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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number: RAMBL No. 1 - 1970/71

Subdistrict: MT. HAGEN

District: WESTERN HIGHLANDS

Type of Patrol: ANNUAL CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by: N. HATHISON, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled: MT. GILWE LOCAL GOVT. COUNCIL

(Council and/or: RAMBL CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division(s):

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: KURU/MAGENTA INTERPRETER

CONST. 1/C 1011 KOMPOK HEMI/PASUNAGKE COUNCIL CLERK

• 1/C 1078 NIBITE

• 1/C 172 MATRO CONST. SUGLE 1956 DELVIS

Duration of Patrol—from 31/8/70 to 27/10/70

No. of Days: FIFTY SEVEN (57)

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: N. HATHISON P.O. ANNUAL CENSUS

Date: 20/10/69 to 27/11/69 Duration: THIRTY THREE (33) DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly): (1) ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION

(2) 1970/71 TAX COLLECTION (3) FORMATION OF WARD DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR MT. GILWE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL (4) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Total Population of Area Patrolled: 18344

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

27/11/70

S. M. Foley
District Commissioner.

*Area Study - copy filed
10/12*

RG0:SP

P.O. Box 2396,
KINSHASA.

67-14-38

9th December, 1971

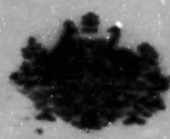
The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MT. KILIM

TABUL PATROL NO. 1 of 1970/71

Your reference WD904 of 29th April, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual
Census and Area Study Report by Mr. H. Mathison P.O.
to Tabul Census Division.

T. W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
SECRETARY



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-38

20

Telegram
Telephone
Our Reference: **WED904**
If calling ask for
M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
5 JUL 1971
KONEDORU

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

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

1st July, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDORU.

TAMBUL PATROL POST No. 1 of 1970/71

The above numbered Report was submitted to you
on 29th April, 1971.

During this patrol the reporting officer, Mr.
Assistant District Officer, N. Mathison, escorted
a biologist on Mt. Siluwe. The biologist was Mr.
A.E. Newsome of the Division of Wildlife Research,
C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, and his interest was to learn
about wild dogs.

Mr. Newsome has now forwarded copies of his
report of this venture. A copy is submitted herewith
for inclusion with Mr. Mathison's patrol report.

S. M. Folky
S (S.M. FOLKY)
District Commissioner

c.c. The A.D.C.,
Mount Hagen.

Mr. Mathison,
Tambul.

COPY

19

CSIRO

Division of Wildlife Research

P.O. Box 84, Lyneham, A.C.T. 2602

AMVIC

5th May, 1971.

Mr. E. Mathison,
C.I.C.,
~~TASMANIA~~ T.P.N.G.

Dear Neal,

At last the report from Mr. Gilman. I do apologise for being so long about it. Part of the trouble lay in delays getting the specimens from T.P.N.G., part through difficulty in obtaining literature on the topic, and finally on the unusual wallabies we got there.

It turns out that these wallabies had never been reported from such an altitude before in the whole of T.P.N.G., only up to about 6,000 feet. Jim Munnis at the University initially reckoned they had to be another type of wallaby common to those altitudes elsewhere and tried hard to make our specimens fit the wrong identity. He was amazed when the true identity came up, not only because of the identity but that they are so far away (geographically) from where they were previously known to live.

So, besides the significance of the country up there, Gilman's summit is unique for its fauna, which all depends of course on these remnant patches of mountain forest. If that goes, as it must with continual exploitation and fires in the alpine grasslands, so will the animals. Hence my plea for a National Park. I hope such is possible.

I hope the reports are of use to you, and worth the trouble of breaking off a census to take a "wild" biologist up to the top. The trip with you from start to finish was entirely successful, and the highlight of my T.P.N.G. trip. My gratitude is great.

When is your leave? Any chance of visiting Canberra when you are down. Just give us the nod; there is always a bed for you at our place.

Personal best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(G. J. Munnis)

P.S. Should you see these Councillors from Inail, do pass on to them my greetings, and tell them of the wallaby - they should treat it like the puppy dog and not hunt it either.

(1)

NOTES ON THE NEW GUINEA DOG

(Based on a visit from 16/8/70 to 10/9/70)

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 16 August and 10 September 1970, a trip was made to I.P.N.G. for RESEARCH, and to see what could be learnt about wild dogs, and in particular to try to collect blood from wild dogs for typing with blood from domestic dogs and dingoes.

The dingo, Canis familiaris dingo, is the only canine in Australia. The few fossils found date back only about 7000 years B.P. and its origins are unknown. It is assumed that dingoes came with the Aborigines to Australia and then went wild. The origins of other wild dogs in the Australia area are also unknown. Should they be shown to be closely related, then presumably all their origins may have been similar.

Wild dogs are reported from the tops of the high mountains in I.P.N.G. Mt. Wilhelm, Milne, Victoria, Hagen and in the New Guinea Peninsula, and also in unpopulated bush lower down. They were already on Mt. Milne before white men settled the Highlands because Dr. M. Leahy, the explorer, saw a small black dog running through the alpine grasslands when, as the first white man to do so, he climbed up in 1934. Presumably, all alpine moors were inhabited by a wild dog at the time.

The dogs of the unpopulated bush may be the same, but the villagers from Rainfall at the foot of Mt. Milne claim that "kanaka" dogs sometimes go wild. In these dogs, such wild dogs could be domestic dogs, or crosses with wild ones as well.

The wild dog of the New Guinea Highlands is dingo-like in appearance, and, like the dingo, does not bark but howls. It has been ranked as a separate species, however, Canis hallstromi (Draughton 1957), though the colony in Foranga Park are called Canis familiaris hallstromi.

Several localities were visited during the trip. Port Moresby; Lee; Rabaul; Bouag via Lee, the property of Mr. R. Leaky, the explorer; Goroka; Kainantu; Mt. Hagen; Isihail; and the villages of Paigona west of Mt. Hagen and Paluil at the foot of Mt. Milne which was climbed in search of wild dogs.

II. THE DOGS OF N.G.

(a) Domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*)

Domestic dogs and white men have probably been inseparable in N.G. from the beginning. For example, Mr. Leaky took dogs along with him when exploring the Highlands. Domestic breeds of all kinds are common in the towns and also in the villages. More than likely, cross-breeds with native dogs occur (see photos in Henshaw et al. 1969, of dog Type 2).

(b) Wild dogs

(i) "Kauka" dogs

The villagers at Paluil reported that they all had "kauka" dogs before European settlement, but now favour domestic dogs because they are larger and do not attack checks. Whites killed a lot of "kauka" dogs in the early days for this offence and, as the villages acquired checks, so did many of the villagers. Mr. R. Leaky recalled that the villages all had dogs in the early days, but could not say exactly what they looked like. Presumably they were "kauka" dogs.

On 20th August on the way to Bouag from Lee on the Bulala road we passed some people with three "kauka" dogs, the only ones seen in the four weeks in New Guinea. They were small, short-haired, ginger animals with large pricked ears and slender tails. The features resembling a dingo were the colour and shape of the ears. They made no noise at the time, but are reported to bark. Their small size may have been due to nutrition as they live mostly on vegetable matter, sweet potatoes, the villagers' staple diet. One dog was lactating. They

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looked like Type 1 dogs in photographs of Boessnick et al. (1969). The villagers of Palail said that "kanaka" dogs breed twice a year but at anytime which is the pattern of most domestic dogs but of no known wild dog. So the kanaka dog is likely to be a breed of the domestic dog, Canis familiaris.

Dr. E. Schmitz-Neumaier of West Germany (who took the photographs printed in Boessnick et al. (1969) believed this to be so, and recognizes four forms of primitive dog in lowland of New Guinea (para. 1020). He has a female dog from Mt. Sogoi in captivity, and has collected a series of 14 dog skulls from there. Apparently, the dogs had died of disease in 1968 (see below). Their skulls were found to be similar to a fossil skull of a primitive domestic dog from the Solon Lakes (Boessnick et al. 1969).

(ii) Highland Dogs

As stated above, Mr. Leahy saw a small black dog on the alpine near Mt. Giluwe. It was running through the tall tussock grass which prevented him seeing whether the dog had tan coloured feet or not. (A minority of dingoes are black with tan extremities but never entirely black).

The villagers of Palail often see dogs and hear their howling when they go to the top of Giluwe to visit the sacred lake at the foot of Mt. Giluwe's peak for water to consecrate any new "haus bamburn" or to hunt "kapuls" (mammals). However, the "Giluwe pikidi", the Palail name for the dog, is never hunted being sacred to them. All other forms of vertebrates are hunted.

The dog is held in such high regard that the official seal of the Mt. Giluwe Council features a Giluwe dog along with a bird of paradise. The taboo is very strong. When the villagers were prevailed upon to catch a wild dog for the 1968 Mt. Rain Show, they did so, but did not visit the Show. Normally, they would have been particularly proud of anything.

especially caught for the show. No one seemed to know what happened to this dog after the show, nor whether photos of it were taken.

This dog, a bitch, was caught sometime between Christmas 1967 and New Year time in August 1968 (the only points in the European calendar at Palail) beside one of the walking tracks across the alpine mead. Its colour was black with "reddish flowers", as the villagers called the coloured spots on the face. They have seen wild ginger dogs, but claim this was black all over save the "reddish flowers". Possibly it had standard black and tan coloration for it as many of black dogs with only the face spots tan. The bitch caught had enlarged teeth; at perhaps it was or had just been lactating. It had no dew-claws on its hind-legs, a feature of dingoes but not of most domestic dogs.

Because the weather on Kilua is inclement in winter to say the least of it, I suspect that the dog was caught towards the end of winter and reasonably close to show-time. The dog was carried below and tied to a stick.

Our trip up Kilua began at the village of Palail at 7000 feet altitude on 5 September 1970 at 7 a.m. We pitched camp on the alpine mead at about 13,000 feet, at 5 p.m. The first sign of dogs was old weathered dung beside the trail at about 10,000 feet altitude containing small mammal bones and teeth (probably from rodents), the presence of which already distinguished it from the dung of village dogs. Because they eat sweet potatoes and kitchen refuse, their dung is fibrous. Any game caught by village dogs would be taken from them immediately for human consumption as animal protein is prized and scarce around villages and for some distances in the mountainsides because of hunting. There was a strong correlation between the appearance of wild dog dung and the small "kapal" traps the villagers have set in large numbers across rat paths in the grasslands that dominate the top of Mt. Kilua.

(13)

On 6th and 7th September, lengthy transects were trekked around the wide head of one of the old glacial cirques at the peak of the mountain, down its valley and along the rim (see Fig. 1) looking for wild dogs and their signs. No dog was seen or heard, and only old dung was found. The villagers were surprised at this as they had always seen dogs, both black and ginger, and heard them in that area when ever they had come up the *huala* for the Mt. Hagen show was caught along the edge of the valley.

A clue to the reason for scarcity came during idle conversation with the *Palali* Councilors. They told how the villagers from the *Lalika* side of Mt. Wilkes had warned them about 15 months ago not to drink water from the rain-creeks on top of Wilkes because there were a lot of dead dogs along them. These deaths coincided with the distemper epidemic among dogs in villages and towns of the Southern Highlands recorded by Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, and which probably killed the dogs whose skulls Dr. Schultz-Westrum obtained from Mt. Hagen in 1964. It is a reasonable conclusion, therefore, that the wild dogs also contracted the disease. Unless distemper is endemic in their populations, which are probably too small to support endemic, then these dogs living in the apparent isolation on the tops of the highest mountains of New Guinea, may not be as isolated as one might think from their domestic kin in the villages over a mile in altitude below.

Domestic dogs are taken up the mountain by villagers to help hunt "*kapals*", as happened on our trip. But the villagers insist that their dogs are afraid of the wild kind, and whimper and cringe when they are around, or head. If the disease were distemper as thought, then there must be close contact between the two however.

It seemed therefore that the wild dogs were either extinct or very rare indeed in the valley we visited. Presumably some survived the outbreak of disease and could still be found in one or other of the large cirques and steep valleys at the top of Wilkes. To search there thoroughly:

13

would take several weeks if not months.

These wild dogs apparently live on top of the mountain chain that is the spine of the Highlands. The original specimens for the Iwonga Park Zoological Gardens came from the Mungah-Mungah area (Dr. John Hallstrom, personal communication) who has photos of them and notes on their capture. Other dogs have come from Ince and Hallstrom has seen similar dogs from as far west as Ince. Presumably, they occur also in West Irian.

Mr. A. Strangman reports that the animals at Iwonga Park breed once a year (in the autumn) which is the mark of a wild canine. But, because the breeding season is prolonged, extending from March to July, Strangman suspects some domestic dog blood in them. Moreover, New Guinea dogs bred in Germany have been producing a variety of different coat colours, brown, black with patches of white (Schultz 1969); these animals had small brains and a large range of body measurements similar to those in domestic dogs. Schultz concluded that the Hallstrom hound is a domestic dog returned to the wild, but he cannot know whether this is so or whether the stock he bred from were hybrids of the original native dog and the introduced domestic breeds.

The bibliography at the end of this report lists references on the wild dogs of New Guinea.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to a great many people for help on the visit to I.P.S.G., especially to Mr. M. Leahy, Manager via Ince; Mr. H. Mathison; Officer-in-Charge, Ince; Mr. R. Gleson, Acting Assistant District Commissioner, Mt. Hagen; Mr. F. Harvey, Assistant Director, and Mr. M. Deane, Animal Ecologist, I.P.S.G., Mungah-Mungah; Dr. G. Thomson, Mungah Base Hospital, Ince; Mr. I. Haycock, Veterinary Officer, Mt. Hagen; Mr. G. George, Director, Kijer River Bird of Paradise Sanctuary;

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Dr. H. Kuhn, Bonn, Fort Havel; Dr. E. Schmitt-Neumaier,
Landsheim, east Germany; Dr. H. Koffler and Dr. E. Hantjens,
Division of Land Research CSIRO Canberra, and Dr. A. Schmitt, Division
of Wildlife Research CSIRO Canberra.

11

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J. L. HUGHES

Division of Wildlife Research

CSIRO, Canberra

April 1971

5-8 SEPTEMBER, 1970

GENERAL

The summit of Mt. Giluwe consists of several old volcanic plugs (maximum altitude = 14,531 ft) at the intersections of large and steep glacial cirques that run out into glacial valleys lined with terraces. The extent of the Pleistocene glaciation was, coincidentally, about the present tree-line (= 10,500 ft altitude) (Jeffrey, *para. cit.*) from two to seven miles from the peak. (Glaciers still exist on higher mountains in west Irian but not in IFR.). The intervening expanse is an alpine tundra grassland (see Hobbes and Pullen 1965, p. 112, for a botanical description) with scums and clear pools along the valley and on the terraces, small scattered remnants of montane (= moss) forest (see Hobbes and Pullen 1965, p. 123) on the valley slopes, and clear swiftly flowing streams.

The permanent forest ringing Mt. Giluwe extends from the tree-line down the slopes for 2.5 to 6 miles to an altitude of around 8500 ft with clearings and gardens occupying the lower edge. Except to the north-west, the lower valleys have been cleared and fired for gardens. The effect of fire on all the vegetation save inside the permanent forest was not marked (see below).

A ground-plan of the land forms and vegetation is given in Figure 1. It also shows the approximate path taken up Mt. Giluwe and the transects covered. Figure 2 gives more detail of the summit, the cirque and valley, the campsite, traverses, and localities where the mammal specimens were taken.

OWNERSHIP OF THE MOUNTAIN

The two Palaul Councilors among our bearers described how various villages owned various parts of the alpine sector. For example, the western side of the valley below the campsite belonged to the Hundi villagers. Each village's share is sub-divided further, the parts apparently being owned by the leaders of the community.

The protein-hungry people in villages and towns like Mandi, Palail, Lalim surrounding Mt. Wilms regularly trek to the alpine meadows on top to catch "kayils", a generic term for mammals big and small. Lower down the slopes of the mountain, all vertebrate fauna is rare from hunting.

Lalim

Besides being keen to go up Mt. Wilms to hunt, the men engaged as bearers from Palail wanted to check up on the state of their stretch of alpine meadows adjacent to that belonging to the Mandi people who had been up there recently. They regard the Mandi people as being hard on their country in the use of fire and the Palail people confirmed their belief when they saw the extent of the fire-damage. A large piece of alpine meadow had been burnt which is quite usual, but fire had also cut through one of the larger remnants of forest there, killing a snake (see figure 2).

On the way up the mountain the bearers were greatly concerned when the native constable lit a fire, which they instantly put out. To light a fire on the way up the mountain is a bad thing as the great spirit living there sends deluges of rain whilst the villagers are there. The cause of such rain could be the enormous quantities of carbon particles sent up by a grass-fire, providing nuclei for condensation of rain from the heavy clouds that hang over Mt. Wilms most of the time, generally clearing in at night to rain. However the grass meadows are burnt as a matter of course on the way down. No reason was given for this firing; it was just the custom, as large previously burnt-out sections showed.

The patchiness of the remnants of the moss forests along the glacial valleys, was at first hard to understand, their positioning having little order. The only explanation that seemed reasonable was that the patches were the remnants that had so far survived the fires. The burnt-out section on the Mandi side of the valley indicated this; and there was a patch of tussock grassland alongside forest on our side that had rotting burnt timber hidden in it. So the Palail people sometimes err in burning forests too, unless fires jump the wet valley floors.

The alpine grassland is probably a fire climax which quickly usurps ground cleared of forest by fire. It could be that the moss forests were once quite extensive, covering the valley slopes, with swamps and grasslands restricted to the valley floors (Bennett and Leffler, pers. comm.). With fire and time the grassland has spread.

The effects of fire appeared early on the way up the mountain. After leaving Palail at 7 a.m., we walked for about an hour through land partially cleared by fire for hunting and gardening. Then the trees quickly closed in and the forest lasted for about 1000-1500 feet to give way first to a scatter of fern-grass, a sure sign of a fire-damaged forest. The grasslands proper were reached at around 9500-10,000 feet at about 10.30 a.m. The rest of the way lay mostly along glacial moraines and other ridges all grassed except for tiny patches of forest a few acres in size here and there on the slopes of valleys. The expanse of the grassland is indicated by the time taken to reach the campsite from the tree-line (6.5 hours), and the map in Figure 1. The camp was alongside a patch of forest on a steep slope just below one of the major volcanic plugs at the peak (see Figure 2).

Hunting

There was a great deal of wallaby dung in the north-east of the patch of forest alongside which we camped. On 8 and 9 September, the villagers went hunting "kapals", as they called mammals. By 3 p.m. they had caught eight wallabies and two possums, and a large rat incidentally. All hunting for wallabies was done by ambush. Men squatted in the long grass with staves to pounce on anything flushed out of the trees with the help of a small domestic dog brought along for the purpose.

The next day the men went back for more; they reckoned they had missed quite a few. Three more were caught. All eleven wallabies caught came from the small forest patches not more than about 40 acres in extent (see Figure 2), indicating a high productivity for this land. No sign of wallabies was seen along the long roads over the grassy moors between the tree-line and the summit; there was no forest there either. Almost

certainly, the wallabies and possums on the summit have persisted because of the forest patches.

On 3 September, a small rock shelter was found under a ledge on the side of the valley below the camp from which a large quantity of old pellets regurgitated by a bird or birds of prey were collected. They were a mass of bones and teeth including material from a small possum, a bandicoot and several rats (see below). The bird must have been a large one, and was probably the Papua Harpy Eagle, *Harpagus* *harpygaster*, according to Dr. R. Schodde who has collected birds on the north-western side of Mt. Giluwe. The bird may have collected its prey locally; but could also have gone down to the permanent forest which began 2 miles further down the valley.

Most of the small elements in the pellets remain to be identified but the overall collection included the following species.

MAMMALS

1. Wallabies

The eleven specimens caught were the mountain wallaby, *Macropus hutchinsi* (Menzies, pers. comm.) from which eight skulls were obtained and two skins. Three were adult males, four adult females, two sub-adults (a male and a female), and two immature males. The four adult females were in breeding condition, and two of them had small pouch-young. According to Mr. J. Menzies, University of T.F.N.C., this species had not been collected or recorded from such an altitude before, only up to 8,000 to 10,000 feet.

2. Possums

Two species of ringtail have been identified (Menzies, pers. comm.). The two specimens caught in the scrub near the camp were *Pseudocheirus nanus*. The adult male had a coppery fur which the villagers could not be persuaded to part with, though its skull was

obtained. The immature female had a dark-grey fur flecked with copper here and there; its skin and skull were obtained.

At least ten skulls of a smaller species, Bandicota, were among the bird pellets.

3. Bandicota

A number of jaws of a small species of bandicoot were among the bird pellets. One of these was positively identified by J. Menzies as Bandicota, and presumably the others were this species also.

4. Bandicota

A skin and skull of the large rat, Malomys, was obtained from the villagers who caught it in the tussock grass along the side of the ridge near the camp. Innumerable skull fragments and teeth of smaller rodents, among these Malomys, were found in the bird pellets. Recent fragments were also in the dog dung collected.

5. Birds

One small bird, a nestling, was among the bird pellets.

REMARKS

The wealth of mammals on top of Mt. Giluwe, especially of the unexpected Thalassia, was certainly great compared with further down the mountain. There, the villagers claim to have caught all the "kopuls". Even if they have not done so, certainly native mammals must be very rare, rare enough to make the walk up Giluwe worthwhile for the villagers.

It is possible that the distribution of this Thalassia may be quite local and that their abundance where we camped, misleading. The first sign of them was their dung where the alpine grassland above the camp was short and green; there it was quite common. However, no other sign of dung was seen anywhere along the transects, not even near the other patches of forest further down the valley, though perhaps it may have been missed. The reason Thalassia has not been collected from such an altitude before may be that it is not present in all forest patches across the alpine meadows. It is certain that these valleys are much further west and it

greater altitude than previously believed. Its unexpectedness can be gauged by the fact that Dr. Janet Hope, Australian National University, did not secure one specimen on Mt. Wilhelm despite considerable collecting there.

Whatever is the case elsewhere, it is certain that the remnant patches of mountain forest are the key to survival of the mullatias, and passives, on the top of Giluwe. Fire seems the likely cause of its remnant status, and continued fire of the meadows must reduce these patches even further. As it is, the valley we camped in is one of the most poorly forested of the glacial valleys on Mt. Giluwe. There appears to be no other reason for this than fire.

I do not know the extent to which the alpine meadows on top of the other tall mountains (Hagen, Wilhelm, Victoria, Albert Edward, etc.) are exploited by the people. It is a fair bet though that they represent the few remaining localities in the Highlands where mammals still abound in any diversity, and so are exploited. If Giluwe is any example, all these areas need, or soon will need some respite from hunting if the larger mammals are to survive. With their scenery, altitude, and fauna these alpine meadows would make magnificent National Parks.

The relatively small size, remoteness and boggy nature of these alpine grasslands make them useless for raising domestic stock, but stock could do a lot of damage to the ecosystem if introduced. Similarly, it would be a tragedy for goats, deer, or any other ruminant, and perhaps even the pig, to be introduced to these grasslands. They would do extremely well on them, but would devastate the vegetation, and promote erosion which would be severe.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to a great many people for help on the visit to I.P.S.S., especially to Mr. A. Leahy, Kenang via Lee; Mr. A. Mathison,

Officer-in-Charge, Bahal; Mr. E. Glocan, Acting Assistant District
Commissioner, Mt. Hagen; Mr. F. Harvey, Assistant Director, and
Mr. M. Evans, Animal Ecologist, D.I.S.P., Bamdeba; Dr. G. Hammerson,
Kanga Base Hospital, Bahal; Mr. I. Maycock, Veterinary Officer, Mt. Hagen;
Mr. G. George, Director, Kaiyer River Bird of Paradise Sanctuary;
Mr. E. Mackay, Museum, Fort Harshey; Dr. T. Schultze-Peterson, Assenthausen,
West Germany; Dr. E. Joffler and Dr. E. Raatzjens, Division of Land Research,
CSIRO, Canberra, and Dr. A. Scheide, Division of Wildlife Research, CSIRO,
Canberra.

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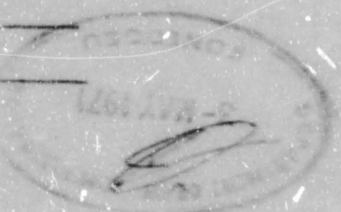
A. J. HUGHES
Division of Wildlife Research
CSIRO, Canberra
April, 1971



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-35

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

29th April, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONAKOBU.

RAMBUL PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1970/71

This report was completed far too long after the completion of the Patrol. However, the Report is up to the usual high standard which we have come to expect from Mr. Mathison.

It is obvious that for all its close proximity to Mount Hagen the area is still very politically and economically backward.

It is important that the Department of Agriculture take immediate steps to rejuvenate the flagging pyrethrum industry in the area. It is the only proven, large-scale, source of finance which the people of this difficult, high altitude area have.

Only a continuing round of political education meetings with these people, using the present limited Rambul staff, will start making a favourable acceptance of the idea of self government on these people.

S. M. Foley
S. M. FOLEY
District Commissioner

c.c. The A.D.C.,
Mount Hagen.

④

TERRITORY OF PANDA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
M.L. HAGEN. N.H.D.

11th April, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
District Office,
M.L. HAGEN.

TAMBUK PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1970/71
MR. H. MATHISON

Comments:-

1. This report is so late as to be history. Simple procrastination is the reason.
2. I am pleased that these people are still enthusiastic about the King's patrol. We have found this to be the norm in most areas. These people are desperately (this is not an exaggeration) clinging to the hope that real understandable government, like this, still exists.
3. The Ward Composition of the Council should be reviewed as soon as possible.
4. At the same time, the two IALIW groups should be included in the Council.
5. The attached Census Group names are the basis for Mr. Olive's revision of the Village Directory for the Territory Census.
6. Explaining Council revenue and expenditure is a continuous process and one of the most difficult subjects on which to satisfy the multitude. The effectiveness of our public relations on Council finance vitally affects the atmosphere of every Council and its people. Examples of both good and bad Public Relations on this are readily available.
7. Interesting comments on Councillors.
8. I like M.H.A. KOITAGA, as do most people and I hope that he sees fit to do some campaigning.
9. The attitude to self-government is typical of the attitude right throughout the Sub-District.
10. I am disappointed by the poor performance on Rural Development Projects, particularly the PANDA - GEROLA Road which was voted \$5,000 Rural Development Funds. The main reasons for the poor result are failure to get organized and lack of determination.

District Commissioner

- 2 -

19th April, 1971

(41)

11. I concur with remarks on the High Altitude Experimental Station (H.A.E.S.). The least they could do is convince us that something worthwhile will probably result.
12. The owners of the cattle blocks are now most unhappy that no stock will be available in the foreseeable future.
13. I concur with remarks on pyrethrum.
14. GAMBIA and SIERRA Leone coffee marketing problems highlight the need for a road.
15. Despite lip service to the Tenure Conversion concept, nothing has been done so far.
16. A comprehensive and well written report.


R. L. ALLEN
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer in Charge,
FAO.

67-1-1

AK/er

(40)

Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
TAMU,
Western Highlands District,
8th. April, 1971.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MINNY BARRA.

Re: ISRAEL PATROL NUMBER 1-1970/71 — A. MADISON, PATROL OFFICER.

Enclosed herewith please find the original and three (3) copies of the Patrol Report for the above-mentioned patrol.

Firstly, my apologies for the very late submission of this report. I have no excuse to offer for the delay in completing same.

Also enclosed is the original of the patrol map. Could surprint copies please be made for the various copies of the report before they are forwarded.

The latest Village Population Registers are also attached. It will be necessary to have two (2) further sets photostated to accompany the triplicate and quadruplicate of the report.

My camping allowance claim (in quadruplicate) is also forwarded herewith for signature, funding, and forwarding for payment please.

For your information, personal, comments and forwarding please.



A. MADISON.
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.

31

PATROL DIARY:

Monday 31st. August, 1970:

Patrol gear and personnel despatched to KERANG at 0900 hours. Self into camp at 1915 hours. Night KERANG.

Tuesday 1st. September, 1970:

Commenced census and tax collection 0930 hours., after visit to HAGEN for supply of census forms. Continued until 1700 hours. Discussions re land dispute until 1800 hours. Flag lowered. Discussions continued until 1915 hours. Night KERANG.

Wednesday 2nd. September, 1970:

Commenced census and tax collection (continuation) 0900 hours. until 1230 hours. Lunch. Area study - ward development political education and general discussions P.M. until 1700 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Compilation of census figures 1700 to 2200 with break for kai. Night KERANG.

Thursday 3rd. September, 1970:

Departed for PALAGOMA 0800 until 0900 with interpreter for discussions on time of census and tax collection - returned KERANG for land dispute - courts until 1130 hours. Discussions re land dispute with assembled natives - MURJIGA's failed to appear so departed for PALAGOMA 1300 hours. ALAN NEWSOME of C.S.I.P.O. arrived 1430 hours. Discussions re GIJWE wild dog until 1500 hours. Thence to HAGEN with NEWSOME organizing patrol gear returning PALAGOMA 1930 hours. Night PALAGOMA.

Friday 4th. September, 1970:

Departed for TACKIL 0845 hours. Arriving 1000 hours. Collected further patrol equipment and departed for PALNIL at 1130 hours. Arranged for kagobois. Discussions with natives until 1800 hours. Night PALNIL.

Saturday 5th. September, 1970:

Arose 0500 and departed for GIJWE 0700, ascending through kunai grassland and gardens for 45 minutes until heavy bush was encountered. Climbed through bush for 1 1/2 hours, until alpine line was reached at 1015 hours. Continued climbing through lower alpine grassland, interspersed with occasional coops of trees, and reached lower range at 1230 hours. Broke for 3/4 hours, then continued on, arriving at crest below final peak at 1500 hours. Another break of 1/2 an hour followed, and patrol descended for 1/2 hour to camp site, near head of GOWT creek. Camp struck 1600 hours, and all safely settled by 1730 hours, when rain commenced. Night at bush camp on GIJWE.

Sunday 6th. September, 1970:

Commenced searching for signs of wild dog at 0900 hours, climbing ridge to south east of camp, and circling to south west of ridge. Departed ridge and arrived back at camp at 1630 hours. Night at bush camp on GIJWE.

Monday 7th. September, 1970:

Continued searching at 1030 hours after watching valley hunt. Seeded up north wall of valley, and traversed ridge down towards the east. Found numerous skull specimens in a cave, obviously the nest of some large bird. Descended from ridge at 1500 hours to valley floor, and followed GONT creek back to camp, arriving 1600 hours. Removed skins and skulls from three specimens (kekul, valley and large bush rat) and salted skins and boiled and cleaned skulls. Night at bush camp on MT. GIUWA.

Tuesday 8th. September, 1970:

Broke camp 0700, packed gear, and departed for PALNII, at 0815 hours. Ascended ridge to north of camp for 45 minutes, and rested 15 minutes. Then began descent from mountain with 4 breaks enroute, arriving forest at 1200 hours - broke for 1/2 hours, then descended to PALNII, arriving 1400 hours. Waited vehicle until 1500 hours. Thence departed for TABUL, arriving 1530 hours. Off loaded excess patrol gear, and departed for PALAGONA at 1715, arriving 1805 hours. Night PALAGONA.

Wednesday 9th. September, 1970:

Departed for HASEN 0600 hours with NEWSOME, and reported to SDO. Discussions for 30 minutes with A/ADC. Thence to airstrip with NEWSOME at 0950 hours. Waited for vehicle (U.S. at transport) until 1215 hours, then departed for PALAGONA, arriving at 1300 hours in vehicle borrowed from S.D.O. Driver back with vehicle to HASEN immediately. Self to PAIK on motor bike for land dispute. At PAIK until 1730 hours. Then returned to PALAGONA, arriving 1745 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night PALAGONA.

Thursday 10th. September, 1970:

Commenced census and tax collection at 0930 hours, and continued until 1600 hours. Thence to PAIK on land dispute until 1615 hours. Night PALAGONA.

Friday 11th. September, 1970:

Census and tax collection continued 0900 hours, through till 1230 hours. Discussions re ward development plan; area study; political education and general talks remainder of P.M. until 1730 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night PALAGONA.

Saturday 12th. September, 1970:

Departed for WH Council (KXAPENA) 0900 hours, locating land demarcation members enroute - arriving KXAPENA 1000 hours. A.D.O. already departed for HASEN so followed him, arriving 1100 hours. Located A.D.O., and discussed land dispute problem over lunch - returned to PALAGONA at 1400 hours, arriving 1500 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night PALAGONA.

Sunday 13th. September, 1970:

Sunday observed - PALAGONA. Day spent collecting census figures and writing up new books for 4 clans without same - apparently lost. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night PALAGONA.

Monday 14th. September, 1970:

Public Holiday - National Day - rested PALAGONA. Near-by villagers in for general discussions and "celebrations" Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night PALAGONA.

Tuesday 15th. September, 1970:

Departed for KONGGAPIK 1100 hours, after delay with carriers, arriving 1200 hours. Census and tax collection 1300 hours, until rain interrupted at 1600 hours. Courts until 1730 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KONGGAPIK.

Wednesday 16th. September, 1970:

Census and tax collection continued 0900 hours, until 1200 hours. Discussions re ward development plan; area study; political education and general talks in P.M. until 1630 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KONGGAPIK.

Thursday 17th. September, 1970:

Departed for PABAGONA 0815, arriving 0845 hours. Proceeded to KAMUGA on motor bike, arriving 0900 hours. Patrol gear and personnel on foot to KAMUGA via direct route to the south-east. Self on compilation of new census books. Patrol arrived KAMUGA 1030 hours. On census books for remainder of day until 1745 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KAMUGA.

Friday 18th. September, 1970:

Commenced census and tax collection at 1000 hours, after initial discussions, and completed same at 1600 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KAMUGA.

Saturday 19th. September, 1970:

Census figures until 1100 hours, then discussions re ward development plan; area study; political education and general talks etc. until 1500 hours. Census figures for remainder of P.M.. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KAMUGA.

Sunday 20th. September, 1970:

Day spent on census figures and compiling of new tax census registers. Task completed 1500 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KAMUGA.

Monday 21st. September, 1970:

Departed for TONBA at 0900 hours, arriving 0945. Commenced census and elections at 1030 hours, breaking from 1245 hours to 1345. Completed same at 1545 hours. Talks on ward development plan; area study; political education and general discussions followed until 1745 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night TONBA.

Tuesday 22nd. September, 1970:

Patrol gear and personnel dispatched to TSINTSABAI at 0900 hours. Self to station for discussions with natives of PUKUMUG re road re-routing near station. Discussions held, and compensation paid for improvements likely to be destroyed or damaged when road is re-cut. Discussions with station personnel, and departed for TONBA at 1245 hours, arriving TSINTSABAI at 1500 hours. Discussions with assembled natives. Several courts heard. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night TSINTSABAI.

Wednesday 23rd. September, 1970:

Commenced census and tax collection at 0930 hours, breaking from 1200 to 1320, and continuing until 1700 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night TSINTSABAI.

36

Thursday 24th. September, 1970:

Continued census and tax collection at 1000 hours, breaking from 1245 to 1330, and continuing until 1630 hours. Courts heard until flag lowered at 1800 hours. Night TSINTSABAI.

Friday 25th. September, 1970:

Continued census and tax collection at 0900 hours, concluding 1000 hours. Patrol gear and personnel dispatched to FUKIUNG, and self and Clerk on book and cash checking until 1245 hours. Departed for TONRA, arriving 1400 hours, thence to HAGEN by vehicle, arriving 1445 hours. Business conducted HAGEN and returned to FUKIUNG 1915 hours, arriving 2030 hours. Night FUKIUNG.

Saturday 26th. September, 1970:

Office correspondence and mail on station in A.M. Reimbursement all P.M. until 1800 hours. Flag lowered. Night FUKIUNG.

Sunday 27th. September, 1970:

Office correspondence A.M. Sunday observed TAMBUL. General correspondence and patrol map in P.M. until 1800 hours. Flag lowered. Night FUKIUNG.

Monday 28th. September, 1970:

Census and tax collection commence 1030 hours, after conducting of Police inter-rank examination with 21C Divisional Headquarters from 0830 hours. Census and tax collection, with area study being conducted simultaneously, completed at 1700 hours. Discussions on ward development plan; and political education talks, as well as general discussions continued until 1800 hours. Flag lowered. Night FUKIUNG.

Tuesday 29th. September, 1970:

Dispatched patrol gear etc. to KUMRAGAUU at 0900 hours, and self to station to attend to Council books. Departed for KUMRAGAUU with Clerk at 1100 hours, arriving 1200 hours. Commenced census and tax collection at 1300 hours, concluding at 1800 hours. Flag lowered. Night KUMRAGAUU.

Wednesday 30th. September, 1970:

Departed for MALTAG at 1000 hours after discussions re ward development plan; political education etc. Arrived MALTAG 1100 hours, and commenced census and tax collections. Concluded at 1630 hours. Discussions re ward development etc. until flag lowered at 1800 hours. Night MALTAG.

Thursday 1st. October, 1970:

Dispatched patrol gear and personnel to PAGAPENA at 0730 hours, and self to station, arriving 0845 hours. A.P.O. NEWELL on strip ex KOPIAGO, upon arrival. Discussions with him for remainder of day until 1600 hours, when returned to PAGAPENA. Census figures. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night PAGAPENA.

Friday 2nd. October, 1970:

Departed for HAGEN at 0630 hours, arriving 0815 hours, for Sub-District conference. In conference all day. Returned TAMBUL 2300 hours, arriving 2430 hours, and thence to PAGAPENA. Night PAGAPENA.

5

Saturday 3rd. October, 1970:

Census and elections commenced at 0830 hours, and continued until lunch break at 1230. Joined by A.P.O. NEWELL at 1245 hours, and, after preliminary explanations on census procedure, Mr. NEWELL took over, continuing until 1600 hours, when he returned to the station. Self on duty until flag lowered at 1800 hours. Night PAGAPENA.

Sunday 4th. October, 1970:

Census and elections commenced at 0900 hours, and continued until 1215 hours. Courts for remainder of afternoon. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night PAGAPENA.

Monday 5th. October, 1970:

Departed for TAMBU at 0745 hours and commenced supervision of promotional examinations for Council clerk. Self on office duties all day. Returned PAGAPENA 1745 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night PAGAPENA.

Tuesday 6th. October, 1970:

Departed for TAMBU again at 0745 hours, whilst patrol gear and personnel dispatched to LAIACAK. Self on supervision of clerk's examinations and office duties, together with discussions with Mr. NEWELL on his duties for the coming month. Departed for LAIACAK at 1800 hours, arriving 1815 hours. Night LAIACAK.

Wednesday 7th. October, 1970:

Census and tax collections commenced 0930 hours, and concluded 1630 hours. Discussions re ward development etc. etc. until flag lowered at 1800 hours. Night LAIACAK.

Thursday 8th. October, 1970:

Departed for OPIANUK at 1030 hours, after discussions re land etc. with assembled natives. Cargo and patrol personnel departed 0830 hours. Census and tax collections commenced 1100 hours, and ceased at 1630 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night OPIANUK.

Friday 9th. October, 1970:

Census and elections resumed 1000 hours, and concluded 1600 hours. ~~xxxxxx~~ Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night OPIANUK.

Saturday 10th. October, 1970:

Departed for KAMUA at 0730 hours, for discussions with Mr. Jim MOORE, P.O., concerning road survey into TSINTSARAI basin. Met Mr. Moore at MARILLA river bridge, and travelled back to KAMUA, inspecting probable road route via KULIKA on the way. Left Mr. Moore, and returned to TAMBU, arriving 1030 hours. Thence returned KAGOP, where patrol gear and personnel were already settled in. Commenced census and tax collections 1230 hours, with heavy rain falling continuously. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KAGOP.

Sunday 11th. October, 1970:

Departed for KIPIPIA at 0900 hours. Day observed KIPIPIA. Day spent on census figures, tax reconciliation etc. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KIPIPIA.

34

Monday 12th. October, 1970:

Commenced census and tax collection at 1000 hours, and concluded at 1700 hours. Discussions re ward development etc. followed, and flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KEMPIA.

Tuesday 13th. October, 1970:

Departed for KASO at 0900 hours, and commenced census and tax collection 1030 hours, concluding at 1330 hours. Discussions re ward development, political education etc. followed until 1600 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KASO.

Wednesday 14th. October, 1970:

Departed for PAMIL at 0900 hours. Census and tax collection commenced 1030 hours and concluded 1230 hours. Usual discussions until 1500 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night PAMIL.

Thursday 15th. October, 1970:

Departed for WAK at direction of A.D.C. for land dispute at 0730 hours - no one present. Into KAGEN, where A.D.C. located, and self informed meeting off. Returned PAMIL, meeting A.D.C. WIL enroute. Discussions. Arrived PAMIL 1330 hours. Then returned PAMIL arriving 1630 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night PAMIL.

Friday 16th. October, 1970:

Departed for CIA 0830 hours, arriving 0900 hours. Discussions with assembled populace on variety of subjects, including ward development programme, road maintenance; political education; mining prospecting; inclusion in PAMIL Council etc. Concluded 1630 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours Night CIA.

Saturday 17th. October, 1970:

Departed for KOMBUGA 0830 arriving 0900 hours. Discussion with assembled populace re ward development; political education; road maintenance; mining prospecting; inclusion in PAMIL Council etc. Concluded 1515 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KOMBUGA.

Sunday 18th. October, 1970:

Day rested KOMBUGA. Census figures all day. Sunday observed KOMBUGA. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KOMBUGA.

Monday 19th. October, 1970:

Departed for GOROKA at 0830 hours, following main road for 40 minutes then breaking off onto walking track. Followed same, gradually descending, for 35 minutes, until KAHU river was reached. Crossed same via system of suspension bridges, and began gradual ascent, until rest house was reached at 1015 hours. Discussions re ward development etc. etc. until 1200 hours. Census and tax collections commenced 1245 hours, and concluded 1615 hours. Further discussions until 1700 hours and flag lowered at 1800 hours. Night GOROKA.

Tuesday 20th. October, 1970:

Departed for BONGA at 0850 hours, ascending ridge to the south for 15 minutes, until crest was reached. Descended for a further 15 minutes, until rest house was reached at 0950 hours. Discussions on usual subjects until 1100 hours, when census and tax collection commenced. Broke from 1215 until 1215 hours, then continued until work concluded at 1410 hours. Further discussions until heavy rain fell at 1600 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night BONGA.

Wednesday 21st. October, 1970:

Departed for KOPINI'I at 0840 hours, climbing ridge to the south for 1 hour. Reached same, and began gradual descent to rest house, arriving at 1020 hours. Discussions re ward development etc. up til 1200 hours. Commenced census and tax collection at 1230 hours, concluding at 1530 hours in heavy rain. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night KOPINI'I.

Thursday 22nd. October, 1970:

Departed for IAPAGUA at 0930 hours, arriving 1145 hours after several diversionary walks. Day spent in discussions re usual topics, together with compilation of census figures. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night IAPAGUA.

Friday 23rd. October, 1970:

Census and tax collection commenced 0930 hours, and concluded 1600 hours after breaking from 1330 to 1415 hours. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night IAPAGUA.

Saturday 24th. October, 1970:

Departed for AIKENA at 0815 hours, arriving 0900 hours. Census and tax collection commenced 1030 hours after usual discussions. Break from 1230 to 1330 hours. Census concluded 1600 hours. Discussions and courts until 1700. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night AIKENA.

Sunday 25th. October, 1970:

Day observed KIRIPIA. Day spent on census figures and courts. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night AIKENA.

Monday 26th. October, 1970:

Departed for KOWIPI at 0830 hours, arriving 0900. Discussions until 0945 hours, and census and tax collection commenced 1000 hours. Concluded at 1145 hours. Discussions on usual topics until 1400 hours. Returned to AIKENA, arriving 1430 hours. Courts until 1630. Flag lowered 1800 hours. Night AIKENA.

Tuesday 27th. October, 1970:

Departed for KANI UL at 0830 hours, arriving 0845 hours. Census and tax collection commenced 1030 hours after usual talks on ward development plan, political education etc., and concluded at 1230 hours. Patrol personnel addressed, and patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY.

32

SITUATION REPORT:

This patrol was mounted for the threefold purpose of annual census revision; tax collection for the 1970/71 financial year; and the collection of information for the formation of a Ward Development Plan for the MT. GILWE Council in the coming five years.

In addition, emphasis was placed on political education throughout the patrol, and in particular on the possible coming of self government and independence.

As with the previous patrol conducted by the writer (see TAMBUL Patrol No. 2 - 69/70) there was much gift-giving on the part of the people of the area, with innumerable fowl, several pigs, and huge quantities of kava, taro, sugar-cane, and bananas, together with English potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, and onions etc. being presented to the patrol at each rest house. Furthermore, large quantities of rice, tin fish and meat, sugar, biscuits, sweets and cigarettes were also presented to members of the patrol.

By patrol's end, this very one-sided (and obviously expensive) gift-giving became somewhat embarrassing, as the writer could only offer thanks in return. Nevertheless, the people seemed content to be on the giving end rather than the receiving.

Much satisfaction was derived by the writer from this excursion, and it is felt that his knowledge of the area and its population was increased considerably, this being due largely to the leisurely nature of the patrol.

With regard to composition in the Council area, as mentioned in report No. 2 - 69/70, there still appears to be some dissatisfaction evident from several groups. However, as constitutional changes will shortly be necessary to include two groups from the IALLWE Council area into the MT. GILWE Council, advantage will be taken of that opportunity to suggest several other changes that should put an end to any and all disputes.

The final point concerns the Village Directory and Village Population Registers, these matters also being raised in the previous report quoted above.

It would now appear that the Tax/ Census Registers are finally in order, and it is hoped that this year's figures will form an accurate base from which true figures can be obtained, and that this position will continue in the coming years.

However, the figures are only accurate insofar as the Village Directory is concerned, and this is in dire need of revision. The writer is submitting, in an attachment hereto, a revised form of the Directory, and it is hoped that, because of the numerous name, and clan-grouping changes, this revised form will be acceptable.

31

(a) POLITICAL:

Local Government:

This being the first full-tax patrol, (the previous one covering a six months period only) together with the fact that political education was disseminated throughout, and further added to by the compilation of a Ward Development plan during the patrol, an excellent opportunity was afforded the writer to obtain an insight into the thinking of the people with regard to Local Government.

Whilst, as can be expected from most new Council areas, there are some strange ideas on just what a Council is established for, in the main the attitude in the TARDUL area is a favourable one.

The only difficulty appears to be the line of thought that the Council will proceed to increase health, education, and welfare facilities out of all proportion to the Council's economic capabilities.

It is a difficult concept for the people to grasp that Council assistance can only be given on a proportionate basis with Council revenue and that, at least in the initial stages of the Council's development, this revenue is composed, for most part, of tax.

One basic point only was raised continually throughout the patrol and this was that the present tax rate of £5.00 was adequate, and must not be increased in the present life-time of the adult population.

It was pointed out that the people had demanded Council assistance for many projects per medium of the Ward Development Plan, and that, whilst their sincerity with regard to requests for rapid social and economic advancement was not doubted, a demarcation line of "give and take" was eventually reached in any such situation.

The writer endeavoured to indicate that, as the Council advanced, so would the people, but that they could not expect the Council to stagnate and still assist them in their own advancement. The concept that "the Council is the people," and vice-versa, was continually stressed, but the writer feels that this will be only appreciated from first-hand experience, which the people are sure to gain in the coming 12 months to 2 years.

Perhaps then they will be more ready to contribute themselves, and the Council will rapidly progress, for their own betterment as well as for the territory as a whole.

Local Government Councillors:

Within the Council there are 30 Councillors, seven of whom are relatively young men, whilst the remaining 23 are middle-aged to elderly. Of the 30, approximately five only could be considered 'progressive'; another 5 to 10 'middle-of-the-roads'; and the remaining 15 'conservative' to 'ultra-conservative'.

(3)

Consequently, any innovative moves meet with strong opposition, and, although with time some councillors may change their conservative outlook, it would appear that the Council will proceed much more rapidly if younger and more progressive types are elected.

In the meantime, much work will have to be done on educating the present Council into the ways and means of Local Government with the knowledge that if the conservative men can alter their present outlook, there is every possibility that their attitudes will filter down to the people as a whole in the villages.

Some comments on the Councillors, as seen by the writer:

Ward 1 - KERAMBO - TAIN/KRUAI:

President of the council; ex-Policeman; keen and energetic, with progressive ideas; quiet and unassuming.

Ward 2 - MUGU - KEIKAI/PU:

Ex Iuluai; progressive in many ways; "big man" in the "naga"; spokesman for TAIN and follows his lead.

Ward 3 - PAIAGONA - TANILPA/PUPI:

Ex Iuluai; middle-of-the-road man; quiet; but holds reasonable amount of power in his clan.

Ward 4 - PAIAGONA - PINU/NAP:

Weak; ultra-conservative; obviously a "front" for the more powerful men in his clan.

Ward 5 - KOMINGANK - KOI/HINGINDIA:

Appears a weak fool, but holds a fair amount of sway over his clan; ultra-conservative; ageing; an ex Iuluai and almost certainly noted in on sympathy.

Ward 6 - KANUGA - KURI/KE'NG:

Weak; ultra-conservative; another "front" man.

Ward 7 - KANUGA - GOGA/AGO:

A cunning man; ostensibly a surprise winner at election time, but undoubtedly worked hard obtaining clan backing; semi-conservative, but could well finish up a progressive.

Ward 8 - TSINTSABAI - TSHI TSO/KPGLPA:

Semi-progressive; wields a reasonable amount of power within his sphere of influence; possibly an effective councillor in time.

Ward 9 - TSINTSABAI - TSUNPU/KAPA:

A fool; weak and ineffective.

Ward 10 - TSIAPANGI - MUNA/MUGU:

Young but ineffective; interested in outside activities; anti-progressive.

29

Ward 11 - TOMBA - KUPA/KIANGU:

Young; and without influence; a surpriss winner; ^{ends} to be conservative.

Ward 12 - KIMBAGANG - TENDI/ONGA:

Extremely powerful throughout entire area in all matters; tends to be conservative/progressive at the same time; declined vice-president nomination, undoubtedly because such "extra work" would interfere with his "moga" activities; a good leader going to waste.

Ward 13 - MALTAG - KIKAO/TONIA:

Conservative, but a possible progressive; has reasonable influence over his clan; could develop into an effective councillor.

Ward 14 - PAGAENA - KILU/MANDEIA:

Very young; another "front" man; elected as a result of strong divisions in rival clan; non-progressive; intent on keeping "in" with more powerful members of clan; possible troublemaker.

Ward 15 - LAIAGAN - NABA/WANDU:

Vice-president; another very powerful man in "moga" activities etc.; ex luluai; chairman of Demarcation Committee; conservative, but a real worker; a good councillor.

Ward 16 - HALGE - KEP/NEAPU:

Conservative; holds a good deal of power within his clan; will hopefully "mature" in Council work in time.

Ward 17 - OPIABUG - NAIA/PILIMBU:

Ageing; ultra-conservative; ex luluai with a lot of influence; probably too set in his ways to ever become progressive.

Ward 18 - KAGOP - TSILTSU/IUNGU:

Ex Government interpreter; leader of a very "pro-moga" clan, with resultant powers; progressive if given a chance.

Ward 19 - KIRIPIA - TEBANUL/OGO:

Young; progressive, but without influence; could possibly develop, but apparently too interested in outside activities.

Ward 20 - KAPO - KOITAGA/MANO:

M.H.A.; an extremely likeable person; progressive, but stifled by his clan, amongst whom he has little or no influence, in spite of his position; an excellent councillor if given half a chance.

Ward 21 - PALNII - YSIRIA/LICK:

Young and not very bright; a "bighead" carried away with his position; semi-conservative; more interested in matters outside councillor's duties.

Ward 22 - GOSOKA - KOKOLA/KILGUGU:

From a relatively isolated area and consequently a bit "out of touch" with normal day to day activities; strong in clan; possibly a good future councillor.

Ward 23 - BONGA - OPA/IAHINTE:

Young but completely non-progressive: a "bighead"; lazy; non-effective.

Ward 24 - IAPANA - AIGO/ONGA:

Strong influence with clan: a "big man" in the "waga" ceremonies; conservative, but will perhaps develop with time into an efficient councillor.

Ward 25 - IAPANA - KATSEBA/MATO:

Lazy and inefficient; too involved with non-Council "duties" to "bother" with council activities.

Ward 26 - KOPINIA - FENU/ONGA:

Young; keen (perhaps over-keen) and a little overwhelmed with his "power"; a great talker, and a true character in his own right; first "portfolio" (for Agricultural) and will be watched with keen interest in the coming year.

Ward 27 - ALEWA - KALJIGI/SALIN:

Semi-progressive; big man in "waga"; could and hopefully will be an effective councillor in time.

Ward 28 - KONDIFI - KOUTI/WAFU:

Another influential "waga" man; again, a little too involved with such matters to efficiently attend to council duties; weak.

Ward 29 - FUKUNGO - BOWIE/AIR:

Young; extra keen; a "cunning" man in every sense of the word; a good councillor for his people.

Ward 30 - TAIWA - MADIU/TAWA:

Young, keen, but ineffectual; a "front" man for the older conservatives; not terribly bright; might possibly develop.

House of Assembly:

The house was discussed in most political education talks, but only as an aside to local government, for this latter topic was the central theme of the political education.

However, there is a lot of talk circulating at present in the area concerning possible candidates for the coming elections, and it would seem that almost every major clan has someone "marked".

It is the writer's opinion that the reason for this sudden interest lies in the fact that local government has been introduced, and the people consider that they are now sufficiently "sophisticated" to become candidates for the House of Assembly.

27

Whether in fact all these persons actually nominate at election time is another matter, but the interest created has at least started the people talking about the House, and many of its procedures, and since the queries originate from the people themselves, they are far more willing to listen to explanations and answers. One hopes this interest will continue.

House of Assembly Member:

As mentioned in a previous report, the Member for the KANDUP/TACNU electorate, MOITAGA/MAVO, is a shy, retiring person, extremely pro-government, and with very progressive ideas.

His main problem at the moment is lack of support from his own clan which appears to be affecting him more adversely than first thought.

Furthermore, the gap between himself and his constituents is gradually widening, due largely to the fact that he does not circulate amongst the people often enough to win their favour.

He knows what he wants for his people, but is not forceful enough to push alone. However, with guidance, it is felt that his natural talent could be brought to the fore, and that he could well become a very effective Member of the House.

Unless he "moves" shortly, he may well find himself on the loser's list at the forthcoming elections, especially in view of the fact that the greater percentage of his constituents come from the KANDUP area which he almost never visits.

Political Education:

As mentioned earlier, one of the main objects of the patrol was to disseminate political education, and in this the writer feels he had a good deal of success.

The people are discussing now, as never before, general politics, and in particular, the possibilities of imminent self-government and independence. The latter two points were oft-times the cause of very volatile discussions, and, as with typical Highlanders, the answer was always: "We do not want self-government yet. Maybe our children's children will be ready. We are not."

However, when they were asked exactly what was meant by the term 'Self Government', they were at a loss for an answer, believing it to be some sort of machine, or man, or thing, that was going to do indeterminate things which would have indeterminate consequences.

The writer endeavours to explain various possible forms of both self government and independence, pointing out that both, of themselves, could be a distinct advantage for progress in the Territory, and that they were not necessarily bad or undesirable.

The writer concludes that, while the people are not yet ready for self-government, it is necessary to continue to educate them on the subject.

25

Unfortunately, the two words have become synonymous with total chaos, and a reversion to old tribal ways, and the people are not prepared to listen to another point of view.

They would patiently listen to what was said, agree with many of the points raised, and then say: "But we are still 'kanakas'. How can we possibly run our own country. No one will listen to, or accept, our own kind, and tribal fighting will promptly ensue. We are not ready. We do not want it. None of us can read or write. We are not wealthy. We need more education and economic advancement before we can even think of self government or independence. If the people on the coast want self government give it to them, but leave us alone. We will say when we want it."

With logic such as this, one has great difficulty in arguing!

Indeed, the people were highly suspicious of much of what was said, believing it to be a "trick" of the writer's to 'frighten' them into increasing productivity, and were very quick to verify statements with higher authorities whenever the opportunity arose.

Unless and until full-time political education officers are appointed to each Council area, these minor attempts at political education currently being made will continue to meet with identical reactions, and, in the writer's opinion, could well do more harm than good.

One nevertheless appreciates the virtual impossibility of such a situation ever existing, and the task of political education must, of necessity, continue in the present manner, albeit an unfavourable one in many respects.

(b) ECONOMIC:

General Rural Development:

There are at present two new roads being built in the TAMBUL Administrative area, and there is a third planned.

The first road is from AIKENA in the upper KAVIL valley to GOROKA in the lower KAVIL, a distance of some 12 odd miles. There are approximately 5 miles currently built, but the sections are not continuous. Furthermore, some of the sections will have to be re-cut on better slopes, and most are not yet surfaced.

Mr. B.P. NEWELL, A.P.O., will be proceeding into the area within the month to complete the survey of the road, and to re-survey where necessary. Simultaneously, work will commence on actual building of the road, although such efforts are sure to be seriously curtailed with the imminent advent of the wet season.

The road is essential if the 3000 odd inhabitants of the lower KAVIL valley are to find a ready market for their produce, which is at present carried all the way to TAMBUL, or via the lower NABILIA to TOGOBA, near Mt. HAGEN.

The second road is from KANUGA to TSINTSIBAI, to serve a population of approximately 1500 people. The road, when completed will be approximately 6 miles in length, but at present there are only two miles of unsurfaced road cut.

25

A survey of the difficult section which has hampered progress in the past has just been completed, and work has re-commenced on the building of the road.

Finally, the third road is from the TAMBUL station to MALIAG, at the head of the KAVIL river, a distance of approximately six miles over excellent country for road building. It will serve as an outlet for the cash crops of the 2000 people in the area, who presently carry their produce to the station.

It is hoped to survey this road early in the new year.

Activities of Development Department:

There are three D.A.S.F. officers stationed at TAMBUL, two with the Research and Survey section, and one with the Plant and Industry section.

A High Altitude Experimental Station (H.A.E.S.) has been established at TAMBUL now for 5 years, but to date extremely little, if anything, can be shown for the time (and vast amounts of much-needed money) spent, ostensibly on high altitude crop experimentation. It is felt that this avenue for economic development MUST be exploited in the very near future if a viable economy is to be established, since the high altitude of most of the area makes it difficult to find suitable economical cash crops.

I realize that Research and Survey is a specialist field, requiring considerable time before results can be obtained, but surely more readily-useable information on a local scale could be forthcoming in the meantime?

Just what can be done to spur this Research section along is beyond the writer. One oft-times wonders who does in fact control the section, and what the actual aims allegedly are?

The plant and industry is devoted almost entirely to pyrethrum production, and in the past 6 months or so, the industry has received a 'shot in the arm', with a definite increase in quantities of pyrethrum being purchased.

Whether this is due to the desire to obtain money to pay tax, or whether the industry as a whole has picked up again is difficult to say. Should it continue to increase in the coming 6 months, one can presume that the latter is true.

For the sake of the industry, and more particularly the people, let's hope this is so.

Within the past five months, 3 trial cattle blocks have been commenced, one of which belongs to the Council. The ground is virtually covered on each block, and posts have been selected and wire placed in preparation for the arrival of cattle.

Several other persons have shown a keen interest in obtaining cattle, and one has stated that, since the above-mentioned trial blocks are well fenced, many more people will wish to go into this (as yet untried) business.

24

116

Processing and Marketing:

Pyrethrum is the main cash crop in the TAMBUL area, although there is a large amount of coffee in the KERAMUG, MUGU, and PALAGONA areas, and smaller amounts in the GOROKA and MARABUG areas.

A D.A.S.F. officer purchases pyrethrum on given days of the week in given areas on the TAMBUL/HAGEN, TAMBUL/MENDI, and TAMBUL/IALIBU roads, and the people carry the pyrethrum to central buying points.

The flowers are hand-picked and sun-dried, before being sold, and in excess of three thousand dried flowers are necessary for one pound-weight, which is bought at \$0.17. The dried flowers are then pressed into bails at the D.A.S.F. store on the TAMBUL station, and transported by the Agricultural Department (or native-owned vehicles on hire) to the processing plant near KAGAMUGA at MOUNT HAGEN.

In spite of the relatively hard work required in the picking, and the low return, the crop can be quite a profitable one, and only minimal garden maintenance is necessary. To date, demand exceeds the supply by astronomical proportions, and if native interest can be maintained, considerable profit could be obtained from this much maligned source.

The coffee in the KERAMUG, MUGU, and PALAGONA areas finds a ready market per medium of HAGENKOFI (and its opponents) purchasing-vehicles, which virtually buy the coffee beans at each person's back door. The grower has merely to stand on the HAGEN road, which runs through the centre of the area, and flag the vehicles as they pass on given days.

Those persons in the GOROKA and MARABUG areas have considerable difficulty in marketing their crop, the former having a good day's walk to the TOGOBA area for sale to the purchasing-vehicles above-mentioned, and the latter an 8 hour walk to the same place.

Village Cash Crop Extension:

Much verbal impetus is being given (by the D.A.S.F. officer at TAMBUL) to the people to increase the size of their pyrethrum gardens, and regular patrols are made into the field to encourage splitting and re-planting.

However, pyrethrum is considered to be "woman's crop" and the men of the village rarely assist in maintenance and picking. If a patrol goes into an area, the men will help to clear the ground, but that is the limit of their interest.

Unless and until male interest can be engendered in the crop, it will never be a large-scale success. This lack of male interest has been the problem since the first crops were planted, and it is a little difficult to ascertain the reasoning behind it.

The writer is of the belief, because there are no Europeans growing and marketing pyrethrum, the people as a whole, and the males in particular, feel that there is obviously something "not quite right" about the crop, and they consequently have little to do with it.

23

The tedious task of picking the necessary number of flowers for a pound-weight, together with the fairly low price of 30.17 per pound, also doubtlessly contributes to the general lack of interest in pyrethrum.

Non-indigenous Development:

There is little non-indigenous development in the area, the only instances of European economic activity being the market-gardens of the Bible and Lutheran Missions; the 20 odd head of cattle owned by the Catholic Mission at KIRIPIA; and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission sawmill at TOMBA.

The Bible Mission at TAMBUL grows its own European-type vegetables, and transports them to MOUNT HAGEN for sale at the market. Some of the vegetables are also sent to LAE for sale. Since the originator of the scheme has been "sacked" from the Mission, production has dropped considerably, but it is still a significant European development in an area where non-indigenous activity is at a minimum.

A similar market-garden set-up is in operation at the Lutheran Mission at ALKENA, and the produce from there is flown to HAGEN, WEWAK, and LAE, per medium of backloading on M.A.F. and NANASU charters. However, the system differs from that of the Bible Mission in that much of the produce comes from native-owned gardens, and this development is thus not entirely "non-indigenous" in the strict sense of the word. Nevertheless, the system would almost surely not operate without the Lutheran Mission agriculturist's supervision, and indeed is even now in trouble with short supply of crops due to native non-interest.

It is the intention of the Catholic Mission to extend their present cattle herd, provided they can obtain further land adjacent to the current Mission lease. If this is the case, they will experiment with certain types of cattle, with the ultimate intention of fostering a cattle industry, amongst the people of the KASIE valley. One hopes that the land will be forthcoming, as assistance from outside the Government will be a great help in furthering the cattle industry in the TAMBUL area.

The sawmill at TOMBA is a fairly large concern, currently employing four Europeans and a dozen or so native staff. Due to the shortage of timber in the HAGEN area (and for that matter in the Territory as a whole) demand far exceeds supply, but the difficult terrain of the timber lease makes logging hard work. Consequently, output is not as good as might otherwise be expected, and a lot of the timber sold is still "green". Nevertheless, the investment is a worthwhile one, and a look at the Company's balance sheet would doubtlessly prove very interesting!

25

(c) SOCIAL:

Education:

There are five (5) schools in the TAMBUK area, consisting of one on the TAMBUK Government station; one at the Bible Mission just off the station; one at the Catholic Mission at KIBIPIA; one at the Lutheran Mission at ALKENA; and the final one at the Lutheran Mission at KREKUNG (BAKI).

The facts and figures pertaining to these schools are discussed in the Area Study accompanying this patrol report, so they need not be repeated here.

As with most areas in the Territory, there are not enough schools or teachers to accommodate the entire school-age population, and in fact in the TAMBUK area, only 25% of school-age male children and 5% of school age female children, are attending school. Over all, only 15% of the total school-age children are attending school.

Although considerable trouble is often experienced initially in getting children to school at the beginning of each year, by mid-first term things generally settle down, and the attendance rate usually remains fairly constant. However, the female attendance rate is extremely low, and it is difficult, if not almost impossible, to persuade many parents to send their girls to school.

The reasons for this are varied, but more generally evolve around the problem of bride price, which remains very strong in the TAMBUK area.

When one looks closely at the education system in the Territory, one begins to wonder just where it is all leading. The method of selecting youths for High School leaves very much to be desired, in the writer's opinion. How a teacher is supposed to persuade children to continue to with their education in the earlier years, knowing full well that there is every probability many of them will not be accepted for High School, irrespective of the fact that they may have higher pass marks than others who are accepted, is beyond the writer for one.

It is felt that the injustices and inadequacies of the system, which are all too apparent to the local people, have a very real bearing on the general apathy to education prevalent at this time.

The problem, of course, cannot be easily solved, but the writer considers that unless the entire system is rapidly revised, and a clearer plan devised, many of the Territory's future problems as a developing country will be directly attributable to the present education system.

Health:

The health of the average person in the TAMBUK area is not a real problem, since the high altitude precludes the occurrence of many of the worst tropical illnesses and diseases. However, colds, influenza, and malaria, with the attendant problems of pneumonia, take a fairly serious toll at times, and by far the majority of deaths that occur are from one of these sources.

21

There is now a Rural Health Centre on the TAMBUK station, staffed by an indigenous medical assistant, four Hospital Orderlies.

In addition, there are six aid posts throughout the area, five of which are staffed by an Aid Post Orderly employed by the Department of Public Health, and the sixth staffed by an Aid Post Orderly employed by the Lutheran Mission at ALKENA.

Furthermore, the Catholic Mission at KIRIPIA has a permanent materials clinic, which is currently staffed by a European nurse, and a considerable amount of pressure is taken off the Rural Health Centre staff by this clinic.

The Lutheran Mission has a nurse (European) at ALKENA, but she only treats people in an emergency. There is also a European nurse at the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at TOMBA, but most of her work is confined to Infant Welfare.

Law and Order:

The people of the TAMBUK area, as a whole, rarely cause any major problems in this field. Their outlook towards law and order is one of the most progressive yet seen by the writer.

Much time is spent by the people in arbitrarily settling most matters of a minor nature, and whilst they frequently look to the Patrol Officer for final decisions in many cases, it is only because of their inborn habit of continually 'appealing' against any decision that they feel they might have a chance of reversing at a further hearing.

Thus there is a continual stream of minor matters being brought to the Patrol Officer's attention which in any other circumstances would never come under his notice.

It is the impartiality of the European that they in fact look to, and it will take many years to alter this situation in the TAMBUK area, if not in fact throughout the Highlands generally.

The only 'serious' breaches of law involve, in the main, small shop-breakings and stealing; larceny (usually of money or pigs which are the subject of a civil dispute); adultery; and minor assaults.

Provided no crimes of a more serious nature are committed, the task of the administration, in the TAMBUK area at least, is a relatively simple one in the field of law and order.

Missions:

There are four different Mission groups established in the TAMBUK administrative area, and with the exception of the first-mentioned, each has satisfactory relations with the other.

The Evangelical Bible Mission, on the north-western boundary of the TAMBUK Government station, is one of the "stranger" type Missionary groups, and has a fairly small, though relatively widespread, following. Its adherents tend to be of the extrovert type, but generally maintain rigid loyalty to the Mission teachings.

There are currently four Europeans on the station (two married couples) and they all keep very much to themselves. They refuse, as a matter of Mission policy, to become involved (to even the slightest degree) in Central, or Local, Government.

It would appear that they are totally removed from the realities of a developing nation, and wish to take no part in that development whatsoever.

The Mission personnel will have nothing to do with the other three Missions of the area, and barely manage to speak to the European members of those Missions.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of New Guinea has two main stations in the area - one at ALKENA and other at TIPIA. The former is approximately 7 miles south-east of the Government station, and the latter 25 miles east of the station on the TAKRUL/HAGEN road.

As a whole the Mission has far more followers than the Bible Mission, and has numerous 'outstations' to cater to, well-scattered flock it administers.

Currently there is a European pastor and a European Agriculturist, both married, on the station, and both get on very well (generally speaking) with the only other Mission in the area (apart from the Bible Mission already discussed), to wit the Catholic Mission.

However, at odd times the pastor of the former and the priest of the latter have taken to wickering, which fortunately does not last long. It is suspected by the writer that, whilst outwardly appearing great friends, the reality of the situation is simply a mutual attitude of amused tolerance. The lay sections of both Missions, nevertheless, do maintain continual, and for the most part sincere, cordiality.

The Catholic Mission of the Holy Trinity, stationed approximately 7 miles south-east of the Government station on the IALIMU road, is staffed by a European priest; one female lay teacher; and a female nurse.

On a 'par' with a Lutheran Mission as far as 'outstations' and followers are concerned, the numbers of fully practising Catholics varies rather dramatically from month to month, due to the rather forthright, take-it-or-leave-it attitude of the Priest in charge.

The fourth and final Mission is that of the Seventh Day Adventist, which does not have any Europeans administering the faith to the people of the area, but has several indigenous pastors. The adherents are mainly settled around TOMBA, in the upper NABILIA, where the Mission also has a sawmill, per medium of a Proprietary Limited Company.

All in all, the Missions contribute much to the area in the way of education; medical attention; labour demands etc., and are a source of 'comfort' to the people from both the religious and social standpoints.

Their only real problem is the fact that lack of understanding and co-operation between the various denominations makes them ready targets for inter-Mission 'playoffs' between the everwaiting, and by now seasoned-veteran, natives.

Cults and Unrest:

Fortunately there are no 'cults' as such in the area, although the people have an amazingly strong belief in traditional 'magic', with particular emphasis being placed on the 'black magic' or 'poison' field of same.

Each clan and sub-clan has its own 'magician' who has his own individual style of 'poison'. Most of them have the 'touch' or 'feel' required for the removal of 'poison' instituted by another clan, as well as the special 'skill' required to 'read' the 'mambu' or 'magic stick'.

Even the most sophisticated men believe, without reservation, in the powers of all this 'magic' and would under no circumstances place themselves in the unenviable position of being 'under the spell' of the local 'witch doctor'.

The moment an influential man dies, the members of his clan will cry "foul", and an opposing clan will immediately claim that their 'witch doctor' has succeeded yet again, and the 'poisoner's' status will be lifted another notch.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, the native situation is very good, and there are no other forms of unrest or discontent apparent.

Community Education, including Women's Clubs:

To date, little has been done in this field, although there is a women's club on the TAMBU station and the members occasionally travel to surrounding stations, mainly for sporting activities.

It is hoped that the Council will send a candidate to the forthcoming course for Welfare assistants, which is to be conducted in MORESBY in the New Year, thus opening an 'avenue of attack' on this problem.

One trusts that more can be reported under this heading in the next patrol report covering the matter.

Youth Activities, Courses etc.:

Little, if anything has been done in this field, and the Scout troop mentioned in the writer's previous patrol report did not eventuate. The teacher concerned has since transferred, and it is not known if his replacement is interested in this type of work.

(18)

(d) MISCELLANEOUS:

MT. GILWE excursion:

As can be seen from the patrol diary, the writer accompanied Mr. A.E. NEWSOME, a Senior Research Scientist from the Field Ecology section of the Division of Wildlife Research of the C.S.I.R.O. on a climb of MT. GILWE.

Mr. NEWSOME had visited the Territory for the ANZAAS conference, and continued on to TAMBUK in search of information on the MT. GILWE wild dog.

For the past several years, he has been involved in research on the Australian dingo, and was interested in the GILWE wild dog from the point of view of its possible relationship with the dingo.

Three days were spent on the mountain, but although some rather old signs of the dogs were present, there were no indications of recent activity, and no dogs were sighted or heard. Numerous bone specimens from various forms of wildlife were collected, as were the skin and skull specimens of several wallaby and the like.

The journey was extremely enlightening for the writer, and it is understood that some of the specimens found were of great interest to various researchers in the C.S.I.R.O.

Attached hereto is a copy of Mr. NEWSOME's report of the trip for information.

END OF SITUATION REPORT.

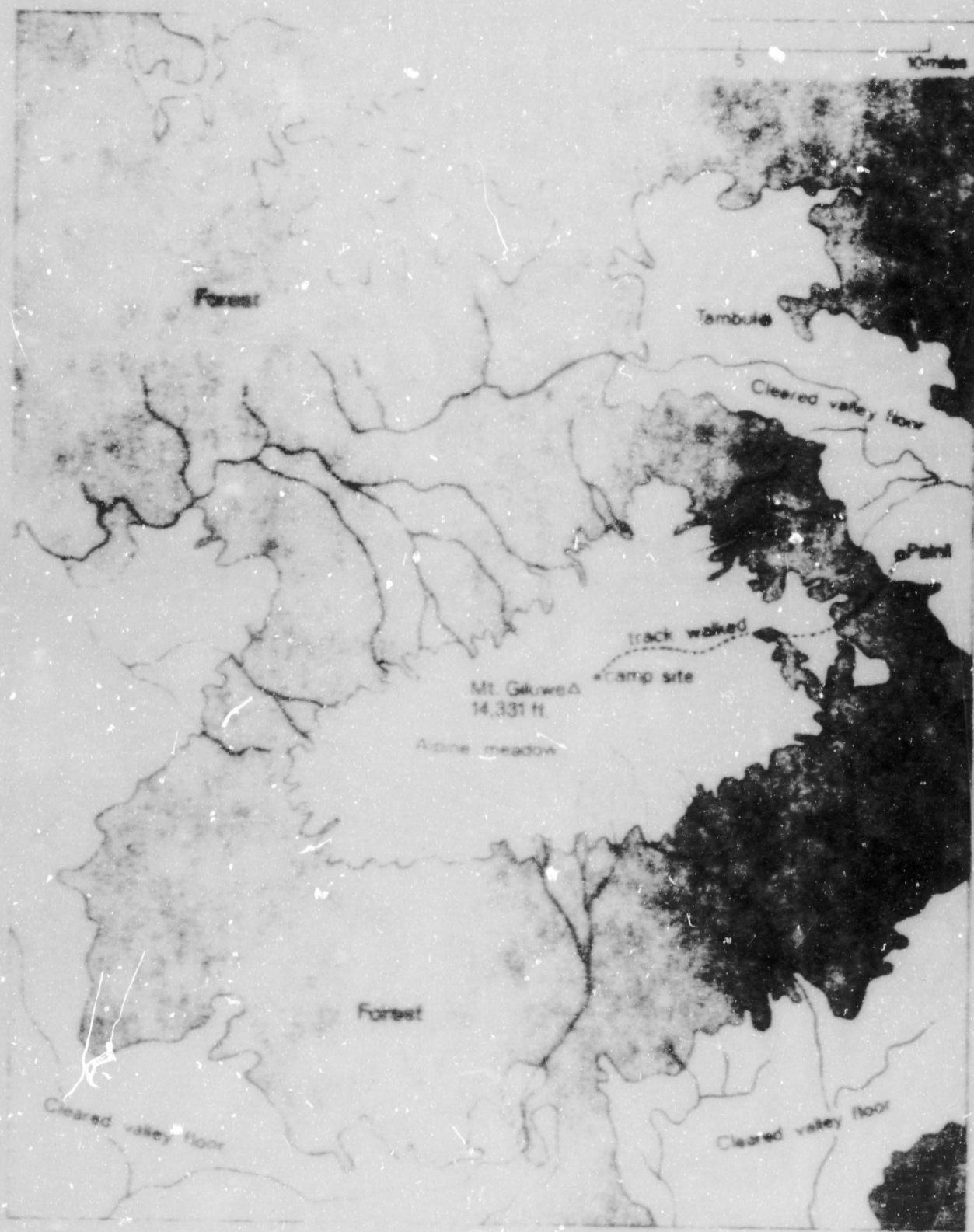


Fig. 1. Map of Mt. Giluwe, its alpine meadow and fringing forest, with cleared valley floors, showing the path walked to the top.

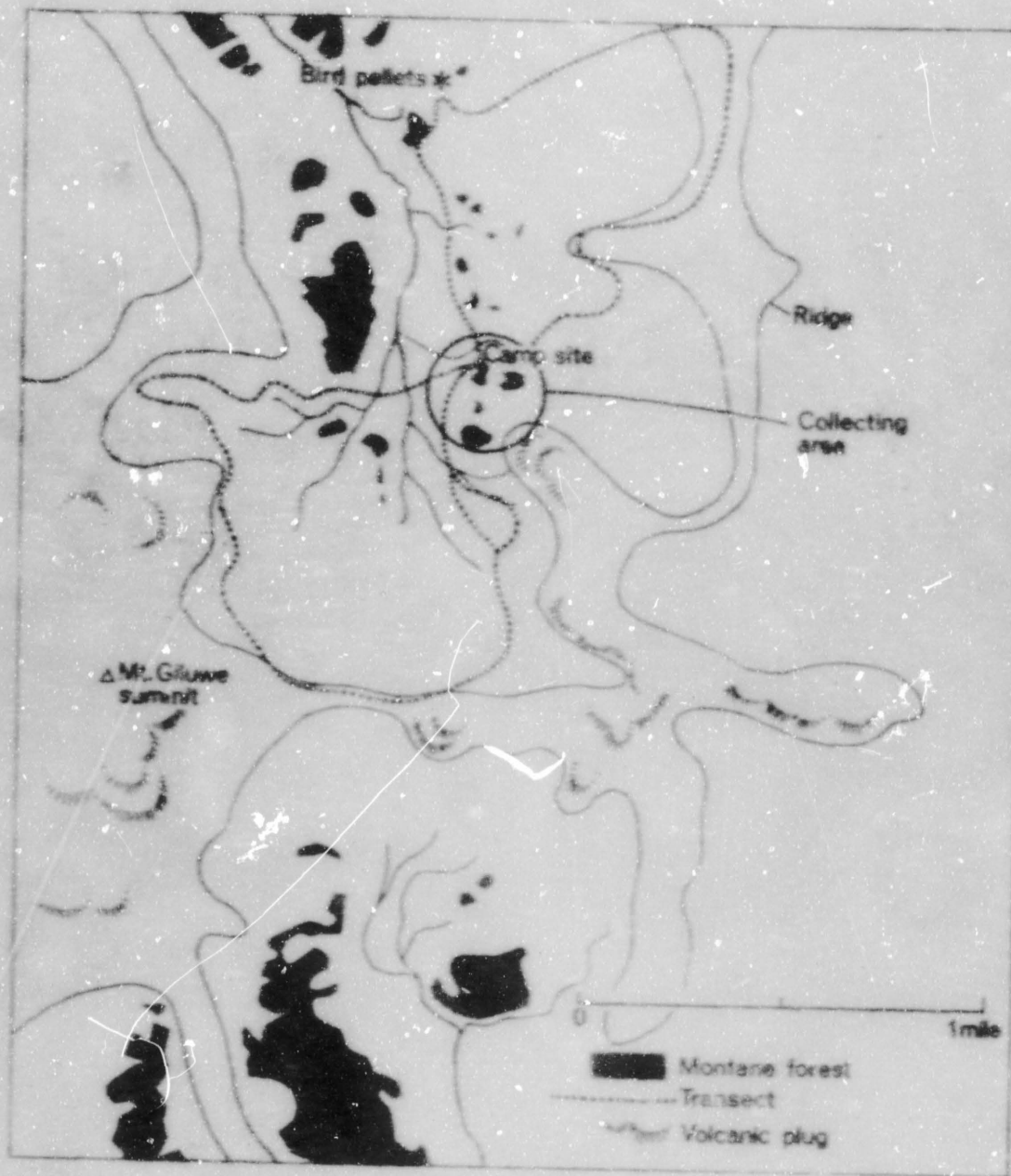


Fig. 1. The valleys and peaks at the summit of Mt. Giluwe showing remnants of the montane forest, the camp-site, areas where mammals were collected, and the transects walked.

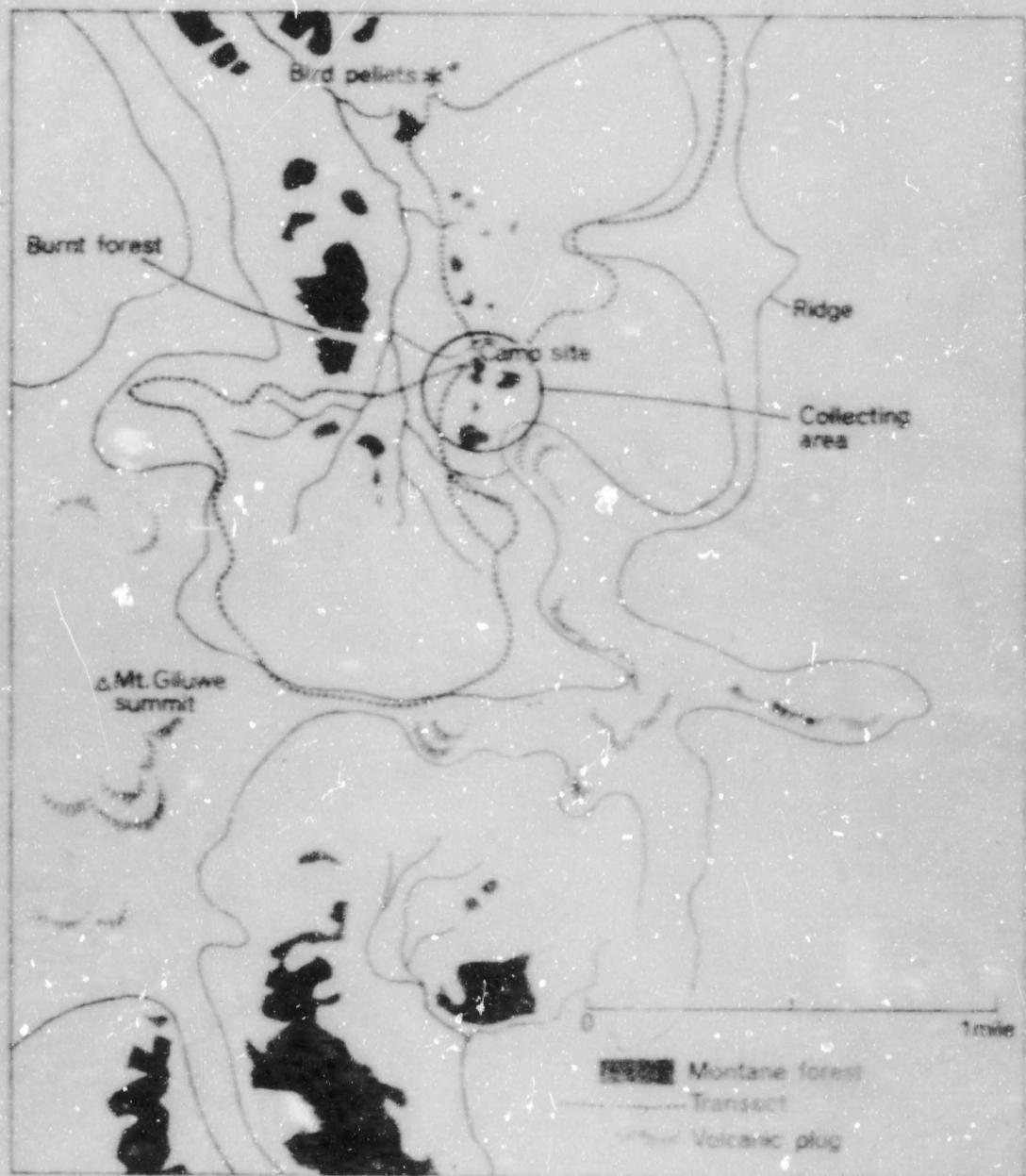


Fig. 2. The valleys and peaks at the summit of Mt. Giluwe showing remnants of the montane forest, the campsite, area from which the wallabies and possums were collected, the shallow cave where bird pellets were found, and the transects walked.