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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION : MINJ

VOLUME : 7

ISBN NO

ACCESSION NO : 496

PERIOD : 1959 - 1960

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - H GANI.

		PATROL REPORT O		C. No		
		Volume No:7.	1959/60 Number of Report	81		
PERORT No:	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS, PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIC No:
[1] i of 1950/60	1-57	H.A. RICHARDSON PO	SOUTH WHITE CENSUS DIVISION	MONP	rialed - silvied .	工
2]3 01 1950/60	1-46	JOHN . H. STITT PO	KAMBIA EAST AND WEST CENSUS DN.	web	146160 - 3/7/60	4
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WESTERN AIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1959/60

MINJ

REPORT NC. OFFICER CONDUCTING AREA PATROLLED

PATROL

1 - 59/60 H.A.Richardson South Wahgi Census Division

3 - 59/60 J.H.Stitt S. Kambia East and West Census Divisions



TERRITORY OF PA UA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

3 1 1 1	
Patrol Conducted b	by R.A. Bichardson, Petrol Office Ces, to
Area Patrolled	South Willes Consus Division, Easy Sub-Testrict.
Patrol Accompanied	d by Europeans
f .	Natives 5 763104 (9/4186) 2 8.710. (9/4186)
Duration—From	/9 /19 2 to //11 /19 5
	Number of Days.
Did Medical Assist	ant Accompany?
Last Patrol to Area	by—District Services/19
	Medical /18 8 (**) ** ****************************
Man Reference	iny /tent. 4 - 1 1 and him the t. States to
Objects of Patrol	1. Common Foristen 2. Somithe a ministration
***************************************	3. Tour Libert gations.
D: (N::	
Director of Native	Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.	
	Forwarded, please.
	The state of the s
/ /19	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Tendern Theid and Report No. 14 Tetrol Va.1 - 1-
Patrol Conducted by Patrol Conducted by 1
Area Patrolled Suita Williams Tivinion, Winj Til-District.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans
Natives 5 Police (/time) 2 md . o. t. /
Duration From 1 / 2 /19.59 to 21 / 11 /1959
Number of Days An the field: 17 days Coofee Dias
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services//15
Medical
Map Reference 100 Street. 4 addes - 1 (set total sheet. Chetch mag
Objects of Patrol 1. General Revietor 2. Destine delinistration
3. T. mi Tovestiantions.
Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.
Forwarded, please.
/ /19
District Commissioner
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

67-14-11.

let April, 1960.

Metrict Officer, Western Highlands,

1

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/39-60 - MINU.

one that has been discussed at a high level for years.

they adelse they save gives a detribled epindes to the District of School, Gereke, Bourser, that uncludes the descript their records. They will give a considered reply to the Assistant Matrict Control Man, Backerily the case is on the anti-very to know their year off private property, famed or unforced that the longer can take all remachable them to protock the graphity that is, is my man the owner, that they the pige. There is no chiquetten on my one, other than there is in the pige. There is no chiquetten on my one, other than matives (S.i.i.), to fence the year productive grow, then satisface (S.i.i.), to fence the year will reconstruct the productive grow, then the position is as stated

results of the Lecal Severagest Survey of the fauth White German B victorily known. The Minj Officers are referred to Circular Instruction Bo. 306 and 141; they should be implemented impediately.

indicates a usual and efficiently conducted patrol.

(2.6. Atomicon)

The Assistant District Officer, South Fig. 1960.

The Assistant District Officer, Sub District Office, Mills

atrol Report No.1 of 1999/60.

South Sahgi Ciness Division.

Br. H.A. Richardson, Patrol Officer.

Comments thereon. Thank you for the abovementioned report and your

From your comments and the contents of the report it would appear that, apart from the problem of sig trespassing the native situation is quite good.

I agree with your comments that the relationship between the question of pig trespace is resolved. In my opinion this problem will be overcome if the Europeans concerned construct a fence or ditch around their property. Resover, information will the sought through the Director on the obligations by the owners when her him hid lengue.

Commissioner it was suggested you subsit details of an incident so that a legal pinion sould be obtained from the Grown low carrier. This question has been resolved, I will take the matter up with the Birector and request his spinion on the matter.

Left in abeyance until Local Soverment Councils are at Dished in the Wahgi Valley. From distinctions with Mr.Col 1/m. Executive Officer, Local Government, during his recent vicit, it was agreed that a survey should be conducted by an experienced Local Government Officer in the first instance. It is satisfasted that Local available staff, will be firstly established in the Minj Emb-District, covering the two largest groups, namely, MoGHI and JIGA. I consider it would be far more autisfactory if taxation was introduced through factor for the introduction of both Taxation was introduced through factor for the introduction of both Taxation and Local Government

I em glad to note that the general health of the people throughout the area is good. The good work carried out by Mrs. Conder of the Negarene Rission at Endjip is to be commended.

noted. Please keep me advised on this matter.

The Patrol was well conducted and Mr. Zichardson has aboun well presented. The report is comprehensive and



30/1

WED 74

District Office, MOUNT HAGEN.

26th . Pebruary, 1960.

MINUTE TO:

report.

The Eirecter, Department of Native Affairs, EUREDOEU.

Attached please find two copies of the abovementioned

Your advice on the problem of pig trespassing as outlined in the Assistant District Officer's comments would be appreciated please.

A DISTRICT CPPICER.

30/1 WHP 74 - 2091 GFH:JS.

District Office, Western Highlands District, WOUNT HASEN.

15th. February, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer, Son District Office, NIBJ.

> Patrol Report No.1 of 1959/60. South Wahgi Census Divicion. Mr. H.A. Richardson, Fatrol Officer.

Thank you for the abovementioned report and your ocaments thereon.

From your comments and the contents of the report it would appear that, apart from the phoblem of pig trespassing the native situation is quite good.

I agree with your comments that the relationship between European settlers and natives concerned will not be improved until the question of pig trespass is resolved. In my opinion this problem will be overcome if the Europeans c neerned construct a fence or ditch around their property. However, information will be sought through the Director on the obligations by the owners who have old leases.

Commissioner it was suggested you submit details of an incident so that a legal opinion could be obtained from the Grown Law Office. This question has been raised in the part, but to date no satisfactory policy has been resolved. I will take the matter up with the Director and request his opinion on the matter.

It is considered that the matter of Taxation should be left in abeyance until local Government Councils are established in the Wahgi Valley. Prom discussions with Mr. Gollins, Executive Officer, Local Government, during his recent visit, it was agreed that a survey should be conducted by an experienced local Government Officer in the first instance. It is anticipated that Local Government Councils, depending on the outcome of the survey and available staff, will be firstly established in the Minj Sub-District closely followed by possibly two Councils, in the I as Sub-District covering the two largest groups, namely, NOGEI and Y consider it would be far more satisfactor; if taxation was in taced through the Local Government Councils where applicable, especially as the time factor for the introduction of both Taxation and Local Government will, coincide.

I am glad to note that the general health of the people throughout the area is good. The good work carried out by Mrs. Conder of the Namarene Mission at Eudjip is to be commended.

Nour comments on the export of sweet putatoes have been noted. Flease keep me advised on this metter.

The Patrol was well conducted and Pr.Richardson has shown well presented. The report is comprehensive and





67-14-11

District Office, BOUT HACKS. 25th. Pebrosop, 1960.

gray

Atturned pience find two occies of the abovementioned

TEPRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote 30/1

Sub-District Office, MINJ Western Highlands. lst February, 1960.

The District Officer, Western Righlands District, NOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1959-60 SOUTH WALL WARGE CENSUS DIVISION

Please find attached copies of the report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer H. A. Richardson to the South Wall Wahgi Census Division. This patrol was completed on the 21st November, 1959.

prepared and forwarded earlier but I had Mr. Richardson fully occupied assisting with much back work which had accumulated during the period September 1st to November 21st while he was an patrol, attending A.S.O.P.A. examinations and attending Supreme at sittings. It was not until the last few days prior to a departure for Australia to attend A.S.O.P.A. that he had the fine to complete the report.

The patrol of the South Wall Wahgi has now become routine and there is not a great deal that is new, but I have specific remarks on a few of the comments of the patrolling officer.

TAXATION. I agree with Mr. Richardson that personal taxation could be introduced in the Sub-District for the year 1961 at a rate of ten shillings. I feel that there is now an economic potential in the area. It is quite probable that Mative Local Government will be introduced to the South Wall Mangi and also the North Wall within the next one or two years. I feel that if the males have been paying personal taxation prior to the introduction of Native Local Government there is less danger introduction and councils may be grouped together as undesirable and unacceptable.

PIG TRESPASS. I agree with the patrolling officer that the problem of native owned pigs trespassing on European coffee problem of native owned pigs trespassing on European coffee plantations is probably the only major cause for dissention plantations is probably the only major cause for dissention. I between natives and European settlers in this sub-district. I am certain that if we did not have this problem there are at a least two or three economic areas of land which the natives would be willing and able to dispose of to the Administration for further European settlement. However, the native attitude further European settlement. However, the native attitude now is that they will not permit further alienation of their land until some guarantee can be given that the settler can land until some guarantee can be given that the settler can fence pigs out and that the Administration would force him to fence pigs out and that the Administration would force handing do so. The previous Assistant District Officer before handing over to myself attempted to get some firm policy decision as over to myself attempted to get some firm policy decision as to action to be taken when pigs trespassed on alienated land and what was to be done if these trespassing pigs were shot by the settlers.

It is understandable that a planter should become very incensed when a pig or pigs come on to his property at night and root out a number of three-year-old coffee trees, but it also must be remembered that traditionally in the Middle Wahgi pigs have always been turned loose to forage for themselves, and that most of the land which has been alienated in the Minj Sub-District was originally traditional pig-grazing ground. All of the letter alienations have had a condition in the terms of lease that the property must "be fenced to the satisfaction of the District Commissioner". No firm decision has been made as to what shall be a satisfactory fence although I understand that the District Commissioner has sought the opinion of the Department of Lands. Few settlers have made any endeavour to fence at all, although a few have dug pig trenches around their property. Then, some months ago, the shooting of pige on plantations became common and it was brought to my notice that in a short period of a few weeks 19 pigs were shot on one plantation and 17 on another, endeavours were made again through the District Office, Mount Hagen, to find what legal action would be taken. As a temporary expedient I have attempted to arrange with these planters who are willing that they provide a number of labourers and the local natives provide an equal number so that deep ditches can be dug around the boundaries of the property. So long as the ditches are wide enough and deep enough and maintained, these appear to work quite satisfact-orily. However, many plantation owners feel that it is the responsibility of the native owner under the Animal Trespass Ordinance to fence his stock in and if the animal should come on to the plantation then they have the right to shoot it, so long as they do not take the carcass for their own use.

It would be appreciated if an opinion could be sought from the Crown Law Office and some definite decision as to policy given by the Department of Native Affairs. To my mind action would not be successful under Section 468 of the Criminal Code, Queencland Adopted. Even if the case was heard summarily under Section 480 (b) and there does not appear to be any other section under which action could be taken.

ADMINISTRATION LAND - KUNJIP - Action has been taken to have the Chimbu migrant plantation workers remove the pigs and houses which they had brought on to the Administration owned land at Kudjip. It was felt that if this action was not taken immediately it may be found in the future that land-hungry Chimbus would become permanently settled on these #60 acres and if the area was developed there may be some difficulty in removing them.

MOGA EXCHANGES - The system of Moga exchanges will be actively discouraged. It has never been a feature of Middle Wahgi culture and all hage been advised that if they should proceed with such exchanges, disputes concerning debts so incurred will not be arbitrated by this office.

between settlers and natives when trespassing pigs are shot, the native situation in the area in very satisfactory. Distances from the boundaries of this Sub-District to the Sub-District Office are so short that it is a feature of Administration in this area that disputes which arise in the villages are immediately brought to the Sub-District Office by village officials for settlement.

- 3 -

MEDICAL AND HEALTH - It was pleasing to find that the health generally was good shroughout the area. Special mention shrald by made of Mrs. Conder of the Masarene Mission, Kudjip, who supplies excellent health services from s. well equipped dispensary to people in the immediate vicinity.

AGRICULTURE. - As mentioned in the report 3,000 lbc. of sweet potations per week were being shipped to Madang for use by various Government departments. Univertunately, there has been some irregularity in delivery because bags for shipment have not always been available. If firm orders were received it is estimated that 10,000 lbs. per week could be supplied with little difficulty and the purchase of this amount for regular shipment to Madang could well become a regular source of income for the people of the South Wall Wahgi.

It is considered that Mr. Richardson has written an interesting and informative report of the patrol and that he is to be commended on a patrol well conducted.

C.A.J. SYMONS Assistant District Officer. TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Mease Quest

Sub-District Office. MINJ Western Highlands.

1st February, 1960.

The District Officer, Western Highlands District, MOUNT HAGEN.

SOUTH WALL MARGI CURSUS DIVISION

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0.

C.A.J. STHOMS Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUL AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quete HAR/SJE.

Sub-District Office, Eighlands District. January 10, 1960.

Assistant District Officer, P

INJ strol No. 1 of 1959/60 by I.A. Michardson, Patrol Officer.

Patril Personnel:

B.A. Bichardson, P/O.

No. 7876 No. 2.77 No. 8971

Const. WAMI
Const. MOSONTA (D/time)
Const. BUMA (D/time)
Const. FARMWHING (D/time) No. 9459 No. 9988

Official Interpretor : HUM

Medical: N.N.O. VEVA } P.H.D.

Area Patrollad:

South Wengi Consus Division, Winj Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol:

Commenced September 1, 1959. Completed November 21, 1959.

Actual No. of Days:

43 days. (refer Diery).

Last Patrol by D

June/Lugust, 1958. (#152 Patrol No. 1. of 1958/59)

Serv Street. 4 miles = 1 inch, RAMU Sheet.

Routine Administration.

land investigations.

TROL BILRI BING - ROOM Patrol deported MIRI eligiby by tractor. Armived STURE 1430 hrs., ... t BRITER. Telmsslay: 1/2. Checked carous for recommentaring recommends of the recommendation of the recommendation of the recommendation of the recommendation (-100) and restrictly assumed that the recommendation (-100) and restrictly assumed the recommendation (-100). it FOREST. The state of the country of the coun SECTE - 1.15 - TOIGHTI. 7937,4/9. Arrived INICVIL or TIGHT and commenced delene cheer of MONTHAM Troup (-101). Take interrupted finally setting in at midday, and continuing anabated small middight. Const. WHEA returned from MINJ. At ISIGHIA. Security, 5/9 Completed oneck of Tolama Tras. (-101) and theored To Milital and Antibuto (-00), / mondown (-102), / houseast (-103) and decreast (-104). Several C.T. . sales and lary determined. both resulting in I.a.L. Const. Train off duty - sick. to ISIGNIE. Sound of a second Supary discutes heard and esteled. Census statisting compiles.

Also est at fold II important also a competity serving term
in the goal at Mary for motions behalos. Const wholis
detector devices to compet the constant. PETERIT -0.45- TIMEA. Tetrol served by road on the live on to to the clear company (-108), / Time (-107) | d/manufactors. Checked census Danber of civil disputes settles and one land usage court TINCH - 2.00 - BORDS AT Carragas, 9/1. Third waved to formers by read and marive track. Communication sub-groups of appeal (-109 - 170) at Formers. Comet. FOROITA to Wing to escort back defendants from TOTAl Stort (3/9). AN TOTOLOGY. Total of the Calendary secoled and (-6 at 21) of the Calendary of the Calendar / } .

7-10-7, 11/9. POSTORE - S.M. - WOLLD. Trop Torrect to positi by mative stade, and togethe species constant for state / weather such / transmit (-111, -112 and-113). Astroit required state (limites distant) 1800 hours. se Ming. (Papus/New Silles Dog) -1.50 - FAREE Chapted design for FORTHWILE PRINTS IN (-119) and / 7 Interview (-120); when lover with a column of / Fortward (-121). To starts. By rest-house at FERROIT - FRIEND TOWN life afternoon to Ferroit at the First Care walley to notive tracks. Washingson, 15/9. AT KIRANG. Cansus checked for XCVD/S704/80 (DDUS (-122), / ZANGANTH (-123) Thursday, 17/9 At KARANG. Consus Cleuked for delica/surrieds (-114), / scotting (-115), Thomas (-115), (-127) and ABOVE (-131). Prider, 18/9 At ELLANG. Parties dispute pottles and in C. .a. 2 menteness T.E.L. for spreading called a corts, 2 L.E.L. for theft and C for receiving. 300000001 19/2. TAULTO - 1.00 - THEPA. Land we sage dispute hears and mottles at ZHRES. Patrol fored THE TALL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY Subday, 20.59. TINBE. tiper-tork bygletor to take. Monday, et A. 70 / 10 marine (-124), / GATHTE ARTH (-125) and /ANNAMANIN (-198). TOTAL. star square and disputes settled. No. C.R.A. 100 ednament 13/2 TINTE - SUTS - MINU. Petrol return to Ming, indicating onl discovering on route the new Ming River Villey roed at present under construction. 1787 - 0.20 - GABLEGAL. And Annual Land Land Control of the Control of the

NTNI 784 202 CO.1 - 105 10-8-Y: 39/9. C.N.s. Fold - 1 conviction Sandry Alegates there are not netermined. G.R.1. 2016 - 1 cos for reglect to obtain medical treatment - 1 series I.A.E. QUALIFORE + :.00 - TOUBLE. 18604 868 2 3 Li Censused Arwigs/BER 1988 (-132) for total of 572 persons. Tavestigated Avenue Group structure with wise to bracking up the V. Books. A TOWNIL. Tauredey, 1/10. Census checked for Averda / All average (-147). Sunley disputes and I conviction for C.R.A. , appending false majorts. Transit - 1.00 - Dist. 7-2 307, 2/13. Patrol returned ding middly after final discussions with A.S.O.T.A. Correspondence Course examin tions at Et. Engen. Supreme Court stablings at ling. MINI - MIRINA. Teamsely, Torento- 4th, 1979. Potrol - vortes used by tructor for vorter (1.15 hours).

Oeness on ocked for Translation (-145), Dankers (-147),

ologic (-48) and were (-149). Const. Nove remained that - sick.

Const. 2002 John Setrol. At a THIRDI. Caneus checked for VIST/ VIDIS / TEXT on /TICABA 1-143; -144 end -145). The cases hears of the resulting in 1 coldinar false re (orth and 2 confictions are with. At SURTEDLA Pro 187 6/11. land investigations as to into allegality of occess roads for *KURUNUL* and *JIKERUL* Prostations. Satires milling to sell both words. AT BUREAUT. Vitore 7, 7/11. Country director determined, 115- test inspected. Sunday, 8/11 Rest day. NUMBER - 1.45 - TOMBARL. THE COURSE OF THE PARTY OF THE Presday, to/11 One S.M. C. corriction for assering and other along

TTI Potrol Bo. 1 - 1959/60. avadar, 10/11. (continued) subject to L.D.C's approved. PUREBARE - 1.10 - RUBLEP. Tednesday, 11/11. Patrol moved by mitive track to MINUTE. Her rest-bouse is srcellent, very warm selcome, large questities of food and livestock. (Slowous selcome - e changes and convicted under Reg. 83 (e) M.A.R's) Patrol visited by District Officer, Mr. G.S. Sardy. Checked ceness for schartlass/August (-153) and /SUNDER (-150) groups. Const. Patrol to Minj wish prisoners and returned. Centry check for FIRST-TAIRTER/TAIRTER (-155) and KTAL/MINISTER (-155) groups. Commences court hearings. Pri day, 13/11. Churt hearings a.c. Land survey conducted on Admin. ground at MINITE - Special (agric.) lease sarked and pegged - (Mazarere Mission) from 50.3 serve. leturday, 14/11, Course had disputer beard / settled throughout day. Sonday, 15/11. AN HITCHTPA Rest-day. Const. Youngto returned Fing. MUDJIP - 1.40 - KANNI. Patrol moved by native track to the new Walkel rest-loace area on the Markel River. Corruing time 1.40 cours. Consus checked for expell the Alma Article (-151) and / Walkel (-152). Theman, 17/11. 3.9.A. and disputes determined a.r. Lend usuage die te investigated and sattled p.m. Concerned goall block only. KARTA - 1.05 - ATTARRA Tedresday, 18/11. Tros NATED by retire track and read to MYINE. Imagested AVIAND Ald-Jost an route. Carrying thee 1.05 hours. Checked commune for DOSGAZ/ACCTRACE (-157), AND STALES (-168), AMAZINI (-159) and NATED (-162). Cenevis checked for BORGLE/CHARTE and /AGISTO (-167 are -161). Sandry disputes settleds Const. NOS 111 - Cornersed Ming. P-1 day, 20/11 Two recommended land disputes heard and sattled articular. Cathering, 21/11.

& F a

TER PARTOL EG. 1 - 1959/6 merosuetic. The natural was of a routing nature impolving census revision (springs from T.C.S.) and general edministration. In addition revoral logic investigations were sade. The area petrolles are been designated the South that cears division and covers the size of the Middle Mchgi Valley to the ceath of the Websi River from the Ehinbu boundary in the east, aget to the Paper River, the Regor-Minj boundary. Eacth Wahgi vehicular road, but shere possible mative tracks more followed thus wisiting a number of garden areas and harlets. att for A.S.C.T.L. exertination of Mount Mages in Carober Spream Court Sittings of Minj Late October for which I was requires for interpretation outles, further delayed the resumption of the patrol. Affairs. The Patrol received the per operatory ware and enthur-inglic reception at all centres with full densus attendances and abundant supplies of food and livestock. Co-operation with and respect for the administration is high throughout the area patrolled. Taxation: on two sublems must obviously concerning the satisfies at present set those concerns with all treatment and taxation. Commenting on the letter topic first: Addressed were constally gives at it restricted and explanation fully made on the resemble for taxation, sethers of collection, made on the resemble on and community scarces of covering. Thef. made on the research for takeline, bethou of collection, exemption provintions and Communication of the sources of remembe. (Ref. D.W.). (C.I. w. 1872 of towarder 77. 1968), with the result that at least a better oppreciation of the taration question is now apparent amongst the secie attribute. In cast case the propie should no account at it is, although a vited leadure approach the crimics that taration about not be introduced until bars coffee is fortest to residue a case income. It seems probable that personal traction will be introduced to the Sub-District's two Their course divisions (Forte A South) but not to the Rookia hivision, in 1965. Set of the state of the semister Tistrict Officer, the remoter of the semister Tistrict Officer, the remoter of the test of the semister of th in a control of the plant hiers is converted the rejer cause for the control of t with most be expected to follow the ceasation of tribal fighting

and the extension and acceptance of P.B.D. services, shink is term will, probably cause like shortages in the future. ACETER OF THE THE THE TOTAL THE PAST OF OF THE PAST OF STATE OF ST Daen torred loose of them to the right what the three indeed land, returning to hand to the pig-loneed for name-feeding and their actions against the pig-loneed for name-feeding and shell are size out parties, starvation was inevitable, married lands of must comed lists our four pentein hungar. considerable ill-folion has been generated to the sweeting of the process of the process of the second action of the second action of the process of the problem. Illustrate became very independent of the problem. Illustrate became very independent a pig roots out a consecution of the problem. In the process of the problem of the process of the proce The previous of logilation 101 of the 1.2.8.48 are enforced in this area and one natives have difficulty in an excitating may receive why a caronean one kill pige on his minutes of a partners. Several letters to the From Lee Office for their sport onl of the legal position have not been favoured sittle reply. The parietant District Officer, Minj. Will be admitting in objects seromole to secretary this report, his views in the legal cite of the question. for all produces to that the newt entire cory colution to Some of the chartestance to agreements have vaguely defined cloudes making the forcing of the property a condition of the largest scar agreements have so much provided. This cloude has not been enforced at all. Gardine to term communities into distance of the patrol of age contents to the patrol of age contents to the content of the co to be running rigs in sucheen these to devining ratios-comed inco at Francis . The come been taken to have the length and

comparatively recently is the employment of a number of the section natives of Colomb sections local stables were as labourers. The (very limited) class aspears employed on prometry new garden, teneing coffee and so forth, often pallet the omble of a himself at sort for galants enterprise or the laministration. Board and weep is provided and ofter so, all a given as marked as one or two sign or a till (0.3.) is given as partially as most as some of the pallet as made as a possible as made as a possible as made as a provided as the partial section. The system is not regiment their facilities as has because in several instances. The man involved here instructed to remain with their families for greater parious. 4. It was reported that neveral plantations enclosed roung wingle women on a casual basis for beedla, and coffee mickingl outles. Extra curricular activities with employees doubtless occur care of anir time, but this practice was not the subject of complaint by an of the parents or group officials interviewed. The position nowever, key warrant occasional employ. 5. The Reger Native institution of COCA appears to be saining several subscrepts towards the western end of the Sub-Bietrics. Tuitul TUIN of NAUWI is one in particular. Reveral provided into re data incurred through the MOGA were brought up; but the attitude was accomed that if Middle Tabgi native wished to adopt a part of the dater culture, MoGA, they did so eithout the Administration's senction and disputer conversing debts no incurred would be heard very reluctably. Mumbers of local natives continue to be forwarded to coastal employment through the Highland Native Labour schere.

Wany more natives offer for employment than can be accepted so that there agrees to be adequate labour assilable. In spite of this, most lambations cannot suplay sufficient local labour, most labour lines being composed of at least 75%-migrant natives, mostly Chindus. The provisity of local labourers to their homes and the trouble over trespassing pigs seem to se the chief reasons The system of bride-orice transactions is being streamlimed to meet changing needs. With the resoval of the threat of death or torture which often follo of the desertion of a husband by the wife, less social increase are new prosent to hold marriages together, and there is a slight increase in divorce, offeet of course, by the happing marriages now contracted with the abolition of the system of armiging matches. Traditionally, with divorce, the scann's parents returned part or all of the bride-price, depending on the circumstances, to the husband. Now system is being developed here no transcations take place between the busband and his it-lam after divorce; the new husband may his bride-price direct to the old husband, thus speeding up the exchange and reducing the changes of armores, the new husband may his bride-price direct to the old husband, thus speeding up the must be regarded as quite entisfactory, the only soint being the ill-feeling over mig transmission. The legal position was be clarified and some definite polyny half does in the near future before the situation becomes dangerous.

Wedical and Esalth.

The population's health and nutrition war of a generally high standard throughout the area patrolled. S.K.O's KEEL and BILLP of P.H.D., Minj accompassed the patrol and between them gave the following treatments:

Disensis	50.
Injuries/cores	869 308
Beshies Abcess	121
Malaria Tropical ulcers	41
Yaws Dishorres	27
Caughs/colds	17
(Goitre)	(4)

Total number of treatments given was 1,457; in addition all Aid-posts had some in-patients.

Scables is still a problem although easily treated and cured. Malaria appears well in check for which much credit must be given to the Malaria Control unit at Minj, in charge of Mr. S.H. Christian. Four cases of goitre were seen at AVIAME, and doubtless some other small goitres were missed, being covered by mon's beards for example. Satives from the AVIAME area are reported locally as seesingly prone to goitre. Perhaps consideration could be given to issuing the AVIAME Ald-Post with a small quantity of locate (and adequate instructions as to doesage, e.c.) for the early treatment of these cases.

An anti-yaws campaign was conducted in 1957 during the Sruth Wahgi patrol; baly 27 cas a were found during this patrol, must being of a minor nature.

There were only four Aid-Posts (at TSIGHTL, KANDER, EURIMON and ITTAIR) along the patrol route. In addition, the Navarene Mission at MUNIT? provides good medical services and the Manj area is well-served by the native mospital there. However, no rest-house is situated more than an nour's walk from either the hospital or an Aid-Post. Individual hamlets may of rourse be sites at twice this distance. All Aid-Posts could be improved and wors has been commenced in each case. One feature common to each is the observe of doors or lock-up facilities for dispensaries - the Andreal Officer has been requested to arrange the supply of a terminal to correct this.

The ork of the Public Health Department is one of the absolute time to the absolute that selling points and the lid-rosts so much so emplement this. However, the L.P.O's absolute have more regular supervision, being white say every two months. This would ensure that woom termines nor being used, cufficient cedicine was and lable and L.P.O's considentionally conviley out their duties. It whent, the injent decree elabor from Nouth Engen visits this but-listic ter form days each would and is considerably assisting the Department's material norm.

constraint to co-constitute or constitution to the line to the actual and the line There are been some tempering of the initial authorism are applying farilities to their coffee, sithough is still him. That through settlers are is prohibitive to the native grows a fact which be realised. To the native, fertillies are a memority, where is in fact it is probably only necessary to her production as required by Europeans. After a making group becomes in established incliner, the locals too should be also becomes in established incliner, the locals too should be also becomes in established incliner. Also the contrary to most mative agricultural cross, the requires forecight and patients on his part. Tory few native grows a spreading and patients on his part. Tory few native grows a spreading the fact tot coffee in a crossoil as the soul market and this is subject to price flustratione, some at least of shich sill probably jespardize a profitable return for his. If coffee marketing scheme is get up to the aministration as requested by representatives of the Righland Tarmars and Settlers association, making growers of repute smeals be paralitied to jobs the source. Threatry: At sech distribution outing the Atrol, an address was delivered explaining the Man recessity for the book of the Middle whe to implement their out since the extrement their concern at the distribution for the sound a man of leaders have extremed their obtain sufficient for our same groups on the neumanns. To distances, and the contract of same groups son are to carry for long coming and heat of a same of the commonty (so samesmar; for coming and heat of a same of the commonty (so samesmar; for groups, here fortunes; located pages, and the supply mobiless.

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To the civily to must see the set of the confidence of the confide The continues of the co conding white independent in discussed under the children in the children in the conding which is a condition of the conditio

results; in co. victions and conteness of I.H.I. as follows: herital problems and an forth are brought formers for articlement.

Tortunately I think it on be said that averall the number set

oligate, femar then obcommon during the 1958 patrol said that No may orines now reported to the patrol. After a synthe, between author and not one for the patrol. After a synthe, between author and notology, 1959, three large fights of all the patrols are a resulting in a total of 287 matives relating particles periods of 1.8.12 Che major lend dispute was settled between the NEWLOA/
COURT Pepers have been forwarded to Mative Lands Court selevant
to the Mirecher, lend of haive if size (ettached) (Minj Ref: 14/8).
Settle ... The rejority of court work is the best of two less of the land of the last is -18 months and can often be trues a losses accurred to "lucky" card-games. Grading too is then winder read, but has been arrived underground. Stabiling from trude-stores, mostly to so store-boys has frequently accurred, but its alfabellates involved in note his walled and allocations are controlled to the letter of the other is, 1976, he has a few months again from the Timber Officials

The following dissingule and appointments receive establishment and approval. MOTER to regime trains as toltal of THEIGA/AGILITA Group DATE to also died as lubuil of spring/sports Group - position be left oper patit with the replacement available. MARY to replace TARL as taltal of SECAL INGA, ZURE OF Group meglects to carry of contest. sacration of a color of the color of a last Group (ESU excently RUBIR to be appointed and talton of morgat/ross come from the addition. Lookerments of rought of the looker or to the contract of the course. The course of the co core can be read to the value of the value o Triages need constant to pervision and maintenance, but

garwhile are in fair condition. The Sub-District's two min bridges

beth croading the Taby hiver, as trong as the TROWID and EULIP

aridges ampenily ment to be a condition. In secondary to the bar limits

of 35 est. which siems a condition is according and releading

District to make the prings. Generation of the real from the Government station to the here's the bar tribe and tree now be considered a formal tribe and the second tribe and the length. I empirer all a recovery before all we then the tribe at the second tribe and the second tribe at the tribe at the second tribe

There are now if testioneer in the area patrolled, and introduced of two since the 1950 atrol. There are situated at THERE IN LAND AND AND SERVICE TO A LOS 1953/53. This the former 2 escare at SUBJECT Has been relieved. Second of the the state of the tell of the The restlement of DT- one act whiched the rear the to the complete of a section of distriction, because of Electricity Tomostration of the consistency. The patives consistency at the corrected, DTP patives agreeables at the constant of the consistency of the latter still, has too many also be latter at 12. Additions for the patrol's residencents to the election of the sie it. To the ship will be resident potent to the next patrol. The denous revision to condition the object of the form of the property of the The state of the s

Four Masions are established in the vatrolled area: Catholic Masion - one prominent station near Maj (Guropean-staffed) and a number of mative-run posts; Lutheran Mission obe vilinge at NGS TI near Ring and a Table of Tetive-run

posts: Swiss Evange lies of Sotton wood Missin - time personant

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tarrens to the customer village schools -re of the oustomery low The a ministration has one primary school at Ming.
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teachers. The adventages of this school are appreciated by Wat te.

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CIVIL CLAIM

Land Dispute: Land "KISMAL" - west of the Minj River between KAMANG and UINBA Resthouses, Minj Sub-District, W.H.D.

In the Court for Native Affairs Holden at KISMAL this 23rd day of September, 1959, Before me, H.A. Richardson, M.C.N.A.

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Tultul WIABE of NENIGA/KOMNUMCA Complainant:

Defendant: Tultul TUNI of RONDIGA/KISUKANIM

Interpreter: KUM - WALI of ISEGAI'INGA affirmed.

Complaint: The KDMNUMGA sub-group of the NENIGA Group claim the right to occupy the land "KISMAL" (situated between the WOIMUK and MANJIBOL Creeks on the west side of the Minj River) which is at present occupied by members of the KISU-KARIM sub-noup of the KUNDIGA Group. Claim heard under the provisions of Regulation 59 (1) of the Mative Administration Argulations, 1924, as amended to date.

History of the Land "KISMAL": "he land in dispute is called "KISMAL" and originally was jointly owned by both the parties (KONDIGA and NEWIGA). Later a rift developed between the two groups and over a number of years there were three fights between them, during which time the ownership of "KISMAL" passed to the KONDIGA's, then to the NENIGA's and then finally to the KONDIGA's again. When Administration influence became established in the area after the first patrols in the mid-thirties, the KOMDIGA's were definitely using the land. How-ever, as the MBNIGA's and the KOMDIGA's have been traditional friends (excepting for the three fights over "KISMAL"), the MENIGA's were permitted to continue to use two cemeteries sited within the area "KISMAL". Although the cemeteries are not used now for burials, the NENIGA's still come to kill and eat pigs and to pay homage to their fortbears at the two cemeteries.

A number of trees originally planted in several places on the land were bought by the KOWDIGA's many years ago. Now much of the land is under cultivation by the KOMDIGA's, and some hundreds of casurina trees have been planted by them, most now matured. A number of KONDIGA bouses are also on the land.

Some concern over the shortage of land on which to plant cash-crops, including coffee, is developing in the area, and this possibly prompted the MENIGA's to try to regain the right to use the land "KISMAL".

Decision: The KOMDIGA/KISUKANIM group may continue to use the land "KISMAL" as at present. The two cemeteries are two remain sacred ground to the MENIGA's and are to be observed as such by the KONDIGA's who may not interfere in any way with the burial places.

Given under my hand at KISMAL this 23rd day of September, 1959.

CIVIL CLAIM

Land Dispute: Land "KISMAL" - west of the Minj River between KAMANG and UINDA Resthouses, Minj Sub-District, W.H.D.

In the Court for Native Affairs Holden at KISHAL this 23rd day of September, 1959, Defore me, H.A. Michardson, M.C.N.A.

Complainant: Tultul WIARE of MENIGA/MOMNUMOA

- 4 -

Defendant: Tultul YUNI of KDNDIGA/KISUKANIM

Interpreter: KUM - WALL of TSEGAI'INGA Affirmed.

Complaints The KOMMUNIA sub-group of the MENIGA Group elaim the right to occupy the land "KISMAL" (situated between the WOINUK and MARJIBOL Creeks on the west side of the Minj River) which is at present occupied by members of the KISU-KAMIM sub-group of the KOMPIGA Group. Claim heard under the provisions of Regulation 59 (1) of the Native Administration Regulations, 1924, as amended to date.

History of the Land "KISMAL": The land in dispute is called "KISMAL" and originally was jointly owned by both the parties (KONDIGA and HENIGA). Later a rift developed between the two groups and over a number of years there were three fights between them, during which time the ownership of "KISMAL" passed to the RONDIGA's, then to the MENIGA's and then finally to the KONDIGA's again. When Administration influence became established in the area after the first patrols in the mid-thirties, the KONDIGA's were definitely using the land. Now-ever, as the HENIGA's and the KONDIGA's have been traditional friends (excepting for the three fights over "KISMAL"), the RENIGA's were permitted to continue to use two cemeteries sited within the area "KISMAL". Although the semeteries are not used now for burials, the RENIGA's still come to kill and eat pigs and to pay homage to their forebears at the two cemeteries.

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Some concern over the shortage of land on which to plant cash-crops, including coffee, is developing in the area, and this possibly prompted the MENIGA's to try to regain the right to use the land "KISMAL".

Peciaton: The KONDIGA/KISUKANIM group may continue to use the land "KISMAL" as at present. The two consteries are two remain secred ground to the MENIGA's and are to be observed as such by the KONDIGA's who may not interfere in any way with the burial places.

Given under my hand at WISMAL this 23rd day of September, 1959.

do Richarde Jacobs.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

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VILLAGE POPULATION DIVISION (WHYDA-) REGISTER PAGE Nº 3

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No.

HAR/SJR.

Sub-District Office,

Western Righlands District.

January 10, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,

MINJ Patrol No. 1 of 1959/60 by H.A. Richardson, Patrol Officer.

Patrol Personnel:

H.A. Richardson, F/O.

Official Interpreter : KUM D. H.A.

B.H.O. KRHA Medicals M.M.O. MILIP

Area Patrolled:

South Sangi Consus Division, Minj Sub-District.

Buration of Patrol:

Commenced September 1, 1959. Completed November 21, 1959.

Actual No. of Days:

43 days. (refer Diary).

Last Patrol by D.R.A.:

June/August, 1958. (EINJ Patrol No. 1. of 1958/59)

Medical Assistant

Man Neference:

Army Strat. 4 miles = 1 inch, RAMU Sheet. Sketch map attached.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census revision.

2. Routine Administration.

Land investigations.

The second secon

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday, Sentember 1, 1959

HINJ - BEGRE

Patrol departed HIRJ midday by tractor. Arrived BEGHE 1430 hrc., set up camp, preliminary discussions with locals. Constables WAMI (senior constable), YOGOIFA and EXUMA accompanied patrol.

Mednesday, 2/9.

AD BEGBE.

Checked cenous for Kominga/Daringahim-Pormingahim - Engamme (whi 21-98). Komanka/Kominagum-Pilmamka-Pakragima (-100) and Kammilika/Kamangaham (-105).

Thurnday, 3/9

AS BERRE.

Suming disputes heard. Marriage disputes dominating. All matisthaterily settled. Const. FKUMA despatched to investigate reported fight, returned with 8 arrested natives; one wounded sent Maj for hospitalization accompanies by FKUMA.

Priday.4/9.

BRGBE - 1.15 - TSIGNIL.

Arrived TRIGHIL ex H-GHF and commenced census check of ECHNHOA Group (-101). Rain interrupted finally setting in at midday, and continuing unabated until midnight. Const. EXUMA returning HIRJ.

Saturder, 5/9

AS TSIGNID.

Completed check of MONUNESS Group (-101) and checked KANCELIKA/ SUCLIMITY (-99), / RENDER-WUF (-12), /PANCELIK (-103) and Grounkanin (-104). Several C.S.A. cases adultery determined, both resulting in I.H.L. Const. EXUAL off duty - sick.

Sunday, 6/9.

At TSIGNIL.

Sundry disputes heard and settled. Commun statistics compiled. Aid-Post at TSIGNIL inspected; A.F.O. our rently serving term in the gapl at Minj for riotous behaviour. Sonst YOGOIPA despatched TURBA to ensure readiness there for patrol temorrow.

Monday, 7/9.

TRIGMIL -0.45- TUNBA.

Patrol moved by road and native pad to TOMBA. Checked consum for TANKILKA/KORBUKARIN (-106), / PINCA (-107) and/KUMURCARIN (-108), after good welcome.

Tuenday, 8/9.

AS TUMBA

Number of civil disputes settled and one land usage court arbitrated.

Wednesday, 9/9.

MUMBA - 2.00 - KONDANKI

Patrol moved to KONDAMBA by road and a tive track. Census AUGIGA sub-groups checked (-109 - 100, at KONDAMBI. Const. YOGGIFA to Kinj to excert back deferrants from BEGBE fight (3/9).

Thursday, 10/9.

At KONDAMBI.

At KONDAMBI. Number of small disputes settled and (as at all centres) address on taxation (even. C.N.A.: 6 convicted for riotous behaviour at BEGBE 1/1 - all I.H.L.

/3 ...

Page 3.

MINJ Patrol No.1 - 1959/50.

Priday, 11/9.

RCADAMHI - 0.35 - POGAMIL.

From ECMDANEI to POGARIL by mative track. At PUGAMIL checked commus for NEMIGA/WUSIKUP,/MAUIKUP and /PEGUKAMEN (-111, -112 and-113). Patrol returned Minj (limites Aistent) 1800 hours.

12 - 14/9

At Mint.

(Papus/New Guines Day)

Inentar, 15/9.

MINJ -0.40 - EUNUGHIL -1.50 - KAMANG.

Checked census for KOMMANUGA/PINIGANIN (-1.4) and / KALAMMUNUF (-120); also Lower Minj section of /KAMPUKANIN (-121). No courts. No rest-house at KURUGHIL - putrol moved late afternoon to KAMANG in the Minj River Valley by mative tracks.

Wednesday, 16/9.

AT KAMANG.

Census checked for XOMENBUGA/HOLKANIN (-122), / YAUGANIN (-123)

Thurnday, 17/9

AS KANANG.

Gensus checked for HENIGA/KANTINGA (-114). / KOMUNGA (-115). Upper Hinj section of EUNDIGA/MANDABAKANIN (-128). /KISLANIN (-127) and ABUKA (-131).

Priday, 18/9

AS KANANG.

Dumerous disputes settled and in C.S.A. 2 sentiage/ I.H.L. for aprending folse reports, 2 I.H.L. for theft and 6 for receiving. Ald-post imported.

Sytumber, 19/9.

KANANG - 1.00 - UINBA.

land usuage dispute heard and settled at KAMANG. Patrol moved to UEFRA late p.m. by mative pade.

Sunday. 20/9.

AT UENBA.

Paper-work completed to date.

Honday, 21/9.

At UINBA.

Checked census for KONUMBUGA/PONGKUP (-124), / GAINUKANIM (-125) and /ANDA BARANIM (-126).

Imenday, 22/9.

at UINBA.

Petty courts and disputes settled. No. C.R.A.

Sedneedsy. 23/9

WINDA - 2.15 - MINJ.

Patrol returned to Minj, inspecting and discussing on route the new Minj River Valley road at present under construction.

24/9 - 27/9

At MIRJ.

Routine office work at request of A.D.O.

Monday. 28/9.

£.

MINJ - 0.20 - GAMINGAL.

Patrol moved to GABINGAL where census checked for KONPIGA/ MANDARAKANIN (-128) (Lower Minj section), / DEMARKANIN (-129) and /VINANTKANIN (-120).

/4 ...

Page 4.

HIN Patrol No. 1 - 1959/60

Tuesday . 29/9.

At GABINGAL.

Sundry disputes heard and determined. C.S.A. held - 1 conviction for neglect to obtain medical treatment - 6 weeks I.S.L.

Wednesday, 30/9.

GANINGAL - 1.00 - TOWNIL.

Consused ANHUGA/RERHUGA (-132) for total of 672 persons.
Investigated ANHUGA Group structure with view to breaking up the V. Books.

Thursday, 1/10.

At TOMBIL.

Census checked for ANENGA/WILLERSON (-142). Sundry disputes and 1 consistion for C.R.A. , spreading false reports.

Priday, 2/10.

TORREL - 1.00 - MINJ.

Patrol returned Minj midday after final discussions with SEREBUGA officials.

A.S.O.P.A. Correspondence Course exeminations at Mt. Hagen. Supreme Court sittings at Minj.

Sednesday, November 4th, 1959.

HTM - KIROWIL.

Patrol departed Ming by tractor for EURURUL (1.15 hours). Consus checked for EISU/MAGUREM (-146), DAIMARKA (-147), PIGUTA (-148) and REGA (-149). Const. EKUMA remained Ming - sick. Const. BUGA joined patrol.

Thursday, 5/11.

At ZUMUNUL.

Genera checket for KISU/KUIPAL, / THRGA and /TAGARA (-143, -144 and -145). Two cases heard C.R.A. resulting in 1 conviction false reports and 2 convictions resoult.

Friday, 6/11.

At KURUMUL.

Land investigations made into alienability of access roads for "FORWAUL" and "JIWBARA" Plantations. Natives willing to sell both roads.

Saturday, 7/19.

AS KURUMUL.

Sundry disputes determined. Aid-Post inspected. Paper work completed.

Sunday, 8/11.

AT RESTRUCT.

Rest day.

Monday. 9/11.

KURUMUL - 1.45 - TUMBARL.

Patrol moved by native pad to new rost-house on the XANI River at TUNDARL. Checked consum for KUNA-MALANEA (-154), (GREINLINK) SHNEGA/PRIKA (-17/) and HENIGA/ECHRICANEK (-118).

Tuenday, 10/11.

At TUMBARL.

One C.F.s. conviction for stealing and other disputes settled. Possibilities of cutting timber flitches for sale discussed with locals and plans for a road KUDJIP-TURBARI (about 3 miles) made,

A ...

MINJ Patrol No. 1 - 1959/60.

Tuesday, 10/11. (continued)

At TUREBARL.

subject to A.B.O's approval.

Wednesday, 11/11.

TUMBARI - 1.10 - KUNJIP.

Patrel moved by mative track to KURJIP. New rest-house is excellent, very warm welcome, large quantities of food and livestock. (Riotous welcome - 6 charged and convicted under Rog. 83 (c) N.A.R's) Patrol timited by District Officer, Mr. G.P. Hardy. Checked commus for SEGAI'INGA/KUMBAMP (-153) and /WUMUPI (-150) groups. Comst. PARAMBANG to Minj with prisoners and returned.

Thursday, 12/11.

At KUDJIP.

Census check for KUMA-MAIRIKA/TARUGUP (-155) and RUMA/KUMUPEKA (-156) groups. Commences court hearings.

Priday. 13/11.

At KURJIP.

Court heurings a.m. land survey conducted on Admin. ground at AUDJIP - Special (agric.) lease marked and peggod - (Basarene Mission) Area: 50.3 acres.

Sat 14/11.

AL RUDJIP.

Courts and disputes heard / settled throughout day.

Sunday, 15/11,

At KUDJIP.

Rest-day. Catera, 70 574 returned Blaj.

Honday, 16/12.

KITTEP - 1.40 - KAUSI.

Patrol moved by mativ. truck to the new 2 - ot-house area on the Edici River. For the time 1.40 hours. Gunus checked for RERAL* INGA/MULA-7/400 (-151) and / AVAIKA (-151).

Sunsky, 77/1.

At KAUWI.

C.S.A. and disputes determined a.M. Land wearge tisputs investigated and settled p.M. Savered a ell black way.

Hedreaday, 18/11.

KAUNZ - 1.05 - AVIAMP.

Prom EAUNI by mative track and main rest to AVIANT. Inspected AVIANT Aid-Post on route. Carrying time 1.05 hours. Checked commun for BONGAL/KONINAMP (-157), /MANJIRIAMP (-158), /MANJIRI (-159) and MAREPI (-162).

Thursday, 19/11.

AS AVIAMP.

Cenous checked for BONGAL/NJBAGA and /AGISMP (-160 and -161). Sundry disputes settled. Const. BOGA 111 - forwarded Minj.

Priday, 20/11.

At AVIAMP.

Iwo resurrected land disputes heard and settled arbitarily. Other G.H.A. cases and disputes settled.

Saturday, 21/11,

AVIANP - HINJ.

Bet med to MINJ by tractor. Patrol consisted.

- RND OF DIARY -

Introduction.

The patrol was of protine nature is volving census revision (working from T.C.S.) and general administration. In addition several land investigations were made.

The area patrolled has been designated the South Wahgi census division and covers the side of the Middle Wahgi Valley to the south of the Wahgi River from the Chimbu boundary in the east, west to the Tuman River, the Hagen-Minj boundary.

Nuch of the route is covered unfortunately via the South Nahgi vehicular road, but where possible native tracks were followed thus visiting a number of garden areas and handets.

The patrol was broken due to myself being required to sit for A.S.O.P.A. examinations at Mount Hagen in October. Supreme Court sittings at Minj late October for which I was required for interpretation duties, further delayed the resumption of the patrol.

Bative Affaire.

The Patrol received the new customary warm and enthusiastic reception at all centres with full census attendances and abundant supplies of food and livestock. Co-operation with and respect for the Administration is high throughout the area patrolled.

Taxations The two problems most obviously concerning the matives at present are those concerned with pig traspase and taxation. Commenting on the latter topic firsts Addresses were carefully given at all rost-houses and explanation fully made on the reasons for taxation, methods of collection, exemption provisions and Government sources of revenue, (Ref. D.R.J. C.I. no. 282 of November 27, 1958), with the result that at least a better appreciation of the taxation question is now apparent amongst the people patrolled. In most cases the people choused no recomment at all, although several leaders expressed the spinion that taxation should not be introduced until more coffee is planted to provide a cash income. It seems probable that personal taxation will be introduced to the Sub-District's two Wahri census divisions (North & South) but not to the Kambia division, in 1961.

with the possibility of native local government being introduced to this area within the next two or three years with its attendant council taxation, perhaps personal tax should be introduced prior to councils taking over the collection for themselves. Otherwise, there is a danger that taxation and councils may be grouped together as undesirable and unacceptable.

It is the opinion of the Assistant District Officer, Nimj, that personal tax could be introduced in the Sub-District this year at a rate of 10/-.

Pig Trespace: The problem of native owned pigs trespassing on Nuropean coffee plantations is currently the major cause for dissencion between natives and whites in this Sub-District. The native attitude now is that they will not permit further alienations of their land for leasing to private enterprise (T.A.L.'s etc., excepted). Reasons are twofold - firstly, the continual trouble over trespassing pigs and the losses caused by Duropean alaughter of these pigs. Secondly, the increasing awareness by the native people of the rapid population rise which must be expected to follow the cessation of tribal fighting

and the extension and acceptance of P.H.D. services, which in turn will probably cause land shortages in the future.

In the Sub- District over the past six or eight months, one instance occurred where a planter shot 19 pigs over a period of several weeks, and another instance occurred where 17 pigs were shot over a similar period. (The former incident at AMULIBA Plantation - North Wahgi; the latter at Wahgi Plantation - Sough Wahgi). These examples are extreme ones, but there are constant complaints that pigs are shot on many of the plantations at various times.

Traditionally in the Middle Sahgi pigs have always been turned loans at down to forage for themselves on unenclosed land, returning at dusk to the pig houses for hand-feeding and shelter. Gardens have always been fenced, with the thought in mind that without gardens, starvation was inevitable, whereas lack of meat caused little more than protein hunger.

Considerable ill-feeling has been generated by the shooting of trespassing pigs and the situation must be resolved in the near future before active retaliation, perhaps an extreme possibility, cookers. Both sides are very concerned over the problem. Planters become very incensed when a pig roots out a drawn three-year old coffee trees, and in turn the native owner is very upset when several of his pigs are shot.

The provisions of Regulation 101 of the B.A.R.'s are enforced in this area and the natives have difficulty in appreciating any reasons why a Buropean can kill pige on his unfenced coffee "gardens".

Several letters to the Crown Law Office for their appraisal of the legal position have not been favoured with a reply. The Assistant District Officer, Minj, will be submitting in separate memoranda to accompany this report, his views on the legal side of the question.

By feeling is that the most natisfactory solution is for all plantations to fence and/or ditch their boundaries with the local natives assistance. There this has been done in several instances, relations with the locals have improved considerably with the elimination of pig trespass.

Some of the plantation lease agreements have vaguely defined clauses making the fencing of the property a condition of the lease ther agreements have no such new mion. This clause has not been enforced at all.

General: No indications were noticed during the patrol of any desire to form communities into villages as was evident and commented on by Mr. D.J. Hook, P/O, in his Report No.3 - 59/60 with reference to the Nondugl area (North Wahgi). Although it is traditional for the males to spend most of their time in the mens' clubhouses, nowadays more and more husbands spend a greater part of their time with their families by using their own mens' houses customarily built near the womens' houses. This social change is brought about largely by the cessation of fighting and the placing of the emphasis on acquisition of wealth through economic activities rather than through fighting.

2. A number of Chimbu migrant plantation workers were found to be running pigs in enclosed areas on Administration-owned land at KUDJIP. Steps have been taken to have the fences and pig-houses removed.

OI

L. Marian M.

- omparatively recently is the employment by a number of the wealthier matives of Chimbu men and sometimes local "rubbish" men as labourers. This (very limited) class appears employed on preparing new gardens, tending coffee and so forth, often whilst the employer is kinself at work for private enterprise or the administration. Board and keep is provided and after any six months work, one or two pigs or a KIMA (N.O.P.) is given as payment. The system is not widespread and appears harmless, provided married men do not neglect their families as has happened in several instances. The men involved were instructed to remain with their families for greater periods.
- 4. It was reported that several plantations employed young single women on a ensual basis for weeding and coffer pickingl duties. Extra curricular activities with employees doubtless occupy some of their time, but this practice was not the subject of complaint by any of the parents or group officials interviewed. The position however, may warrant occasional emquiry.
- 5. The Hagen Native institution of NOGA appears to be gaining several adherents towards the western est of the Sub-Ristrict. Tultul TUIN of HAUVI is one in particular. Several complaints re debts insurred through the NOGA were brought up, but the attitude was assumed that if Hiddle Wahgi matives wished to adopt a part of the Hagen culture, NOGA, they did so without the Administration's canction and disputes concerning debts so insurred would be heard very reluctantly.
- 6. Rusbers of local matives continue to be forwarded to constal employment through the Highland Native Labour acheme. Heavy more natives offer for employment than can be recepted, so that there appears to be adequate labour available. In spite of this, most plantations cannot employ sufficient local labour, most labour lines bring composed of at least 755 migrant natives, mostly Chimbus. The proximity of local labourers to their homes and the trouble over tresponsing pigs soon to be the chief reasons for their undillingness to seek work.
- 7. The system of bride-price transactions is being streamlined to seet changing needs. With the reserval of the threat of death or terture which often followed the desertion of a husband by the wife, less social forces are now present to held marriages together, and there is a alight increase in diverces, affect of course, by the happier marriages now contracted with the abolition of the system of arranging matches. Traditionally, with diverce, the woman's parents returned part or all of the bride-price, depending on the circumstances, to the husband. How a system is being developed where no transactions take place between the husband and his in-laws after diverce; the new husband pays his bride-price direct to the old husband, thus speeding up the exchange and reducing the chances of argument.
- 8. Pinully, the native situation in the area patrolled must be regarded as quite satisfactory, the only point being the ill-feeling over pig trespassing. The legal position must be clarified and some definite policy laid down in the near future before the situation becomes dangerous.

Medical and Health.

generally high standard throughout the area patrolled. N.K. 's KNK and Ili' of P.H.D., Minj accompanied the patrol and between them gave the following treatments:

<u>Risenosis</u>	No.
Injuries/sores	869
Abcess	121
Malaria	43
Tropical ulcers	27
Disherrea Câucha/calde	22
Promonia	11
(Goitre)	(8)

Notal number of treatments given was 1,457; in addition all #16-posts had some in-patients.

Soubles is still a problem although easily treated and egree. Malaria appears well in cheek for which muck credit must be given to the Kalaria Central unit at Ring, in charge of Mr. S.H. Christian. Four cases of gottre were seen at ATIME, and doubtless case other small gottres were alcost, being accessed by hep's boards for example. Batives from the ATIME area any reported locally as seeningly prome to gottre. Perhaps consideration small be given to insuing the ATIME AIG-Fout with a small questity of indime (and adequate instructions as to issue, etc.) for the early treatment of these cares.

in anti-game compaign was conducted in 1957 during the South Cabel patrol; only 27 came were found during this patrol, most being of a minor anture.

There are only four Aid-Porto (at TAIGNEL, KAMANG, EDECHEUL and AVIAND) along the patrol route. In actition, the Maxarene Mission at EUNJIP provides good medical services and the Minj area is well-served by the native hospital Nare. Reserver, no rest-house is situated more than as hour's walk from either the hospital or an Aid-Post. Individual handsts may of course be sited at twice this distance. All Aid-Posts could be improved and werk has been commenced in each came. One feature common to each is the absence of doors or lock-up radilities for dispensaries - the Nedical Officer has been requested to arrange tax supply of materials to correct this.

The work of the Public Health Department is one of the Administration's best selling points and the Aid-Posts do much to supplement this. However, the A.P.O's should have more regular supervision, being visited say every two months. This would ensure that proper techniques were being used, sufficient medicine was available and A.P.O's conscientiously carrying cut their duties. It present, the Infant Selfare sister from Hount Hagen visits this Sub-Matriot for four days each month and is considerably assisting the Department's material work.

or

AGRICULTURE

General.

The Agricultural Officer, Minj. Mr. P.N. Dillon, recently conducted an agricultural census patrol (Minj No.1 of 1959/60) through the same area covered by my patrol. His report deals in detail with the number and acreage of gardens and the number of implements and livestock. Also the A/O examined coffee gardens and instructed growers on the most suitable cultivation techniques.

Coffee: It has been D.A.S.F. policy in the Sub-District not to boost coffee, but to give assistance and advice to established growers and to new growers if their enthusiness and conditions warranted it. Group or communal plantings have been discouraged; rather, plantings by families and extended families have been a condition of D.A.S.F. assistance. There too large a number of people have an interest shich is subject only to social controls and not to co-operative or council control/supervision, plantings have little chance of success. There the plantings are within family and extended family groupings, success is such more likely.

There has been some tempering of the imital enthusiasm for coffee, although is still high. Key European settlers are now applying fertilizers to their coffee, and the cost of this is prohibitive to the native grower, a fact which he realises. To the native, fertilizer are a necessity, whereas in fact it is probably only necessary for heavy production as required by Europeans. After a native crop becomes an established producer, the locals too should be able to import fertilizer. Also the long period between planting and production (4 - 5 years) is contrary to most native agricultural crops, and requires foresight and patience on his part. Very few native growers appreciate the fact that coffee is a crop sold on the world market and this is subject to price fluctuations, some at least of which will probably jeogurdize a profitable return for him. If a coffee marketing scheme is cut up by the Administration as requested by representatives of the Righland Furners and Settlers Association, native growers of repute should be permitted to join the scheme.

Through the area patrolled it was estimated that mative own d coffee amounts to about 23 acres plus 5 acres of surseries. Of this total there is only about 2 acres of bearing coffee.

Forestry: At each rest-house during the Patrol, an address was delivered explaining the vital necessity for the people of the Middle Tahgi to implement their own simple re-afforestation programs. Already a numer of leaders have expressed their concern at the diminishing tree-lines on the mountains. To obtain sufficient firewood some groups now have to carry for long distances, and the provision of this commodity (so necessary for cooking and heating) occupies much of the families' time. Other groups, more fortunately located geographically have few supply problems.

Unfortunately, a popular attitude amongst many seem to be that "our parents were never short of timber, how could we be short?" Explanations of the expected rapid population increases now that fighting has ceased and medical services become well established were carefully given.

Casmarine trees ("YAR") have traditionally been cultivated in the Wahgi and are planted in large numbers, particularless shouldned garden sites. They were a very suitable timber before the advent of the steel tomahawk as they could be comparatively easily sut and split with stone axes.

ΟI

It was suggested to all group officials that they should encourage their people to plant at least one seedling each time a tree was felled; this, together with the natural increase would at least stem the decrease of times resources.

mountain rain-forests which cover the mountains. Grass fires have been constantly lit be natives and these do much damage, o occasionally to property and crops, but mainly, through the removal of the kunai cover, by accelerated hydraulic erosion and leaching of the soil. As pointed out in the District Commissioner's 18/1-3056 of May, 23rd, 1959, what little reafforestation that has occurred on the kunai flats has frequently been mullified by grass fires, and as requested in this mamo. explanations of the law (vice N.A.N.'s 106-109) were given at all centres. In addition, marnings were given that prosecutions would be made in a see where careless use of fire was discovered. (Two convictions have since been recorded under these regulations).

Pres seedling marseries were established at several places during the South Takgi Patrol in 1957, and these were inspected during my patrol. All needed some alteration, mainly the chearing away of excessive under growth and minor repairs to fences. The establishment of additional marseries would be adventageous and would receive the enthusiastic support of the natives. Parsonally, I would oppose the administration providing seedlings under a reafforestation scheme, believing that the natives themselves should do the job with D.A.S.F. supervision and advice. This could be a satisfactory L.R.G. Council supported project when such bodies are established within the next two years.

Cash-crops: large quantities of the staple, sweet potato, is always readily artitable at Minj for sale to the Administration, although several of the plantations are planting up their own kaukau cardens because of difficulty in parchasing sufficient food from the local matives. This is caused by the difference between the idministration act price of halfpermy per 1b. and the average plantation price of 1/3 or t pence per 1b. During the year 1958/1, the Sub-District Office paid our £1,493 for kaukau, most of which would be to natives of the South Mahgi. In addition, firewood to the value of £828 was also purchased at Minj. With other activities such as supply of building materials and bridge bearers and docking the total cash income of natives in the Sub-District for 1958/59 was estimated at approximately £12,000 (received from both the Administration and private enterprise). Of this amount, about 50% was earned by south Wahgi untives.

Passionfruit has not been a successful cash-e op due to the inability of Cottees Fassions Ltd. at Goroka to handle the amount of fruit offering. Cottees' intake has in turn been limited by Australian tariff policy. The only sales at Minj this year have been to householders.

Rinj and among the plantations and missions, at an average price of 3d. per pound. He native grown vegetables are shipped out of Ninj although Turpean grown produce is.

Administration at Madang have been organised by D.A.S.F. at Minj. House, the shortage of bags has often caused a reduction in the amount shipped. It is estimated that about 10,000 lbs a week could be made available at Minj from natives living within currying distance of the station. Grosers would have to plant

up specially to meet such orders, but are quite milling to do so. Parhaps the agricultural Office, could be responsible for the organisation of such sales in co-special mith Native Affaire.

Plantations

Thore are now eleven well-sotablished coffee plantations in the South Sahgi census division. Next have been established since 1955; in addition one new lease was granted at KUGARK for since farming purposes in 1959. All plantations are now producing sixed farming purposes in 1959. All plantations are now producing coffee, each up to 10 tons of beans in 1959. Amount of coffee planted varies from 30 to 60 acres, and average libour lines planted varies from 30 to 60 acres, and average libour lines planted varies from 30 to 60 acres, and average libour lines average 40 permanent boys with up to 600 worker/days per month being required for casual picking.

heading "Rative Affairs" (page 8, para's 4 & 5). Another problem which we present indications will menifest itself in 1930 and develop the following year into a criais is that of transporting the coffee grop to the soart for export. The Wahgi branch of the Highward Parmers and Settlers Ansociation has prepared estimates showing the expected amountation has prepared estimates showing the expected amountation has presently relution is in sight, but it is obvious that the presently available aircraft of Cantas and H.A.L. & S.A. will be quite imadequate to move the crop. A request was made to the Highlands to Eadang. This would be an immensely costly from the Highlands to Madang. This would be an immensely costly project but seems an excellent answer to the transport problem. Plantation labour problems are discussed under the

Land Investigations.

Investigations into two access roads to 1. JINBINA-MANDIP MAST Plantation and 2. JINBINA-MANDIP (MURREUL) Plantation were made. In the case of the latter road, ownership has been in dispute when previously officers have checked on the land. Now the two disputing groups, KISU and RAINARKA, mave agreed on ownership.

Reports on each of these access roads have been forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, Minj. Both investiga com recommend the alienation of the roads.

or

Law and Justice.

a number of cases were brought before the C.N.A. and resulted in convictions and sentences of I.H.L. as follows:

Receiving atolen property	contra	95(2)	10 natives
Spreading false reports Unlawfully strike	*	83(b) 83(a)	8 .
Adultery Caroless use fire		54(2) 106(c) 57(a)	2 "
Neglect obtain medical treatment Fail appear for census	*	113	1 .

A large number of petty disputes involving debt, trespass, marital problems and so forth were brought forward for settlement. Fortunately I think it can be said that overall the number was slightly fewer than encountered during the 1958 patrol which I accompanied.

No major crimes were reported to the patrol. After a very low incident of rictous behaviour during the preceding twelvo months, between August and October, 1959, three large fights occurred in different areas resulting in a total of 287 natives receiving periods of L.H.L.

One major land dispute was settled between the NENIGA/
NORMERCA and KONDIGA/KISUKARIM groups (Minj Headwaters). Relevant
court papers have been forwarded to Native Lands Commission and
to the Director, Dept of Native Effairs (attached) (Minj Ref: 14/8).
Several other very minor land usuage disputes were satisfactorily
settled.

The majority of court cork in this Sub-District involves arbitrating in marital disputes and returning runaway wives to complainant husbands. The traditional system of arranging daughters marriages has been stopped by the Administration, but disputes still arise amongst such marriages contracted before Administration influence became entrenched. Incomplete or non-payment of the bride-price often so agrieves a wife that she petitions for divorce.

Stealing amongst natives has increased considerably over the last 12-18 months and can often be traced to losses incurred in "lucky" card-games. Gambling too is fairly sidespread, but has been driven underground. Stealing from trade-stores, mostly by been driven underground. Stealing from trade-stores, mostly by the store-boys has frequently occurred, but the difficulties the store-boys has frequently occurred, but the difficulties involved in obtaining convictions are considerable as outlined in the letter of November 18, 1959, to the A.D.O. Mount Hagen from the Secretary for Law.

Village Officials.

The census division's lulusis and tultule continue to do a very catisfactory job overall. Most crises and disputes of any magnitude are brought to the Sub-District Office for settlement. This has been carried to extremes with the groups in the proximity of the Station, where many minor arguments are brought up, including minor marital disagreements. These latter practises have been discouraged with some result.

During 1959, a small number of V.O.'s emblems were received from Headquarters, but a further supply is needed - say 8 luluais' and 20 tultule' badges (this would cover Sub-District requirements). Beplacements are sometimes necessary plus an occasional new appointment to correct an enomaly.

Seg

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It will be recommended in separate correspondence that the following dismissals and appointments receive consideration and approval.

- 1. KOIMI to replace AMBANG at tultul of MENIGA/AGILINBA Group (AMBANG not domiciled with his Group).
- 2. DAKE be dismissed as luluai of MENIGA/WUNIGUP Group position be left open until suitable replacement available.
- 3. KABI to replace TABI as tultul of SEGAL'INGA/KUMKAMP Group (TABI is considered grossly inefficient).
- 4. BU to replace DAI as tultul of KUMA/KURUPTKA Group (DAI neglects to carry out duties).
- 5. MAGE to replace DIU as tultul of MARKET Group (DIU recently deceased).
- 6. RUBIK to be appointed as tultul of DOHGAL/KOMINAMP Group (no tultul appointed yet).
- 7. TSEGA be appointed as tultul of NOBGAL/MARJABI Group (no tultul appointed yet).

additional appointments of group officials. In the majority of cases these sere turned down as unjustified. But it is a healthy indication of the prestige which officials enjoy. Of course, by increasing the numbers to meet the request from groups, the desirability of the positions would decrease.

Roads and Bridges.

The South Wahgi road runs along the mide of the Valley covered by the patrol and can now be considered an all-weather road for 4-whoel drive vehicles and standard drive care should have little difficulty over most of the road. The surface is well stoned throughtout, although grading is necessary in many parts to even the surface.

Bridges need constant supervision and maintenance, but generally are in fair condition. The Sub-District's two main bridges both crossing the Wahgi River, and known as the KUROWIL and KURJIP bridges urgently need replacing. At present both have load limits of 35 cet. which place a considerable economic toll on the Sub-Ristrict in masted time and manpower due to unloading and relanding of cargo each side of the bridges.

Police supervision is still necessary if road maintenance work by the natives is going to be effective. Too often their work unsupervised is useless, if not actually detrimental.

Construction of the road from the Government station to the head of the Minj Vally was commenced during 1959 and can now be considered as formed for about half of its length. A considerable quantity of storing will be necessary before all-weather traffic will be pessible. Enthusiasm has waned somewhat after a commendable effort over a period of some months late 1959, but work will be continued after the present sing-sing season prevailing in the area has finished. I

2

Resthouses.

There are now 15 resthouses in the area patrolled, and increase of two since the 1958 patrol. These are situated at TURBARL and KAUVI as was suggested in Kr. Ecok's (P/O) Patrol (report) No. 1 of 1958/59. Thus the former pressure at KUDJIP has been relieved.

MAMANG in the Minj River Valley has far too many natives assembling there. Many of these Valley natives have moved down to areas made malaris-free by the Administration between Minj and the Mahgi River, and have little dependence on the land in this former area. Part of the large KOMMHUGA group now live at KAMANG and another 600 live under the trees at KURUCMIL. This group has been instructed to locate a suitable site and erect a rest-house, barracks, etc. during 1960 before the next census patrol.

The resthouse at NUP was not visited this year due to the camp being in a state of disrepair, because of Minj Vallay readwork commitments. The position will be corrected. TAP matives assembled at KAMANG, but ever with their exclusion the latter still has too many assembling Vare.

All resthouses were in fair to good order and were sufficient for the patrol's requirements with the exception of the one at NEGHE which will be rebuilt prior to the next patrol.

Concus.

The census revision was carried out with me hitches. These people have now been rensused six times and they like remarkably accurately in most cases. Very few new names were added and none were natives who had never seen patrols before.

The total number of persons 12,622, is an increase of 209 over the 1958 patrol's census. This includes 275 migrations IB over 235 migrations OUT. Total births 395 as against all deaths 326 shows a natural increase of 70, and an incidence of 121 births over 100 deaths. This latter figure is a considerable improvement over Mr. Hook's census findings in 1958 (births 11) - deaths 100). Perhaps the regular P.H.D. infant welfare work can be credited with at least some of this satisfactory increase.

Of the estimated available male adult labour of 2,869.

278 (9.6%) were elaimed to be at more inside the Mistrict and 108 (3.7%) were employed outside the Mistrict (acotty on constal plantations under the H.N.L.S.). However, the former figure included about 50 - 60 casual labourers employed during August/September by a Suropean who had contracted for repairs to the Minj Airstrip.

"Employed on N's plantation" is occasionally used as an excuse to cover illegal abounteeism and this tends to boost the figure also.

The census was revised working from Tax Census Thests. The check was canily made from the f.C.S., my only suggestion being that it would be advantageous for a fly-leaf to be inverted behind each group's f.C.S. on which would be recorded the name of the checking officer and the date of the check.

Village Population Registers for this patrol are attached.

Missions and Tducation.

Pour Rismions are established in the patrolled area:
Catholic Rissier - one permanent station near Rinj (Ruropeanstaffed) and a number of native-run posts; Lutheran Rismion one village at POGARIA near Rinj and a Rumber of native-run
posts; Swims Rwangeliani Brothorhood Ricaion - three permanent
stations at RUGARE, PRIMITE and MONDOWIL (all Ruropean-staffed);
Rasarene Ricaion of Texas - permanent station at RUBJIP (Ruropean
staffet). All continue to work independently, but amicably.
A Seventh Boy Adventist native paster has now opened the rudiments
of a station at POGARIL after an absence from this area of
neveral years.

All Riccions have satisfactory schools where Paropeans are working - other village schools are of the ouslassry low standard with high refer of absorbedies.

The administration has one primary school at Ring. Three classes are trught by an Education Officer and two native tembers. The advantages of this school are appreciated by many of the area's actives. A constant stream of sould-be entrusts have unfortunately had to be furned away. (It is hoped to open a school at Nondagl, North Value course division, early 1980). One of the Middle Ruhgi's greatest mode for the future is sound advantage, but hand-in-band with such advances must be some provision for using the educated natives to the best advantage for himself as well as for the country. At present there seems to be developing in other parts of the ferritory as increasing number of educated natives for show we maitable employment is available. The inherent dangers of this position are obvious.

Conclusion.

patrolled can be regarded as very natisfactory. At AUNTP
the situation seems to have improved over the past 15 menths
to the stage where the area can be regarded as normal. The
problem of native pigs treepassing on European Coffee plantations
has developed into major income at present and Administration
Policy on this must be laid from and the legal position clarified
and publicated in this area. Cash-cropping continues to expand
alonly and native coffee has appreciably benefitted from the
activities of the Agricultural officer in the Sub-Ristrict over
the past year. The causes figures show no unexpected trends and
the birthydeath incidence has improved very satisfactorily sinor
the last patrol's revision. Redical services are appreciated and
hade use of by the native population. Aidports, however, meed
note supervision. The populations health is satisfactory and
matrition generally good.

(E.A. Moburdson)

(Patrol Officer, Grd. 1)

14

*

REPORT - H.P. & S.G.C.

Bo. 7876 Constable MANI.

Lungth of Services 8 years

Smart and alect Appearances

Good Conducts

Acted as confor constable on this patrol. Experienced constable, but not quite enough initiative for H.C.O. General Ability:

No. 2.77 Countable MOGOLPA.

Length of Services 15 70ars

Unimpressive Appearance:

Pair

Unimpressive constable, little initiative or drive. Heecs constant supervision. General |bility:

8971 Constable BUGA.

Length of Services 5 years

Smart Appearance: Cook

Conduct: enthuciastic, reliable and legal constable, but no leader. Comercal Abilitys

Bo. 9659 Constable EXUMA.

Length of Services 4 years

Smort Appearance:

Good Conduct:

Capable and reliable. General Ability:

io. 9988 Constable Pillak Ball.

Leagth of Services 2 years

SMATT Appearance:

Reliable, promising. General Ability:

(Forms 1 in respect of above numbers completed forwarded Commissioner for Police, Port Horosky together with copy of this Appendix "A".

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VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

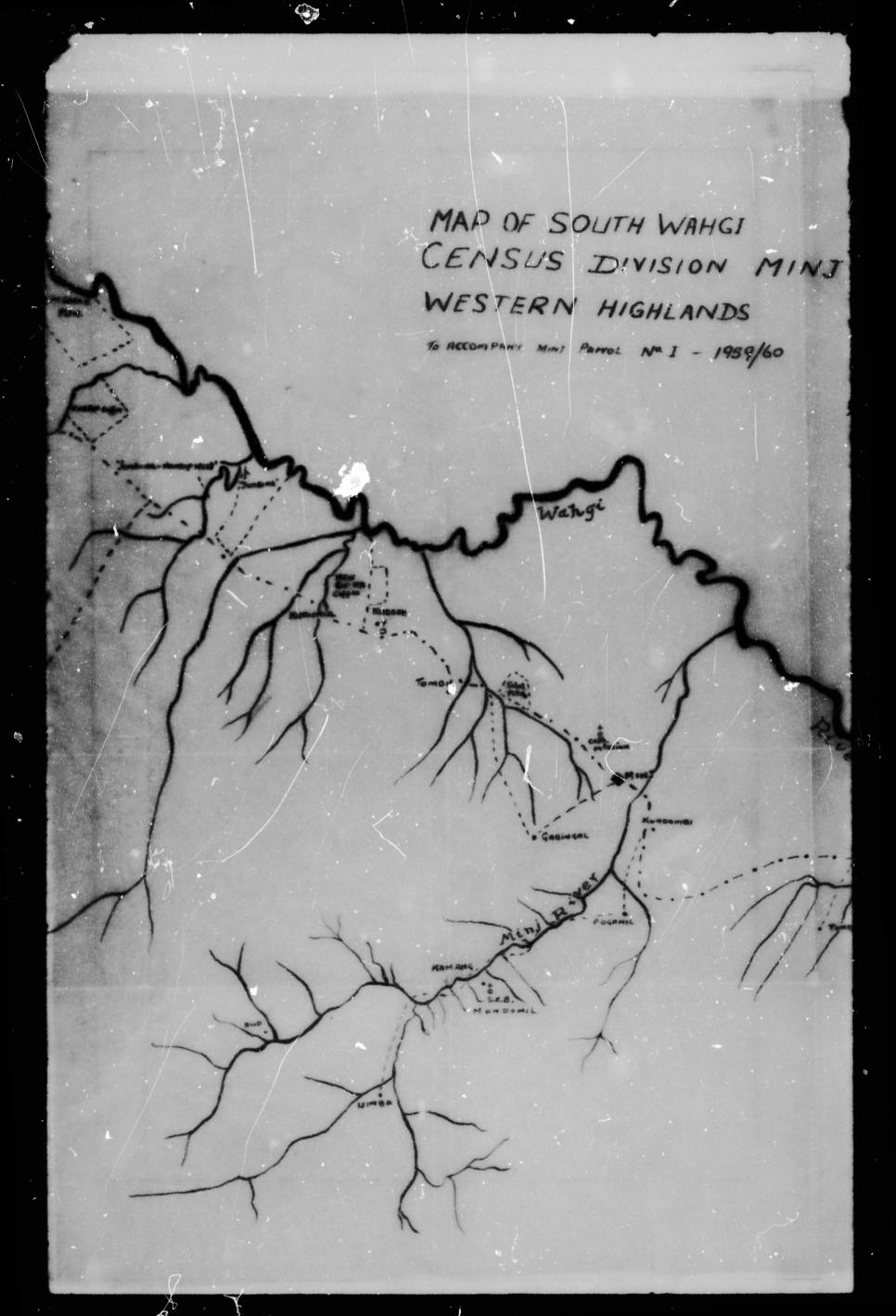
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MAP OF SOUTH WAHGI CENSIS DIVISION MINJ S-DISTRICT WESTERN HIGHLANDS

TO ACCOMPANY MINT PARVOL Nº 1 - 1989/50





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS	Report No. MINC. NO. 3 of 59/60.
Patrol Conducted by JOHN H STITT. PAT	BOL DYFIGER.
Area Patrollod KAMBIA SAST AND WEST G	SECULA DIVISIONS.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 20.	
Natives 3 R.P.A E.G Duration—From 14 / 6 /19 60 to 80	I. 2 N.M.C. S and I INTERPRETER.
Number of Days	25.
Did Medical Assistant Accompany ! 30.	
Last Patrol to Area by-District Services/	II /10 58
Medical/.	JI./18.53.
Map Reference MAP ATTACHED.	
Director of Native Affairs,	
PORT MORESBY.	
	Forwarded, please.
/ /19	
	Diarric Compensation
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation	
	22

67-14-25

Department of Mative Affairs,

5th December, 1960.

The District Officer, Western Highlands District,

ul

PATREL REPORT NO.3/59-60

My memorandum, %7-14-25 of lith October refers.

Six sun-print/s of the Patrol sketch map are now being forwarded under separate cover.

(J.K. McCarthy)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
PORT MONESBY

In Reply Please Quote No.

27th October, 1960.

The Director, Department of Native Affairs, KONEDOHJ.



PATROL REPORT 3/59-60 SEASON WESTERN-RASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT SOUNDARIES

67-14-25 of 11th October, 1960, refers.

the past and a local arrangement was made between Eastern and Western Highlands whereas patrols from Minj visited those Eastia villages which were allied to groups in Kinj Sub-District, although lying geographically in the Eastern Highlands. The question of district boundaries was about to be reviewed at the time, so that no formal recommendation concerning alterations to the boundary at that point was made.

The information sought by you in your AD.31/6/8 of 14th October, 1960, to the District Commissioners, Goroka and Mount Hagen, should enable you to resolve this question and prepare a firm submission on this particular boundary.

Whether or not villages in West Kambia are patrolled from Minj or Mount Hagen would appear to be a matter for intra-District arrangement. At least one previous Assistant District Officer at Minj preferred to patrol these villages and to complete his patrol at Ialiau.

I shall be interested in learning what the final proposal from the two Districts might be.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR.

21st October, 1960. of Lands, Surveys and Micos, Patrol Report No. 3/99-60 - 10 Please have six (6) prints of the account

67-14-25 11th October tember, 1960. Bistrict Officer, Western Highlands District, AVROL REPORT NO. 3/59-60 - KAMPIA Thank you for this -poort. oun rints of the san the forwarded herevith.

I agree with your assessment of the importance of the plume trade to the AAMBIA's economical ar inocial system. Later it will be necessary to ensure the these transactions do not generate into straight out languaged propositions, which would not only be illegal, but definately detrimental to the welfare of these most pleasant and co-operative see le. It is unfortunate that they are so isolated, and hard to get at. These people shoul have a monopoly right to the produce of their own area as they have no other source of right price. pries.

Mr. Stitt has completed a most arduous but useful patrol - the report will contain excellent information for the next visiting officer. Too many carriers can periously impair the efficiency of a patrol. I have found it besier in the long run to cut down personnel to the very minimum. It might be physically more uncomfort ble, but the mental strain of trying to provide a large party in sparsely populated and broken terrain is a corresponding mitigation.

The reported alleged abductions should be regarded with some suspicion as they were not coterminous with a tribal raid. The fact that WABIARARP has not seen fit to complain in six ye rs would indicate she is fairly satisfied with her lot.

I like to road that Mr. Stitt held group discussions during his matrol. The atomic society he describes as more fragmented than in the wangi valley and broken down to individual families must surely derive a deal of pleasure in congressing with a strange but friendly party.

Vy gob prints of my make

(J.K. McCorthy CTING DIRECTOR

11th October 1960.

The Assistant Administrator, Department of the Administrator, KONEDOBU.

ATTENTION EXECUTIVE OFFICER (POLICY AND PLANNING).

Patrol Report No. 3/59-60 - KANBIA.

The following is an extract taken from the above report.

"This matter has been raised by previous patrols to the area, but I can find nothing in correspondence that has reacted the question. Extracts from Patrol Report No.2-37/58 and No.2-58/59 refer, and memo 1-2-1/57(1059) from District Officer, Goroka, to District Commissioner, Mount Hagen, and Minj memos 1/15 of t6/7/58, and 1/15 of 12/8/58 to the District Commissioner, Mount Hagen also refer.

The particular area inquestion is along the MINI/
KUNDIAWA border which the patrol encounters on entering the
KAKBIA. This includes such villages as KANKHA, MIRU, and
ANDIHAL. There are several reasons why these villages should
be included in MINI Sub-District....

- 1. In order for a MINU patrol to complete a circuit of the KAMBIA HAST, it is necessary to pass through these villages.
- The people of these villages have a common language with KOMUNKA (MICU).
- 3. Social and cultural ties with BEGBE and 10 (MINJ).
- b. These people were first contacted by AL J patrols and still desire to be administered by that station.

Another question of Sub-District boundaries was raised by the people of KEGU, KAMBIA WEST (HAGEN). These people, who have usually been administered by MINU patrols still desire this situation to exist. With MINU administering KEGU it adds almost a week to the patrol and brings the patrol out at either IALIBU or MOUNT HAGEN, whereas it would only add two days to a patrol from HAGEN. The MINU patrol route should be from KANKEA through TO, ULATE, MUSINGA and return MINU. If the patrol visits KEGU, the area around MUSINGA i.e. KINGS PASS, is omitted, and the patrol must spend three days in the bush between ULATE and KEGU. I would recommend the MINU patrols returning vis the KINGS PASS, and the administering of KEGU Drow MOUNT HAGEN."

The Assistant District Officer in his covering memorandum states in regard to District Boundaries.

"Kothing definite has been decided about District Boundaries between the MINJ KAMBIA and the GUMINE area although by local arrangement officers from Minj administer the villages KANKEA, MINU and ANDIRAL but it is considered that the whole matter of Coundaries between the Mastern and Western Highlands not only at this boundary but at the South Wall and North Wall Wahgi should be decided and a recommendation made by the respective District Commissioners for the gazettal of amended boundaries."

Forwarded for your information, please.

(J.K. HeCarthy)

67-14-25

11th October 1960.

The Mission Lisison Officer, Department of Remention, MORDOWN.

PATHOL REPORT NO. 3/ 94-50 - KAMBIA.

The following is an extract from a show report which is forwarded for your information, ple see.

patrolled, although the people did say that they had been visited at GATE by members of S.F.B. Hission. I did not see any sign of the Reman Catholic catachist at NEW or the latheren teacher at IO as reported by Mr Rock in the last patrol report. Materolly enough the sparsity of the population and the country itself would not encourage any dission to establish a station.

(J.K. McCarthy)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 67-14-25.

In Reply Hease Quote

M. WHD.235 - 3015. SMF:AS.



District Office, Western Highlands District. MOUNT HAGEN.

16th August, 1960.

The Director, Department of Native Affiars, KONEDOBU... PAPUA.

MATROL REPORT NO.3. 1959/60. KAMBIA- MINJ SUB-DISTRICT.

Please find attached.

- Patrol Report No.3. 1959/60
 by Mr.J.H.Stitt, Patrol Officer.
- 2. Commerts by Assistant District Officer.
- District Officer's comment to Assistant District Officer.

The report covers the annual visit to the small group of people living south of the wangi Valley. They live in scattered groups throughout over broken country, and because of the expense and time involved, they do not warrant more than one visit per annum.

I would appreciate six sun-prints of the map when available.

The question of District boundaries has been raised by the District Officer, Eastern Highlands District. Local Administrative arrangements will be continued until the respective District Commissioners have had the opportunity to discuss boundaries and make recommendations.

(S.M. POLEN) DISTRICT OFFICER.

WHD.236 - 3015. SMF:AS.

District Office, Western Highlands District, MOUNT HAGEN.

16th August, 1960.

The Director, Department of Native Affiars, KONEDOBU...PAPUA.

PATROL REPORT NO.3. 1959/60. KAMBIA- MINJ SUB-DISTRICT.

Please find attached.

- Patrol Report No.3. 1959/60 by Mr.J.H.Stitt, Patrol Officer.
- 2. Comments by Assistant District Officer.
- 3. District Officer's comment to Assistant District Officer.

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I would appreciate six sun-prints of the map when available.

The question of District boundaries has been raised by the District Officer, Restern Highlands District. Local Administrative arragements will be continued until the respective District Commissioners have had the opportunity to discuss boundaries and make recommendations.

(S.M.FOLE)
DISTRICT OFFICE.

WED. 236 - 3014.

District Office, Western Highlands District, MOUNT MAGEN.

13th August, 1960.

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

PATROL HEFORT ED. 3. 1959/60.

Heceipt of Mr Stitt's report is acknowledged and it gives an interesting account of the visit to these inaccessible people.

The traditional trade of Bird of Faradiae should not be discouraged. Well meaning conservationists deplore this trade and state that the unique tird life of this area will be destroyed. However, authorities on the Bird of Paradise have informed us that only the highly coloured male bird is sought, and usually during or after his breeding period. In any case there does not seem to be enough evidence one way or the other to interfere with the trade which as Mr. titt points out: "Is of the utmost importance to the famble's economical and social system".

I am in receipt of a letter from the Mistrict Officer, Mastern Mighlands District concerning the KAMBIA - GUMINE boundary. I will discuss this with you on my next visit to Mini

Departmental epresentatives, and their replies will be forwarded to you when received.

Junice office.

SHV - 236



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Mease Quote



Sub-District Office, Western Highlands. MIHJ.

8th August, 1960.

The District Officer, MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT - NO. 3 OF 1959/60.

RAMINA EAST AND WEST CRUSUS DIVISIONS.

Please find attached) copies of Report of Patrol to the KAMBIA East and West Census Divisions of the Minj and Mt. Hagen Sub-Districts conducted by Mr. J. H. Scitt Patrol Officer.

Although Mr. Stitt has now the seniority to submit reports as outlined in Circular Instruction No.267 and I had referred to your memo 30/1-2441 of the 11th April, 1960 it was considered that he should write a detailed report as this was his first patrol in this District and this is a method of judging his ability to express himself on paper and also as this was only the fifth visit to the area and patrol routes etc are still not definitely settled it was considered that a detailed report would be of assistance to officers conducting future patrols.

Mr. Stitt does express himself well especially his simile "kissing the bride" when describing the native greeting of It is an interesting and well the patrol the various villages. presented report of a patrol.

Native Affairs.

It has been known that the KAMBIA people rely solely on the hunting of Bird of Paradise for their plumes to provide them with the means to make payments for brides who marry into their area from the Wahgi Valley area and it is certain that no women abuild marry into such a depressing area if it wasn't for the plumes that are traded into the valley. However every care will have to be taken that this doesn't develope into straight out trading for cash or other items or the birds will be decimated in their natural babitat.

District Boundaries.

Nothing definite has been decided about District
Boundaries between the Minj KAMBIA and the GUMINE area Although by
local arrangement officers from Minister the village; KinkEA,
MINU and ANDIBAL but it is considered that the whole matter of
boundaries between the Eastern and western Highlands not only at
this boundary but of the South Wall and North Wall Wahgi should be
decided and a recommendation made by the respective District
Commissioners for the gazettal of amended boundaries.

With regard to the future patrolling of KEGU village in the KAMBIA East Census Division of the Hagen Sub-District please refer to my 14-1-3 of the 8th August, 1960. In future it is intended that patrols return to Mirj via the Kings Nass.

Village Officials.

It is recommended that Tultul DEGEMBE of MIRU be appointed buluai.

Medical, Education and Agriculture.

Matters raised have been discussed with departments concerned. It is suggested however that any future patrols to the area make an endeavour to get children aged 6 years or slightly older to accompany the patrol to Minj to attend the Administration school as boarders. Perhaps the future of the KAMBIA may depend on the children becoming qualified to accept skilled employment outside the area.

No claim for camping allowance accompanies this report but as soon as this is received from Mt. Stitt it will be forwarded to your office for payment.

(C. A. J. SYMONS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

c.c. Mr. J. H. Stitt, JIMI Patrol Post.

6.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Jimi Patrol Post, Hagen Sub-District, WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT. 28th July, 1960.

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

PATROL REPORT MINJ PO. 3-59/60. EAVELS AREA.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:

J.B. STITT. Patrol Officer.

PATROL PERSONNEL:

No. 9216B. L/CPL KIMBIS. No. 1922. CONST. IAGART. No. 9499. CONST. SUGCUDO.

MEDICAL ...

POLICE

N.H.O. WABI. N.M.O. HGUMA.

INTERPRETER .. AMBANG.

ARA. PATROLLED.

KAMBIA CENSUS DIVISION.

DURATION OF PATROL:

14/6/60 - 8/7/60 25 days.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:

November, 1958. (D.N.A.) November, 1957. (D.N.A. & P.H.D.)

MAP REFERENCE:

Map attached.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. Census revision.

2. General administration.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday. 14th June. 1310: Departed MINJ per Land Rover.

1415: Arrived BEGBE,

Weather too poor to proceed further.

Wednesday. 19th June. 0800: Departed BEGBE per foot. 1000: Arrived BENGAMP. (56701)

Male camp.

P.M. Settled various minor sarital disputes.

0755: Departed BENGAMP per foot. Thursday . Icth June .

0940: Arrived TUNAMPHOIL. (5575') Purchased native foods. IIIO: Departed TUNAMPROIL.

1315: Arrived MOTATEMBI. (7020') Pitched tents and issued rations.

0750: Departed MOIAIRMBI per foot. 0817: Arrived junction MARAN and KOLIN creeks. (6650') Friday. I7th June.

0905: Departed junction per foot. Climbed steeply through rain forest.

1150: Arrived TUNDAN camp site. (9740*) Pitched tents and issued rations a cold miserable spot.

Saturday. 18th June. 0745: Departed TUBBAN per foot.

Olimbed steeply through moss furest. 0930: Arrived GURUGU PASS. (II,600:)

1010: Departed GURUGU PASS and began des-

cending.

1455: Arrived FANKEA. (6110') Made camp.

Sunday. 19th June.

Census of group and discussions with village officials and people. Settle-

ment of petty disputes.

0925: Departed KANKEA per foot. Monday. 20th June.

1305: Arrived MIND. (4400')

Made camp.

Census revised and discussions with Tuesday. 2Ist June. villagers and officials. General ad-

ministration.

Wednesday. 22nd June. 0830: Departed MIRU per foot. Climbed steadily to 6360' than des-

cended to IC. 1335: Arrived 10. (4300')

Pitched tents.

Census of IO and discussions with Thursday. 23rd June. villagers and village officials. General administration.

Friday. 24th June. 0900: Departed IO per foot. Climbed steadily to 75000 them descented to camp site.

1505: Arrived cemp site. (6700') Pitched tents and issued rations.

Saturday.25th June. 0755: Departed camp site per foot.

Descended sharply.

1025: Arrived WIS river camp site. (3100) Pitched tents and issued rations.

0800: Departed WIS camp site per foot. 1230: Arrived CLATE. (4150') Sunday. 26th June. Made camp.

Monday. 27th June.

Census of OLATE and discussions with villagers and village officials. Arranging despatch of main body of carriers to MINJ.

Tuesday, 28th June, 0600: Wain body of carriers despatched MINJ WIR KINUS PASS. F.H. Genson WUSINGAL group who live scattered a day's walk away.

Weinesday . 29th June . 0725: Departed OLATE por foot.

1500: Arrived NIGIKA camp cite. (41501) Pitched tents and issued rations.

Thursday . 30th June. 0800: Departed NIGIKA camp site per foot. 1300: Arrived KOGON river camp site. Pitched tents and issued rations.

Friday. Ist July. OSIO: Departed KOGON camp site per foot. 13:5: Arrived KBGU. (6310) Made camp.

Saturday. 2nd July.

Census of KERU group and discussions with villagers and village officials.

Sunday. 3rd July.

Patrol rested.

Monday. 4th July. 0800: Departed XEGU per foot. 1550: Arrived WIGE in torrential rain.

Made camp.

Thesday. 5th July. 0830: Departed WIGE per foot. 1205: Arrived CONDUCT. (6300) Rested and issued rations.

1355: Departed GONDUGU per foot.

1605: Arrived ALEMS Rest House situated on a vehicular road.

Weanesday. 6th July.

Attending to patrol equipment and general peper work.

Thursday, 7th July, 1030: Departed ALEMP per Land Rover sent from MOUNT HAGEN.

MI45: Arrived MOUNT HAGEK.

Priday. 7th July. 1130: Departed MOUNT HAGEN per M.A.L. D.C .- 3. ILAS: Arrived MINJ.

Asported Assistant District Officer. Pairol completed.

END OF DIARY -

INTROLECTION.

This petrol covered both the KAMBIA EAST (Minj Sub-District) and KAMBIA WEST (Mount Hagen Sub-District) Census Divisions. This area covers the region from the KUNDIAWA border, south of the KUSOR RANGE along the HAUGEL RIVER basin to shoot the IALABU Sub-District border.

The area covered is extremely rugged and no stainous and could not properly be called a 'walley'. Hather the area is a series of broken mountainous ridges running at right angles into the KUZOR MANGE to the north, and the KAUGEL RIVER to the south. On entering the area from the KUNDIAWA border the patrol must first cross the KUBOR RANGE at the GURUGU PASS (II,600'), and each day after the patrol is climbing and descending from heights ranging from 3,000 ft to 7,500 ft. The area varies from savannah grasslands, in the more temperate regions to sparsely timbered moss forfests at higher altitudes. However most of the time is spent climbing and descending through heavily timbered rain forfest.

The patrol was completed without serious incident; the only occurrences were those which tended to cause inconvenience to those concerned. An example of this occurred at the TONDON camp Site (9,740') about 3 A.M. one morning, when in their efforts to keep wirm the carriers put too much fuel on the fire in a castily erected bush house and burned the house down.

For the first five days of the patrol weather conditions were very poor, and on no occasion was the sun sighted. Hather at the higher altitudes visibility was reduced several times to only a few yards. In this semi-artic region above 9,000 ft one has the impression that in this could not be a part of the tropics. We animals were to be seen or heard, all growth is twisted, stunted and covered with mess, and there is a continous blanket of mist floating through the forgest. The customary rest of one hour on the GUNDGU PASS had to be curtailed as the carriers were shivering uncontrollably and I noticed the fingers on my hand going blue. I estimated the temperature her to be well below 90 degrees.

a permanent parrier line had to be employed due to the sparsity of the population; hapaver I consider my initial line of 35 carriers to be in excess of what is really needed. For the benefit of future efficers I have included in this report (Carrier section) what I would consider an ideal carrier line. Alternatively it may be possible to use the Otter siroraft in an air drop to either MIRU or OLATE. This would be able to reduce his carrier line to between 20 or 50.

Attached as an appendix are walking times between points and a general idea of the walk. Future officers pleas; note that I consider these times to be accurate and they are not to be confused with diary times where rests are included. I know how frustrating inaccurate times can be to an officer planning his next day.

MATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout the KAMBIA is very satisfactory. Although these people are only a small, scattored and isolated group, they are a most lawabiding and contented people. I agree with Mr Hook that this is brought about a due to the fact that it is in the interests of the natives not to scrap amongst themselves as they are far too small a group to back up their demands by force, and hence each small group lives as a fairly harmonious neucleus having very little to do with the other small groups in the area. (Minj Patrol Report No.2 of 1968-59.)

Ais patrol was the fifth to visit the area, but even with such little Untact changes were noticed. The customary method of greeting patrols by lifting the officer shoulder high and carrying him into the village has now been abandoned; neither do the people now embrace the officer and embarras him by struking his thighs. Nevertheless patrols

are still welcomed with the same genuine enthusiasm. This welcome now takes the form of all the villagers lining up in their 'Sunday best' as the patrol approaches and cheering the patrol in. It is then necessary for the officer to shake every male hand of the group. I even noticed shaking the same hand on a numer of occassions - rather like kissing the bride. The people were most co-operative in assisting the patrol to make camp, and at all census points ample food was supplied for the patrol's immediate needs. It should be remembered that as these people are a scattered group some of this food had to be carried over rather long distances.

Due to their geographic limitation these people have little hope to establish a cash economy in the area. Therir economy, which also links with their social system, is centred around the trading of Bird of Paradise plumes. These plumes are traded from the KANSIA into the WAHGI VALLEY, where their value will change as follows:-

I. KAMBIA to WARGI VALLEY. wrlus - one steel axo, one gold

lip shell or half grown pig. 2. Within the WAHGI VALLEY. values one full grown pig or from £2 to £5 depending on the quality of the plume. 5. WARGI VALLEY to either ChINGU or HAGEN, value - £5 to £8.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that this trading is of the utmost importance to the KAMBIA'S sconomic and social system. For example it is necessary for these people to obtain a number of brides each year from the WARGI VALLEY, and this can only be done with a suitable bride price. The items for the bride price come directly from the trade in Bird of Edradise. As a result the people jealously guard their sole right to hunt for the birds. This point was raised at each group meeting, and I am in complete agreement with what was put forward. The people wish to make it known and given Government approval that no one except a KAMBIA is allowed to hunt Bird of Paradise within the KAMBIA, and even this man must only hunt on his own land or on the common hunting grounds. I considered this request reasonable and told the people that I could see no reason why the Government should not acquiesce with the proposal.

Previously the IO and OLATE people were sorn enemies and refused to cross into each other's area. This was still the situation when Mr P.O. FOOK passed through in November, 1958. However on this patrol the 10 people assisted the patrol into OLATE itself and were well received. The former mark at the WIS RIVER has now been lifted, and both groups are now arranging the exchange of brides and trade. Most of the credit towards establishing this friendly relationship must be attributed to the good work of previous patrols.

MINJ 14/1 of the 3th February, 1960 alledges an abduction of native female WABIARAMP/WAPUNGA about 1954. This matter was investigated during the patrol and the people claim that the girl was not abducted but given to them by her aging father. At the time the child was quite young. I also noted that WARLARAMP was included to in the IO census book and had attended all censuses. WARIAPAMP was included in the book as DAIM'S adopted daughter not as his wife. WABIARAMP would have had ample opportunity to complain to previous officers, but she did not do so. This and the claims of the willage people leads me to believe that the girl was not ill treated and had been accepted by the group. Whether or not there had been an abduction several years ago I could not properly ascertain, however the Governments views concerning abduction were carefully explained to the people.

As mentioned in the medical section of this report the death rate at ANDIBAL was unusually high.i.e. 6 males and 4 females for a total population of 90. Enquires revealed that most of these people had died after a feast at IO about IO months ago. Most deaths occurred 2-3 days after the feasting while the people were returning home; the symtoms as described by the people were quite similar to a fever. The people claim that it must have been brought about by the numerous pigs wer none bear any animosity towards their hosts, the 10 people, nor is there any thought of sorcery.

Because of these deaths at ANDIDAL, the ANDIDAL people have for the time being, dispersed. However they all claim that they eventually intend to return in the near future. Therefore, although the ANDIDAL people came from all directions into MIRU to be censused, I retained these people as a separate identity and did not alter the ANDIDAL book.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

This matter has been raised by previous patrols to the area, but I can find nothing in correspondence that has resolved the question. Extracts from Patrol Report No.2-57/58 and No.2-58/59 refer, and memor I-2-I/57(IO59) from District Officer, Goroka, to District Commissioner, Nount Hagen, and Minj memors I/I5 of I6/7/58, and I/I5 of I2/8/58 to the District Commissioner, Nount Hagen also refer.

The particular area in question is along the MINJ/KWDIAWA border which the patrol encounters on entering the KAMBIA. This includes such villages as KANKBA, MIRU and ANDIBAL. There are several reasons they these villages should be included in MINJ Sub-District....

- I. In order for a MINJ patrol to complete a circuit of the KAMBIA BAST, it is necessary to pass through these villages.
- 2. The people of these villages have a common language with KOMUNKA (MINJ).
- 3. Social and cultural ties with BEGBE and IO (MINJ).
- 4. These people were first contacted by MINJ patrols and still desire to be administered by that station.

Another question of Sub-District boundaries was raised by the people of KEGU, KAMBIA SEST (RAGEN). These people, who have usually been administered by MINJ patrols still desire this situation to exist. With MINJ administering KEGU it adds almost a week to the patrol and brings the patrol out at either LALABU or MOUNT HAGEN; whereas it would brings the patrol out at either LALABU or MOUNT HAGEN; whereas it would only add two days to a patrol from WAGEN. The MINJ patrol route should be from MANNEA through IC, OLATE, WUSINGA and return MINJ. If the outrol visits ANGU, the mass around WUSINGA i.e. KINGS PASS, is omitted, and the petrol must spend three days in the bush between OLATE and KEGU. I would recommend the MINJ patrols returning via the KINGS PACS, and the administering of KEGU from MOUNT HAGEN.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads and bridges throughout the area are almost entirely nonexistant. Even the native tracks which link group meeting places are extremely poor, and on numerous occassions it is necessary for the patrol to construct their own bridges across rivers. After spending three weeks on these tracks and being accustomed to them. I did not realise just how poor they were until the patrol met the well formed track from \$105 to \$1500. Here it was not necessary to crawl over faller trees and other vegetation, wade streams without bridges or descend near vertical cliff faces.

Due to the sparsity of the population it would be almost impossible to construct a well formed track through the area. It must
be remembered that most groups are 2-3 days walking apart, and each
group only has an average of 20-30 zem. The best that can be done in
the circum sampes is to improve roads and bridges in the immediate
vicinity of villages. Instructions were left to this effect.

CENSUE .

As encountered by the previous patrol attendance at Census was very good, and those that were absent had good reason for being so. I consider that the reason for this, is that a patrol is somewhat of a novelty in the area, and also gives these scattered people a chance to get together. Most of the absentees were those people who had not heard of the patrol's arrival as they sere on extended hunting trips.

1.

Census Reconciliation:

Figure last Census	815 28
Subtract Deaths	843 39 804
Add Migrations In	843
Subtract Migrations Out. Figure this Census	96

As can be seen by the consus reconciliation there is a decrease of 63 over the previous ceesus. Fortunately most of this is accounted for in migrations out, however there was still a natural decrease of deaths over births of II. Except in the case of ANDIBAL the balance of deaths over and births is rather static; at ANDIBAL there were IO deaths and no births. The people stated that these deaths were caused by an epidemic about ten months ago.

Concerning infant mortality, it is most difficult to ascertain death rate in the 0-I year group. During the intervals of patrels, about I2 to I8 months, a women can become pregnant, give birth to the child and have the child die soon after without the patrolling officer's knowledge. As an example I have only recorded 8 pregnant woman who will have to account for these unborn children to the next officer.

There were 96 migrations out recorded during the Census, and most of these migrations were into the WARGI VALLEY; on the other hand the 59 migrations in were mainly local migrations. The villages of KANKEA, MIRU and ANDIBAL experienced the heaviest canualities of migrations out. At MIRU the entire out—clan TEMENGATA had migrated to BEGRE (WARGI VALLEY). These migrates have close social and cultural ties with the natives of BEGRE, and claim that they only came to the KAMBIA many years ago during the fighting in the WARGI VALLEY, but now that things are settling down they are returning.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Throughout the area there are no villages as we know on the coast; rather the people live in small family units ecattered around the countryside. This system is even a breakdown of the WARGI VALLEY system, where the people tend to live in hamlets comprising clan or sub-clam groups. Each family, or on occassions an extended family, builds their house names close to the garden area, however this spot may be miles from the group meeting places (KANKRA, KIRD etc.) OR the next family. These houses are generally rectangular in shape and only 4-5 feet in height. The walls and roof are of bork but may also be of grass depending on the materials available. The round house which to common in the Highlands was also seen at CLATE.

What I saw of the village officials, I consider they are doing a fair job. All village officials, except DAI of MIRU, have been issued badges. Most of the afficials are quite influential members of their group, and were most willing to assists the patrol in any way possible.

This Government badge of authority does carry a lot of weight amongst these people; now the authority of these badges has gone one step further, as the people have realised that the Luluai is the 'top Government man' in the village, and that the tultuls are more or less his assistants. As a result of this I would recommend tultul DECEMBE of MIRO to be appointed Luluai. This group of 236 has no Luluai but a number of tultuls, and should a Luluai be appointed this man may be able to get more done by co-ordinating the work of his tultuls.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

As experienced by former patrols it was not necessary on any occassion to take court action for a breach of the Regulations. The people are a most law abiding group and what little disputes they do have are settled amicably amongst themselves.

These disputes are settled by what I call the 'compensation system' i.e. a meeting of the parties concerned and the arbitrators to decide who has been wronged and what would be a suitable compensation to be paid by the party who did this wrong. The people seem quite Mappy with this system, nor had I heard of any injustices being carried out under this. The people fully realise that should they not be satisfied they may refer the matter to the nearest Government station. This is seldom done, for although I was in MISJ for some time before this patrol I only saw one KAMBIA man in court, and in this case the man was mixed up in a bride price from the WAHGI VALLEY.

RESTROUSES.

At present there in only one Resthouse in the area and this is in poor condition. For the rest of the patrol four tents and five flys were used. Even should each census spot have a rest house it would still be necessary to carry tents as least a week must be spent in the bush travelling between points.

It would have been foolash to leave instructions for the building of new Resthouses, for by the time the next patrol got into the area these buildings would have been uneless. However the people were told that when they visited MINJ to try and ascertain the departure of the next patrol, and to erect a Resthouse before its arrival. As has been repeatedly pointed out, these people are only a small group with little labour potential, therefore instructions concerning work cannot be given as freely as they might, say in the Walley.

MASSIONS.

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There are no Missions operating in the area patrolled, although the people did say that they had been visited at OLATE by members of S.E.B. Mission. I did not see any sign of the Rosan Catholic ostachist at MIRO or the Lutheran teacher at IO as reported by Mr Hook in the last patrol report. Maturally enough the sparsity of the population and the country itself would not encourage any Mission to establish a station.

CARRIERS.

One of the foremost difficulties before the patrol's departure was to estimate the number of carriers which would be needed. Due to the isolation of the area it would be almost impossible for the patrol, once in the area, to obtain extra supplies in the event of being short. As a result I worked on the principle that it is better to take too much then too little.

The initial carrier line of 85 was far in excess of what was needed. For the benefit of future patrols I would propose the following carrier line.

- (a) Twenty carriers for officer's personal equipment, tents (4), flys (5), trade and medical equipment.
- and (b) Twenty carriers carrying one men loads (40 lbs) of rice and meat. These loads to be made up in rice bags.

Should a patrol be made up as above it will be able to live off its own rations for 14 days, which is ample for the KAMBIA patrol, as there are only the following camps where full rations have to be issued:-MUIAIEMBI, TUNDAN, 10/GLATE, WIS RIVER, NIGINA and KOGON camp sites; nowever more than 6 days must be carried, as on numerous occasalons rations must be issued to supplement native foods.

It would not be fair to complete this section without some men-tion of the carriers themselves. Even should I be conservative in my estimation, these WAGEI VALLEY WER did a first-class job; after the first lew days they became a well organised group with each man carrylast out his duties efficiently and without complaint; there were never any complaints, concerning their behavour, from the police or village people; and all this was done in country which does not lend itself to carrying a 40 lb load, and bruised and badly out feet were quite usual at

the end of a day's walking. Actually these men were a hard working, cheerful and harmonious group.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol itself is not a particularly interesting one as the pattern seldom varies i.e. climbing and descending day after day through unimabited rain forest. However the warm welcome and genuine enthusiasm of the KAMBIA people compensates entirely for this, and definately conveys the impression to the patrolling officer that his time has been well spent.

John 16 State .)

PATROL OFFICER.

REALTH AND HYGIENE.

N.M.O.'S WABI and EGUMA accompanied the patrol throughout the area. N.M.O. WABI accompanied the patrol through KEGU to MOUNT HAGEN, whereas N.M.O. EGUMA returned with the main body of carriers to MINJ via the KINGS PASS. Both of these medical orderlies carried out their duties well.

Although an isolated spot, health throughout the KAMBIA is suprisingly good. To serious sicknesses were encountered by the patrol and of the 79 cases treated, 77 of them were small or septic sores. The two remaining cases were malaria.

As mentioned in the Native Affairs section of this report, the death rate at ANDIBAL village was unusually high. There were TO deaths at this village since the last census and no births. The people attribute these deaths to a feast they had at IO village some time ago; they claim that it must been the pig they had eaten at the feast, but as far as I can gather the symtoms were very similar to fever, which if contagious could have caused a minor epidenic at the time. Fortunately the people accepted the sickness as fate, and did not try to blame any one for the deaths. As reported by Mr Hook in Patrol Report No.2 of 58/59, there was another minor epidemic at a feast before his arrival. The sickness at this time was dysentry. It seems that everytime these people get together for a feast a minor epidemic breaks out. Possibly this can be accounted for when we consider that these people are used to living in family units, and when a number of them get together diseases are readily transmitted. The main reason I would put forward for the usual good health of these people is that they do not live in large groups, but rather in small scattered units around the countryside.

The former Aid Post at MIRU, under the care of N.M.O. SINE, has been disbanded. Unfortunately I did not hear SINE'S side of the story, but if what the people claim is true, then some disciplinary action should be taken against SINE. The people claim that SINE was 'carrying on' with some of the girls, and when things started getting a little involved packed up and left in a hurry. The people produced quite a number of items which they claim SINE left in his haste.e.g. medical equipment, books, showel, pick and go bage tim. Should these claims be true, such conduct does not go towards raising the prestige of the Government in the area. Previous raports on SINE by visiting were good and possibly he had some good reason for leaving his post.

However in spite of this locident the people of MIRU are very keen to have another Aid Post established, and should the young tultul PEGEMEZ be appointed Lulual, things may be better organised in the future. Earlier in this report I have recommended tultul DEGEMEE to be appointed Lulual. The people of ID and OLATE also wish to establish Aid Posts; however the IO people would be able to be treated from MIRU. Concerning the establishing of Aid Posts at MIRU and OLATE, I definitely recommend it and would appreciate the MINJ Medical Officer's consideration in this matter.

c.c. Officer in Charge, Public Health Department, MINJ.

1 1 1 1 1 1

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food throughout the area patrolled was plentiful. Ample supplies of sweet potatoe, tare, Olicese tare, bananas sud sugar case ware presented to the patrol. The imple diot of these people is sweet potatoe which is supplies inted by those foods already centioned.

Most gardens in the Mambla are built on the sides of very steep alopes. Therefore it is necessary to gaurd against erosion; this is retaining the soil. From talking to the people I learned that there is never a time of famine in the area, rather their system of crop retaining for more than one year, but may return to this plat after the growing in the area were generally of a good goal by which I saw f

of a rather pear quality. That the soil for and rocky is true was deep and fertile.

their pige were killed. The pigs which they will have are being retained for breeding purposes only. Mr Box reported an average of I.4 pigs were that this average has dropped considerably. No more than three pigs were signted by the patrol.

Unicrtunately little can be done to entroduce a cach crop into the area, for although the crop may flourish, the cost of parketing and the isolation of the people would not lend itself to any economic venture.

c. c. The Agricultural Officer,

APPENDIX "C"

EDUCATION.

Throughout the area patrolled there are no idministration or Mission schools. Even the Rozan Catholic (techia) it MIRS and the Lutheran teacher at IO could not be located. However both of these men are esentially religious leaders and have not concerned themselves with education.

At present there are only two boys away from the area at school; these two boys are at the S.S.B. mission at TSIGMID near MINJ. The remaining children in the area have had no schooling at all, and for the most part cannot even speak Pidgin. There is no demand for education and realising departmental staff shortages, this small, scattered and isolated group may be neglected for some time. The only alternative is to send these children away to boarding school at MINJ or GUMINE Patrol Post.

o.c. The Officer in Charge,

Ed. B

APPENDIX "D"

ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY REPORT.

No. 5216B L/CPL KIMBIS.

Discipline:

Good.

Appearance:

Average.

Ability:

a reliable man but gives the impression of little iniviative.

No. 7622 Const. IAGARU.

Discipling:

Good.

Appearance:

Good.

Ability:

A good average member.

No. 9499 Const. SUGONDO.

Discipline:

Good.

Appearance:

Below average.

Ability:

The best worker on the patrol, but has to be watched and supervised. Still rather young but should improve with time and

experience.

Officer of R.P. & M.G.C.

WALKING PIMES.

- PROM	70	TIME	REMARKS.
DEGRE	HENGAMP	I hr 10 ans	Fair - a steady climb.
BENGAMP	MOIATEMBI	3 " 15 "	7
MOIAIRMBI	TONDAN	2 " 35 "	Mard. climb to 9,740 ft.
TUNDAN	GURUGU PASS	I " 35 "	Hard - climb to 11,600 ft.
GURUGU PASS	KANKEA	3 " 50 "	Fair - descend to 6, IIO ft.
KANKEA	MINU	3 " I5 "	Fair - descend to 4,400 ft.
MIRN	10	3 " 55 "	Hard - clima to 6,360 ft
			then descend to 4,300 ft.
IO	CAMP SITE	4 " 45 "	Rough - climb to 7,300 ft
			then descend to 5,700 ft.
CAMP SITE	WIS RIVER	S * 20 m	Fair - descend sharply to
			3,100 ft.
WIS RIVER	OLATE	3 " 20 "	Pair to rough.
ULATE	HIGIKA	6 " 25 "	Very rough.
NIGIKA	KOGON	4-15 .	Fair to rough.
KOGOW	KEGU	4 " IO "	Fair to rough - steep climb
			to 5,310 ft in the last
			hour.
KEGU	WIGE		Descend couple thousand feet
			then climb to 6,320 ft.
WIGE	ALEMP		
			First half rough but rest
			easy going.

I have endeavoured to give future officers a rough idea of what only in walking is like, however please note that these times are active and do not include any rest periods whatsoever.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959/60 LONGIA CENSUS DIVINA (((())

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TERRITORY OF PAPER AND ERE SUINEA.

Jimi trel Post, Hogen Sub-Mistrict, FESTERS HIGHLANDS DISCRICT. 29th July, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer, dub-Statrict Office, ALT.

PATROL REPORT HIS NO. 3-59/60. KAMBIA ARE

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:

J.E. STITT. Patrol Officer.

PATROL PERSONSEL:

No.5216B. L/CPL KINDIS.

POLICE

No. 7822. COMST. IAGARU. No. 9499. COMST. SUGONDO. No.9499-

MEDICAL ...

H.H.O. MARI. H.W.O. MOTMA.

INTERPACTER .. AMBARG.

AREA PATHOLLED.

KARLIA CERSUS DIVISION.

DUBATION OF PATROL:

14/6/60 - 8/7/60 25 dags.

LAST PATROL TO THE APEA:

Негомват. 1958. (В.Н.А.) Чеменвет. 1957. (В.Н.А. & Р.Н.Ы.)

MAP REFERENCE:

Map attached.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

I. Census revision.

2. General administration-

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday. 14th June. 1310: Departed MINJ per Land Rover. 1415: Arrived BEGRE. Weether too peer to proceed further.

Wednesday. 15th June. 0800: Departed BEGSE per foot. 1000: Arrived BENGAMP. (5670') Made ormp.

P.M. Settled various minor marital disputes.

0755: Beparted RESCAMP per foot. 0940: Arrived TUNAMPAUIL. (5575') Thursday . 16th June . Purchased native foods. Reparted TURAMPHOIL.

1515: Arrived BUTALEMBI. (7020') Pitched texts and issued rations.

0750: Departed MDIAIRMBI per foot. 0817: Arrived junction MARAS and MOLIS creeks. (6650°) Priday. 17th Jone.

0905: Departed junction per foot.
Climbed steeply through rain forest.
1150: Arrived TURBER comp site. (9740°)
Pitched tents and Assued rations a cold miserable apart.

Saturday. 18th June. 0745: Reparted TUNDAN per foot.

Climbel steeply through moss forest.

0950: Arrived GURBGU PASS. (II,600')

1010: Separted GURBGU PASS and begun dec-

IA35: ATTIVE KARERA. (6110')

Made camp.

Census of group and discussions with village officials and people. Settle-Sunday. 19th June. ment of pourly disputes.

0925: Departed KANKHA per foot. monday. 20th June. 1305: Arrived MINU. (4400') Made camp.

Consus revised and discussions with villagers and officials. General ad-Tuesday. 21st June. ministration.

Wednesday . 22nd June. 0830: Departed MIRS per foot. Climbed steadily to 6360' then descended to IO. 1335: Arrived IO. (4300') Pitched tents.

Census of IO and discussions with Thursday. 23rd June. villagers and village officials. General administration.

Friday. 24th June. 0900: Departed 10 per foot. Climbed stee ily to 75008 then descenied to camp site.

1505: Arrived camp site. (6700') Picched tents and issued rations.

Saturday. 25th June. 0755: Departed camp site per foot. Doscended sharply. 1025: Arrived WIS river camp site. (3100') Pitched tents and issued rations.

0800: Departed WIS camp site per font. Bunday. 26th June. 1230: Arrived OLATE. (4150°) Mado camp.

Monday. 27th Juno. Geneus of GLATE and discussions with vill gerr and village officials.

Arranging despatch of main body of carriers to MINJ.

Tuerday. 28th June. 0600: Main body of carriers despatched HINJ via KINGS PASS.

P.N. Census WUSINGAL group who live scattered a day's walk away.

Wednesday.29th June.0725: Beparted SLATE per foot. 1500: Arrived HIGHA comp site. (4150') Pitched tents and issued rations.

Thursday. 30th June. 0800: Reparted HIGIKA comp site per foot. 1300: Arrived E000E river camp site. Pitched tents and leaned rations.

Priday. Int July. 0810: Departed KOGOF comp site per foot. 1345: Arrived KEGG. (5310*) Made comp.

Saturday. 2nd July. Consus of ERSU group and discussions with villagers and village officials.

Sunday. 3rd July. Patrol rested.

Monday. 4th July. 0600: Departed ENGU per foot. 1550: Arrived WIGE in terrential rain. Made comp.

Tuesday. 5th July. 0850: Departed WIGE per foot.
1205: Arrived GOMBUGU. (6300°)
Rested and issued rations.
1355: Departed GOMBUGU per foot.
1605: Arrived ALEMP Rest House situated on a vehicular road.

Wednesday. 6th July. Attending to patrol equipment and general paper work.

Thursday. 7th July. 1030: Departed ALENT per land Pover sent from MOUNT HAGES. 1145: Arrived MOUNT HAGES.

Friday. 7th July. II50: Departed MOUNT HAGEN per M.A.L. D.C.-5.
II45: Arrived MINJ.
Reported Lamistant District Officer.
Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION .

This putrol covered both the KAMBIA MAST (Minj Sub-District) and KAMBIA MEST (Mount Magen Sub-District) Census Divisions. This area covers the region from the KUNDIAWA border, south of the KUNDIAWA BORDER along the KAUGEL RIVER basin to almost the IALABU Sub-District border.

The area covered is extremely rugged and mountainous and could not properly be called a 'valley'. Rather the area is a series of broken mountainous ridges running at right angles into the KUBOR RANGE to the north, and the KAUGEL RIVER to the south. On entering the area from the KUBDIAWA border the patrol must first cross the KUBOR RANGE at the GURUGU PASS (II,600'), and each day after the patrol is climbing and descending from heights runging from 3,000 ft to 7,500 ft. The area varies from sevannah grasslands, in the more temperate regions to sparsely timbered moss forgests at higher altitudes. However most of the time is spent climbing and descending through heavily timbered rain forgest.

The patral was completed without serious insident; the only comprendes were those which tended to cause inconvenience to those concerned. An example of this occurred at the TOHOUS camp Site (9,740°) about 5 A.M. one rerming, when in their efforts to keep warm the carriers put too such fuel on the fire in a hastily erected bush house and burned the house down.

For the first five days of the patrol weather conditions were very poor, and en no occasion was the sun mighted. Bather at the higher altitudes visibility was reduced several times to only a few yards. In this semi-artic region above 9,000 ft one has the impression that this could not be a part of the tropics. He asimals were to be seen or heard, all growth is twisted, stunted and covered with moss, and there is a continue blanket of mist floating through the forcest. The contemny rest of one hour on the GURDGU PASS had to be curtailed as the corriers were shivering uncontrollably and I noticed the fingers on my hand going blue. I estimated the temperature her to be well below 50 degrees.

A permanent carrier line had to be employed due to the sparsity of the population; however I consider my initial line of 85 carriers to be in excess of that is really needed. For the benefit of future officers I have included in this report (Carrier section) what I would consider an ideal carrier line. Alternatively it may be possible to use the Otter siroraft in an air drop to either MIRU or OLATE. This would mean that the patrolling officer would be able to reduce his carrier line to between 20 or 30.

Attached as an appendix are walking times between points and a general idea of the walk. Future officers please note that I consider these times to be accurate and they are not to be confused with disry times where rests are included. I know how frustrating inaccurate times can be to an officer planning his next day.

MATIVE APPAIRS.

The matire situation throughout the KAMBIA is very satisfactory. Although these people are only a small, scattered and isolated group, they are a most lawabiding and contented people. I agree with Mr Hook that this is brought about ' one to the fact that it is in the interests of the natives not to scrap amongst themselves as they are far too small a group to back up their demands by force, and hence each small group lives as a fairly harmonious neucleus having very little to do with the other small groups in the area'. (Minj Patrol Report No.2 of 1958-59.)

This patrol was the fifth to visit the area, but even with such little contact changes were noticed. The customary method of greeting patrols by lifting the officer shoulder high and carrying him into the village has now been abandoned; neither do the people now embrace the officer and embarrass him by stroking his thighs. Nevertheless patrols

are still welcomed with the same genuine enthusiasm. This welcome now takes the form of all the villagers lining up in their 'Sunday best' as the patrol approaches and cheering the patrol in. It is then necessary for the officer to shake every male hand of the group. I even noticed shaking the same hand on a numer of occassions - rather like kinsing the bride. The people were most oc-operative in assisting the patrol to make camp, and at all census points ample food was supplied for the patrol's immediate meeds. It should be remembered that as these people are a scattered group some of this food had to be carried over rather long distances.

Due to their geographic limitation these people have little hope to establish a cash columny in the area. Therir occurry, which also limbs with their social system, is control around the trading of Bird of Paradise plumes. These plumes are traded from the KAMBIA into the WAMBI VALLEY, where their value will change as follows:

I. KAMBIA to WARGI VALLEY. value - one steel ant, one gold

lip shell or half grown pig.
2. Within the WARSI VALLEY. value- one full grown pig or from £2 to £5 depending on the quality of the plume.

It commot be stressed too strengly that this trading is of the atmost importance to the KARBIA'S commonle and social system. For example it is necessary for there people to obtain a number of brides each year from the WARGI VALLEY, and this can only be done with a suitable bride price. The items for the bride price come directly from the trade in Biri of Paradise. As a result the people tealously guard their sole right to hunt for the birds. This point was raised at cosh group meeting, and I on in complete agreement with shat was put forward. The people wish to make it known and given Soverment approval that no one except a KARBIA is allowed to hunt Rird of Paradise within the KARBIA, and even this san must only hunt on his own land or on the common hunting grounds. I considered this request reasonable and teld the people that I could see no reason why the Government should not acquiesce with the proposal.

Proviously the IO and OLATE people were sorn enemies and refused to cross into each other's area. This was still the situation when Mr P.O. HOOK passed through in Howenber, 1958. However on this patrol the IO people assisted the patrol into OLATE itself and were well received. The former mark at the WIS RIVER has now been lifted, and both groups are now arranging the exchange of brides and trade. Host of the credit towards establishing this friendly relationship must be attributed to the good work of previous patrols.

HINJ 14/I of the 9th Pebruary, 1960 alledges an abduction of mative female WABJIRAMP/WAPURGA about 1954. This matter was investigated during the patrol and the people claim that the girl was not abducted but given to them by her aging father. At the time the child was quite young. I also noted that WABJIRAMP was included to in the 10 consume book and had attended all consumes. WABJIRAMP was included in the book as DAJM'S adopted daughter not as his wife. WABJIRAMP would have had ample opportunity to complain to previous officers, but she did not do no. This and the claims of the village people leads me to believe that the girl was not ill treated and had been accepted by the group. Whether or not there had been an abduction several years ago I could not properly ascertain, however the Sovernments views concerning abduction were carefully explained to the people.

As nontioned in the medical section of this report the death rate at ANDIBAL was ususually high.i.e. A males and 4 females for a total population of 90. Emquires revealed that most of these people had fied after a feast at 10 about 10 months ago. Most deathe occurred 2-3 days after the feasting while the people were returning home; the symtoms as described by the people were quite similar to a fever. The people claim that it must have been brought about by the numerous pigs that were eaten; however none bear any sammosity towards their hosts, the 10 meanle, nor is there any thought of sorvery.

Because of these deaths at ANDIBAL, the ANDIBAL people have for the time being, dispersed. However they all claim that they events by intend to return in the near future. Therefore, although the inchial people came from all directions into MIRU to be densused, I retained these people as a separate identity and did not alter the ANDISAL book.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

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This matter has seen raised by previous patrols to the area, but I can find nothing in correspondence that has resolved the question. Extracts from Patrol Report No.2-57/58 and No.2-58/59 refer, and meso I-2-I/57(ID59) from District Officer, Goreka, to District Commissioner, Mount Hagen, and Minj mesos I/I5 of I6/7/58, and I/I5 of I2/8/58 to the District Commissioner, Mount Hagen also refer.

The particular area in question is along the MINJ/KUNDIAWA border which the patril execunters on entering the KAMBIA. This includes such villages as KANREA, MIRU and ANDIMAL. There are several reasons why these villages should be included in MINJ Sub-District....

- I. In order for a MINJ patrol to complete a circuit of the KAMBIA NAST, it is necessary to pass through these villages.
- 2. The people of these villages have a common language with KOMUNKA (MINJ).
- 5. Social and cultural ties with REGBE and IO (MINJ).
- 4. These people were first contacted by MINJ patrols and still desire to be administered by that station.

Another question of Sub-District boundaries was raised by the people of KEGU, KAMBIA WEST (RAGEN). These people, who have usually been administered by MIBJ patrols still desire this situation to exist. With MIBJ administering KEGU it aids almost a week to the patrol and brings the patrol out at either IALABU or MOUNT HAGEN; whereas it would only add two days to a patrol from HAGEN. The MIBJ patrol route should be from KARKEA through IO, GLATE, GUSINGA and return MIBJ. If the patrol visits MEGU, the smen around WUSINGA i.e. KINGS PASS, is omitted, and the patrol must spend three days in the bush between GLATE and KEGU. I would recommend the MUMJ patrols returning via the KINGS PASS, and the a ministering of KEGU from MOUNT HAGEN.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads and bridges throughout the area are almost entirely non-existant. Even the native tracks which link group meeting places are extremely poor, and on numerous occassions it is necessary for the patrol to construct their own bridges across rivers. After spending three weeks on these tracks and being accustomed to them, I is not realise just how poor they were until the patrol met the well formed track from WIGE to ALEMP. Here it was not necessary to crawl over fallen trees and other vegetation, wade streams without bridges or descend near vertical cliff faces.

Due to the sparsity of the population it would be almost impossible to construct a well formed track through the area. It must be remembered that most groups are 2-3 days walking apart, and each group only has an average of 20-30 men. The best that can be done in the circumstances is to improve roads and bridger in the immediate vicinity of villages. Instructions were left to this effect.

CENSUS.

is encountered by the previous patrol attendance at Consus was very good, and those that were absent had good reason for being so. I consider that the reason for this, is that a patrol is somewhat of a novelty in the area, and also gives these acattered people a chance to get together. Most of the absenters were those people who had not heard of the patrol's arrival as they were on extended hunting trips.

Consus Reconciliation:

Figure last Census	815
Add Births	28
	843
Subtract Deaths	39
	804
Add Migrations In	39
	847
Subtract Migrations Out.	96
Figure this Census	747.
TENTE MINE ACTIONS	-494

as can be seen by the sensus reconciliation there is a decrease of 68 over the previous census. Fortunately most of this is accounted for in migrations out, however there was still a natural decrease of deaths over births of II. Except is the case of ANDIBAL the balance of deaths ever and births is rather static; at ANDIBAL there were IO deaths and no births. The people stated that these deaths were caused by an epidemic about ten months ago.

Concerning infant mortality, it is most difficult to ascertain death rate in the O-I year group. During the intervals of patrols, about 12 to IS months, a woman can become pregnant, give birth to the child and have the child die soon after without the patrolling officer's knowledge. As an example I have only recorded 8 pregnant woman who will have to account for these unborn children to the next officer.

There were 96 migrations out recorded during the Census, and most of these migrations were into the WARGI VALLEY; on the other hand the 39 migrations in were sainly local migrations. The villages of KANKEA, MIRU and ABDIBAL experienced the heaviest causalities of migrations out. At MIRU the entire sub-clan TENENGAYA had migrated to BEGPE (WARGI VALLEY) These migrates have close social and cultural ties with the natives of BEGRE, and claim that they only came to the KAMBIA many years ago during the righting in the WARGI VALLEY, but now that things are setting down they are returning.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Throughout the area there are no villages as we know on the coast; rather the people live in small family units scattered around the countryside. This system is even a breakdown of the WAHGI VALLEY system, where the people tend to live in hamlets comprising clan or sub-clan groups. Each family, or on occassions an extended family, builds their house house close to the garden area, however this spot may be ailes from the group meeting places (KANKEA, MIRU etc.) OR the next family. These houses are generally rectangular in chape and only 4-5 feet in height. The walls and roof are of back but may also be of grass depending on the materials available. The round house which is common in the Highlands was also seen at CLATS.

What I saw of the village officials, I consider they are doing a fair job. All village officials, except DAI of MIRU, have been issued bages. Most of the officials are quite influential members of their group, and were most willing to assists the patrol in any way possible.

This Government badge of authority does carry a lot of weight authors there people; now the authority of these badges has gone one step further, as the people have realised that the Lulusi is the 'top Government wan' in the village, and that the tultuls are more or less his assistants. As a result of this I would recommend tultul DEGEMBE of MIRU to be appointed Luluai. This group of 238 has no Luluai but a number of tultule, and should a Luluai be appointed this man may be able to get more done by co-ordinating the work of his tultuls.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

As experienced by former patrols it was not necessary on any occassion to take pourt action for a breach of the Papulations. The people are a most law abiding group and what little display they do have are settled amicably amongst themselves.

These disputes are settled by what I call the 'compensation cystem' i.e. a meeting of the parties concerned and the arbitrators to decide who has been wronged and what would be a suitable compensation to be paid by the party who did this arong. The people seem quite happy with this system, nor had I heard of any injustices being carried out under this. The people fully realise that should they not be satisfied they may refer the matter to the nearest Government station. This is selden done, for although I was in HINJ for some time before this patrol I only saw one EAMBIA can in court, and in this case the man was mixed up in a bride price from the WAHGI VALLEY.

RESTROUSES.

At present there is only one Resthouse in the area and this is in poor condition. For the rest of the patrol four tents and five flys were used. Even should each census spot have a rest house it would still be necessary to carry tents as least a week must be spent in the bush travelling between points.

It would have been foolded to leave instructions for the building of now Earthouses, for by the time the next patrol get into the area those buildings would have been useless. However the people were told that when they visited MINJ to try and ascertain the departure of the most patrol, and to erect a Resthouse before its arrival. As has been repeatedly pointed out, these people are only a small group with little labour potential, therefore instructions concerning work cannot be given as freely as they might, say in the WANGI VALLEY.

MISSIONS.

There are no Missions operating in the area patrolled, although the people Aid say that they had been visited at ChATS by members of S.E.B. Mission. I did not see any sign of the Roman Catholic catachist at MIRU or the Lutheran teacher at IO as reported by Mr Nock in the last patrol report. Naturally enough the sparsity of the population and the country itself would not encourage any Mission to establish a station.

CARRIERS.

One of the foremost difficulties before the patrol's departure was to estimate the number of carriers which would be needed. Due to the isolation of the area it would be almost impossible for the patrol, once in the area, to obtain extra supplies in the event of being short. As a result I worked on the principle that it is better to take too such then too little.

The initial cerrier line of 85 was far in excess of what was needed. For the benefit of future patrols I would propose the following carrier line.

- (a) Twenty carriers for efficor's personal equipment, tents (4), flys (5), trade and medical equipment.
- and (b) Twenty carriers carrying one men loads (40 lbs) of rice and seat. These loads to be made up in rice bags.

Should a patrol be made up as above it will be able to live off its own rations for I4 days, which is ample for the KASRIA patrol, as there are only the following camps where full rations have to be issued:MOUNTARD, TUNDAN, IO/OLATE, WIS RIVER, NIGHA and KOSON camp sites; however more than 6 days must be carried, as on numerous occassions rations must be issued to supplement native foods.

It would not be fair to complete this section without some mention of the carriers themselves. Even should I be conservative in my estimation, these WAGHI VALLEY MED did a first-class job; after the first few days they became a well organised group with each man carrying out his duties efficiently and without complaint; there were never any complaints, concerning their behavour, from the police or village people; and all this was done in country which does not lend itself to carrying a 40 lb load, and bruised and badly out feet were quite usual at

d of a day's walking. Actually these men w ul and harmonious group.

The petrol itself is not a particularly interesting one as t tterm celdon varies i.e. climbing and descending day after day t inhabited rain forest. Insever the warm veloces and genuine out m of the KARDIA people compensates entirely for this, and define avers the impression to the petrolling officer that his time has And the second the Contract for second

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APPENDIX "A"

REALTH AND HYGICUR.

N.H.O. 'S WARI and EGUMA accompanied the patrol throughout the area. N.H.O. WARI accompanied the patrol through KE/H to MOUST HAGEN, whereas N.H.O. EGUMA returned with the main body of carriers to MINJ via the KINGS PASS. Both of these medical orderates carried out their duties well.

Although an isolated spot, health throughout the KAMPIA is emprisingly good. He serious sicknesses were encountered by the patrol and of the 79 cases treated, 77 of them were small or septic sores. The two remaining cases were malaria.

As sentioned in the Native Affairs section of this report, the death rate at ANDINAL village was unusually high. There were IN deaths at this village cince the last sensor and so hirths. The people attribute these deaths to a feast they had at IO village was time ago; they claim that it must of been the pig they had enter a the Cenat, but as far as I can gather the quaters were very similar to fever, which if contagious could have caused a minor opidemic at the time. Forting tely the people accepted the dickness as the fact in Autrol Report 50.2 of 58/59, there was use tur minor with die at a feast before his arrival. The cickness at this two minor opidemic breaks out. For 100 this can be accounted for then we consider that these people are used to live at family units, and then a uniter of them get together the usual good health of these people is that they do not live in large groups, but rather in small contained units around the countryside.

The Sorner Aid Fest of MIRE, under the care of N.H.O. SINE, has been disbanded. Unfortunately I did not hear SINE'S side of the story, but if that the people claim is true, then some disciplinary action should be taken against SINE. The people claim that SINE was 'corrying on' with some of the girls, and then things started getting a little involved packed up and lift in a hurry. The people produced quite a number of items which they claim SINE left in his heaterness, medical equipment, books, showel, pick and garbage tim. Should these claims be true, such conduct does not go towards raising the prestige of the Government in the area. Previous reports on SINE by visiting were good and possibly he had some good reason for leaving his post.

However in spite of this incident the people of MIRU are very keen to have another hid heat established, and should the young tultul MEGNAGE be appointed Latinat, things may be better erganized in the future. Marlier in this report. I have recommended tultul MEGNAGE to be appointed Inlusi. The people of 10 122 WATE also wish to establish hid Posts; however the 10 people would be able to be treated from MIRU. Concerniant the establishing of hid Dague of MIRU and OLATE, I definately recommend to and would appreciate the MIRU Medical Officer's consideration in this matter.

e.c. Officer in Charge, Public Health Department, HIBJ.

ACRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food throughout the area patrolled was plentiful. Ample supplies of sweet potation, tare, Chinese tare, baname and engar come were presented to the patrol. The stople diet of those people is exect potates which is supplemented by these foods already mentioned.

Most gardens in the Middle to built on the effect of very steep alope. Therefore it is mercently to gainst against exection this is everyone by placing with of logs at intervals in the parise, thereby retaining the SAL. From talking to the purple I learned that there retaining the SAL. From talking to the purple I learned that there retaining the SAL. These purple will not use the man place of action gained against it. These purple will not use the man place of ground for more than one year, but my nature to this plat after the ground for more than one year, but my nature to this plat after the ground for more than one year, but my nature to this plat after the ground for more than one year, but my nature to this plat after the ground for more than one year, but my nature to this plat after the ground for more than one year, but my nature to this plat after the ground for more than one year, but my nature to this plat after the ground for more than one year, but my nature to this plat after the ground for more than one year, but my nature to this plat after the ground for more than one year, but my nature to the ground I are it.

It is generally regarded that the soil throughout the faible is of a rether poor quality. That the soil is shallow and rooky is true of many spots in the erus, but I did notice other places where the soil was done and fortile.

their pige were killed. The rige which their reported as everne of ful token for breaking purposes only. In this reported as evernes of ful pige a see in the cross, however, elthough I did not investigate throughly I as once that this evernes has dropped considerably. To see that three piges when were pighted by the patrol.

Unfortunately little our be done to introduce a cash crop into the area, for although the crop my flourish, the cost of marketing would not make the venture worth while. The reggedance of the country and the implation of the people would not lond itself to my commis

c.o. The Agricultural Officer,

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APPENDIX "D"

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PROM	10	TDG	ASSURES.
BRANC	HENGAMP	I hr 40 mts	Fair - a stendy alimb.
BERGLER	MOZAIMURI	3 * 15 *	
MINIME	TURDAR	2 " 35 "	Hart. climb to 9,740 ft.
TUKDAN	GURCUU PASS	1 - 35 -	Hard - climb to II,600 ft.
GURGGU PASS	EARKEA	3 * 50 *	Fair - decomd to 6,130 ft.
KASKER	KENT	3 - 15 -	Fair - descent to 4,400 ft.
MINO	10	3 * 55 *	Hard - alink to 6,360 st
			then descend to 4,500 ft.
II.	CAMP SISS	4 - 45 -	Rough - aliab to 7,500 ft
			then donound to 6,700 ft.
CAMP SITE	AIR SIAM	5 . 50 .	Fair - descent sharply to
			5,100 ft.
WAS RIVER	GLATE	3 " 20 "	Fair to rough.
GEATE	NIGIKA	6 * 25 *	fory rough.
HIGHM	EDGOS	4" 5 "	Fear to rough.
10000	ENGT	4 - 30 -	Fair to rough - steep climb
			to 5,330 ft in the last
			hours.
2305	9165	5 " 35 "	Besent couple thousand fort
			then alich to 6,320 ft.
WIGH	ALEXP	4 " 30 "	First half rough but rest
			està tapte

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

747 100 7 1458 10 3 Chile 53 3 1 ybane? to R 4 200 (Ensi) 1/ 8 POTENTIAL 90 10 15 16 18 10 E 30 1 1080 7 MALES CENSUS DIVISION 80 A: WORK | STREET 8 Oove. Outside District Inside 1 15 24 40 56 ex -0 Our MIGRATIONS N 3 1. 19 W 814 3 47 2 40 Females in Child Rieck 10 Over 13 1 2 v 17 9--13 DEATHS 5-8 04 N */ 1 N 0.1 Year YEAR 1954 160 O. Meh. 13 15 DATE OF BIRTHS CENSUS es. 9 60 19 6.60 100 8104 AL YA 69/