

National Archives & Public Records Services
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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT : **WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE**

STATION : **MINJ**

VOLUME : **7**

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1959/60

MINJ

REPORT NO.

OFFICER CONDUCTING
PATROL

AREA PATROLLED

MINJ

1 - 59/60

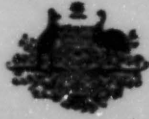
H.A. Richardson

South Wahgi Census Division

3 - 59/60

J.H. Stitt

Kambia East and West Census Div-
isions



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Patrol No. 1 - 1950/51

Patrol Conducted by H.L. Richardson, Patrol Officer, Cpt. 1.

Area Patrolled South West Census Division, East Sub-District.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 5 Police (part-time) 2 N.V.O. (part-time)

Duration—From 1/11/1950 to 21/11/1950

Number of Days in the field: 21 days (under flag)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7-8/1950

Medical 7-8/1950 (by N.V.O.)

Map Reference 1:50,000 4 miles x 1 inch NW Sheet. Sketch map attach.

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision 2. Routine administration
3. Land Investigations.

Director of Native Affairs,

FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. W.H.D. Patrol No. 1 - 159/60.

Patrol Conducted by H.L. Richardson, Patrol Officer Grd. 1.

Area Patrolled South West Census Division, Milne Bay-District.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 5 Police (2/1/59) 2 N.G.O. (1/1/59)

1 Interpreter

Duration—From 1/9/1959 to 31/11/1959

Number of Days in the field: 42 days (refer diary)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7-8/15/59

Medical 7-8/18/59 (By H.L.R.)

Map Reference Army Strat. 4 miles x 1 inch R.M.U. Sheet. Sketch map attach.

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision 2. Routine Administration
3. Land Investigations.

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.

1st April, 1960.

District Officer,
Western Highlands,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/59-60 - HUAL.

The problem of pig trespass is a serious one that has been discussed at a high level for years.

I have seen the Crown Law Department and they advise they have given a detailed opinion to the District Officer, Goroka. However, that was before fire destroyed their records. They will give a considered reply to the Assistant District Officer, Mij. Basically the case is on the natives to keep their pigs off private property, fenced or unfenced. The lessee can take all reasonable means to protect his property; that is, he may warn the owners, then shoot the pigs. There is no obligation on any one, other than natives (N.A.S.), to fence their productive areas. Roughly the position is as stated but you will receive details in due course.

Personal Tax Collection can be left until the results of the Local Government Survey of the South Wabgi Census Division is known. The Mij Officers are referred to Circular Instruction No. 106 and 141; they should be implemented immediately.

A very good report from Mr. Richardson that indicates a useful and efficiently conducted patrol.

(T.G. Atkinson)
Acting Director

30/2
WHP 74 - 2091
CPH:JS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

15th. February, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
MINJ.

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

Thank you for the above-mentioned report and your comments thereon.

From your comments and the contents of the report it would appear that, apart from the problem 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 concerned construct a fence or ditch around their property. However, information will be sought through the Director on the obligations by the owners of the old leases.

When we discussed this matter with the District Commissioner it was suggested you submit details of an incident so that a legal opinion could be obtained from the Crown Law Office. This question has been raised in the past, 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. From discussions with Mr. Collins, 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 Hagen Sub-District covering the two largest groups, namely, MOKHE and JIGA. I consider it would be far more satisfactory if taxation was introduced 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 Nazarene Mission at Kadjip is to be commended.

2.

Your comments on the export of sweet potatoes have been noted. Please keep me advised on this matter.

The Patrol was well conducted and Mr. Richardson has shown keen interest in his work. The report is comprehensive and well presented.


(G. P. HART)
A DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/1

WEP 74

District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.

26th. February, 1960.

MINUTE TO:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOMODOU.

Attached please find two copies of the abovementioned report.

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


(G. P. HART)
A DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/1
WHP 74 - 2091
GFH:JS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

15th. February, 1960.

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Sub District Office,
MINJ.

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South Wahgi Census Division.
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Handy
S. S. HARRIS
DISTRICT OFFICER

67-14-11 ✓



10/2
SEP 74
District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.
26th February, 1960.

MEMO TO:

→ The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PERTH.

Attached please find two copies of the above-mentioned report.

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

Handy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 30/1

Sub-District Office,
MINJ
Western Highlands.

1st February, 1960.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1959-60
SOUTH WALL WAHGI 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.

It is unfortunate that this report could not be 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 on patrol, attending A.S.O.P.A. examinations and attending Supreme Court sittings. It was not until the last few days prior to his departure for Australia to attend A.S.O.D.A. that he had the time 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 Native Local Government will be introduced to the South Wall Wahgi and also the North Wall within the next one or two years. I feel that if the natives have been paying personal taxation prior to the introduction of Native Local Government there is less danger that taxation 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 plantations is probably the only major cause for dissension between natives and European settlers in this sub-district. I am certain that if we did not have this problem there are at 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 now is that they will not permit further alienation of their land until some guarantee can be given that the settler can fence pigs out and that the Administration would force him to do so. The previous Assistant District Officer before handing 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 latter 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 pigs 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 those 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 satisfactorily. 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, Queensland 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 - KUDJIP - 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 Chimbis would become permanently settled on these 1760 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 have been advised that if they should proceed with such exchanges, disputes concerning debts so incurred will not be arbitrated by this office.

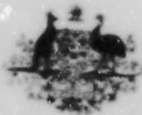
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MEDICAL AND HEALTH - It was pleasing to find that the health generally was good throughout the area. Special mention should be made of Mrs. Corder of the Nazarene Mission, Kudjip, who supplies excellent health services from a well equipped dispensary to people in the immediate vicinity.

AGRICULTURE.- As mentioned in the report 3,000 lbs. of sweet potatoes per week were being shipped to Madang for use by various Government departments. Unfortunately, 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

In Reply
Please Quote
30/1

No.

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MINJ
Western Highlands.

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ADMINISTRATION LAND - KUDJIP - Action has been taken to have the Chinba 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 Chinbas would become permanently settled on these 1760 acres and if the area was developed there may be some difficulty in removing them.

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C.A.J. SIMONS
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote HAR/SJD.

No.

Sub-District Office,
MINJ,
Western Highlands District.

January 10, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
MINJ.

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

Patrol Personnel:

H.A. Richardson, P/O.
No. 7876 Const. WAMI
No. 2.77 Const. YOGOLFA (p/time)
No. 8971 Const. BUGA (p/time)
No. 9459 Const. NYURIA (p/time)
No. 9988 Const. FARAWANG (p/time)

Official Interpreter: KUM B.M.A.

Medical: N.M.O. KEWA } P.H.D.
N.M.O. DILLIP }

Area Patrolled:

South Wahgi Census Division,
Minj Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol:

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

Actual No. of Days:

43 days. (refer Diary).

Last Patrol by P.M.A.:

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

Did Medical Assistant
Necessary?

No.

Map Reference:

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

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census revision.
2. Routine Administration.
3. Land investigations.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday, September 1, 1959

MINI - BOGEE

Patrol departed MINI at day by tractor. Arrived BOGEE 0430 hrs., set up camp, preliminary discussions with locals. Constables MINI (senior constable), YOGIYA and WUMA accompanied patrol.

Wednesday, 2/9.

at BOGEE.

Checked census for KONTWA/BAKINGA/TOMINGA - R. SANKI (1959-60), KOBANKI/BAKINGA/TOMINGA (-100) and KAMBILKA/BAKINGA (-105).

Thursday, 3/9.

at BOGEE.

Sundry disputes heard. Marriage disputes dominating. All satisfactorily settled. Const. WUMA dispatched to investigate reported fight, returned with 6 arrested natives; one wounded - sent Ming for hospitalisation accompanied by WUMA.

Friday, 4/9.

BOGEE - 1.15 - TSIGWIL.

Arrived TSIGWIL at BOGEE and commenced census check of KONTWA Group (-101). This interrupted finally setting in at night, and continuing unabated until midnight. Const. WUMA returned from MINI.

Saturday, 5/9.

at TSIGWIL.

Completed check of KONTWA Group (-101) and checked KAMBILKA/SIKHATA (-102), /KAMBILKA (-103) and KAMBILKA (-104). Several C.M.I. cases identified, both resulting in I.S.L. Const. WUMA off duty - sick.

Sunday, 6/9.

at TSIGWIL.

Sundry disputes heard and settled. Census statistics compiled. 115-120 at TSIGWIL inspected; 115-120 currently serving term in the goal at Ming for riotous behaviour. Const. YOGIYA dispatched WUMA to ensure business there for patrol tomorrow.

Monday, 7/9.

TSIGWIL - 0.45 - TUMBA.

Patrol moved by road and native path to TUMBA. Checked census for KAMBILKA/BAKINGA (-100), /TUMBA (-107) and KAMBILKA (-108), after good welcome.

Tuesday, 8/9.

at TUMBA

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

Wednesday, 9/9.

TUMBA - 2.00 - KONDAMBI.

Patrol moved to KONDAMBI by road and native track. Census KONDAMBI sub-groups checked (-109 - 110) at KONDAMBI. Const. YOGIYA to Ming to escort back defendants from BOGEE fight (3/9).

Thursday, 10/9.

at KONDAMBI.

at KONDAMBI. Number of civil disputes settled and (as at all centres) address in taxation given. C.M.I. 5 convicted for riotous behaviour at BOGEE 1/9 - all I.S.L.

Page 3.

MINI PATROL LOG - 1958/59.

Friday, 11/9.

TONDARI - 3.35 - POSANTI.

From TONDARI to POSANTI by native track. At POSANTI checked census for KUNIC, /KUNIBU, /KUNIBU and /KUNIBU (-111, -112 and -113). Patrol returned Mini (11 miles distant) 1800 hours.

12 - 14/9

at Mini.

(Paper/New Guinea D.O.)

Tuesday, 15/9.

MINI - 0.40 - KUNIBU
- 1.50 - KUNIBU

Checked census for KUNIBU, /KUNIBU (-119) and /KUNIBU (-120); also lower Mini section of /KUNIBU (-121). No courts. No post-house at KUNIBU - patrol moved late afternoon to KUNIBU in the Mini River Valley by native tracks.

Wednesday, 16/9.

at KUNIBU.

Census checked for KUNIBU, /KUNIBU (-122), /KUNIBU (-123) and /KUNIBU (-124).

Thursday, 17/9

at KUNIBU.

Census checked for KUNIBU, /KUNIBU (-114), /KUNIBU (-115), Upper Mini section of KUNIBU, /KUNIBU (-126), /KUNIBU (-127) and KUNIBU (-128).

Friday, 18/9

at KUNIBU.

Numerous disputes settled and in C.A.A. 2 sentenced I.E.L. for spreading false reports, 2 I.E.L. for theft and 1 for receiving. All-post inspected.

Saturday, 19/9.

KUNIBU - 1.00 - KUNIBU.

Land usage dispute heard and settled at KUNIBU. Patrol moved to KUNIBU late p.m. by native path.

Sunday, 20/9.

at KUNIBU.

Paper-work completed to date.

Monday, 21/9.

at KUNIBU.

Checked census for KUNIBU, /KUNIBU (-124), /KUNIBU (-125) and /KUNIBU (-126).

Tuesday, 22/9.

at KUNIBU.

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

Wednesday, 23/9

KUNIBU - 2.35 - KUNIBU.

Patrol returned to Mini, inspecting and discovering en route the new Mini River Valley road at present under construction.

14/9 - 27/9

at MINI.

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

Monday, 28/9.

MINI - 0.20 - GABINGAL.

Patrol moved to GABINGAL where census checked for KUNIBU, /KUNIBU (-127) (Lower Mini section), /KUNIBU (-128) and /KUNIBU (-129).

/A...

Tuesday, 28/9.

At KUMBUK.

Sundry disputes heard and determined. C.N.A. 2013 - 1 conviction for neglect to obtain medical treatment - 2 cases I.N.A.

Wednesday, 29/9.

KUMBUK - 1.00 - KUMBUK.

Census checked for ANWGA/ANWAGA (-138) for total of 572 persons. Investigated ANWGA Group structure with view to breaking up the V. Bands.

Thursday, 1/10.

At KUMBUK.

Census checked for ANWGA/ANWAGA (-142). Sundry disputes and 1 conviction for C.N.A., spreading false reports.

Friday, 2/10.

KUMBUK - 1.00 - MINI.

Patrol returned Mini today after final discussions with KUMBUK officials.

A.S.C.P.A. Correspondence Course examination at St. Eagen. Supreme Court sitting at Mini.

Wednesday, November 10, 1959.

MINI - KUMBUK.

Patrol departed Mini by tractor (for KUMBUK (1.15 hours). Census checked for KUMBUK/ANWAGA (-146), KUMBUK (-147), KUMBUK (-148) and WGA (-149). Const. KUMBUK remained Mini - sick. Const. WGA joined patrol.

Thursday, 5/11.

At KUMBUK.

Census checked for KUMBUK/ANWAGA, / KUMBUK and /KUMBUK (-143, -144 and -145). Two cases heard C.N.A. resulting in 1 conviction false reports and 2 convictions assault.

Friday, 6/11.

At KUMBUK.

Land investigations made late afternoon of access roads for "KUMBUK" and "KUMBUK" plantations. Natives willing to sell both roads.

Saturday, 7/11.

At KUMBUK.

Sundry disputes determined. All-out inspected. Paper work completed.

Sunday, 8/11.

At KUMBUK.

Rest day.

Monday, 9/11.

KUMBUK - 1.45 - KUMBUK.

Patrol moved by native and to new residence on the KUMBUK River at KUMBUK. Checked census for KUMBUK-KUMBUK (-150), (KUMBUK) KUMBUK/KUMBUK (-117) and KUMBUK/KUMBUK (-118).

Tuesday, 10/11.

At KUMBUK.

One C.N.A. conviction for stealing and other disputes settled. Possibilities of setting timber catches for sale discussed with locals and plans for a road KUMBUK-KUMBUK (about 3 miles) made.

Tuesday, 10/11. (continued)

At TUBARI.

subject to A.D.C.'s approval.

Wednesday, 11/11.

TUBARI - 1.10 - KUMJIP.

Patrol moved by native track to KUMJIP. New rest-house is excellent, very warm welcome, large quantities of food and livestock. (Numerous welcome - 8 charged and convicted under Reg. 83 (a) N.A.P.'s) Patrol visited by District Officer, Mr. G. J. Hardy. Checked census for YOGAI'INGA/KUMJIP (-153) and /KUMJIP (-150) groups. Const. PARASANG to King with prisoners and returned.

Thursday, 12/11.

At KUMJIP.

Census check for YOGAI-KATIRIA/KUMJIP (-155) and KIRA/KUMJIP (-156) groups. Commences court hearings.

Friday, 13/11.

At KUMJIP.

Start hearings a.m. Land survey conducted on Admin. ground at KUMJIP - Special (Agric.) lease marked and pegged - (Kamukoro Mission) Area: 50.2 acres.

Saturday, 14/11.

At KUMJIP.

Courts and disputes heard / settled throughout day.

Sunday, 15/11.

At KUMJIP.

Fest-day. Const. YOGAITA returned King.

Monday, 16/11.

KUMJIP - 1.40 - KAUNI.

Patrol moved by native track to the new KAUNI rest-house area on the KAUNI River. Carrying time 1.40 hours. Census checked for YOGAI'INGA/KUMJIP (-154) and /KAUNI (-152).

Tuesday, 17/11.

At KAUNI.

C.R.A. and disputes determined a.m. Land usage disputes investigated and settled p.m. Concerned small block only.

Wednesday, 18/11.

KAUNI - 1.05 - VIANG.

From KAUNI by native track and main road to VIANG. Inspected VIANG Aid-Post en route. Carrying time 1.05 hours. Checked census for DONGAI/KUMJIP (-157), /KUMJIP (-158), /KUMJIP (-159) and /VIANG (-162).

Thursday, 19/11.

At VIANG.

Census checked for DONGAI/KUMJIP and /VIANG (-163 and -164). Sunday disputes settled. Sect. 111 - forwarded King.

Friday, 20/11.

At VIANG.

Two re-argued land disputes heard and settled a.m. Only. Other C.R.A. cases and disputes settled.

Saturday, 21/11.

VIANG - KING.

Returned to KING by tractor. Patrol completed.

Introduction.

The patrol was of a routine nature involving census revision (working from T.C.S.) and general administration. In addition several local investigations were made.

The area patrolled has been designated the South Wajgi census division and covers the side of the Middle Wajgi Valley to the south of the Wajgi River from the Shibu boundary in the east, west to the Waman River, the Wajgi-Shib boundary.

Each of the parts is covered unfortunately via the South Wajgi vehicular road, but where possible native tracks were followed thus visiting a number of garden areas and hamlets.

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

Native Affairs.

The Patrol received the most cordial 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.

Education: The two problems most obviously concerning the natives at present are those concerned with pig trespasses and taxation. Commenting on the latter topic first: Addresses were carefully given at all rest-houses and explanation fully made on the reasons for taxation, methods of collection, exemption provisions and Government sources of revenue, (Ref. D.N.A. C.I. no. 192 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 showed no resentment at all, although several leaders expressed the opinion 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 Wajgi census divisions (North & South) but not to the Wamba Division, in 1960.

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, Wajgi, that personal tax could be introduced in the Sub-District this year at a rate of 10%.

Pig Trespass: The problem of native owned pigs trespassing on European coffee plantations is currently the major cause for discussion between natives and whites in this Sub-District. The native attitude now is that they will not permit further alienation of their land for leasing to private enterprise (D.A.B.'s etc., exempted). Reasons are twofold - firstly, the continual trouble over trespassing pigs and the losses caused by European slaughter 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.M.B. 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 MUKITA Plantation - North Wajigi; the latter at Mugi Plantation - South Wajigi). These examples are extreme cases, but there are constant complaints that pigs are shot on many of the plantations at various times.

Traditionally in the Middle Wajigi pigs have always been turned loose at dawn to forage for themselves at 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, occurs. Both sides are very concerned over the problem. Planters become very incensed when a pig roots out a dozen 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 P.M.B.'s are enforced in this area and the natives have difficulty in appreciating any reasons why a European can kill pigs on his enclosed 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, Wajigi, will be submitting in separate memoranda to accompany this report, his views on the legal side of the question.

It is felt that the most satisfactory solution is for all plantations to fence and/or ditch their boundaries with the local native assistance. Where 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; other agreements have no such provision. This clause has not been enforced at all.

General: No indications were noticed during the patrol of any desire to form committees into villages as was evident and commented on by Mr. H.L. Wood, D/O, in his Report No. 1 - 59/60 with reference to the South Wajigi area. Although it is traditional for the natives to spend most of their time in the men's clubhouses, nowadays some of the husbands spend a greater part of their time with their families by using their own small, more customarily built near the women's 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 Chinik migrant plantation workers were found to be running pigs in enclosed areas on Administration-owned land at MUKITA. Steps have been taken to have the fences and pig-houses removed.

3. An interesting feature which has apparently developed comparatively recently is the employment by a number of the wealthier natives of Chinba 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 himself at work for private enterprise or the Administration. Board and keep is provided and after say six months work, one or two pigs or a KINA (M.S.P.) is given as payment. The system is not widespread and appears haphazard, 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 casual basis for weeding and coffee picking 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 enquiry.

5. The Sager Native Institution of MOGA appears to be gaining several adherents towards the western end of the Sub-District. Tatal IUMI of KADWI is one in particular. Several complaints re debts incurred through the MOGA were brought up, but the attitude was assumed that if Middle Kagi natives wished to adopt a part of the Sager culture, MOGA, they did so without the Administration's sanction and disputes concerning debts so incurred would be heard very reluctantly.

6. Numbers of local natives continue to be forwarded to coastal employment through the Highland Native Labour scheme. Many more natives offer for employment than can be accepted, so that there appears to be adequate labour available. In spite of this, most plantations cannot employ sufficient local labour, most labour lines being composed of at least 75% migrant natives, mostly Chinbas. The proximity of local labourers to their homes and the trouble over trespassing pigs seem to be the chief reasons for their unwillingness to seek work.

7. The system of bride-price transactions is being streamlined to meet changing needs. With the removal of the threat of death or torture which often follows the desertion of a husband by the wife, less social forces are now present to hold marriages together, and there is a slight increase in divorces, offset of course, by the happier marriages now contracted with the abolition of the system of arranging matches. Traditionally, with divorce, the woman's parents returned part or all of the bride-price, depending on the circumstances, to the husband. Now a system is being developed where no transactions take place between the husband and his in-laws after divorce; the new husband pays his bride-price direct to the old husband, thus speeding up the exchange and reducing the chances of argument.

8. Finally, 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.

The population's health and nutrition was of a generally high standard throughout the area patrolled. S.N.O's EBWA and BILIP of F.H.D., Minj accompanied the patrol and between them gave the following treatments:

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>No.</u>
Injuries/sores	809
Scabies	306
Access	121
Malaria	41
Tropical ulcers	41
Yaws	27
Diarrhoea	22
Coughs/colds	17
Pneumonia	11
(Goitre)	(4)
(Leprosy suspects)	(8)

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

Scabies 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 AVIAMP, and doubtless some other small goitres were missed, being covered by men's beards for example. Natives from the AVIAMP area are reported locally as seemingly prone to goitre. Perhaps consideration could be given to issuing the AVIAMP Aid-Post with a small quantity of iodine (and adequate instructions as to dosage, etc.) for the early treatment of these cases.

An anti-yaws campaign was conducted in 1957 during the Aruth Wahgi patrol; only 27 cases were found during this patrol, most being of a minor nature.

There are only four Aid-Posts (at TSIGMIL, KAMANG, IUSIMIL and AVIAMP) along the patrol route. In addition, the Navarone Mission at KUMIP provides good medical services and the Minj area is well-served by the native hospital there. However, no rest-house is situated more than an hour's walk from either the hospital or an Aid-Post. Individual hamlets may of course be sited at twice this distance. All Aid-Posts could be improved and work has been commenced in each case. One feature common to each is the absence of doors or lock-up facilities for dispensaries - the Medical Officer has been requested to arrange the supply of materials to correct this.

The work of the Public Health Department in one of the Administration's best selling points and the Aid-Posts do much to supplement this. However, the I.F.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 I.F.O's conscientiously carrying out their duties. At present, the Infant Welfare sister from Mount Hagen visits this Sub-District for four days each month and is considerably assisting the Department's retarial work.

GENERALGeneral.

The Agricultural Officer, Miss, Mr. P. S. Wilson, recently conducted an agricultural census patrol (MSP 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 I/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 assist coffee, but to give assistance and advice to established growers and to new growers. Their enthusiasm 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. Where too large a number of people have an interest which is subject only to social controls and not to co-operative or council control/supervision, plantings have little chance of success. Where the plantings are within family and extended family groupings, success is much more likely.

There has been some tapering of the initial enthusiasm for coffee, although it is still high. Many Europeans settlers are not applying fertilizers to their coffee, and the rest of this is prohibitive to the native growers, a fact which he realizes. To the native, fertilizers 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 jeopardize a profitable return for him. If a coffee marketing scheme is set up by the Administration as requested by representatives of the Highland Farmers and Settlers Association, native growers of repute should be permitted to join the scheme.

Through the area patrolled it was estimated that native owned coffee amounts to about 23 acres plus 5 acres of nurseries. Of this total there is only about 3 acres of bearing coffee.

Forestry: At each post-house during the patrol, an address was delivered explaining the vital necessity for the people of the Middle Wahgi to implement their own simple re-afforestation program. Already a number of leaders have expressed their concern at the disappearing 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 seems to be that "our parents were never short of timber, how could we be short?" Explanations of the expected rapid population increase now that fighting has ceased and medical services become well established were carefully given.

Cambridge trees ("T/T") have traditionally been cultivated in the Wahgi and are planted in large numbers, particularly on abandoned garden sites. They were a very suitable timber before the advent of the steel tomahawk as they could be comparatively easily cut and split with stone axes.

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

Fortunately, forest fires don't occur in the high-mountain rain-forests which cover the mountains. Grass fires have been constantly lit by natives and cause so much damage, especially to property and crops, but mainly, through the removal of the forest cover, by accelerated hydraulic erosion and leaching of the soil. As pointed out in the District Commissioner's Report of May, 23rd, 1958. But little reforestation that has occurred on the Kundu Flats has frequently been nullified by grass fires, and as requested in this report, explanation of the law (vide N.A.S. 105-109) were given at all centres. In addition, warnings were given that prosecutions would be made in cases where careless use of fire was discovered. (The convictions have since been recorded under these regulations).

Tree seedling nurseries were established at several places during the South Yabgi patrol in 1957, and these were inspected during my patrol. All needed some alteration, mainly the clearing away of excessive under growth and minor repairs to fences. The establishment of additional nurseries would be advantageous and would receive the enthusiastic support of the natives. Personally, I would oppose the administration providing seedlings and a reforestation scheme, believing that the natives themselves should do the job with D.A.S.P. supervision and advice. It could be a satisfactory D.A.S.P. Council supported project and such bodies are established within the next few years.

Large quantities of the staple, sweet potato, is always readily available at Binj for sale to the administration, although several of the plantations are planting up their own kanku gardens because of difficulty in purchasing sufficient from the local natives. The price paid by the administration is the difference between the market price of 1/2 penny per lb. and the average market price of 1/4 penny per lb. During the year 1958/59 the Binj District Office sold over 21,493 lbs kanku, most of which would be to natives of the South Yabgi. In addition, other activities such as supply of building materials and bridge beams and decking the total cash income to natives in the Binj District for 1958/59 was estimated at approximately £12,000 (received from the administration and private enterprise). Of this amount, about 50% was earned by South Yabgi natives.

The Binj District has not been a successful cash-crop due to the inability of the Binj District Office to handle the amount of kanku produced. Cotton and tobacco has in turn been limited by the same cash-crop policy. The only other at Binj this year have been the plantations.

Large quantities of kanku are used to feed a large number of pigs and chickens, and also as a source of manure, at an average price of 1/2 penny per lb. The green vegetables are shipped out of Binj through Barotsi from produce to.

Large quantities of kanku are used for the administration and being sold to the natives by D.A.S.P. at Binj. The Binj District Office has often caused a reduction in the amount of kanku available to the natives that about 10,000 lbs of kanku could be made available to Binj District Office being within carrying distance of the Binj District Office. Cotton and tobacco have in turn

Law and Justice.

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

Receiving stolen property	contra	85(2)	10 natives
Stealing	"	85(1)	"
Spreading false reports	"	85(3)	"
Unlawfully strike	"	33(4)	"
Libel	"	34(2)	"
Carless use fire	"	106(2)	"
Neglect obtain medical treatment	"	67(2)	"
Fail appear for census	"	113	"

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 incidence of riotous behaviour during the preceding twelve months, between August and October, 1959, three large fights occurred in different areas resulting in a total of 287 natives receiving periods of I.H.I.

One major land dispute was settled between the NEMIGA/KOMWEMGA and KONDIGA/EISHEANIN groups (Ming Headwaters). Relevant court papers have been forwarded to Native Lands Commission and to the Director, Dept of Native Affairs (attached) (Ming No: 14/8). Several other very minor land usage disputes were satisfactorily settled.

The majority of court work 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 arrangement of the bride-price often so grieves 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" car-games. Gambling too is fairly widespread, but has been driven underground. Stealing from trade-stores, mostly by the store-boys has frequently occurred, but the difficulties involved in obtaining convictions are considerable as outlined in the letter of December 18, 1958, to the A.D.C. Mount Hagen from the Secretary for Law.

Village Officials.

The census Division's Malua and Taltala continue to do a very satisfactory job overall. Most cases and disputes of any magnitude are brought to the Sub-District Office for settlement. Some have been carried to extremes with the groups in the proximity of the Station, where very minor arguments are brought up, including minor marital disagreements. These latter practices have been discouraged with some result.

During 1959, a small number of V.O.'s positions were vacated from Headquarters, but a further supply is needed - say 8 Malua and 26 Taltala's badges (this would cover Sub-District requirements). Replacements are most necessary plus an occasional new appointment to correct an anomaly.

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

1. KUMBI to replace SHAMU as taluk of KUMBI/AGILVU Group (SHAMU not domiciled with his Group).
2. DAI to be dismissed as taluk of KUMBI/SUSTU Group - position to be left open until suitable replacement available.
3. KARI to replace TARI as taluk of KUMBI/INGA/SHAMU Group (TARI is considered grossly inefficient).
4. DAI to replace DAI as taluk of KUMBI/SHAMU Group (DAI neglects to carry out duties).
5. MADU to replace DAI as taluk of KUMBI Group (DAI recently deceased).
6. SHAMU to be appointed as taluk of KUMBI/SHAMU Group (no taluk appointed yet).
7. TSEBA to be appointed as taluk of KUMBI/SHAMU Group (no taluk appointed yet).

At every census assembly where requests were made for additional appointments of group officials. In the majority of cases these were turned down as unjustified. But as 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 main road runs along the side of the Valley covered by the forest and can now be considered an all-weather road for transport vehicles and standard trucks should have little difficulty over most of the road. The surface is well stoned throughout, 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 Vahgi River, and known as the KUMBI and KUMBI bridges urgently need repairs. At present both have load limits of 35 cwt. which places a considerable economic toll on the Sub-District in wasted time and charges due to unloading and reloading of cargo each side of the bridge.

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 Vahgi Valley was commenced during 1953 and can now be considered as done for about half of its length. A considerable quantity of stoning will be necessary before all-weather traffic will be possible. The work has waned somewhat after a commendable effort over a period of some months late 1953, but work will be continued after the present dry-dog season prevailing in the area has finished.

Resthouses.

There are now 15 resthouses in the area patrolled, and increase of two since the 1958 patrol. These are situated at WIRAWI and WIRAWI as was suggested in Mr. Jack's (2/0) patrol (report) No. 1 of 1958/59. Thus the former 2 at WIRAWI has been relieved.

WIRAWI in the Waij River Valley has far too many natives assembling there. Many of these Valley natives have moved down to areas made malaria-free by the Waij between Waij and the Waij River, and have little dependence on the land in this former area. Part of the large WIRAWI group now live at WIRAWI and another 500 live under the trees at WIRAWI. 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 WIRAWI was not visited this year due to the camp being in a state of disrepair, because of Waij Valley roadwork commitments. The position will be corrected. WIRAWI natives assembled at WIRAWI, but even with their exclusion the latter still has too many assembling there.

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

Census

The census revision was carried out with no hitch. These people have now been censused six times and they live remarkably peacefully in most cases. Very few new names were added and none were natives who had never seen patrols before.

The total number of persons 12,529, is an increase of 209 over the 1958 patrol's census. This includes 275 migrations in over 235 migrations out. Total births 226 as against all deaths 186 plus a natural increase of 40, and an incidence of 111 births over 100 deaths. This latter figure is a considerable improvement over Mr. Jack's census findings in 1958 (births 111 - deaths 100). Perhaps the regular W.I.C. infant welfare work can be credited with at least some of this satisfactory increase.

Of the estimated available male adult labour of 2,800, 270 (1958) were claimed to be in work with the W.I.C. and 100 (1958) were engaged in the W.I.C. (mostly in coastal plantations under the W.I.C.). However, the former figure included about 50 - 60 casual labourers employed during August/September by a European and has instructed by W.I.C. to the Waij River. "Employed on W.I.C. plantations" is occasionally used as an excuse to cover illegal absenteeism and this tends to boost the figure also.

The census was revised working from the Census Sheets. The check was made with the W.I.C., the only objection being that it would be an injustice for a W.I.C. to be included under each group's W.I.C. as this would be reported the name of the checking officer and the date of the check.

Village Population Registers for this patrol are attached.

Missions and Education.

Four Missions are established in the patrolled area: Catholic Mission - one permanent station near King (European-staffed) and a number of native-run posts; Lutheran Mission - one village at BOGAIL near King and a number of native-run posts; Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission - three permanent stations at YINAK, TSIGAIL and MONTAIL (all European-staffed); Nazarene Mission of Texas - permanent station at MONTAIL (European staffed). It continues to work independently, but amicably. A Seventh Day Adventist native pastor has now opened the ruins of a station at BOGAIL after an absence from this area of several years.

All Missions have satisfactory schools where Europeans are working - other village schools are of the customary low standard with high rates of absenteeism.

The Administration has one primary school at King. Three classes are taught by an Education Officer and two native teachers. The advantages of this school are appreciated by many of the area's natives. A constant stream of well-behaved entrants have unfortunately had to be turned away. It is hoped to open a school at Bogail, North East Census Division, early 1963. One of the White Man's greatest needs for the future is more education. When in-hand with such advances must go some provision for the educated native to take best advantage for himself as well as for the country. At present there seems to be developing in other parts of the Territory an increasing number of educated natives for whom an suitable employment is available. The inherent dangers of this position are obvious.

Conclusion.

Overall, the police situation throughout the area patrolled can be regarded as very satisfactory. It seems the situation could be further improved over the next 15 months by the introduction of more police posts. The number of officers and the quality of European police stations are developed and the level of control and Administration is high. The natives are well informed of the legal position and are generally well behaved. The Government's activities are carried out smoothly and efficiently. The activities of the police officers in the patrolled area over the past year. The police officers are well equipped and the high quality of the police force is very evident. The police officers are well equipped and the high quality of the police force is very evident. The police officers are well equipped and the high quality of the police force is very evident.

W. A. R. ...

(Signature)
(Name)

Annals NY

EXCISE - N.Y. S.C.

No. 1876 Constable SWI.

Length of Service: 8 years
 Appearance: Smart and alert
 Conduct: Good
 General Ability: Acted as senior constable on this patrol. Experienced constable, but not quite enough initiative for S.C.C.

No. 1471 Constable W.W.P.

Length of Service: 15 years
 Appearance: Unimpressive
 Conduct: Fair
 General Ability: Unimpressive constable, little initiative or drive. Needs constant supervision.

No. 8571 Constable W.W.

Length of Service: 7 years
 Appearance: Smart
 Conduct: Good
 General Ability: Unimpressive, reliable and loyal constable, but no leader.

No. 9488 Constable W.W.A.

Length of Service: 4 years
 Appearance: Smart
 Conduct: Good
 General Ability: Capable and reliable.

No. 9488 Constable W.W.A.

Length of Service: 2 years
 Appearance: Smart
 Conduct: Good
 General Ability: Variable, promising.

(Forms 1 in respect of above names will be forwarded to the Hon. Comm. on the Judiciary, New York, together with copy of this report "1".)

16/4 10.11.11

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.

Complainant: Tultul WIABE of NENIGA/KOMNUMGA

- v -

Defendant: Tultul TUNI of KONDIGA/KISUKANIM

Interpreter: KUM - WALI of TSEGAI'INGA affirmed.

Complaint: The KOMNUMGA 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 KISUKANIM sub-group of the KONDIGA 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 NENIGA). 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 KONDIGA's were definitely using the land. However, as the NENIGA's and the KONDIGA's have been traditional friends (excepting for the three fights over "KISMAL"), the NENIGA'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 forebears at the two cemeteries.

A number of trees originally planted in several places on the land were bought by the KONDIGA's many years ago. Now much of the land is under cultivation by the KONDIGA's, and some hundreds of casurina trees have been planted by them, most now matured. A number of KONDIGA houses 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 NENIGA's to try to regain the right to use the land "KISMAL".

Decision: The KONDIGA/KISUKANIM group may continue to use the land "KISMAL" as at present. The two cemeteries are to remain sacred ground to the NENIGA'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.

H.A. Richardson

M.C.N.A.

CIVIL CLAIM

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

Complainant: Tultul WIABE of NENIGA/KOMNUNGA

- v -

Defendant: Tultul NUNI of KONDIGA/KISUKANIM

Interpreter: KUM - WALI of TSEGAI'INGA affirmed.

Complaint: The KOMNUNGA sub-group of the NENIGA Group claim 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 KISUKANIM sub-group of the KONDIGA 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 NENIGA). 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 KONDIGA's were definitely using the land. However, as the NENIGA's and the KONDIGA's have been traditional friends (excepting for the three fights over "KISMAL"), the NENIGA'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 forebears at the two cemeteries.

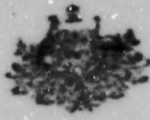
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Some concern over the shortage of land on which to plant cash-crops, including coffee, is developing in the area, and this possibly prompted the NENIGA's to try to regain the right to use the land "KISMAL".

Decision: The KONDIGA/KISUKANIM group may continue to use the land "KISMAL" as at present. The two cemeteries are to remain sacred ground to the NENIGA'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.

H.A. Richardson
H.A. Richardson
M.C.N.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HAR/SJR.

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office,
MINJ,
Western Highlands District.

January 10, 1960.

Assistant District Officer,
MINJ.

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

Patrol Personnel:

H.A. Richardson, P/O.

No. 7876	Const. WANI	} P/time
No. 2.77	Const. YOGGIFA	
No. 8971	Const. BUGA	
No. 9459	Const. KEUMA	
No. 9988	Const. PARAMBANG	

Official Interpreter : KUM D.N.A.

Medical:	H.M.O. KEWA	} P.N.D.
	H.M.O. HILIP	

Area Patrolled:

South Wahgi Census Division,
Minj Sub-District.

Duration of Patrol:

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

Actual No. of Days:

43 days. (refer Diary).

Last Patrol by D.N.A.:

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

Did Medical Assistant
Accompany?

No.

Map Reference:

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

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census revision.
2. Routine Administration.
3. Land investigations.

PATROL DIARY.Tuesday, September 1, 1959

MINJ - BEGHE

Patrol departed MINJ midday by tractor. Arrived BEGHE 1430 hrs., set up camp, preliminary discussions with locals. Constables WANI (senior constable), YOGOIPA and EKUMA accompanied patrol.

Wednesday, 2/9.

At BEGHE.

Checked census for KONGGA/DARINGABON-TSEMINSABEN -YOGABEN (WHN 21-98), KOBANKA/KONDINAGUM-PILNAMKA-TAKPAGINA (-100) and KAMBILKA/KAMANGABAN (-105).

Thursday, 3/9

At BEGHE.

Sundry disputes heard. Marriage disputes dominating. All satisfactorily settled. Const. EKUMA despatched to investigate reported fight, returned with 8 arrested natives; one wounded - sent Waj for hospitalisation accompanied by EKUMA.

Friday, 4/9.

BEGHE - 1.15 - TSIGNIL.

Arrived TSIGNIL ex BEGHE and commenced census check of KONGGA Group (-101). Rain interrupted finally setting in at midday, and continuing unabated until midnight. Const. EKUMA returned from MINJ.

Saturday, 5/9

At TSIGNIL.

Completed check of KONGGA Group (-101) and checked KAMBILKA/KUMUKAN (-99), / BENDOKUP (-102), / PAKKABEN (-103) and GOUNKABEN (-104). Several C.N.A. cases of adultery determined, both resulting in I.H.L. Const. EKUMA off duty - sick.

Sunday, 6/9.

At TSIGNIL.

Sundry disputes heard and settled. Census statistics compiled. Aid-Post at TSIGNIL inspected; A.P.O. currently serving term in the gaol at Minj for riotous behaviour. Const YOGOIPA despatched TUMBA to ensure readiness there for patrol tomorrow.

Monday, 7/9.

TSIGNIL - 0.45 - TUMBA.

Patrol moved by road and native pad to TUMBA. Checked census for TAMBILKA/KOMBUKABEN (-106), / PINKA (-107) and KUMUKABEN (-108), after good welcome.

Tuesday, 8/9.

At TUMBA

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

Wednesday, 9/9.

TUMBA - 2.00 - KONDAMBI

Patrol moved to KONDAMBI by road and native track. Census KUGIGA sub-groups checked (-109 - 110) at KONDAMBI. Const. YOGOIPA to Minj to escort back defecante from BEGHE fight (3/9).

Thursday, 10/9.

At KONDAMBI.

At KONDAMBI. Number of small disputes settled and (as at all centres) address on taxation given. C.N.A.: 6 convicted for riotous behaviour at BEGHE 3/9 - all I.H.L.

Friday, 11/9.

KONDANHI - 0.35 - POGAMIL.

From KONDANHI to POGAMIL by native track. At POGAMIL checked census for HENIGA/WUSIKUP, MAUKUP and /PAGUKANIN (-111, -112 and -113). Patrol returned Minj (12 miles distant) 1800 hours.

12 - 14/9

At Minj.

(Papua/New Guinea Day)

Tuesday, 15/9.MINJ - 0.40 - KURUMIL
- 1.50 - KANANG.

Checked census for KONDANUGA/PINIGANIN (-118) and / KALAMBUUF (-120); also Lower Minj section of / KAMPUKANIN (-121). No courts. No rest-house at KURUMIL - patrol moved late afternoon to KANANG in the Minj River Valley by native tracks.

Wednesday, 16/9.

At KANANG.

Census checked for KONDANUGA/WOLKANIN (-122), / MAUKANIN (-123) HENIGA/AGILINBA (-116),

Thursday, 17/9

At KANANG.

Census checked for HENIGA/KANTINGA (-114), / KONDUGA (-115), Upper Minj section of KONDUGA/MANDABAKANIN (-128), / KISTANIN (-127) and ABUKA (-131).

Friday, 18/9

At KANANG.

Numerous disputes settled and in C.N.A. 2 sentences I.H.L. for spreading false reports, 2 I.H.L. for theft and 6 for receiving. Aid-post inspected.

Saturday, 19/9.

KANANG - 1.00 - UINBA.

Land usage dispute heard and settled at KANANG. Patrol moved to UINBA late p.m. by native pads.

Sunday, 20/9.

At UINBA.

Paper-work completed to date.

Monday, 21/9.

At UINBA.

Checked census for KONDANUGA/PONGKUP (-124), / GAMBUKANIN (-125) and / ANMBAKANIN (-126).

Tuesday, 22/9.

at UINBA.

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

Wednesday, 23/9

UINBA - 2.15 - MINJ.

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

24/9 - 27/9

At MINJ.

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

Monday, 28/9.

MINJ - 0.20 - GABINGAL.

Patrol moved to GABINGAL where census checked for KONDUGA/MANDABAKANIN (-128) (Lower Minj section), / DEMABIKANIN (-129) and / WINANTKANIN (-130).

Tuesday, 29/9.

At GABINGAL.

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

Wednesday, 30/9.

GABINGAL - 1.00 - TOMBIL.

Censused ANBUKA/BEREBUGA (-132) for total of 672 persons. Investigated ANBUKA Group structure with view to breaking up the V. Books.

Thursday, 1/10.

At TOMBIL.

Census checked for ANBUKA/WILANBUKA (-142). Sundry disputes and 1 conviction for C.N.A., spreading false reports.

Friday, 2/10.

TOMBIL - 1.00 - MINJ.

Patrol returned Minj midday after final discussions with BEREBUGA officials.

A.S.G.P.A. Correspondence Course examinations at Mt. Hagen.

Supreme Court sittings at Minj.

Wednesday, November 4th, 1959.

MINJ - KURUMUL.

Patrol departed Minj by tractor for KURUMUL (1.15 hours). Census checked for KISU/BASURUA (-146), DAINANKA (-147), FIGUA (-148) and HEGA (-149). Const. EKUMA remained Minj - sick. Const. BUSA joined patrol.

Thursday, 5/11.

At KURUMUL.

Census checked for KISU/KUHPAL, / TINGA and /TAGABA (-143, -144 and -145). Two cases heard C.N.A. resulting in 1 conviction false reports and 2 convictions assault.

Friday, 6/11.

At KURUMUL.

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

Saturday, 7/11.

At KURUMUL.

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

Sunday, 8/11.

At KURUMUL.

Rest day.

Monday, 9/11.

KURUMUL - 1.45 - TUMBARI.

Patrol moved by native pad to new rest-house on the XANI River at TUMBARI. Checked census for KUBA-WAIANKA (-154), (GOGIHLAK) WENIGA/PENKA (-117) and WENIGA/KONHIGANIM (-118).

Tuesday, 10/11.

At TUMBARI.

One C.N.A. conviction for stealing and other disputes settled. Possibilities of cutting timber fitches for sale discussed with locals and plans for a road KUDJIP-TUMBARI (about 3 miles) made.

B...

Tuesday, 10/11. (continued)

At TUMBARI.

subject to A.B.O.'s approval.

Wednesday, 11/11.

TUMBARI - 1.10 - KUDJIP.

Patrol moved by native track to KUDJIP. New rest-house is excellent, very warm welcome, large quantities of food and livestock. (Riotous welcome - 6 charged and convicted under Reg. 83 (c) N.A.H's) Patrol visited by District Officer, Mr. G.P. Hardy. Checked census for SEGAI'INGA/KUMBAMP (-153) and /WURUPI (-150) groups. Const. PARAMBANG to Minj with prisoners and returned.

Thursday, 12/11.

At KUDJIP.

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

Friday, 13/11.

At KUDJIP.

Court hearings a.m. Land survey conducted on Admin. ground at KUDJIP - Special (agric.) lease marked and pegged - (Basarens Mission) Area: 50.3 acres.

Saturday, 14/11.

At KUDJIP.

Courts and disputes heard / settled throughout day.

Sunday, 15/11.

At KUDJIP.

Rest-day. Const. KUMUPEKA returned Minj.

Monday, 16/11.

KUDJIP - 1.40 - KAUMI.

Patrol moved by native track to the new rest-house area on the KAUMI River. Carrying time 1.40 hours. Census checked for TERAI'INGA/WAIA-WAIA (-151) and /AWAIA (-152).

Tuesday, 17/11.

At KAUMI.

C.S.A. and disputes determined a.m. Land usage dispute investigated and settled p.m. Concerned small block map.

Wednesday, 18/11.

KAUMI - 1.05 - AVIAMP.

From KAUMI by native track and main road to AVIAMP. Inspected AVIAMP Aid-Post en route. Carrying time 1.05 hours. Checked census for DONGAI/YOMINAMP (-157), /WANJIRIAMP (-158), /WANJIRI (-159) and WAREPI (-162).

Thursday, 19/11.

At AVIAMP.

Census checked for DONGAI/KUBAGA and /ABIAMP (-160 and -161). Dundry disputes settled. Const. BUGA III - forwarded Minj.

Friday, 20/11.

At AVIAMP.

Two resurrected land disputes heard and settled arbitrarily. Other C.S.A. cases and disputes settled.

Saturday, 21/11.

AVIAMP - MINJ.

Returned to MINJ by tractor. Patrol completed.

Introduction.

The patrol was of a routine nature involving 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.

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

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.

Native Affairs.

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.

Taxation: The two problems most obviously concerning the natives at present are those concerned with pig trespass and taxation. Commenting on the latter topic first; Addresses were carefully given at all rest-houses and explanation fully made on the reasons for taxation, methods of collection, exemption provisions and Government sources of revenue, (Ref. D.N.I. 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 showed no resentment at all, although several leaders expressed the opinion 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 Wahgi 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, Minj, that personal tax could be introduced in the Sub-District this year at a rate of 10/-.

Pig Trespass: The problem of native owned pigs trespassing on European coffee plantations is currently the major cause for dissension 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 European slaughter 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 ANULIBA Plantation - North Wahgi; the latter at Wahgi Plantation - South 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 Wahgi pigs have always been turned loose at dawn 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, occurs. Both sides are very concerned over the problem. Planters become very incensed when a pig roots out a dozen 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 N.A.R.'s are enforced in this area and the natives have difficulty in appreciating any reasons why a European can kill pigs 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.

My feeling is that the most satisfactory solution is for all plantations to fence and/or ditch their boundaries with the local natives assistance. Where 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. Other agreements have no such provision. 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.

3. An interesting feature which has apparently developed comparatively recently is the employment by a number of the wealthier natives 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 himself at work for private enterprise or the Administration. Board and keep is provided and after say six months work, one or two pigs or a KINA (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 casual basis for weeding and coffee picking 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 enquiry.

5. The Hagen Native institution of MOGA appears to be gaining several adherents towards the western end of the Sub-District. Tultul TULIN of KAUPU is one in particular. Several complaints re debts incurred through the MOGA were brought up, but the attitude was assumed that if Middle Wahgi natives wished to adopt a part of the Hagen culture, MOGA, they did so without the Administration's sanction and disputes concerning debts so incurred would be heard very reluctantly.

6. Numbers of local natives continue to be forwarded to coastal employment through the Highland Native Labour scheme. Many more natives offer for employment than can be accepted, so that there appears to be adequate labour available. In spite of this, most plantations cannot employ sufficient local labour, most labour lines being composed of at least 75% migrant natives, mostly Chimbus. The proximity of local labourers to their homes and the trouble over trespassing pigs seem to be the chief reasons for their unwillingness to seek work.

7. The system of bride-price transactions is being streamlined to meet changing needs. With the removal of the threat of death or torture which often followed the desertion of a husband by the wife, less social forces are now present to hold marriages together, and there is a slight increase in divorces, offset of course, by the happier marriages now contracted with the abolition of the system of arranging matches. Traditionally, with divorce, the woman's parents returned part or all of the bride-price, depending on the circumstances, to the husband. Now a system is being developed where no transactions take place between the husband and his in-laws after divorce; the new husband pays his bride-price direct to the old husband, thus speeding up the exchange and reducing the chances of argument.

8. Finally, 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.

The population's health and nutrition was of a generally high standard throughout the area patrolled. P.H.O.'s KUSA and MIAJ of P.H.D., MIAJ accompanied the patrol and between them gave the following treatments:

<u>Diagnosis</u>	<u>No.</u>
Injuries/sores	869
Scabies	308
Abscess	121
Malaria	43
Tropical ulcers	41
Yaws	27
Diarrhoea	22
Cough/colds	17
Pneumonia	11
(Goitre)	(4)
(Leprosy suspects)	(8)

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

Scabies 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 MIAJ, in charge of Mr. J.H. Christian. Four cases of goitre were seen at AVIAMP, and doubtless some other small goitres were missed, being covered by men's beards for example. Natives from the AVIAMP area are reported locally as seemingly prone to goitre. Perhaps consideration could be given to issuing the AVIAMP Aid-Post with a small quantity of iodine (and adequate instructions as to dosage, etc.) for the early treatment of these cases.

An anti-yaws campaign was conducted in 1957 during the South Sahel patrol; only 27 cases were found during this patrol, most being of a minor nature.

There are only four Aid-Posts (at TRIGNILL, KANANG, KUBUNGU and AVIAMP) along the patrol route. In addition, the Nazarene Mission at KUBUNGU provides good medical services and the MIAJ area is well-served by the native hospital there. However, no rest-house is situated more than an hour's walk from either the hospital or an Aid-Post. Individual hamlets may of course be sited at twice this distance. All Aid-Posts could be improved and work has been commenced in each case. One feature common to each is the absence of doors or lock-up facilities for dispensaries - the Medical Officer has been requested to arrange the 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 out their duties. At present, the Infant Welfare sister from Mount Hagen visits this Sub-District for four days each month and is considerably assisting the Department's material work.

AGRICULTUREGeneral.

The Agricultural Officer, Minj, Mr. P. S. 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 enthusiasm 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. Where too large a number of people have an interest which is subject only to social controls and not to co-operative or council control/supervision, plantings have little chance of success. Where the plantings are within family and extended family groupings, success is much more likely.

There has been some tempering of the initial enthusiasm for coffee, although is still high. Many European settlers are now applying fertilizers to their coffee, and the cost of this is prohibitive to the native grower, a fact which he realizes. To the native, fertilizers 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 jeopardize a profitable return for him. If a coffee marketing scheme is set up by the Administration as requested by representatives of the Highland Farmers and Settlers Association, native growers of repute should be permitted to join the scheme.

Through the area patrolled it was estimated that native owned coffee amounts to about 23 acres plus 5 acres of nurseries. 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 Wahgi to implement their own simple re-afforestation programs. Already a number 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.

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

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 timber resources.

Fortunately, forest fires don't occur in the mid-mountain rain-forests which cover the mountains. Grass fires have been constantly lit by natives and these do much damage, occasionally to property and crops, but mainly, through the removal of the kumai 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 reforestation that has occurred on the kumai flats has frequently been nullified by grass fires, and as requested in this memo. explanations of the law (vide R.A.R.'s 106-109) were given at all centres. In addition, warnings were given that prosecutions would be made in cases where careless use of fire was discovered. (Two convictions have since been recorded under these regulations).

Tree seedling nurseries were established at several places during the South Wahgi Patrol in 1957, and these were inspected during my patrol. All needed some alteration, mainly the clearing away of excessive under growth and minor repairs to fences. The establishment of additional nurseries would be advantageous and would receive the enthusiastic support of the natives. Personally, I would oppose the Administration providing seedlings under a reforestation 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.C. 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 available at Minj for sale to the Administration, although several of the plantations are planting up their own kaukau gardens because of difficulty in purchasing sufficient food from the local natives. This is caused by the difference between the Administration set price of halfpenny per lb. and the average plantation price of 1/3 or 4 pence per lb. During the year 1958/59 the Sub-District Office paid out £1,493 for kaukau, most of which would be to natives of the South Wahgi. 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 natives.

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

European vegetables continue to find a ready market at Minj and among the plantations and missions, at an average price of 3d. per pound. No native grown vegetables are shipped out of Minj although European grown produce is.

Weekly shipments of 3,000 lbs. of sweet potato for the Administration at Madang have been organised by D.A.S.F. at Minj. However, 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 carrying distance of the station. Growers would have to plant

up specially to meet such orders, but are quite willing to do so. Perhaps the Agricultural Officer could be responsible for the organisation of such sales in co-operation with Native Affairs.

Plantations

There are now eleven well-established coffee plantations in the South Wahgi census division. Most have been established since 1955; in addition one new lease was granted at KUGARK for mixed 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 labour lines average 40 permanent boys with up to 600 worker/days per month being required for casual picking.

Plantation labour problems are discussed under the heading "Native Affairs" (page 8, para's 4 & 5). Another problem which on present indications will manifest itself in 1960 and develop the following year into a crisis is that of transporting the coffee crop to the coast for export. The Wahgi branch of the Highlands Farmers and Settlers Association has prepared estimates showing the expected magnitude of the problem. No solution is in sight, but it is obvious that the presently available aircraft of Qantas and M.A.L./G.S.A. will be quite inadequate to move the crop. A request was made to the Minister for Territories during his recent visit to Minj for investigations to be commenced into the possibilities of a road from the Highlands to Madang. This would be an immensely costly project but seems an excellent answer to the transport problem.

Land Investigations.

Investigations into two access roads to 1. JIMBIRA-MANDIP EAST Plantation and 2. JIMBIRA-MANDIP (KURURU) 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 RAINANKA, have agreed on ownership.

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

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 stolen property	contra	95(2)	10 natives
Stealing	"	95(1)	4 "
Spreading false reports	"	83(b)	8 "
Unlawfully strike	"	83(a)	2 "
Adultery	"	84(2)	2 "
Careless use fire	"	106(c)	2 "
Neglect obtain medical treatment	"	67(a)	1 "
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 riotous behaviour during the preceding twelve months, between August and October, 1959, three large fights occurred in different areas resulting in a total of 287 natives receiving periods of I.H.L.

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

The majority of court work 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 grieves 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 widespread, but has been driven underground. Stealing from trade-stores, mostly by 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 luluais and taltals continue to do a very satisfactory 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 taltals' badges (this would cover Sub-District requirements). Replacements are sometimes necessary plus an occasional new appointment to correct an anomaly.

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

1. KOIMI to replace AMBANG as tultul of NENIGA/AGILINBA Group (AMBANG not domiciled with his Group).
2. DAKI be dismissed as luluai of NENIGA/WUEIGUP Group - position be left open until suitable replacement available.
3. KABI to replace TAMI as tultul of SENGAI'INGA/KUMNAMP Group (TAMI is considered grossly inefficient).
4. DU to replace DAI as tultul of KUMA/KURUPKA Group (DAI neglects to carry out duties).
5. NAGE to replace DIU as tultul of WAREPI Group (DIU recently deceased).
6. KUBIK to be appointed as tultul of DONGAI/KOBINAMP Group (no tultul appointed yet).
7. TSEGA be appointed as tultul of DONGAI/MANJABI Group (no tultul appointed yet).

At every census assembly point, requests were made for additional appointments of group officials. In the majority of cases these were 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 side of the Valley covered by the patrol and can now be considered an all-weather road for 4-wheel drive vehicles and standard drive cars should have little difficulty over most of the road. The surface is well stoned throughout, 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 KEROWIL and KUDJIP bridges urgently need replacing. At present both have load limits of 35 cwt. which place a considerable economic toll on the Sub-District in wasted time and manpower due to unloading and reloading 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 Valley was commenced during 1959 and can now be considered as formed for about half of its length. A considerable quantity of stoning will be necessary before all-weather traffic will be possible. 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.

Resthouses.

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

KANANG in the Minj River Valley has far too many natives assembling there. Many of these Valley natives have moved down to areas made malaria-free by the Administration between Minj and the Wahgi River, and have little dependence on the land in this former area. Part of the large KUMBUKA group now live at KANANG and another 600 live under the trees at KURUMIL. 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 IUP was not visited this year due to the camp being in a state of disrepair, because of Minj Valley roadwork commitments. The position will be corrected. IUP natives assembled at KANANG, but even with their exclusion the latter still has too many assembling there.

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

Census.

The census revision was carried out with no hitches. These people have now been censused six times and they list 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 IN over 215 migrations OUT. Total births 396 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 113 - 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 claimed to be at work inside the District and 108 (3.7%) were employed outside the District (mostly on coastal plantations under the H.S.L.S.). However, the former figure included about 50 - 60 casual labourers employed during August/September by a European who had contracted for repairs to the Minj Airstrip. "Employed on X's plantation" is occasionally used as an excuse to cover illegal absenteeism and this tends to boost the figure also.

The census was revised working from Tax Census sheets. The check was easily made from the T.C.S., my only suggestion being that it would be advantageous for a fly-leaf to be inserted behind each group's T.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 Education.

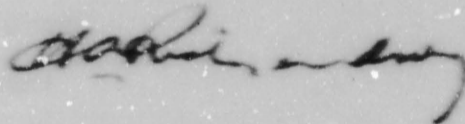
Four Missions are established in the patrolled area: Catholic Mission - one permanent station near Minj (European-staffed) and a number of native-run posts; Lutheran Mission - one village at POGANIL near Minj and a number of native-run posts; Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission - three permanent stations at KUGARE, PEINWIL and MONGONIL (all European-staffed); Nazarene Mission of Texas - permanent station at KUNJIP (European-staffed). All continue to work independently, but amicably. A Seventh Day Adventist native pastor has now opened the rudiments of a station at POGANIL after an absence from this area of several years.

All Missions have satisfactory schools where Europeans are working - other village schools are of the customary low standard with high rates of absenteeism.

The Administration has one primary school at Minj. Three classes are taught by an Education Officer and two native teachers. The advantages of this school are appreciated by many of the area's natives. A constant stream of would-be entrants have unfortunately had to be turned away. (It is hoped to open a school at Nongagi, North Bahgi census division, early 1960). One of the Middle Bahgi's greatest needs for the future is sound education, but hand-in-hand with such advances must go some provision for using the educated native to the best advantage for himself as well as for the country. At present there seems to be developing in other parts of the Territory an increasing number of educated natives for whom no suitable employment is available. The inherent dangers of this position are obvious.

Conclusion.

Overall, the native situation throughout the area patrolled can be regarded as very satisfactory. At KUNJIP the situation seems to have improved over the past 15 months to the stage where the area can be regarded as normal. The problem of native pigs trespassing on European Coffee plantations has developed into major income at present and Administration Policy on this must be laid down and the legal position clarified and publicized in this area. Cash-cropping continues to expand slowly and native coffee has appreciably benefitted from the activities of the Agricultural officer in the Sub-District over the past year. The census figures show no unexpected trends and the birth/death incidence has improved very satisfactorily since the last patrol's revision. Medical services are appreciated and made use of by the native population. Aidposts, however, need more supervision. The population's health is satisfactory and nutrition generally good.



(E.A. Richardson)
(Patrol Officer, Grd. 1)

Appendix "A"

REPORT - N.P. & S.O.C.

No. 7276 Constable SAMI.

Length of Service:	8 years
Appearance:	Smart and alert
Conduct:	Good
General Ability:	Acted as senior constable on this patrol. Experienced constable, but not quite enough initiative for N.P.O.

No. 1.77 Constable YOGIPIA.

Length of Service:	15 years
Appearance:	Unimpressive
Conduct:	Fair
General Ability:	Unimpressive constable, little initiative or drive. Needs constant supervision.

No. 8971 Constable BUDA.

Length of Service:	5 years
Appearance:	Smart
Conduct:	Good
General Ability:	Enthusiastic, reliable and loyal constable, but no leader.

No. 9459 Constable KUMA.

Length of Service:	4 years
Appearance:	Smart
Conduct:	Good
General Ability:	Capable and reliable.

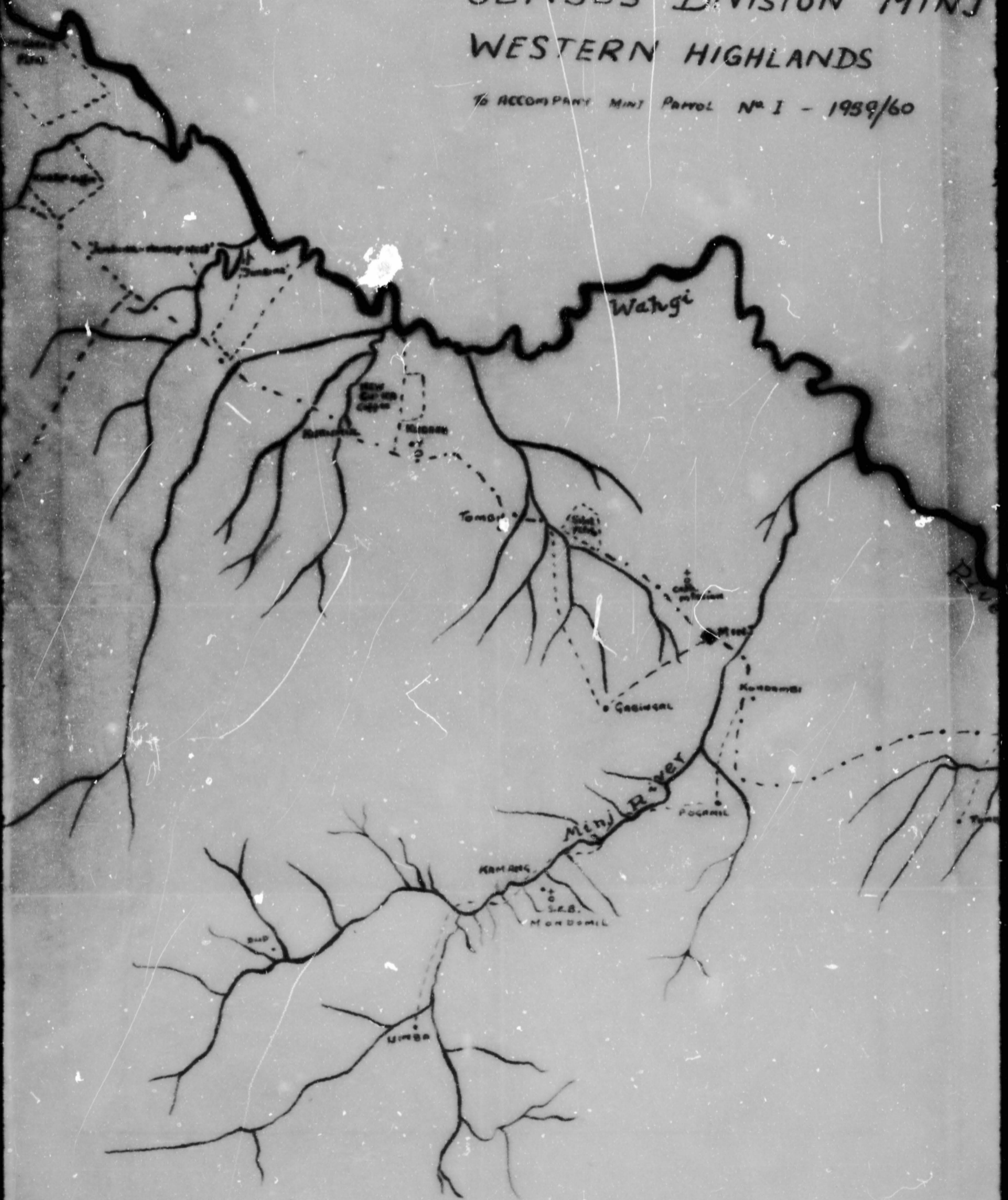
No. 9988 Constable PARABANG.

Length of Service:	2 years
Appearance:	Smart
Conduct:	Good
General Ability:	Reliable, promising.

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

MAP OF SOUTH WAHGI
CENSUS DIVISION MINJ
WESTERN HIGHLANDS

TO ACCOMPANY MINJ PARVOL N° I - 1959/60



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

TO ACCOMPANY MINJ PATROL No 1 - 1959/60





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. MIN 80. 3 of 59/60.

Patrol Conducted by JOHN H. SCOTT, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled KAMBA EAST AND WEST CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO.

Natives 3 R.P.A. E.G.C. 2 R.M.C.'S and 1 INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 14 / 6 / 19 60 to 8 / 1 / 19 60

Number of Days 25.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11 / 19 58

Medical 11 / 18 57

Map Reference MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

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 £

67-14-25

Department of Native Affairs,
KOMIYOKI - PAHA.

5th December, 1960.

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

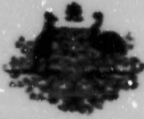
PATROL REPORT NO. 3/59-60
KAMU

My memorandum, 67-14-25 of 11th October refers.

Six sub-prints of the Patrol sketch map are now
being forwarded under separate cover.

(J.K. McCarthy) *J*
DIRECTOR.

67-14-25



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
PORT MOESBY

In Reply Please Quote No.

27th October, 1960.



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT 3/59-60 - KAMBIA
WESTERN-EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

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

This question has been considered several times in the past and a local arrangement was made between Eastern and Western Highlands whereby patrols from Minj visited those Kambia villages which were allied to groups in Minj 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 Ialibu.

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

J. T. Mather
(J. T. MATHER)
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

2/10
[Handwritten notes]

67-14-25

21st October, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
WILMINGTON.

Patrol Report No. 1/59-60 - K.M.J.

... Please have six (6) prints of the attached
sketch map made and return them to us.

(J. E. McCarthy)
Acting Director *RM*

Att.

67-14-25

11th October
~~2nd September~~, 1960.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/59-60 - KAMBIA

Thank you for this Report.

San prints of the map ^{will be forwarded} are forwarded herewith.

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

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 seriously impair the efficiency of a patrol. I have found it easier in the long run to cut down personnel to the very minimum. It might be physically more uncomfortable, 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 WABIARAMP has not seen fit to complain in six years would indicate she is fairly satisfied with her lot.

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

27 456 prints of map made

(J.K. McCarthy)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

67-14-25

11th October
~~13th September~~, 1960.

The Assistant Administrator,
Department of the Administrator,
KONBODOBY.

ATTENTION EXECUTIVE OFFICER
(POLICY AND PLANNING).

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

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 resolved the question. Extracts from Patrol Report No. 2-57/58 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 16/7/58, and 1/15 of 12/8/58 to the District Commissioner, Mount Hagen also refer.

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

1. In order for a MINJ patrol to complete a circuit of the KAMBIA EAST, 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 WEST (HAGEN). 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 IALIBU or MOUNT HAGEN, whereas it would only add two days to a patrol from HAGEN. The MINJ patrol route should be from KANKEA through IO, OLATE, WUSINGA and return MINJ. If the patrol visits KEGU, the area around WUSINGA i.e. KINGS PASS, is omitted, and the patrol must spend three days in the bush between OLATE and KEGU. I would recommend the MINJ patrols returning via the KINGS PASS, and the administering of KEGU from MOUNT HAGEN."

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

"Nothing 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 KANKKA, 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 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.E. McCarthy) /
Acting Director.

67-14-25

11th October
6th September, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Department of Education,
KOMBOZI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/79-50 - KAMBIA.

The following is an extract from the above report
which is forwarded for your information, please.

"There are no Missions operating in the area
patrolled, although the people did say that they had been
visited at OLATA by members of S.F.B. Mission. I did not
see any sign of the Roman Catholic catechist at NIND or the
Lutheran teacher at ID as reported by Mr Hook 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."

(J.K. McCarthy) *JK*
Acting Director.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-25.1

In Reply
Please Quote

No. WHD.236 - 3015.
SMF:AG.



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

16th August, 1960.

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

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

Please find attached.

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

The report covers the annual visit to the small group of people living south of the Wahgi 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. Foley
(S.M. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Hau

WHD.236 - 3015.
SMF:AS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

16th August, 1960.

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

PATROL REPORT NO.3. 1959/60.

KAMBIA- MINJ SUB-DISTRICT.

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S.M. Foley
(S.M. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

WHD.236 - 3014.
SFPAS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

13th August, 1960.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 1. 1959/60.
KAMBIA-MINI SUB-DISTRICT.

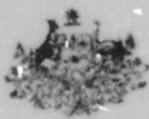
Receipt of Mr Stitt's report is acknowledged and it gives an interesting account of the visit to these inaccessible people.

The traditional trade in Bird of Paradise should not be discouraged. Well meaning conservationists deplore this trade and state that the unique bird 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. Stitt points out: "Is of the utmost importance to the Kambis's economical and social system".

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

Extracts have been posted to Departmental Representatives, and their replies will be forwarded to you when received.

S. R. Foley
(S. R. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WHD - 236

CAJS/VI

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-51



Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands,
MINJ.

8th August, 1960.

The District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT - NO. 3 OF 1959/60.

KAMBIA EAST AND WEST CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Please find attached 3 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. K. Stitt 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 the patrol the various villages. It is an interesting and well 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 woman would 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 develop into straight out trading for cash or other items or the birds will be decimated in their natural habitat.

District Boundaries.

Nothing definite has been decided about District Boundaries between the Minj KAMBIA and the GUMINE area although by local arrangement officers from Minj administer the village KAMBIA, MINU and ANDIRAL but it is considered that the whole matter of boundaries between the Eastern and Western Highlands not only at this boundary but on 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.

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2.

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 Minj via the Kings Pass.

Village Officials.

It is recommended that Tultul DEGEEMBE of MIRU be appointed Luluai.

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.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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

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

PATROL REPORT MINJ NO. 1-59/60, KAMBIA AREA.

<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:</u>	J.E. STITT. Patrol Officer.
<u>PATROL PERSONNEL:</u>	No. 8216B. 1/CPL KIMBIS.
POLICE....	No. 1922. CONST. IAGARU.
	No. 9499. CONST. SUGCUDO.
MEDICAL...	N.M.O. WABI.
	N.M.O. EGUMA.
INTERPRETER..	AMBANG.
<u>AREA PATROLLED.</u>	KAMBIA CENSUS DIVISION.
<u>DURATION OF PATROL:</u>	14/6/60 - 8/7/60 25 days.
<u>LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:</u>	November, 1958. (D.N.A.) November, 1957. (D.N.A. & P.H.D.)
<u>MAP REFERENCE:</u>	Map attached.
<u>OBJECTS OF PATROL:</u>	1. Census revision. 2. General administration.

PATROL DIARY.

- Tuesday. 14th June. 1310: Departed MINJ per Land Rover.
1415: Arrived BEGEBE.
Weather too poor to proceed further.
- Wednesday. 15th June. 0800: Departed BEGEBE per foot.
1000: Arrived BENGAMP. (5670')
Made camp.
P.M. Settled various minor marital disputes.
- Thursday. 16th June. 0755: Departed BENGAMP per foot.
0940: Arrived TUNAMPKOIL. (5575')
Purchased native foods.
1110: Departed TUNAMPKOIL.
1315: Arrived MOIAIEMBI. (7020')
Pitched tents and issued rations.
- Friday. 17th June. 0750: Departed MOIAIEMBI per foot.
0817: Arrived junction MARAN and KOLIN
creeks. (6650')
0905: Departed junction per foot.
Climbed steeply through rain forest.
1150: Arrived TUNBAN camp site. (9740')
Pitched tents and issued rations -
a cold miserable spot.
- Saturday. 18th June. 0745: Departed TUNBAN per foot.
Climbed steeply through moss forest.
0930: Arrived GURUGU PASS. (11,600')
1010: Departed GURUGU PASS and began des-
cending.
1435: Arrived FANKEA. (6110')
Made camp.
- Sunday. 19th June. Census of group and discussions with
village officials and people. Settle-
ment of petty disputes.
- Monday. 20th June. 0925: Departed FANKEA per foot.
1305: Arrived MIBU. (4400')
Made camp.
- Tuesday. 21st June. Census revised and discussions with
villagers and officials. General ad-
ministration.
- Wednesday. 22nd June. 0830: Departed MIBU per foot.
Climbed steadily to 6360' then des-
cended to IO.
1335: Arrived IO. (4300')
Pitched tents.
- Thursday. 23rd June. Census of IO and discussions with
villagers and village officials.
General administration.
- Friday. 24th June. 0700: Departed IO per foot.
Climbed steadily to 7300' then des-
cended to camp site.
1505: Arrived camp site. (6700')
Pitched tents and issued rations.
- Saturday. 25th June. 0755: Departed camp site per foot.
Descended sharply.
1025: Arrived WIS river camp site. (5100')
Pitched tents and issued rations.
- Sunday. 26th June. 0800: Departed WIS camp site per foot.
1230: Arrived OLATE. (4150')
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: Main body of carriers despatched MINJ via KINGS PASS.
P.M. Census WUSINGAL group who live scattered a day's walk away.

Wednesday. 29th June. 0725: Departed OLATE per foot.
1500: Arrived NIGIKA camp site. (4150')
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. 1st July. 0810: Departed KOGON camp site per foot.
1345: Arrived KEGU. (5310')
Made camp.

Saturday. 2nd July. Census of KEGU group and discussions with villagers and village officials.

Sunday. 3rd July. Patrol rested.

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

Tuesday. 5th July. 0830: Departed WIGE per foot.
1205: Arrived GONDUGU. (6300')
Rested and issued rations.
1355: Departed GONDUGU per foot.
1605: Arrived ALEMET Rest House situated on a vehicular road.

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

Thursday. 7th July. 1030: Departed ALEMET per Land Rover sent from MOUNT EAGEN.
1145: Arrived MOUNT HAGEN.

Friday. 7th July. 1130: Departed MOUNT HAGEN per M.A.L. D.C.-3.
1145: Arrived MINJ.
Reported Assistant District Officer.
Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol 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 KUBOR RANGE 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 KUNDIAWA border the patrol must first cross the KUBOR RANGE at the GURUGU PASS (11,600'), 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 forrests at higher altitudes. However most of the time is spent climbing and descending through heavily timbered rain forrest.

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 warm the carriers put too much 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 on no occasion was the sun sighted. Rather at the higher altitudes visibility was reduced several times to only a few yards. In this semi-arctic region above 9,000 ft one has the impression that this could not be a part of the tropics. No animals were to be seen or heard, all growth is twisted, stunted and covered with moss, and there is a continuous blanket of mist floating through the forrest. The customary rest of one hour on the GURUGU 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 here 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 what 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 aircraft 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 diary times where rests are included. I know how frustrating inaccurate times can be to an officer planning his next day.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native 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 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 nucleus 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 striking 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 head of the group. I even noticed shaking the same hand on a number of occasions - 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. Their economy, which also links with their social system, is centred around the trading of Bird of Paradise plumes. These plumes are traded from the KAMBIA into the WAGGI VALLEY, where their value will change as follows:-

1. KAMBIA to WAGGI VALLEY. value - one steel axe, one gold lip shell or half grown pig.
2. Within the WAGGI VALLEY. value- one full grown pig or from £2 to £5 depending on the quality of the plume.
3. WAGGI VALLEY to either CHINGU or HAGEN. value - £5 to £8.

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It cannot be stressed too strongly that this trading is of the utmost importance to the KAMBIA'S economic and social system. For example it is necessary for these people to obtain a number of brides each year from the WAGGI 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 Paradise. 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 sworn enemies and refused to cross into each other's area. This was still the situation when Mr P.O. BOOK passed through in November, 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. Most of the credit towards establishing this friendly relationship must be attributed to the good work of previous patrols.

MINJ I4/1 of the 9th February, 1960 alleges 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 WABIARAMP was included to in the IO census book and had attended all censuses. WABIARAMP 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 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 Government's views concerning abduction were carefully explained to the people.

As mentioned in the medical section of this report the death rate at ANDIRAL was unusually high, i.e. 6 males and 4 females for a total population of 90. Enquiries revealed that most of these people had died after a feast at IO about 10 months ago. Most deaths occurred 2-3 days after the feasting while the people were returning home; the symptoms 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 animosity towards their hosts, the IO people, nor is there any thought of sorcery.

Because of these deaths at ANDIBAL, the ANDIBAL people have for the time being, dispersed. However they all claim that they eventually intend to return in the near future. Therefore, although the ANDIBAL people came from all directions into MIRU to be censused, I retained these people as a separate identity and did not alter the ANDIBAL 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 memo I-2-1/57(1059) from District Officer, Goroka, to District Commissioner, Mount Hagen, and Minj memos I/15 of 16/7/58, and I/15 of 12/8/58 to the District Commissioner, Mount Hagen also refer.

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

1. In order for a MINJ patrol to complete a circuit of the KAMBIA EAST, 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 BESEBE 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 (HAGEN). 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 only add two days to a patrol from HAGEN. The MINJ patrol route should be from KANKEA through IO, OLATE, WUSINGA and return MINJ. If the patrol visits KEGU, the area around WUSINGA i.e. KINGS PASS, is omitted, and the patrol must spend three days in the bush between OLATE and KEGU. I would recommend the MINJ patrols returning via the KINGS PASS, and the administering of KEGU from MOUNT HAGEN.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads and bridges throughout the area are almost entirely non-existent. Even the native tracks which link group meeting places are extremely poor, and on numerous occasions 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 set the well formed track from WIGE to ALEPP. 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 bridges in the immediate vicinity of villages. Instructions were left to this effect.

CENSUS.

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 were on extended hunting trips.

Census Reconciliation:

Figure last Census.....	815
Add Births.....	28
	<u>843</u>
Subtract Deaths.....	39
	<u>804</u>
Add Migrations In.....	39
	<u>843</u>
Subtract Migrations Out.	96
Figure this Census.....	<u>747.</u>

As can be seen by the census 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 11. Except in the case of ANDIBAL the balance of deaths ~~over~~ and births is rather static; at ANDIBAL there were 10 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 0-1 year group. During the intervals of patrols, about 12 to 18 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 9 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 mainly local migrations. The villages of KANKRA, MIRU and ANDIBAL experienced the heaviest casualties of migrations out. At MIRU the entire sub-clan TEMENGAYA had migrated to BEGRE (WARGI VALLEY). These migrants 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 scattered 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-clan groups. Each family, or on occasions an extended family, builds their house ~~near~~ close to the garden area, however this spot may be miles from the group meeting places (KANKRA, MIRU 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 bark but may also be of grass depending on the materials available. The round house which is 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 officials are quite influential members of their group, and were most willing to assist 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 realized 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 DEGEMBE of MIRU to be appointed Luluai. This group of 238 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 occasion 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 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 seldom done, for although I was in MINJ 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 WANGI VALLEY.

RESTHOUSES.

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 foolish 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 useless. 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 WANGI VALLEY.

MISSIONS.

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 Roman Catholic catechist at MINJ or the Lutheran teacher at IO as reported by Mr Hook 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 much than 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: MOIAIEMBI, TUNDAN, IO/OLATE, WIS RIVER, NIGINA and KOGON camp sites; however more than 6 days must be carried, as on numerous occasions 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 WANGI VALLEY MEN 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 behaviour, 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 cut feet were quite usual at

M.C.
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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 uninhabited rain forest. However the warm welcome and genuine enthusiasm of the KAMBIA people compensates entirely for this, and definitely conveys the impression to the patrolling officer that his time has been well spent.

John H. Stitt

(J.H. STITT.)

PATROL OFFICER.

HEALTH 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 RAGEN, 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 surprisingly good. No 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 10 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 have been the pig they had eaten at the feast, but as far as I can gather the symptoms were very similar to fever, which if contagious could have caused a minor epidemic 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 dysentery. 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, shovel, pick and garbage tin. 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 Aid Post established, and should the young tultul BEGEMBE be appointed Luluai, things may be better organised in the future. Earlier in this report I have recommended tultul BEGEMBE to be appointed Luluai. The people of IO 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.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food throughout the area patrolled was plentiful. Ample supplies of sweet potatoe, taro, Cassava taro, bananas and sugar cane were presented to the patrol. The staple diet of these people is sweet potatoe which is supplemented by those foods already mentioned.

Most gardens in the KAMBIA are built on the sides of very steep slopes. Therefore it is necessary to guard against erosion; this is overcome by placing walls of logs at intervals in the garden, thereby 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 rotation guards against it. These people will not use the same piece of ground for more than one year, but may return to this plot after the secondary growth has been well established. The crops which I saw growing in the area were generally of a good quality.

It is generally regarded that the soil throughout the KAMBIA is of a rather poor quality. That the soil is now and rocky is true of many spots in the area, but I did not notice other places where the soil was deep and fertile.

Some months ago these people held a feast during which most of their pigs were killed. The pigs which they still have are being retained for breeding purposes only. Mr Hook reported an average of 1.4 pigs a man in the area, however, although I did not investigate thoroughly, I am sure that this average has dropped considerably. No more than three pigs were sighted by the patrol.

Unfortunately little can be done to introduce a cash crop into the area, for although the crop may flourish, the cost of marketing would not make the venture worth while. The ruggedness of the country and the isolation of the people would not lend itself to any economic venture.

c.c. The Agricultural Officer,
MINS.

EDUCATION.

Throughout the area patrolled there are no Administration or Mission schools. Even the Roman Catholic catechist at KIRY and the Lutheran teacher at YO could not be located. However both of these men are essentially 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 TSIGMI 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 GUMYE Patrol Post.

M.H.O.
K.M.D.W.C.

c.c. The Officer in Charge,
Primary School,
MINJ.

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 initiative.

No. 7622 Const. IAGARU.

Discipline: Good.
Appearance: Good.
Ability: A good average member.

No. 9494 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.

John H. Stott
.....
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.

WALKING TIMES.

FROM	TO	TIME	REMARKS.
LEGBE	BENGAMP	1 hr 30 "	Fair - a steady climb.
BENGAMP	MOIAIEMBI	3 " 15 "	" "
MOIAIEMBI	TUNDAN	2 " 35 "	Hard. climb to 9,740 ft.
TUNDAN	GURUGU PASS	1 " 35 "	Hard - climb to 11,600 ft.
GURUGU PASS	KANKEA	3 " 50 "	Fair - descend to 6,110 ft.
KANKEA	MIRU	3 " 15 "	Fair - descend to 4,400 ft.
MIRU	IO	3 " 55 "	Hard - climb to 6,360 ft then descend to 4,300 ft.
IO	CAMP SITE	4 " 45 "	Rough - climb to 7,300 ft then descend to 6,700 ft.
CAMP SITE	WIS RIVER	2 " 20 "	Fair - descend sharply to 3,100 ft.
WIS RIVER	OLATE	3 " 20 "	Fair to rough.
OLATE	NIGIKA	6 " 25 "	Very rough.
NIGIKA	KOGON	4 " 5 "	Fair to rough.
KOGON	KEGU	4 " 10 "	Fair to rough - steep climb to 5,310 ft in the last hour.
KEGU	WIGE	5 " 35 "	Descend couple thousand feet then climb to 6,320 ft.
WIGE	ALEMP	4 " 30 "	First half rough but rest easy going.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Jini Patrol Post,
Hagen Sub-District,
WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

29th July, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
W.H.D.

PATROL REPORT HINJ NO. 1-59/60. KAMBIA AREA.

<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:</u>	J.H. STITT. Patrol Officer.
<u>PATROL PERSONNEL:</u>	No. 52168. L/CPL KIMBIS.
POLICE....	No. 7822. CONST. IAGARU.
	No. 9499. CONST. SUGONDO.
MEDICAL....	N.H.O. WABI.
	N.H.O. NGUMA.
INTERPRETER..	AMBAIC.
<u>AREA PATROLLED.</u>	KAMBIA CENSUS DIVISION.
<u>DURATION OF PATROL:</u>	14/6/60 - 8/7/60
	25 days.
<u>LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:</u>	November, 1958. (D.N.A.)
	November, 1957. (D.N.A. & P.H.D.)
<u>MAP REFERENCE:</u>	Map attached.
<u>OBJECTS OF PATROL:</u>	1. Census revision.
	2. General administration.

PATROL DIARY.

- Tuesday. 14th June. 1310: Departed MING per Land Rover.
1415: Arrived BEGRE.
Weather too poor to proceed further.
- Wednesday. 15th June. 0800: Departed BEGRE per foot.
1000: Arrived BEHCAMP. (5670')
Made camp.
P.M. Settled various minor marital disputes.
- Thursday. 16th June. 0755: Departed BEHCAMP per foot.
0940: Arrived TUNAMPHOIL. (5575')
Purchased native foods.
11:00: Departed TUNAMPHOIL.
1515: Arrived NOLAIENBI. (7020')
Pitched tents and issued rations.
- Friday. 17th June. 0750: Departed NOLAIENBI per foot.
0817: Arrived junction NARAN and NOLIN
creeks. (6650')
0905: Departed junction per foot.
Climbed steeply through rain forest.
1150: Arrived TUNDAH camp site. (9740')
Pitched tents and issued rations -
a cold miserable spot.
- Saturday. 18th June. 0745: Departed TUNDAH per foot.
Climbed steeply through moss forest.
0930: Arrived GURUGU PASS. (11,600')
1010: Departed GURUGU PASS and began de-
scending.
1435: Arrived KANKHA. (6110')
Made camp.
- Sunday. 19th June. Census of group and discussions with
village officials and people. Settle-
ment of petty disputes.
- Monday. 20th June. 0925: Departed KANKHA per foot.
1305: Arrived KIZU. (4400')
Made camp.
- Tuesday. 21st June. Census revised and discussions with
villagers and officials. General ad-
ministration.
- Wednesday. 22nd June. 0830: Departed KIZU per foot.
Climbed steadily to 6360' then de-
scended to IO.
1335: Arrived IO. (4300')
Pitched tents.
- Thursday. 23rd June. Census of IO and discussions with
villagers and village officials.
General administration.
- Friday. 24th June. 0900: Departed IO per foot.
Climbed steadily to 7300' then de-
scended to camp site.
1505: Arrived camp 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.
- Sunday. 26th June. 0800: Departed WIS camp site per foot.
1230: Arrived OLATE. (4150')
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: Main body of carriers despatched MINJ via KINGS PASS.
P.M. Census WUSINGAL group who live scattered a day's walk away.
- Wednesday. 29th June. 0725: Departed OLATE per foot.
1500: Arrived NIGIHA camp site. (4150')
Pitched tents and issued rations.
- Thursday. 30th June. 0800: Departed NIGIHA camp site per foot.
1300: Arrived KOGON river camp site.
Pitched tents and issued rations.
- Friday. 1st July. 0810: Departed KOGON camp site per foot.
1345: Arrived KEGU. (5310')
Made camp.
- Saturday. 2nd July. Census of KEGU group and discussions with villagers and village officials.
- Sunday. 3rd July. Patrol rested.
- Monday. 4th July. 0800: Departed KEGU per foot.
1550: Arrived WIGE in torrential rain.
Made camp.
- Tuesday. 5th July. 0830: Departed WIGE per foot.
1205: Arrived GONDUGU. (6300')
Rested and issued rations.
1355: Departed GONDUGU per foot.
1605: Arrived ALENF Rest House situated on a vehicular road.
- Wednesday. 6th July. Attending to patrol equipment and general paper work.
- Thursday. 7th July. 1030: Departed ALENF per Land Rover sent from MOUNT HAGEN.
1145: Arrived MOUNT HAGEN.
- Friday. 7th July. 1130: Departed MOUNT HAGEN per M.A.L. D.C.-3.
1145: Arrived MINJ.
Reported Assistant District Officer.
Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered both the KAMBIA EAST (Minj Sub-District) and KAMBIA WEST (Mount Hagen Sub-District) Census Divisions. This area covers the region from the KUNDIARA border, south of the KUBOR RANGE 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 KUNDIARA border the patrol must first cross the KUBOR RANGE at the GURUGU PASS (11,600'), 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 forests at higher altitudes. However most of the time is spent climbing and descending through heavily timbered rain forest.

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 5 A.M. one morning, when in their efforts to keep warm the carriers put too much 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 on no occasion was the sun sighted. Rather at the higher altitudes visibility was reduced several times to only a few yards. In this semi-arctic region above 9,000 ft one has the impression that this could not be a part of the tropics. No animals were to be seen or heard, all growth is twisted, stunted and covered with moss, and there is a continuous blanket of mist floating through the forest. The customary rest of one hour on the GURUGU 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 here 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 what 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 aircraft in an air drop to either KIRU 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 diary times where rests are included. I know how frustrating inaccurate times can be to an officer planning his next day.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native 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 ' 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 nucleus 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 number of occasions - 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. Their economy, which also links with their social system, is centred around the trading of Bird of Paradise plumes. These plumes are traded from the KAMBIA into the WANGI VALLEY, where their value will change as follows:-

1. KAMBIA to WANGI VALLEY. value - one steel axe, one gold lip shell or half grown pig.
2. Within the WANGI VALLEY. value - one full grown pig or from £2 to £5 depending on the quality of the plume.
3. WANGI VALLEY to either CHIMBU or HAGEN. value - £5 to £8.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that this trading is of the utmost importance to the KAMBIA'S economic and social system. For example it is necessary for these people to obtain a number of brides each year from the WANGI 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 Paradise. 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 sworn enemies and refused to cross into each other's area. This was still the situation when Mr P.O. HOOK passed through in November, 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. Most of the credit towards establishing this friendly relationship must be attributed to the good work of previous patrols.

MINJ 14/I of the 9th February, 1960 alleges an abduction of native female WAPIARAMP/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 WAPIARAMP was included in the IO census book and had attended all censuses. WAPIARAMP was included in the book as BAIM'S adopted daughter not as his wife. WAPIARAMP would have had ample opportunity to complain to previous officers, but she did not do so. 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 Government's 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. 8 males and 4 females for a total population of 90. Enquiries revealed that most of these people had died after a feast at IO about 10 months ago. Most deaths occurred 2-3 days after the feasting while the people were returning home; the symptoms 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 animosity towards their hosts, the IO people, nor is there any thought of sorcery.

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

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

This matter has been raised by previous patrols to the area, but I can find nothing in correspondence that has received the question. Extracts from Patrol Report No.2-57/58 and No.2-58/59 refer, and memo L-2-1/57(1059) from District Officer, Goroka, to District Commissioner, Mount Hagen, and Minj memos 1/15 of 16/7/58, and 1/15 of 12/8/58 to the District Commissioner, Mount Hagen also refer.

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

1. In order for a MINJ patrol to complete a circuit of the KAMBIA EAST, 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 WEST (HAGEN). 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 IALABU or MOUNT HAGEN; whereas it would only add two days to a patrol from HAGEN. The MINJ patrol route should be from KANREA through IO, OLATE, WUSINGA and return MINJ. If the patrol visits KEGU, the area around WUSINGA i.e. KINGS PASS, is omitted, and the patrol must spend three days in the bush between OLATE and KEGU. I would recommend the MINJ patrols returning via the KINGS PASS, and the administering of KEGU from MOUNT HAGEN.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads and bridges throughout the area are almost entirely non-existent. Even the native tracks which link group meeting places are extremely poor, and on numerous occasions 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 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 bridges in the immediate vicinity of villages. Instructions were left to this effect.

CENSUS.

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 absences were those people who had not heard of the patrol's arrival as they were on extended hunting trips.

Census Reconciliation:

Figure last Census.....	815
Add Births.....	28
	<u>843</u>
Subtract Deaths.....	39
	<u>804</u>
Add Migrations In.....	39
	<u>843</u>
Subtract Migrations Out.	96
Figure this Census.....	<u>747</u>

As can be seen by the census 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 11. Except in the case of ANDIBAL the balance of deaths ~~over~~ and births is rather static; at ANDIBAL there were 10 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 0-1 year group. During the intervals of patrols, about 12 to 16 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 women 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 WAHGI VALLEY; on the other hand the 39 migrations in were mainly local migrations. The villages of KANKEA, MIRU and ANDIBAL experienced the heaviest casualties of migrations out. At MIRU the entire sub-clan TSEMENGAYA had migrated to BEGPE (WAHGI VALLEY). These migrants have close social and cultural ties with the natives of BEGPE, and claim that they only came to the KAMBIA many years ago during the fighting in the WAHGI 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 of 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 occasions an extended family, builds their house close to the garden area, however this spot may be miles from the group meeting places (KANKEA, MIRU 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 bark but may also be of grass depending on the materials available. The round house which is common in the Highlands was also seen at OLATE.

What I saw of the village officials, I consider they are doing a fair job. All village officials, except MAI of MIRU, have been issued badges. Most of the officials are quite influential members of their group, and were most willing to assist 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 realized 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 DEGEOME of MIRU to be appointed Luluai. This group of 238 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 occasion 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 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 seldom done, for although I was in MINJ 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 WAGGI VALLEY.

RESTHOUSES.

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 foolish 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 useless. 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 WAGGI VALLEY.

MISSIONS.

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.M. Mission. I did not see any sign of the Roman Catholic catechist at MIRU or the Lutheran teacher at IO as reported by Mr Hook 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 much than 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 man 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: MOWALIBI, TUNDAN, IO/OLATE, WIS RIVER, NIGIKA and KOGON camp sites; however more than 6 days must be carried, as on numerous occasions 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 WAGGI VALLEY MEN 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 behaviour, 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 cut 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 uninhabited rain forest. However the warm welcome and genuine enthusiasm of the KAMBIA people compensates entirely for this, and definitely conveys the impression to the patrolling officer that his time has been well spent.

(J.H. STITT.)

PATROL OFFICER.

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HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

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

Although an isolated spot, health throughout the KAMBIA is surprisingly good. No 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 ANDIRAL village was unusually high. There were 10 deaths at this village since the last census and no births. The people attribute these deaths to a feast they had at 10 village some time ago; they claim that it must have been the pig they had eaten at the feast, but as far as I can gather the symptoms were very similar to fever, which if contagious could have caused a minor epidemic at the time. Fortunately the people accepted the sickness as fever, 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 very similar. 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, shovel, pick and garbage tin. 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 Aid Post established, and should the young tultal DEGENBE be appointed Luluni, things may be better organized in the future. Earlier in this report I have recommended tultal DEGENBE to be appointed Luluni. The people of 10 OLATE also wish to establish Aid Posts; however the 10 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 MIMJ Medical Officer's consideration in this matter.

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

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Food throughout the area patrolled was plentiful. Ample supplies of sweet potatoes, taro, Chinese taro, bananas and sugar cane were presented to the patrol. The staple diet of these people is sweet potatoes which is supplemented by these foods already mentioned.

Most gardens in the KAMBIA are built on the sides of very steep slopes. Therefore it is necessary to guard against erosion; this is overcome by placing walls of logs at intervals in the garden, thereby 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 rotation guards against it. These people will not use the same piece of ground for more than one year, but may return to this plot after the secondary growth has been well established. The crops which I saw growing in the area were generally of a good quality.

It is generally regarded that the soil throughout the KAMBIA is of a rather poor quality. That the soil is shallow and rocky is true of many spots in the area, but I did notice other places where the soil was deep and fertile.

Some months ago these people held a feast during which most of their pigs were killed. The pigs which they still have are being retained for breeding purposes only. It was reported an average of 1.4 pigs a man in the area, however, although I did not investigate thoroughly, I am sure that this average has dropped considerably. No more than three pigs were sighted by the patrol.

Unfortunately little can be done to introduce a cash crop into the area, for although the crop may flourish, the cost of marketing would not make the venture worth while. The ruggedness of the country and the isolation of the people would not lend itself to any economic venture.

c.c. The Agricultural Officer,
HNJ.

EDUCATION.

Throughout the area patrolled there are no Administration or Mission schools. Even the Roman Catholic catechist at NINU and the Lutheran teacher at ID could not be located. However both of these men are essentially 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.E.B. Mission at TSIGILL near NINU. 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 realizing 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 NINU or SUKING Patrol Post.

c.c. The Officer in Charge,
Primary School,
NINU.

SOVAL PAPAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY REPORT.

No. 52168 L/CPL. KIMBE.

<u>Discipline:</u>	Good.
<u>Appearance:</u>	Average.
<u>Ability:</u>	A reliable man but gives the impression of little initiative.

No. 7822 Const. JAGAH.

<u>Discipline:</u>	Good.
<u>Appearance:</u>	Good.
<u>Ability:</u>	A good average number.

No. 9492 Const. SUMING.

<u>Discipline:</u>	Good.
<u>Appearance:</u>	Below average.
<u>Ability:</u>	The best worker on the patrol, but has to be watched and supervised. Still rather young but should improve with time and experience.

John H. Stan

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

WALKING TIMES.

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
EDGE	NEGCAMP	1 hr 40 mts	Fair - a steady climb.
NEGCAMP	MOIAIBUHI	3 " 15 "	" "
MOIAIBUHI	TURDAH	2 " 35 "	Hard. climb to 9,740 ft.
TURDAH	GURUJU PASS	1 " 35 "	Hard - climb to 11,600 ft.
GURUJU PASS	KAKKA	3 " 50 "	Fair - descend to 6,110 ft.
KAKKA	NIHU	3 " 15 "	Fair - descend to 4,400 ft.
NIHU	ID	3 " 55 "	Hard - climb to 6,360 ft then descend to 4,300 ft.
ID	CAMP SITE	4 " 45 "	Rough - climb to 7,300 ft then descend to 6,700 ft.
CAMP SITE	WIS RIVER	2 " 20 "	Fair - descend sharply to 3,100 ft.
WIS RIVER	GLATE	3 " 20 "	Fair to rough.
GLATE	NIGIKA	6 " 25 "	Very rough.
NIGIKA	KOGON	4 " 5 "	Fair to rough.
KOGON	KIGU	4 " 10 "	Fair to rough - steep climb to 5,310 ft in the last hour.
KIGU	WIDE	5 " 35 "	Descend couple thousand feet then climb to 6,320 ft.
WIDE	ALAMP	4 " 30 "	First half rough but rest easy going.

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

