25.

Another cause for dispute is that many of the young men keep on prolonging their "engagement" period and when they eventually discard the girl the father is very irate because by now the girl is distinctively "second hand" and will not command such a high price when she eventually marries another man.

The NGANGAMP Council has been attempting to pass a Rule to limit the amount of bride payment. This would solve everything but in the writers opinion such a Rule would become a farce as it would be so difficult to enforce. Doubtless, many of the Councillors who proposed the Rule would be the worst offenders as with their appointment by the people they automatically assume the rank of chief spokesman when marriage matters are concerned. To illustrate this point one of the advocates of the Rule, a Councillor, was himself involved in a bride price dispute. When reminded of the proposed bride price Rule he said, "The Rule is all very well but in this case it is I and my line who are to receive payment". In short the rule applies when one faction is to give pay but when that faction is to receive pay it is another matter. As the Rule is not yet finalized, in the writers opinion, it should be gradually dropped after explaining to the Council the reason for doing so.

Village Officials.

As the patrol was entirely within a Council area all officials are Native Local Government Councillors.

The first impression is that the Councillors, taken as a whole, are not nearly as efficient as the Luluais and Tul Tuls they replaced. Certainly several are completely useless and would have been the last possible choice for a Tul Tul, let alone a Luluai. Judging from the comments of the patrol interpreter it seems as if the Councillors are incapable of arbitrating in their own immediate disputes. However, as pointed out previously this is a product of the changing times and in many disputes even the most powerful Luluai of bygone days would not be able to achieve the solution to many problems any better than the youngest Councillor.

One of the most serious faults of the Councillors has been their almost total failure to fulfil one of their most important functions - the dissemination of ideas to and from the Council meetings. There is hardly a Councillor who has at any stage asked his people their views on a particular point to be discussed at a coming monthly Council meeting. Conversely, the same proportion have almost totally neglected to inform their people what was decided and what actions were proposed at the meeting. Perhaps the most glaring example of this was the 1963 Tax Rule and to a lesser extent the proposed Bride Price Rule.

Further comments on the Councillors are to be found in the accompanying report on the Elections.

Europeans.

In the area patrolled there are some seven plantations and four European manned Mission stations as well as Europeans engaged in trading, sawmilling, coffee processing, machinery and vehicle repairs and finally the Livestock Station and Hallstrom Trus. at NONDUGL. These various Europeans employ mainly local casual labour and a large proportion of outside labour, mainly Chinese.

Relations between the natives and Europeans is generally friendly, at least on the surface, although perhaps not exactly

cooperative at all times. There is only one serious form of grievance against the Europeans - the shooting of pigs.

The pig problem has been going on ever since the first plantations were established in the area. In the writers opinion the only way to settle the ill feeling caused by the shooting of pigs is to have a hard and fast law relating to the matter. Something along the lines of that covered by the N.A.R's for native disputes would be suitable but both European and native would have to be made fully aware that they were required to comply with their section of the law. The NGANGAMP Native Local Government Council has, through the Assistant District Officer, approached the BANZ Farmers and Settlers Association with a view to settling the matter. Committees have been formed and it is hoped that within the very near future some solution to the problem is found.

Missions.

The two active Missions in the area are the Roman Catholic and Lutheran Missions. Both have European manned stations and although both naturally concentrate on religious teachings their educational and agricultural aspects are first rate.

The Catholics have Europeans stationed at FATIMA, BANZ, and NONDUGL, while the Lutherans are stationed at BANZ. Besides these permanent stations the factions have numerous village level "schools" staffed by native catechists and evangelists. These "schools" are of doubtful value as it appears as if the only subject their semi-literate teachers have any knowledge on is religion, and probably a distorted view at that. However, they do no harm as most parents recognise these schools as such and realize they are merely a stepping point for their children to attend a Mission school of vastly higher standards.

Roads and Bridges.

The main HAGEN-GOROKA track road runs through the census division from west to east. This is kept in fair condition but only if regular Monday road inspections are carried out. The people are prepared to work on Monday if they regularly see a Patrol Officer to keep them on their toes. If this is not done the Councillors do not have sufficient power to see that their line works on the road which subsequently becomes very bad with the amount of heavy traffic.

The only areas without road access are the three rest-houses nestling in the steep foothills of the Wahgi-Sepik Divide, NUMBOKORA, MILEP and KONOM. The people in these areas want access roads in from the main HAGEN-GOROKA road and the construction of these would be a relatively simple matter. However, at the moment the people refuse to do any form of roadwork without exorbitant payments and although the roads would be beneficial to the people for their own wants and for medical access they would not warrant any form of Government expenditure. In short, the people want roads but not badly enough to build them without pay and in view of this the present road system is adequate.

Census and Statistics.

The census revealed that over the last sixteen months the population was increased by 299 to the present total of 15,437. The natural increase over this period was 279 being composed of 533 births and 254 deaths.

Infant mortality between the ages of 0-1 year was 22 with

12 of this total being young boys who died within one week of birth. Four women died during childbirth.

A total of 763 men were working and did not attend census. This represents 18.8% of all male adults and nearly 24% of the male labour potential between the ages of 17 and 45. Of those working 63% are employed locally, with the remaining 34% outside of the District, the majority under the Highland Labour Scheme. The percentage of all males making working has risen from the 1961 figure of 15.4% by 3.4%. This small increase is of no great significance as a large proportion of the 501 workers inside the District only work for a matter of months before returning home. It could be said that taxation is the cause of this rise as Council Tax is due to be collected in a matter of months.

School attendance, at the time of census was only 1.3% of all children. However, this is no indication as census was conducted over the Christmas-New Year holiday period when most schools were closed down.

The overall population increase over the last sixteen months is 2.0%.

Although census extended into 1963 by one week the statistics were still calculated as for 1962 and in the Tax Census Sheets the 1962 column was used throughout to avoid confusion if census was conducted at the end of this year.

Other Matters.

Nondugl Livestock Station

The future of NONDUGL, in as much detail as I knew, was explained to the original land owners who live at NUMBOKORI, KOMBULNA and DOMIL. They did not appear elated, and I suspect, are still suspicious of what is actually going to happen to their ground. The main impact of what I had to say was to dispel the rumours that were stemming from what appeared to the nearby people to be the complete evacuation of the Livestock station. The most serious rumours were amongst the natives themselves, a group of KOMBULNA men announcing to all in sundry that the Government had given them a large tract of land in the centre of the station that was disputed by the DOMIL people. However, all fears are reassured now.

Common Roll

The Common Roll for the Census Division was compiled. For uniformities sake all ages as shown are calculated for the year 1962. This is despite the fact that census extended one week into 1963 but as the bulk of the population were censused in December, 1962 is taken as the base year.

By far the largest occupational groups are those of subsistence farming and home duties. Of the remainder, those engaged in various occupations within and outside the District, their present addresses and occupations were noted. However, between now and 1964 many of these people will have either changed their work or returned to their village. Also many men who are now subsistence farmers in the census division will become plantation labourers both in and outside the District. Judging by the number of marital disputes encountered it is safe to say that a significant proportion of the women will have changed their electoral groups by 1964. In short, the occupations and whereabouts of many men and women will change between now and 1964 and by this time the Common Roll, as compiled, will be slightly out of date.

Council Tax

In the three weeks of 1962 some £223 of 1962 Taxes were

collected by the Council Clerk who was accompanying the patrol. With the advent of 1963, 1962 taxes were not collected as no Council receipts were available and the 1962 tickets could not be issued. However, all non payers were warned that they would have to pay both 1962 and 1963 taxes when the next Tax collection patrol came to their village. All non-payers were absent when the initial tax was collected and readily paid their tax when asked with no fuss or bother.

The Council Clerk should be capable of collecting this years Tax without continual assistance from a Patrol Officer. The only difficulty will be for him to impress upon the women that if they want to vote and pay tax for this year they must continue to do so for the following years.

Land Matters.

One Land investigation and three purchases were carried out during the patrol. The Investigation report and necessary form "S"s are enclosed.

Agriculture and Livestock.

As previous officers have dealt with Agriculture to great lengths only a few brief points are noted, the comments made by earlier officers still applying to-day.

In view of previous agriculture encouragement by both Native Affairs and Agriculture Officers the amount of coffee and other cash crops planted is below what could be expected. This stems mainly from the laziness of the people, and because now they have only become fully aware of the need for money. Coffee also suffered an initial setback in the MILEP area because of the attitude of some of the KORN FARM Agriculture Trainees, who upon completion of their course, came back and demanded from the villagers £2 for assistance given. Although the matter was quickly rectified it hardly led to the encouragement of cash cropping as at that time money was not as readily available as it is now, to pay for their services.

The only solution would be for Agriculture Fieldworkers from MINJ to regularly patrol the area in an attempt to create an interest among the younger members of the community who are, at the moment, more interested in making general nuisances of themselves. Briefly, the potential, the markets and the assistance is available and the only item that is lacking is the will of some of the people.

The Agriculture Officer has established three pilot native cattle projects at BANZ and KAMARL. No trouble has been experienced in the handling and management of the cattle and all beasts are in excellent health. It is very gratifying to see the almost personal attention that the native owners give to their stock and the Agriculture Officer is pleased with the extent of the interest shown by other natives who wish to start similar schemes.

c.c. Agricultural Officer,
MINJ.

Education.

Education in the census division is adequately covered by Catholic and Lutheran Mission recognised schools together with the Administration Primary "T" school at NONDUGL and with some students going to the Administration School at MINJ.

Nothing definite can be said about education because at the time of patrol most schools were closed down for the Christmas-New Year holidays. This explains the very low number of students as shown in the census figures.

At each census point there was usually a small exempt Mission school, Lutheran or Catholic depending on the area. These so-called schools are staffed by a semi-literate catechist or evangelist, who, the writer suspects, are only capable of teaching a distorted view of elementary religion. However, as these schools were in recess for the above mentioned holiday break they could not be inspected to ascertain their efficiency or otherwise.

One highlight of the area was the gaining of a scholarship to attend an Australian High School, won by a young MINJ boy who was a student at the NONDUGL Roman Catholic Mission school. At the time of writing the boy was in the process of being flown down to Australia.

c.c. Education Officer,
MINJ.

Health.

Health throughout the census division is good. The area is adequately covered by Department of Public Health Aid Post Orderlies and Mission Aid Posts at BANZ and NONDUGL. Very few people have more than an hours walk to obtain medical treatment, the majority far less than this.

At all places census was done in conjunction with a medical inspection by the nearest Aid Post Orderly. Aid Post inspections were carried out and the Orderlies reported that the people were readily coming in for medical treatment, even with minor and trivial complaints.

A disturbing factor discovered at the medical inspections held in conjunction with the census was the number of discharged Togoba patients who after leaving hospital had not resumed treatment at the Aid Post level. The worst area for this was at KWIENA which has the highest leprosy rate in the census division. When such cases were discovered they were despatched to the MINJ hospital for tests to see if the disease had flared up again.

Unfortunately, the only complaint is the conduct of some of the Aid Post Orderlies. Several have been persistently involved in gambling, adultery, minor brawls and the ever present involvement in bride price and part payment for young girls. The Medical Officer has been notified so disciplinary action can be taken against the offenders if deemed necessary.

c.c. Medical Officer,
MINJ.

Conclusion.

The patrol was conducted in an area that has potentially a very bright future because of an excellent climate and altitude, good soil, good educational and health facilities, freedom from disease, a good transport and road system, numerous labour prospects, and a ready market for coffee and cash crops coupled together into an area that whilst generally having an abundance of land for the people is from an administrative viewpoint a nice tidy size. However, at the moment the people are more concerned with attending continual marriage ceremonies rather than starting to utilise their environment and natural resources to a greater degree.

The patrol would have been very valuable to Mr. Bou, Cadet Patrol Officer, who after having seen at close hand a rich area whose progress is lagging behind its potential, simply because at the moment the people have no cause to do an honest days work. However, this will eventually come about and when it does the NGANGAMP Council, although being amongst relatively primitive people will play its part in the future development of the Territory.

M.P. CSage

(M.P. CSage)
PATROL OFFICER.

Amount
Returned
to Store

67-24-27

AGIEDOBI.

29th July, 1963.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
HOHE, HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 - 1962/63 - HUN

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.


What action is being taken to train the people
in conducting pre-election campaigns. The setting up
of small committees to assist each member would assist
in the general understanding of Councils functions.

It is interesting to note that the old officials
still appear to have authority over their people and the
people still look to them as their leaders despite the
fact that a Council is operating. Should not these old
leaders be in the Council where proper use could be made
of their services?

It is interesting to note that young girls now
marry men of their choice. Control of bride price by
Councils is impracticable. How would you enforce it?
Parents are always worried about young men courting their
daughters.

I feel there is no need for alarm in the men away
working as they are only away for a short term of a few
months and then return home.

A well recorded report.


(J. J. McCarthy)
Director.

67.14 27

67-1-3
42-1-1



Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands,
MINJ.

2nd May, 1963.

The District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT No.2/62-63 MINJ.

Please find enclosed the above patrol report by Mr. F. BOU, Cadet Patrol Officer together with the report on Minj Council elections and the confirmation of members for your signature, please.

The report is full and well presented and calls for little comment. Once again lack of a pre-election campaign has hindered the understanding of the elections. I feel that in this Sub-District we have tended to work far too much through the Council and Councillors and are missing out on the overwhelming bulk of the population.

It is hoped in the future to bring the people into a more general understanding of, what the Council and Councillors represent and how they work.

For your information, please.

(B. A. RYAN)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

File No. 67 - 1 - 3.

Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands,
MINJ.

30th March, 1963.

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

PATROL DAIRY - SOUTH WALL WARGI.

PATROL REPORT MINJ No. 2 - 1962-63.

A summary of the patrol diary is submitted herewith.
For further details consult my Field Officer's Journal, folios no.
38 to 48 and paragraphs 171 to 207.

Tues. 22nd January, 1963.

Departed Minj per vehicle for Aviamp rest house.
Census, election talks and nominations taken. Slept Aviamp.

Wed. 23rd January, 1963.

At Aviamp. Census, election talks to the WAREPI
group and nominations taken. Petty complaints heard. Slept
Aviamp.

Thurs. 24th January, 1963.

At Aviamp. Census statistics compiled and village
books finalised. Petty complaints heard. Group discussion with
village officials and the villagers. Slept Aviamp.

Fri. 25th January, 1963.

Departed Aviamp for Kauwi rest house. Census, election
talks and nominations taken. Slept Kauwi.

Sat. 26th January, 1963.

At Kauwi. Statistics compiled and village books
finalised. Group discussion with officials and the villagers.

Sun. 27th January, 1963.

At Kauwi. Rested.

Mon. 28th January, 1963.

Departed Kauwi for Kudjip rest house. Census, election
talks and nominations taken. Slept Kudjip.

Tues. 29th January, 1963.

At Kudjip. Census, statistics and Common Roll com-
piled. Slept Kudjip.

Wed. 30th January, 1963.

At Kudjip. Census revised. Petty complaints heard.
Group discussion with officials and the villagers. Slept Kudjip.

Thurs. 31st January, 1963.

Departed Kudjip for Kurumul rest house. Compiled
census statistics and Common Roll. Slept Kurumul.

Fri. 1st February, 1963.

At Kurumul. Census, election talks and nominations
taken. Statistics compiled. Slept Kurumul.

Sat. 2nd February, 1963.

At Kurumul. Census, statistics and Common Roll
compiled. Slept Kurumul.

Sun. 3rd February, 1963.

At Kurumul. Rested.

Mon. 4th February, 1963.

At Minj, then to Kerowil to await the arrival of the Minister for the Territories. To Kurumul late in the afternoon and slept overnight.

Tues. 5th February, 1963.

At Kurumul. Census, statistics and Common Roll compiled. Slept Kurumul.

Wed. 6th February, 1963.

Departed Kurumul for Tombil rest house. Election talks and nominations taken. Group discussion with village officials and the villagers. Slept Tombil.

Thurs. 7th February, 1963.

At Tombil. Census, statistics and Common Roll compiled. Slept Tombil.

Fri. 8th February, 1963.

At Tombil. Census statistics and Common Roll compiled. Slept Tombil.

Mon. 11th February, 1963.

Departed Tombil for Gabingal rest house. Census and group discussion with villagers. Slept Gabingal.

Tues. 12th February, 1963.

At Gabingal. Census, Election talks by the A.D.O. and nominations taken. Slept Gabingal.

Wed. 13th February, 1963.

Elections. To Bomba. Census, election talks by the A.D.O. and nomination. Slept Bomba.

Thurs. 14th February, 1963.

At Bomba. Census. Statistics and Common Roll compiled. Slept Bomba.

Fri. 15th February, 1963.

At Bomba. Census. Statistics and Common Roll compiled. Slept Bomba.

Sat. 16th February, 1963.

At Bomba. Compiled census statistics and Common Roll. Slept Bomba.

Sun. 17th February, 1963.

At Bomba. Rested.

Mon. 18th February, 1963.

At Bomba. Elections. Compiled Common Roll. Slept Bomba.

Tues. 19th February, 1963.

At Bomba. Elections. To Pugamil. Census, election talks and compilation of Common Roll. Slept Pugamil.

Wed. 20th February, 1963.

At Pugamil. Elections. Census statistics and Common Roll compiled. Slept Pugamil.

Thurs. 21st February, 1963.

Departed Pugamil for Tsigmil rest house. Census and compilation of statistics and Common Roll. Slept Tsigmil.

Fri. 22nd February, 1963.

At Tsigmil. Census and compilation of statistics and Common Roll. Slept Tsigmil.

Sat. 23rd February, 1963.

Departed Tsigmil for Tumba rest house. Finalised Tsigmil village books. Slept Tumba.

Sun. 24th February, 1963.

At Tumba. Rested.

Mon. 25th February, 1963.

At Tumba. Census, election talks and nominations. Statistics compiled. Slept Tumba.

Tues. 26th February, 1963.

Departed Tumba for Begbe rest house. Census, election talks and nominations. Slept Begbe.

Wed. 27th February, 1963.

Elections. Finalised village books. Departed Begbe per vehicle to Minj. End of Patrol.

ooooooooo End of Daily ooooooooo

File No. 67-1-3.

Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands,
MINJ.

30th March, 1963.

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

PATROL REPORT MINJ NO.2 - 1962/63.
SOUTH WALL WAGI CENSUS DIVISION.

Introduction.

The area patrolled was the SOUTH WALL WAGI CENSUS DIVISION of the Minj Sub-District, which extends from Tumans river in the west, Almi creek in the east. This patrol was of a routine nature and the first one through the area other than a Council tax patrol. This year the TUIMUGUP CLAN, MANGA and KULMA SUBCLANS have been included in the Census Division after many consultations with the Officers from Kundiawa and Kerowagi on the district boundaries. The purposes of the patrol were:-

- (a) Census Revision
- (b) Supervision of Council Elections
- (c) Compilation of Common Roll for the Census Division
- (d) Routine Administration.

In conjunction with the above objects, many minor disputes concerning women, gardens and trespassing, and bride price were settled satisfactorily out of Court. Any major cases were sent into Minj for C.N.A. hearing.

As most rest houses were linked by road to the main South Road, the patrol proceeded to these rest houses by a vehicle, while carriers were employed to carry the patrol gear to the intended rest house. The weather was most favourable, only two days of rain being experienced during the whole patrol and travel even along the native foot-paths was most pleasant.

The patrol was accompanied by three members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary and one Interpreter.

Native Affairs.

It is appropriate to mention here that the ex-government appointed Officials still appear to have authority over their people. Their people still look to them as leaders, although their advice and assistance to the Councillors are most noticeable throughout the area.

The native situation throughout the area is good. In all centres the patrol was received with what could scarcely be described as less than wild enthusiasm. The patrol was made to feel genuinely welcome and the natives were most generous with their presentations of foodstuff, pigs and fowls. The leaders, then, gave long speeches about how pleased they were to see the patrol. However, in the writer's opinion, these were merely the usual formalities on the part of the populace.

Most of the rest houses in the area were in good condition. This was due to the fact that at two previous Council meetings the Councillors were told when and where the patrol was going, what time it was starting and they were to start preparations for the patrol. Taking this factor and the surroundings as any indication of the

people's attitude it must be said that it was good.

As experienced by previous patrols, in the whole of this Sub-District, land and its ownership has become one of the main causes of disputes amongst these people. About two land disputes were heard and these were settled satisfactorily. Many of these disputes are brought up by the natives because petty grievences with the members of the other group or because they wish to establish definitely where ~~the~~ ^{the} to their group grounds are so that they may plant cash crops. As far as the planting of cash crops are concerned their only opportunity lies in planting coffee, but only some of them have done anything about it. Those who owned coffee plots have been given every assistance and advice to improve their small plots. Some of this is done through Field Assistance employed by the Council. This Field Assistance spends few weeks in an area, so that to show these people better methods of caring their coffee plots.

With the introduction of Council in the area, vast changes have occurred, especially in the administrative field. Unfortunately this is overshadowed by the people's more personal interest in the matters that particularly concern each individual group. Most noticeable of these is the rapid change in the marriage system and the changing attitude of the younger men. Previously marriages were based mainly on the opinion of organized marriages arranged by the parents. The whole idea was that young girls more often than not married men against their own wishes, with the final result, many of these marriages did not last long and with subsequent arguments over the amount of bride price to be returned by the parents concerned in the deal.

Today young girls marry men of their choice. Unfortunately this has been marred by the gradual rise over the last couple of years, in the amount of bride price paid to those parents concerned. The only solution to this is, of course, for the Council to pass a rule concerning the payments of bride prices. The Council by introducing such rule will regulate this rise in bride price payments.

On the other hand the attitude of the young men has much to be desired. Today the only thing they can do is to loitre about the places only to cause continual trouble. Also to go courting with the young girls and cause lot of worries to their parents. Only when the Council tax collections are due that they find employment in the local plantations to earn the 30/- for their annual tax. In the writer's opinion this attitude will still continue for a number of years unless the parents and they themselves wake up to it.

With the completion of the upper Minj road, the natives living in the headwaters of the Minj river are able to transport their timber, firewood and vegetables to the market at Minj. As this area has very good scope for the development market gardens, it should greatly develop with an easy access to Minj township for the sale of vegetables etc.

All in all the attitude of the natives residing on the south side of this valley is good with the natives showing respect and confidence in the Administration.

Village Officials.

As the patrol was entirely within a Council area all Officials, except the Officials at Kugmarl rest house, are Native Local Government Councillors. As this is the writer's first experienced of seeing a running a Council, the only comment is that their work was good when considering that the Council has been running for a year.

The only serious fault to be considered against them has been their almost total failure to fulfil one of their most important tasks—the dissemination of ideas to and from the Council meetings. There is hardly a Councillor who has at any stage asked his people of their views on a particular point to be discussed at a coming Council meeting. Conversely, the same proportion have almost neglected to inform their people what was discussed and what actions were proposed at the meeting. Understandably only time will tell whether

any improvement on this will be made. In any case it is quite early to be making critical comments on the Native Local Government Councillors.

Roads and Bridges.

The main South Wahgi vehicular road runs through the area patrolled and may be used by vehicles from Kup in the Eastern Highlands District through Minj station and then on to Mt. Hagen. This is kept in fair condition but only if regular Tuesday road inspections are carried out. The people in this area are prepared to work on Tuesday if they regularly see an Officer to keep them on their toes. If this is not done the Councillors who do not have sufficient power to see that their lines work on the road, with the result the road is bad with pot-holes.

The foot tracks used by the patrol when not following the main road were only native pads and no instructions were given to have these improved as they are normally only used by the natives themselves.

The Upper Minj road has been completed and vehicles may be driven as far as Kamang rest house. Although this road has not been given regular attention, it has given the natives of the Upper Minj area an outlet for their firewood to sell at Minj and also to give them an outlet to the market for European vegetables which have been grown in large quantities.

Most of the bridges along the main road are in good condition. However, the planking on the suspension bridges over the Wahgi on this road is at present rotten and will be repaired as soon as bridge planking is available.

Law and Justice.

An unusual feature of patrolling in this area was that very few cases were presented to the Court of Native Affairs for hearing. The Sub-District is so small that all such cases are brought to the office at Minj as soon as they occur.

Numerous petty disputes concerning petty debts, marital troubles and pig troubles as well as disputes over land were presented to the patrol for settlement by arbitration. These were usually settled by the Councillors themselves, the writer giving them guidance and assistance where necessary. The Councillors were encouraged to settle petty disputes themselves so long as they realize they have no authority to settle more serious cases in this way.

Missions.

There are four missions operating in the area and three of these have permanent mission stations. The Lutheran Mission only runs churches in the area under native teachers and has no permanent mission station with European staff although they have a six acre block with a native in charge at Pugamil.

The Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission has mission stations at Tsigmil, Mondomil and Kugark each of which are under a European Missionary. This Mission does not have the scattered evangelists all over the area as do the other Missions but concentrates on schooling and religion from the central mission station.

The Roman Catholic Mission has a permanent station at Minj manned by a priest and two sisters who run the church and school on the station.

The Nazarene Mission of Iaxas has only the one mission station in the area, which is situated at Kudjip. They also run a school and an Aid Post with permanent materials on the station block.

All these Missions, though having differences in religious opinion are rather unique in the fact that they appear to be able to live fairly well together in the same area with minimum amount of bickering, which is a pleasant change in the

Territory.Census and Statistics.

This was conducted by the writer at all census points. As encountered by previous patrols attendance was very good, and those that were absent had good reasons being doing so. Most of the absentees were those people who were either labourers employed in local plantations or at the coast and the aged who were unable to walk to the census points.

The recent census revealed that over the last sixteen months the population has increased by 1745 to the present total of 14,720. This is due to the fact that some 1,361 natives residing in the vicinity of Kugmarl rest house were censused and included in the Census Division. Previously these people were under Kup Census Division of Kerowagi Patrol Post. Without the above figure of 1,361, the increase from 1961/62 census figure is 384. The natural increase over this period was 253 being composed of 565 births and 312 deaths.

Infant mortality between the age of 0-1 year was 14 with 9 of this total being young boys who died one week of birth. Ten women died in childbirth.

A total of 671 men were working and did not attend census. This represent 15.4% of all male adults and nearly 19.8% of the male labour potential between the ages of 17 and 45, of those working locally 52.0% accounted for this with remaining 48.0% outside of the District, majority will be under the Highlands Labour Scheme. The percentage of all males working has risen from the 1961 figure of 12.2% by 3.2%. This increase is of no significance as large proportion of the 349 workers inside the District only work for a matter of months before returning home. It could be said that due to taxation this increase has occurred.

The census also revealed that the school attendance accounted for 16.6% of all the children, of this 11.1% attended the Primary "T" School at Minj and the remaining 86.9% attended various Mission schools in the area. The overall increase in population over the last sixteen months is 12.5%. This increase is due to the censusing of the natives living in the vicinity of Kugmarl rest house, who, this year, have been included in the Census Division. Some 1,361 natives were censused and has caused this large percentage increase.

Though the census were revised in January and February of 1963, statistics were still calculated as for 1962 and the 1962 column was used in the Tax-Census Sheets so no confusing may be made if census were conducted at the end of this year.

Europeans.

In the area patrolled there are a large number of European coffee plantations, five European manned stations as well as Europeans engaged in trading on this side of the valley. Except for Denal plantation, all others are situated in the area between Minj government station and Tumun river. No ill feeling by the natives towards the Europeans in the area was noticed, in fact the overall attitude appeared to be one of co-operation and good will except for the section of people in the Kudjip area who are regarded by the European community in that area to be most unco-operative. However, this is of no great significance and it should be eased off in an year or so. There is only one grievance against the Europeans and that is the shooting of pigs.

This pig problem has been going on ever since the establishment of plantations in the area. The only solution to this is, of course, to have a hard and fast law relating to the matter. By introducing such law the ill feeling between those concerned might be eased off slightly.

Other matters attended to on patrol.Common Roll.

This was the only matter attended to on patrol.

For uniformity all ages as shown are calculated for the year 1963. This is due to the fact that whole of the people in the area were censused in January and February, 1963 which was taken as base year.

By and large the largest occupational groups recorded were those of subsistence farmer and home duties. Of the remainder, those engaged in various occupations within and outside the District notifying their present addresses and occupations. However, by now and 1964 many of these people will have either changed their work or returned to their villages. Many men who are now subsistence farmers in the Census Division will become plantation labourers both in and outside the District. Judging by the number of marital disputes encountered it is safe by saying that a significant proportion of the women will have changed their electoral groups by year 1964. Consequently between now and 1964 the occupations and whereabouts of many men and women will change and that time the Common Roll, as compiled will be out of date.

Conclusion.

All in all the native situation in the area is good. These natives are in constant contact with the Europeans and the Administration at Minj, due to the smallness of the area, and though it is over a year since the last patrol, this fact does not appear to have had any ill effect.

As with the whole of this Sub-District, native agricultural development has shown some noticeable progress since the last couple of years. It will continue to progress within the next few years if properly guided and encouraged.

han

.....
P. BOU.

Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & E.G. CONSTABULARY.

No. 8210 Const. OKSAP. Experienced and capable but not a willing worker on humdrum activities which normally keeps him in the background.

No. 8282 Const. MOSNAKAVE. Is active and capable and called upon for good deal of work. Made mistakes towards the end of patrol.

No. 9172 Const. MAROM. Patchy with routine work and being active and capable or the opposite.

P. Bou
.....
P. BOU.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "B".

Health.

The general health of the natives living in the area is good. The area is adequately covered by Department of Public Health Aid Post Orderlies and Mission Aid Posts at Kudjip and Tsigmil. Only skin sores etc. were seen and no of malnutrition.

At all census points census was done in conjunction with a medical inspection by the nearest Aid Post Orderly. Inspection of Aid Posts were carried out and the Orderlies reported that all people were coming in for medical treatment even with minor and trivial complaints.

Much fewer cases of serious illnesses were found during the patrol and of the 14,000 odd natives censused only 6 or 7 with serious illnesses were forwarded to Minj hospital for treatment. No cases of malnutrition amongst children were seen and all children appeared to be particularly healthy. The Infant Welfare Sister from Mt. Hagen regularly visits Minj hospital and inspects and attends infant welfare matters in Kudjip and Tsigmil areas before returning to Mt. Hagen. All in all the natives seen appeared to be healthy and well fed.

c.c. The Medical Officer,
Minj Hospital.

APPENDIX "C".

Agriculture and Livestock.

Not much can be said under this heading as previous Officers have dealt with the subject matter to great lengths and the comments made by them still apply today.

In view of previous agricultural encouragement by both Native Affairs and Agricultural Officers the amount of coffee and other cash crops planted is below what could be expected. The only well established native coffee plot in the area is that owned by NOPNCP near Minj station. His few acres of well established coffee is in production and is at present planting shades in preparation for more planting next season.

To encourage, once more, those people who have coffee plots, suggestions were made at a Council meeting for a field day to be held at NOPNCP's plantation but only few attended. This goes to show that these are not aware of the importance and the necessity of improving what coffee they have.

To overcome this the Council is at present employing a field agricultural assistant who spends few weeks in an area where the natives have coffee so to show and assist them in caring their small coffee plots.

The Agricultural Officer has established one pilot native cattle project at Kudjip. No trouble has been experienced in handling and managing of the cattle and all beasts are in good health. It is most gratifying to see that almost personal attention which the owners give to their stock and the Agricultural Officer is pleased with interest shown by other natives' wish to start similar schemes.

c.c. The Agricultural Officer,
Minj.

APPENDIX "D".

Education.

The only administration school for native children in the Census Division is that at Minj. Most of the children attending this school come from the South side of the valley and many more would like to attend only if they were able.

There are, of course, the usual variety of missions in the area, each of which operate schools. The Roman Catholic Mission has a well established school near Minj under the control of a priest. The Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission has schools at Tsigmil, Mondomil and Kugark each run by an European Missionary. The Nazarene Mission of Taxes at Kudjip also run a school under European supervision. The other missions have also teachers who are essentially religious leaders and not teachers at all. They have much trouble in getting the children to attend their schools and regularly complaints are made to Officers for the matter.

Though only 16.6% of the children censused attended these schools, there is still great scope for education in the area for it to go ahead hand in hand with agricultural development of these people in the area.

c.c. The Principal,
Primary "T" School,
Minj.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 3/62-63 H.M.S.

Patrol Conducted by J. NEADBURY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled EAST EMBUA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans _____

Natives 4 RPNOC 1 medical orderly, 1 Interpreter.

Duration - From 4 / 3 / 1963 to 21 / 3 / 1963.

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services JUNE / 1962

Medical ... APRIL / 1961

Map Reference MINI PATROL NO. 8/61-62.

Objects of Patrol Census Statistics and compile Common Roll

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ _____

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

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

67-21-28

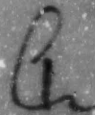
29th July, 1963.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
SHILL BARRI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3-1962/63 - SHU

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is forwarded with thanks.

The covering comments from the Assistant
District Officer thoroughly cover the content of the
Report. The response of the people in appearing for
Census checking and compilation of the Census Roll is
most satisfactory.


G. L. [unclear]
[unclear]

pu

67.14.28

WHD.401



Dept. of Native Affairs,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

28th May, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
MMI

Minj Patrol Report No. 3/1962-63
East Kambia Census Division -
Mr. J. Bradbury, G.P.O.

Your memorandum 67-1-5 dated 2nd May, 1963,
refers.

Your remarks fully cover the patrol.

Mr. Bradbury had almost four weeks from the
completion of his patrol to the day he departed on leave.
He had ample time in which to finalise the purchase documents
for the Mission leases. Ensure that Mr. Bradbury does not
hold the documents until he returns from leave.

Camping Claims have been passed for payment.

(R.S. Bell)
S/DISTRICT OFFICER.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

The abovementioned report for your information.

(Handwritten Signature)
(R.S. Bell)
S/DISTRICT OFFICER.
28.5.63.

67-1-5.

Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands,
MINJ.

2nd Vty, 1963.

The District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/62-63.

Please find enclosed the above patrol report by Mr. J. Bradbury, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The Patrol to this isolated part of the Minj Sub-District is carried out annually and on this occasion the Common Electoral role was compiled. These have been placed in the folders and are awaiting the final name of the electorate before being forwarded to Mount Hagen.

Native Affairs.

Due to isolation the Kambia people remain very much in a traditional environment. Their ultimate progress will, I feel, make it necessary for them to migrate to other areas but meanwhile they present very few problems.

Roads and bridges.

I agree a good walking track would link the area and make it easier for patrolling officers. However the population is scattered and the terrain rough, and I honestly feel that the effort and supervision necessary to provide good walking tracks would not be warranted particularly as even with an internal road system the Kambia would be still isolated from the rest of the Sub-District by the Kubor range.

Village Officials.

The village officials in the Kambia maintain order mainly by traditional prestige and it is not surprising therefore to find that the introduced rules and regulations remain somewhat hazy.

Law and Justice.

I cannot expect that all minor disputes and crimes are reported from the Kambia and regard the situation as satisfactory if major crimes are reported and traditional means used to settle lesser troubles.

Medical and Health.

This appears satisfactory in the circumstances.

Missions.

Mr. Bradbury appears somewhat optimistic about the possible results of Mission work in the Kambia. The scattered population, distance, and terrain do not lend themselves to mission work "for a few months of the year".

Census Attendance.

A medical patrol to the Kambia must await more P.H.D. staff at Minj. A single Medical Officer can treat almost as many people as the whole Kambia population by remaining at Minj station for three weeks!

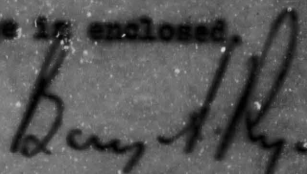
I cannot agree that future Kambia patrols should not return via King's Pass. By establishing this route we can perhaps create a stronger bond with the Upper Minj people that will lessen the isolation of the Kambia people.

The report seems somewhat brief but covers the patrol.

I have spoken to the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood about breaking native artifacts and suggested that the impetus for removal of such artifacts could perhaps have come better from the natives concerned. The artifacts are communal property and the short "revival" meetings attended by a few people should not be allowed to destroy the whole groups background. Particularly in an area where there is little to replace such a background.

The purchase documents concerning the land purchased have not yet been completed by Mr. Bradbury. Mr. Bradbury is at present on leave and these documents should reach you later this month.

A claim for Camping out Allowance is enclosed.



(B. A. RYAN)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

PATROL No. 3/62-63 EAST KAMBIA CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL DIARY.

- Monday 4th March: 1530 Carriers and Police arrived KUGMARK Rest House.
1830 Self arrived KUGMARK.
- Tuesday 5th March: 0930 Departed KUGMARK Rest House
1230 Arrived BENGAMP Rest House.
- Wednesday 6th March: 0930 Departed BENGAMP Rest House
1330 Arrived WARABUNG - Camp No.1.
- Thursday 7th March: 0815 Departed Warabung
1225 Arrived TUNDUN - Camp No.2.
- Friday 8th March: 0730 Departed TUNDUN
1530 Arrived KANERA Rest House.
- Saturday 9th March: 0930 Census of KOKUNKA groups
1500 Discussion and arbitration in petty disputes.
- Sunday 10th March: 0730 Departed KANERA
1200 Arrived MIRU Rest House.
- Monday 11th March: 0930 Census of KUMIA and KAMBI groups
1400 Arbitration and discussion.
- Tuesday 12th March: 0730 Departed MIRU
1330 Arrived IO Rest House.
- Wednesday 13th March: 0930 Census of MESAKAPAL groups
1430 Discussion and arbitration.
- Thursday 14th March: 0730 Departed IO.
1700 Arrived Camp No.3 at Wis River.
- Friday 15th March: 0730 Departed Wis River
1300 Arrived OLATI Rest House
- Saturday 16th March: 0930 Census of OLATIBAL groups
1430 Discussion and arbitration.
- Sunday 17th March: 0730 Departed OLATI
1345 Arrived WISINGA Rest House.
1430 Census of WISINGA groups.
- Monday 18th March: 0700 Departed WISINGA
1630 Arrived Camp No.4 at ONDUAGIA.
- Tuesday 19th March: 0715 Departed ONDUAGIA
1330 Arrived KINGS PASS
1730 Arrived Camp No.5 at KOKANIL.
- Wednesday 20th March: 0715 Departed camp No.5
1330 Arrived KANANG Rest House.
- Thursday 21st March: 1000 Collected Administration vehicle
1035 Arrived MINJ.

END OF PATROL.

MINJ PATROL NO. 3/62-63 East KAMBIA Census Div.

Appendix A - Native Affairs.

Introduction.

The main purpose of the patrol was to obtain sufficient information to compile the common roll. Apart from this, census and medical checks were made at all points. Two blocks negotiated during the last patrol, were paid for.

The patrol entered the KAMBIA via JISUGU pass (11,225') and returned via WUSINGA-King Pass (11,600'). This is the second patrol to return via Kings Pass and the eighth to enter the area.

Native Affairs.

The present situation seems to be reasonably satisfactory. The patrol was greeted quite warmly but not with the "wild enthusiasm" reported by Mr. Bou during the last patrol. This may be due to the fact that a fair few of the men of the area are receiving corrective training resultant from a recent riot.

"Roads" and Bridges.

Basically the tracks throughout the region are quite good. Unfortunately during my patrol through the area, the "base" was obscured by up to twelve inches of mud and covered with undergrowth which swarmed with leaches. However, where the mud and undergrowth is removed, quite a good walking track remains. This is the case for a few miles between OLATE and WUSINGA. A walking track could be completed in two years, to link up KANKEA and Wusinga provided that the task be taken on as a joint venture and work done on the track every week. This was, in fact, suggested at all centres on a basis of benefit to the people themselves. Some of the groupes seemed keen on the idea.

Village Officials.

One finds it very difficult to compare these officials with those elsewhere in the district. Personally I have proved them to be lacking in honesty-surprising enough for such little-contacted peoples. In one villiage a policeman went to check up on an "aged and infirm" woman who was not able to come. For several years now, she has been marked in the villiage book as aged and infirm. The policeman returned with a middle aged woman in quite good health. The story came out at the court hearing that she had been sick in 1957 and the officials used the guise to hide her, consequently the same story had to be told to all subsequent officers. One cannot over-emphasise the importance of checking up on all absentees in this area.

Law and Justice.

From all outward appearance the people have very little trouble co-existing in an area which averages one and a half persons per square mile. Fighting broke out between the Andibil group and the Miru group last year and they were quickly reported by another group to the O.I.C. Gumine Patrol Post. I feel that this sort of thing would occur throughout the area should any serious breach of the law be made. Not being gazetted as an MCHNA I was unable to hear courts. One case of alleged sorcery of a man from Wusinga threatening a man from OLATE (thus causing ill feeling between the two groups) was brought back to the station.

Medical and Health.

The patrol was accompanied by A.P.O. MANGI, who attended to the people who had any ailments and also made a medical inspection. Several bad cases of Malaria were seen. Apart from this, however, the health of the people of the area was quite good.

Missions.

Swiss - Evangelical Brotherhood!

There are presently no missionaries in the area. During the patrol, payment was made for ground and in due course the S.E.B. mission plans to put a European there for a few months during the year. The mission could much to assist the administration in the area, particularly with the establishment of a hospital and school.

Census Attendance.

At all places except Miru, the attendance was good. At Miru a good number were absent hunting. Most of these absentees have been absent on more than one occasion. I strongly recommend that a medical patrol together with a literate policeman, visit the area in three to four months time and collect all absentees without a bona fide excuse. Over a months notice had been given prior to the coming of the patrol.

Future Patrol Routes.

In future, it is strongly recommended that this patrol be done during the dryer months of the year.

I would like to put forward that future patrols return via Alemp and not Kings' Pass. People now lining at WUsinga could be put out no more by coming to OLATE, as most of the people are equidistant from both places. From my diary it can be seen that it is ~~32~~ 32 hours 15mins walk from OLATE to MinJ. From Olate to Alemp it is an average of thirty four hours. This it can be seen that it is not a great deal longer whichever way one makes the exit. Should

the patrol return via this route, both the East and West Kambia census divisions would be done at the one time, thus saving the necessity of mounting two patrols. An officer returning via Alemp would only have to carry an extra days rations. I would also like to point out that the track from Wusinga to Ninj is the worse in the area and has a very high casualty rate among the carriers.



J. BRADBURY.

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Mini Patrol No. 3/62-63 East Kambia Census Div.

Appendix B-Police accompanying patrol.

5203 b Corporal REMBE.

Discipline: Good.
Appearance: Good.
Ability: Average. Lacking in initiative
at times.

8770 Constable 5th yr AGEL.

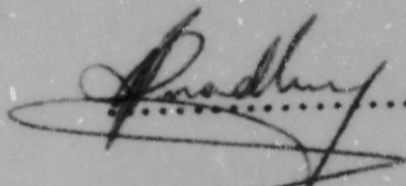
Discipline: Good.
Appearance: Good.
Ability: Average.

9772 Constable 5th yr. MAROM.

Discipline: Good
Appearance: A little slovenly
Ability: Average.

9973 Constable 5thyr. PALIK.

Discipline: Average.
Appearance: Good.
Ability: Above ~~XXXX~~ average. At times a little
too keen and needs watching.



J. BRADBURY.

Cadet Patrol Officer.