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## PATROL REPORTS

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

**STATION** : **MINJ**

**VOLUME** : **5**

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

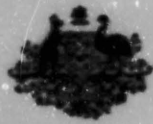
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NORTHERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

MINI SUB DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

No. 1 NORTH WALL OF WAKJE R. W. BLAIRIE  
No. 2 KASSIA CENSUS DIVISION D. N. ASHTON  
No. 3 PART OF NORTH WALL WAKJE CENSUS DIVISION D. J. HOOK

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 1 of 1957/58, MWD

Patrol Conducted by R. W. Blaikie, Patrol Officer Gr II

Area Patrolled North Wall of the Tahai Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 P.P. & N.S.C. 4 N.M.O.s

Duration—From 14 / 8 / 1957 to 19 / 9 / 1957

Number of Days 37 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7 / 1955

Medical None / 19

Map Reference Nilinch of MWD and Journal of Ramu

Objects of Patrol 1/ Census revision 2/ General administration

3/ anti yaws campaign 4/ supervision of road and bridge work.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20 18 1958

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 £ .....

HA.30-17-44

12th September, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

Patrol Report No. 1 - 1957/8 - MUM.

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

It has indeed taken a long time to reach this Headquarters. What are the reasons?

I have no doubt that with Mr. Foley at Mount Hagen it will be possible to keep a much closer touch with outstations and attitudes of settlers. Kindly ensure that any future patrol reports are not unnecessarily delayed.

Other matters are adequately dealt with in your covering memorandum.

*ja C.A.R.*  
(A.A. Roberts)  
Director.

30/1/44

30/1-795.

Western Highlands District,  
District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

RIS:NOB

28th August, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,  
H I N J.  
Western Highlands District.

Subject : Patrol Report - Minj No. 1 1357/1958.  
Mr. R.W. Klakie, Patrol Officer.  
North Wahgi Hall Census Division.  
14th August - 19th September, 1957.

Your 30/1 dated 17th March, 1958, covering the above report is acknowledged.

My comments :

Diary -

Adequate.

Native Affairs -

On a comparative basis Minj Sub-District has not been badly understaffed. In addition to the Assistant District Officer, Patrol Officer, a Cadet Patrol Officer and Clerk mentioned, there was a Roads Supervisor in Minj before one was employed elsewhere in the District and a female assistant (part-time) was employed there during the period concerned. With an area and a native population each approximating one-tenth of the District total, Minj has not been comparatively well staffed. The European settlers have made increasing demands.

I agree that some of the "Wahgi Valley" residents are not desirable settlers and that they have done little to cement amicable settler-native relationships. But if this matter had been causing your predecessor concern for some months he did singularly little about it and, as you will remember, only on the eve of his departure did he bring to light matters about which action should have been taken months before.

You are aware of my attitude towards the principal causes of disagreement and I expect appropriate action to be taken where necessary.

Excepting in the case of Mondagl where more land was alienated than the native owners were happy to sell, I do not think land alienation in itself has been the main cause of trouble. The unfortunate fact that most of the settlers are under-capitalised and the attitude of some of them towards native-owned pigs appear to be the main causes. The remedy is apparent but it will require determination and application to apply it - more than loud speeches will be necessary.

The Laluai KANJIP bears watching - with discretion.

The answer to the "bride price" question and to the problem

of the difficulties arising from the first stages of the emancipation of women is not easy to find.

Census

As elsewhere in this District the natural increase ratio is very high - more than 300 births to every 100 deaths.

Agriculture and Livestock

It is expected that an extension officer from the Department of Agriculture will be posted to Minj in October, 1958.

As discussed, any further cases of pig shooting should be investigated with a view to legal proceedings being instituted.

Missions

The existence of a Catholic Mission sawmill at Ambang had not previously been reported. Please furnish a report on these activities indicating if the mill is still in operation, source of supply of logs, if logging returns have been submitted to the Director of Forests, the name of the person now operating the mill and, if possible, the monthly output and total output. No permits, licences or Native Timber Authorities have been granted in this area, as far as I am aware.

Conclusion

It was unfortunate that Mr. Blaikie was unable to complete the patrol although had he returned to it after returning from Goroka, he could have completed it before his transfer to District Headquarters was affected.

No land alienation appendix was attached to the report.



(R.I. SKINNER)  
District Commissioner.

c.c.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please. This report has been unusually long delayed - both in preparation, in forwarding from Sub-District to District and from District to your Headquarters.

Mr. Blaikie's claim for payment of camping allowance has been forwarded to the Treasury Representative, Samarai, for payment.

(R.I. SKINNER)  
District Commissioner.

28.8.1958.



30/1-795.

Western Highlands District,  
District Office,  
MOUNT MASEU.

NIS:MOB

28th August, 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,  
R.I.V.J.  
Western Highlands District.

Subject : Patrol Report - Mini No. 1 1957/1958.  
Mr. R.V. Blaikie, Patrol Officer.  
North Wahgi Valley Census Division.  
14th August - 19th September, 1957.

Your 30/1 dated 17th March, 1958, covering the above report is acknowledged.

My comments :

Diary -

Adequate.

Native Affairs -

On a comparative basis Mini Sub-District has not been badly understaffed. In addition to the Assistant District Officer, Patrol Officer, a Cadet Patrol Officer and Clerk mentioned, there was a Roads Supervisor in Mini before one was employed elsewhere in the District and a female assistant (part-time) was employed there during the period concerned. With an area and a native population each approximating one-tenth of the District total, Mini has not been comparatively well staffed. The European settlers have made increasing demands.

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It was unfortunate that Mr. Blaikie was unable to complete the patrol although had he returned to it after returning from Goroka, he could have completed it before his transfer to District Headquarters was effected.

No land alienation appendix was attached to the report.

(d.I. SKINNER)  
District Commissioner.

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Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

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Mr. Blaikie's claim for payment of camping allowance has been forwarded to the Treasury Representative, Samarai, for payment.

(R.I. SKINNER)  
District Commissioner.

28.8.1958.

N/R 1 of 57/58

Sub District Office,  
Mij, Western Highlands District

18th November, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Mij Sub District,  
Mij.

Mij Patrol Report No 1 of 1957-1958.

Report of a patrol to the North Hill of the Wahgi Valley  
Census Sub-Division of the Mij Sub District, Western Highlands  
District.

Patrol conducted by: R. T. Maikie, Patrol Officer Gr. II.

Patrol accompanied by: 3 members R.P. & N.C.O.  
4 Native Medical Orderlies.

Duration: from 14th August, 1957 to 19th September, 1957.

37 days.

Did medical Assistant accompany - No

Last Patrol to area by - Native Affairs - July, 1955  
Medical - None

Map reference - Willich of Mij, Journal of Ross.

Objects of Patrol -  Census Revision,  General administration,  
 Anti yams campaign  Supervision of Road and  
bridge work.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol covered portion of the North Wahgi Census Division. The aim was to cover all the area but this was not possible. The patrol was interrupted when the writer was recalled to the station on 19th September, 1957, with instructions to proceed to Goroka the following day to attend a period of instruction regarding the Highland Labour scheme.

Census revision was undertaken throughout - the natives all co-operated very well and no difficulty was experienced.

Routine administration of the area occupied most of the time spent away. It is two years since a patrol was conducted to this area but this is partially offset by the fact that good vehicle roads extend to nearly all corners of this Sub District and contact with the people can be maintained regularly. All the same numerous problems arose which could only be dealt with effectively on patrol.

The last fortnight of the patrol were spent mainly supervising road maintenance on the main North Wahgi Road in preparation for the coming wet season and in order that the road may remain trafficable during this period.

Time was also spent in conducting Courts for Native Affairs and arbitrating in disputes between native and native.

The situation in the valley generally is fair but there are certain situations which could in the long run lead to trouble between natives and Europeans in the Valley. This will be enlarged on further on in this report.

DIARY.

- 14th August : Departed Hing per vehicle 1pm. En route visited Mr. P.J. Harbeck's Plantation to pay notice owed to him by Administration. Proceeded to Rest House on Upper KIMIL River.
- 15th August : At Upper KIMIL River Rest house revised census for KIRABKA and KARABA Sub Groups. Main part of day.
- 16th August : Revised census for KOSUE and KOSINIA Sub groups. In p.m. moved to KIMIL River Rest house near main road.
- 17th August : Revised census for KONGANG, AININANG, KANG and KARANG groups of the KIRABKA group.
- 18th August : Patrol moved to SOLENGIL Rest House - 1½ hours walk. Revised census for GUDUGA and AGAGA groups.
- 19th August : Departed SOLENGIL Rest house for the TIRAL Rest house on the KAR River. 1½ hours walk. Census checked for TIRAL groups - MOKANANG, MIPINANG and KANUNIA. Arbitration over land settled between two groups - KIRABA and TIRAL. Preliminary talks on major TIRAL-KOSINIA land trouble.
- 20th August : Moved to KOSKARANG Rest house - 30 minutes walk. Majority of the day spent on land trouble mentioned above. At 1.30 pm walked to Amalibah Plantation 30 minutes walk away to meet Mr. J. Morrison and Mr. P. McKechnie of a Commonwealth Film Unit. Returned to Rest house with them.
- 21st August : Census revised for four KOSINIA groups - filming done by film unit. Further discussions on land troubles. p.m. Messrs Morris and McKechnie returned to Amalibah Plantation.
- 22nd August : Proceeded to Amalibah Plantation where held discussions with Mr. M.C. Plant then to SIKI Plantation to see Mr. T.H. Cole then on to BANI Rest house. Paper work on census figures.
- 23rd August : Commenced census revision BANI area however interrupted by arrival of District Commissioner and in p.m. by A.D.O. Hing. Day spent in general discussions with above on various matters.
- 24th August : Native affairs and paper work on census.
- 25th August : Observed.
- 26th August : Day spent mainly on road work.
- 27th August : At BANI revised census. Road work and paper work concerned with census.
- 28th August : At BANI completed census of KOSJIGA people. at 11am native GEMIA of KARAP in the JINI Patrol Post area reported that he had murdered a native MONT of KARAP. Proceeded to Hing to report matter to A.D.O. then returned to BANI.
- 29th August : Departed BANI for KARAP - 4½ hours walk. Investigated

- death of native: MOHE . Examined body and place of death.
- 10th August : Completed investigation and returned BARI - 5 hours walk. Rain nearly all way.
- 31st August : Paper work in connection with census and further native affairs.
- 1st September: Observed.
- 2nd September: Completed paper work in connection with census.
- 3rd September: Departed BARI for KUIHA Rest house - 1 1/2 hours walk. Conducted census of groups at KUIHA. Rain.
- 4th September: At KUIHA completed census for KONGIHA groups on KUIHA River. Court for Native Affairs. Rain.
- 5th September: Departed KUIHA for KIPP Rest house - 2 1/2 hours walk. Conducted four groups of THURARAP natives.
- 6th September: Completed census and moved to KINOVIL Rest house.
- 7th September: Census of THURARAP groups of natives.
- 8th September: Observed.
- 9th September: To Ninj for preliminary hearing of murder at KARAP.
- 10th September: Returned Koroiti.
- 10th to 17th September: At KINOVIL Rest house supervising road maintenance between Bani and Koroiti and completing census of THURARAP groups.
- 19th September: A.D.O. Ninj advised that writer to proceed Goroka 20th September for instruction on Highland Labour Scheme.

### END OF DIARY.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Throughout the area patrolled the patrol was received with enthusiasm by the native people. It is two years since a patrol has visited the area and the visit of a patrol is always a good excuse for airing old troubles and bringing up new ones.

The North Vahgi area has been the scene of numerous fights between individuals, and at times between sub-groups and groups. The population has seemed unsettled and at times has acted so. However on thoroughly going into all matters brought up to the patrol the conclusion has been reached that this unsettled feeling is in all cases purely localized in small groups and is not an over-all condition extending throughout the valley.

The Vahgi Valley although first discovered in the early 1930s has not been administered or patrolled in a concentrated manner until about 1950. Until then the area had been controlled from Chimba or Mt. Hagen. Consequently the Chimba and the Mt. Hagen area were advanced quicker whilst the Ninj or Middle Vahgi natives were left in a partial vacuum. With the everpresent staff shortage naturally the Ninj area only received passing visits.

Since about 1950 there has been a large amount of development in the valley. There are now 19 coffee plantations in the Ninj Sub-district, 8 mission stations staffed by European missionaries, a large agricultural establishment at Sandagi, a stock inspector at Bani and the Administration station at Ninj. The European population in the Sub District is in the vicinity of 130 and is increasing rapidly. There are approximately 90 miles of good trafficable motor roads and three large DC3 size airstrips in the area.

All the above development has taken place in an area roughly 24 miles by 40 miles and with a native population of roughly 26,000 natives. The majority of these natives are still very primitive and have had very little contact with Europeans.

The so-called unrest which I first mentioned is not in my mind unrest in that sense but merely primitive people behaving as primitive people. They are primitive people who are surrounded by plantations, missions and roads but who still think and act very much the same as their fathers and grandfathers did. The fights between groups etc which have been taking place are nothing out of the ordinary at all. They are merely these people acting as they have been acting for thousands of years. Admittedly some restraint has been placed upon them by the Administration and what twenty years ago would have resulted in many deaths now end up with broken heads. When tempers are raised Administration and Mission teachings are mostly thrown to the winds.

I am not stating that there is nothing that can be done about this situation. In my mind the shortage of staff can be blamed for the number of fights and disturbances in the last few years. Over the past two years the staff at Minj has consisted mostly of an Assistant District Officer, Patrol Officer, Cadet Patrol Officer and a Clerk. This is most inadequate for the amount of work to be done unless not allow sufficient patrolling and Native Affairs work to be done. Native Affairs work is being sacrificed to agency work mainly.

In the year 1956/1957 157 natives from the North Wahgi census Division have been committed to goal at Minj - the majority of these have been for fighting of various kinds. This situation may not have been so bad had there been sufficient Native Affairs staff to regularly patrol the area and attend to Native Affairs work.

Relations between planters and the natives in the valley are fair. The majority of planters in the Sub District are people with little or no previous experience of natives. Some of the planters with no experience have really attempted to learn all they can about natives and get on well with them. Others have not tried to understand the native and don't wish to. It is the latter who cause some ill-feeling amongst the natives adjacent to their plantations. A lot of this ill-feeling is caused by the trespass of native pigs on to plantations. The majority of plantations are situated on old native pig grazing grounds, which the natives at first were very keen to sell to the Administration for leasing to private individuals. The natives anticipated the benefits which would accrue to them from the plantations such as the opportunity to work and earn money close to home and also the opportunity to sell locally produced crops for cash. However they have in some ways been disillusioned in that they are now unable to graze their pigs in the immediate vicinity of the plantations, as the plantation owners in most cases destroy pigs caught on their properties. Thus although natives may have sold two hundred acres for leasing by a plantation they are unable to use twice or three times that area as all their pigs have to be kept away from plantations. Pigs and the amassing of pigs are the main aim in life of the Wahgi Valley natives and to have them shot or run over is to them at times worse than losing a near relation. Until the plantation owners are made fence their properties or until there is some definite policy regarding the fencing of pigs there will continue to be friction between native and plantation owner.

Another tendency which is in the future likely to cause trouble between planter and native is the fact that many planters run their plantations ignoring the natives. The native is there to supply native foods, firewood and building materials to the plantations - often at the lowest price possible. He is also a source of cheap labour. Apart from the above to many plantation owners the native is a necessary evil - he is a nuisance, has disgusting living habits and is just not worth much thought. An example is a planter in the valley who delights in expounding

theories on how the European and native must develop hand in hand in the valley and then in the next breath decrying the local native and stating that he would never have one of them on his property.

On the other hand there are the planters who make every effort to understand the native and get along with him in all respects.

Rumours have been circulating amongst the European population of the valley about a "Black King" amongst the native people. Investigations have been made and there is little direct evidence to verify this but quite a lot of rumour. Various natives have accused the Iaknai KANJIP of the TSHAGARAP group near KHOWIL as being a self-appointed "Black King". The accusations have been in all cases traditional enemies of the TSHAGARAP people.

In October, 1956, a number of village officials from this Sub District were taken to Lee by the writer for the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. Iaknai KANJIP was among those who went to Lee for this visit. Lately rumours have been circulating amongst the natives that KANJIP has appointed himself leader of all people from the Chicha border to the St. Eagen Sub District border on the North side of the Wajgi. No person can be found who claims to have heard KANJIP say this but all information is second hand. It is claimed that the visit to Lee has boosted his reputation somewhat - mainly in his own eyes. No talk of "gangs" has been uncovered although KANJIP has built himself a house on the main HANG-KHOWIL road adjacent to a European trade store. The house is not native style but more after the European style. Natives claim that this is KANJIP's office and that occasionally he holds his own courts. However all this rumour has been brought up by KANJIP's enemies and there is no direct evidence.

Iaknai KANJIP is a man of about forty years of age who understands a little Pidgin but does not speak it. He has a slight veneer of sophistication and wears shorts and shirt occasionally. He is not popular amongst his own group and not at all outside that group. He is not an exceptionally strong character. I feel that there is nothing harmful going on at present in the area but KANJIP and his activities should be watched. Should the feeling arise amongst the people that they wish a leader and KANJIP is strong enough to retain his position then he would most probably fall into the job whether he is popular or not. At the moment he is laughed at outside his own group and even in his own group he is made fun of - mainly because he takes himself so seriously and no one else does.

The natives of the WAMBI Valley still practice polygamy and women are still promised by their parents at an early age to a suitable bidder. Sister exchange is also a popular means of acquiring a bride. Both the above methods are at the moment causing a lot of upset among the women. The women are beginning to realize that they have as much right as the men in deciding their future and are taking matters into their own hands in the matter of marriage. The older people and many of the young ones resent this new feeling of freedom amongst the women but it is a sign of change which is inevitable. The parents of a girl particularly resent this because they have in most cases been receiving payment in instalments since their daughter was betrothed at an early age. Should a girl then decide when she becomes of marriageable age to marry another man the parents have the inevitable task of returning all the bride price. In the case of a sister exchange marriage breaking up then the parties of the other marriage concerned also break up. Naturally this causes friction.

### Census

The census of the whole of the North Wall of the Wahgi census Division was not completed as already stated in the introductory paragraphs to this report. At the last census a total of 11,335 people were visited whilst on this occasion approximately half this number were seen - 6618.

One of the outstanding facts of this patrol was the ease with which the census was revised. This could be due to an efficient taking of the original census or the excellent memories of the people. With very few exceptions the people arranged themselves in advance in the exact order in which they were entered in the census book. A man not remembering his position was treated with scorn by the rest of the group. The original census had been compiled in clans, sub-groups and groups facilitating the revision of census. There were no cases of people not appearing for census.

A total of only 245 males were absent in employment inside the Western Highland District whilst only 85 males were absent outside the District. These small numbers may be slightly deceptive as many natives are employed on plantations in the area on a casual day to day basis. In many cases also this work is seasonal and will be more so as the plantations come into bearing and picking of the coffee will have to be performed as soon as the berries are ripe.

The number employed outside the District is very small however with the development of the Highland Labour Scheme at Mount Hagen and labour regularly going to the coast and returning with material wealth this number can be expected to increase rapidly. With the better conditions offering in coastal employment the local planters will be forced to improve conditions to obtain the labour.

The health of the people in the Wahgi Valley is outstanding hence the 374 births as against only 123 deaths in the same period.

The sexes are reasonably equal in numbers - 1918 male adults and 1499 female adults.

### Agriculture and Livestock.

The agricultural methods of the people of the Wahgi Valley have not changed since the advent of the European with his improved methods. The staple food of the Valley is sweet potato supplemented by other indigenous native vegetables.

The Roman Catholic Mission station at Fatima College near Buns has established an agricultural school where natives from Highland areas are given instruction in better agricultural methods.

The Lutheran Mission at Buns has a small agricultural college in operation and has an application at present for a large extension to their lease for the purposes of extending the agricultural school. When this lease has been completed the agricultural school will be the agricultural centre for the Lutheran Mission and trainees will be sent from all Lutheran Mission areas in the Territory. This school is only operating on a small scale at the moment. Instruction is being given on poultry raising, livestock raising and culture of coffee.

The natives themselves are beginning to plant coffee mostly on a small scale with the odd exception who plants two to three acres. The system of coffee culture has been copied and learnt from the European planters in the area who at times assist with advice and also give and sell seedlings to the natives. No natives are yet producing on a large scale. When the natives become interested in coffee on a large scale the present need for land may be increased three or fourfold. Some European planters have expressed the idea that eventually the native will be the producer



and the European the processing and marketing agent. This arrangement should work well in a valley of small native producers.

The only livestock kept by the natives in the Wahgi valley are pigs which are kept in large numbers. An attempt was made to discover the number of pigs kept by each particular group however this was far from successful. When each native was asked the number of pigs he either admitted to owning one or two pigs or else obviously multiplied the number of pigs he owned many times to increase his prestige in front of the Government official. I estimate that in the area censused the natives would own 15,000 to 20,000 pigs. These are the most prized possessions of the natives and take a large place in native religious ceremonies.

Much ill-feeling has been engendered between planter and native through native pigs roaming on to plantations and destroying crops and fences. When pigs have been shot this ill-feeling has grown stronger and at times has smouldered into open resentment between native and European.

#### Medical and Health:

The area patrolled is well served by staff of the Public Health Department. Vehicle roads cover the area well and visits by the European officers of the Public Health Department are frequent. The doctor and staff at Minj can reach any spot quickly in an emergency.

As well as frequent visits by European officers the area is well served by Aid Posts staffed by native Medical Orderlies. There are at present four Aid Posts - KIMIL River, KAL River, BANE and TALI. The Medical Officer at Minj has plans for at least one more in the area. The Medical Orderlies were found to be working well and have a good idea of their job and what it entails. They attend mainly to minor ailments and immediately refer anything serious to the Native Hospital at Minj.

As previously mentioned the natives of this area are the healthiest the writer has yet encountered in New Guinea. They are remarkably free from any outward signs of sickness. Their freedom from disease and high birth rate should, with increased health services, increase the population of the valley many times.

A team of Native Medical Orderlies from Minj native hospital accompanied the patrol conducting the anti-yaws campaign in conjunction with the census. All orderlies worked and behaved well and appeared to carry out their duties satisfactorily. There was no opposition to the general treatment given to all natives although occasionally parents requested that their children be treated with care. Combining the anti-yaws campaign with a census patrol is a most sensible way to carry out the campaign and the most efficient.

#### Roads and Bridges:

The area is well served by motor vehicle roads. The main North Wahgi road from Lae through to Mt. Hagen passes right through the area concerned. This vehicular road receives regular maintenance from the natives through whose area it passes and supervision is given by native Constables and the European supervisor of roads and bridges from Mt. Hagen.

From the main road side roads branch to the Namu-Kudjip bridge and thence to the South Wahgi road. Another road branches off to Kwiana which the roadhead for the route through to the Jimi River Patrol Post at TABINUGA. A further road branches off near KEROWIL rest house to ANRANS where the Catholic Mission has a small saw-mill and Mission lease.

The road deserves no special comment as it receives regular visits from European staff and regular maintenance is

carried out.

Foot tracks throughout the area are not well kept, as all the energies of the natives are directed to the main vehicular roads. The natives have been advised to give what attention they can to these tracks without diverting them from the main task.

The foot track from EWINGA to the Jimi River Patrol Post has been graded and is quite well kept. Efforts have been made to get a donkey road across the mountains but the portion of the road in the area looked after by the Jimi post has yet to be completed. A native contractor spent some months on the Jimi side putting this road in order.

#### Education:

The education of the area is mainly in the hands of the Missions but education by the Administration will shortly be on an increased scale.

The main Mission education centre is at Fatima College four miles from Banz. This school is staffed by European teachers assisted by natives. The school is often visited by the District Education Officer at Mount Hagen who speaks highly of it. The school is more of a large Mission central school catering not merely for natives of the Wabgi Valley but for those graduated from other Roman Catholic schools in the mainland of New Guinea - coastal as well as Highland.

The Roman Catholic mission also has a Parish school at Banz run by the Priest in Charge and assisted by a native teacher. This is mainly an elementary school and a large proportion of the time in school is spent in religious instruction. Catholic teachers and evangelists have small village schools mainly concerned with religious instruction. The standard of education of these 'teachers' is very low.

The Lutheran Mission at Banz has a station school where the European missionary is assisted by native teachers. The standard is quite elementary and once again a lot of time is spent on religious instruction.

The Administration school at Minj was opened early in 1957 but to date the staff position has not allowed natives other than those in the immediate vicinity of Minj to be accepted. Once natives can be accepted from different areas I am sure this school will prove most popular. Until such time native education must be left in the hands of the various Missions.

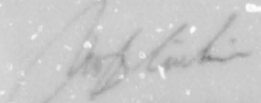
#### Missions:

The only Missions operating in the area we are concerned with are the Roman Catholic Mission and the Lutheran Mission. The main stations are Fatima College near Banz and the Lutheran Mission station at Banz.

The Roman Catholic Mission maintains two stations manned by European missionaries and at AMBRANG a mission Brother operates a small sawmill which supplies all the Catholic Missions in the Minj Sub District with sawn timber. The two Mission stations are at Fatima College and Banz itself.

The Lutheran Mission maintains one station at Banz manned by a European missionary and a mission agricultural officer.

Both missions maintain native catechists throughout the area with varying amounts of success.

  
(R. W. Bolkie)  
Patrol Officer Gr II

APPENDIX "A"

Report on members of the R.P. & N.O.S. who accompanied the patrol.

Reg No 5218 B Constable GIVI

A Constable with long service - acted as senior Constable. Efficient and at all times cheerful and willing. Suitable for N.O.S. school.

Reg No 9399

• HURON

A Constable with only two years service but shows great promise. Efficient and shows common sense.

Reg No 9172

• HADON

Efficient at times but inclined to be very lazy and also loud-mouthed.

*John Smith*

(R. V. Hinkle)  
Patrol Officer No. 11.

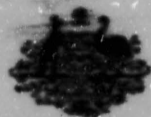




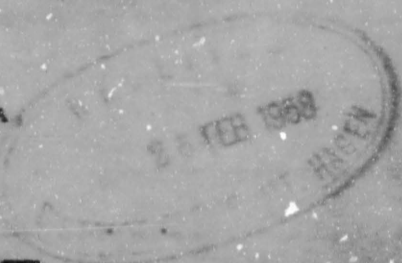




1140/83



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. MUNJ 2-57/58

Patrol Conducted by D.H. ASHTON A.D.C.

Area Patrolled KAMBIA SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Dr. J.L. Jameson & C.P.O. Hill

Natives 7 R.P. & N.G.C. & 4 N.M.O.s 1 Interpreter

Duration—from 31/10/1957 to 22/11/1957

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.O.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1953

Medical Nil

Map Reference Rough Sketch Map Attached

Objects of Patrol (1) Familiarisation (2) Conduct initial census (3) Establish patrol route (4) Check waste & vacant land (5) Link Western & Southern Highlands

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

District Commissioner

20/9/1958

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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



# Village Population

KANNIA SUB-DIVISION

Year 1957/58

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS									
				7-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In	Out								
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F							
KANKEA	5.II.57			I	N	I	T	I	A	L							C	E	N	S	U				
MIRU	6.II.57	2	2	I	N	I	T	I	A	L							C	E	N	S	U				
ANDIRIL	7.II.57			I	N	I	T	I	A	L							C	E	N	S	U				
IO																									
MESAKPAL- PUKANTM	8.II.57			I	N	I	T	I	A	L							C	E	N	S	U				
MESAKPAL- TSININGA	8.II.57			I	N	I	T	I	A	L							C	E	N	S	U				
OLATE																									
OLATIBAL- KOLIGANEM	13.II.57			I	N	I	T	I	A	L							C	E	N	S	U				
OLATIBAL- TAGUKANIM	13.II.57			I	N	I	T	I	A	L							C	E	N	S	U				
OLATIBAL- NOGPAL	12.II.57			I	N	I	T	I	A	L							C	E	N	S	U				
WISINGA																									
WUSPAL	13.II.57			I	N	I	T	I	A	L							C	E	N	S	U				
<b>TOTALS</b>																									

# Population Register

AMBIA SUB-DIVISION

Area Patrolled

KANBIA

Inhabitants	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK:								LABOUR POTENTIAL				Persons		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Including Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL	
	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing bearing Age		Child		Adult			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F		M
S	H	S					2							3	13	3	13	1	14	4-1	11	14	16	17	60
S	U	S												16	52	19	46	3	25	23	43	50	61	60	214
S	U	S												6	8	2	6		7		16	11	14	13	54
	U	S													8	1	9	-	10	1.6	7	5	12	14	38
	U	S												4	11	1	8	-	8	2.5	25	18	24	20	87
	U	S												7	12	4	14	1	9		19	18	17	17	71
	U	S												5	4	10	9	-	7		24	17	19	15	75
	U	S												3	2	7	8	-	8		9	12	14	13	48
	U	S												-	6	-	2	-	2		19	11	13	16	59
							2							111	116	117	115	5	90		173	156	170	185	700

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Executive Officer, Lands.

MINUTE

Fr No 30-12-46

FORM 100-10/11-46

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No.2. 1957/58 - Minl.

Your attention is invited to the contents of this Report marked with a blue line in the margin.

*Notes, Minl.*

*L. 20/10/58*

21st October, 1958.

*A.A.R.*  
*(A.A. Roberts.)*  
Director.

30-17-46

21st October, 1958.

The District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

Patrol Report No.2, 1957/58

Int.

Receipt of the above-mentioned  
Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. The  
delay in reaching this Headquarters is most un-  
fortunate.

The report itself contains valuable  
information, particularly concerning the terrain  
and the people.

I expect a patrol will be visiting  
the area during the next month.

Please let me know the outcome of  
your discussions with the District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands, concerning the district bound-  
ary.

A. A. R.  
(A. A. Roberts.)  
Director.  
MR

30/1/46 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: 30/1-1142  
(WHD. 183)

District Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

RIS:JMB

29th September, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,  
MINJ,  
Western Highlands District.

Subject: Patrol Report: Mini No. 2/57-58  
Mr. D.E. Ashton - LAMBIN  
1st October - 22nd November, 1957.

Your 30/1 dated 29th August, 1958, refers.

Thank you for having the copies typed. It appears that Mr. Ashton's report, although dated 2nd December, 1957, reached here on 16th February, 1958, and was tucked inside a District Boundaries file and in the staff change-over early in March was overlooked until brought to mind by Mr. Ashton's enquiry regarding camping allowance.

My comments:-

Diary: Adequate and concise. Lacks only a summary of daily actual walking times - most useful in this kind of patrol.

Introduction:

In view of previous water shortages such a large patrol (i.e. three Officers) was fortunate not to encounter difficulties.

Faste and Vacant Land:

There can be very little land, however sparsely populated or seemingly useless, to which no claim of ownership is made particularly in Highlands Districts.

District Boundary.

Mr. Ashton's submissions will be discussed with the District Commissioner, Eastern Highlands before any recommendation to Headquarters is made. They appear to be logical enough.

Missions:

While our own attentions to these people have been scanty enough it is reasonably safe to assume that they will be less warmed by mission attentions which are more readily bestowed on areas where ease of communications, good living and large numbers are found.

Village Officials:

If you agree with Mr. Ashton's selections please make formal recommendations - tultuls may be appointed from District Headquarters - luluais only by the Director so recommend tultul's and luluais in separate correspondence. Even amongst these scattered people the badge of authority carries weight.

Native Situation:

I agree that these somewhat pitiful people appear to have very little to fight about and trust that the present satisfactory situation will not deteriorate.

Conclusion:

I also hope that Field Staff numbers will remain at the level where this area can be patrolled regularly.

Claims for camping allowance have received attention.



(R.I. SKINNER)  
District Commissioner.

C.C.  
The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

Forwarded please. Will further brass village officials badges be made available or not? Although dated 2nd December, 1957, the report was received here on 25th February, 1958.

*Blanking*  
(R.I. SKINNER)  
District Commissioner.  
29.9.1958.

*11/4/58  
now  
received  
along  
with*

*15/10*

30/1.

Sub-District Office,  
Western Highlands,  
MINJ.

29th August, 1958.

CAJS/VL

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.


MINJ PATROL REPORT - NO. 2/57-58.

MR. D. N. ASHTON.

Reference your radio WH. 232 of 25th August in reply to my MJ. 455.

Three copies of the Minj file copy of the above-mentioned report have been made and these are attached. There is no copy of either Mr. Ashton or Mr. Hill's claim for camping out allowance held here. I have written officially to Mr. D. N. Ashton at Lae and asked him if he should not have received payment for this contingency to prepare another claim for himself and forward it direct to your office and also to prepare another claim for Mr. Hill forward it to A.S.O.P.A. for signature of claimant and then to be forwarded to your office.

Now under the provisions of the new Circular Instruction it can be paid from your office so there need be no further delay in forwarding on the Headquarters copies of the Report.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
Minj,  
Western Highlands Dist.

2 nd December 1957.

MINJ Patrol Report No 2-57/58

Patrol Conducted by: D.N Ashton, A.D.O.

Accompanied by : J.L. Jameson, M.C.  
R.C. Hill, C.P.O.  
7 members R.P.&N.G. Constabulary  
4 native medical orderlies  
1 interpreter

Area Patrolled : Minj, W.H.D. to IALIBU S.H.D. through  
Kambia Sub-Division and Kaugel river  
basin.

Duration : 31 st October - 22 nd November 1957  
23 days.

.....



DIARY.

- 31 st October 1957. A.D.O. and M.O. with all patrol gear to BEGBER by Land Rover and Ferguson tractor.
- 1 st November 1957. C.P.O. joined patrol ex Ming. Broke camp 7.30 a.m., proceeded BENGAMP (5550'), arrived 11 a.m.
- 2 nd November 1957. Lack of carriers restricted movements of patrol. Reached TUMNAMOIL (6700') after two hours walk. Recruited extra carriers p.m.
- 3 rd November 1957. Departed TUMNAMOIL 0735, climbed steadily and made camp at a most depressing uninhabited place known as TONDON ( 9200' ) at 1.30 p.m.
- 4 th November 1957. Left TONDON 8 a.m. and climbed steadily to GURUGU pass (11300 '). Last carrier arrived just after 11 a.m. Occasional glimpses through heavy cloud of Wahgi-Sepik Divide and Mt. Wilhelm. Continued on over top of KUBOR range and then down the long hard climb to KANKRA (6000') which was reached at 3.15 p.m.
- 5 th November 1957. Routine duties and resting at KANKRA.
- 6 th November 1957. From KANKRA crossed GUR river and followed western bank of BOGONGON river along steep and rough track to MIRU (4100') Arrived 1230.p.m.
- 7 th November 1957. Remained at MIRU in discussion with people until 10 a.m. thence on southwards to ANDIBAL (4500') near Mt. Au. Camped at 2.15 p.m. Local food insufficient for patrol. Issued rations.
- 8 th November 1957. Left ANDIBAL just before 8 a.m. and reached IO (3900') at 1.p.m. Track extremely rough and difficult to follow.
- 9 th November 1957. Remained at IO. Routine duties and building bridge across IO river.
- 10 th November 1957. Left IO at 7.45 a.m., across IO river thence climbed 3500' up TSUAMIL ridge and continued on until 3.p.m. Camped in dense bush at 6500'.
- 11 th November 1957. Left camp as the mist cleared just before 8 a.m. and descended steeply to the WIS river which was crossed at an altitude of 2800', the lowest point reached on the patrol. Continued on, camped again in an old garden known as OIBAGA. at 2.p.m. This was the only camp of the patrol where two tents were erected on the same level. 17
- 12 th November 1957. Three hours walk brought patrol to OLATI (2850') just before 11 a.m.
- 13 th November 1957. At OLATI, the centre of the largest group in the KAMBIA. 18

- 14 th November 1957. Climbed up 3400' from OLAFI then down 2500' to the river ARAK. Crossed this with difficulty and made camp on the Western bank at 5.30 p.m.
- 15 th November 1957. Continued on westward and camped at another uninhabited place on the bank of the KOCOK river just after 2 p.m.
- 16 th November 1957. Another hard day's walk brought patrol to KESU (4700') at 2.30 p.m. Caught first glimpse of Mts. GILUWE and IALIBU.
- 17 th November 1957. 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours walk, still through extremely rough country to WIGA (5700')
- 18 th November 1957. At WIGA.
- 19 th November 1957. Travelled by partly formed track (the first for 12 days) down to River WEINBU (3000') thence up to GONDOL (5900') and on to PARAGA (4200') Today passed from the dense bush to rolling grasslands.
- 20 th November 1957. From PARAGA across Imau ridges, over the HERILYER river to PARRABUK Mission station. (E. & W. Indies Bible Mission; Mr. J. Thorpe in charge) Dr. Jamason left patrol and returned to Mij by aircraft. A.D.O. & C.P.O. continued on and at 1.30 p.m. crossed KAUSSEL river and entered PAPUA. Camped at KAUAPENA, a newly formed E. & W. Indies Bible Mission at 4.30 p.m.
- 21 st November 1957. Left KAUAPENA at 7 a.m. and travelled along a well formed road to IALIBU Government Station which was reached about 5 p.m. Met by the a/D.C., Southern Highlands District, Mr. D. Clancy and the O.F.C. IALIBU, Mr. G.R. Keenan, P.O.
- 22 nd November 1957. Returned to Mij by Moreman aircraft.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was the little known KAMBIA Sub-Division on the southern watershed of the 13000' KUBOR range which drains into the KAUGEL river, here forming the border between Papua and New Guinea. The route followed took the Patrol East just into the Eastern Highlands District, then ~~westward~~ southwards following roughly the border between the Eastern and Western Highlands thence westwards following approximately the course of the KAUGEL river to PARRABUK where it was crossed and the Patrol entered the Territory of Papua in the area administered by the IALIBU Patrol Post of the Southern Highlands District.

The country traversed was extremely rugged and in marked contrast to the fertile Wagi valley the other side of the KUBORS; it is very heavily wooded and the sparse population has made little impression on the dense bush.

The KAMBIA has been patrolled on two previous occasions; the first in 1951 by Mr. B.R. Corrigan who was accompanied by Mr. E. Walters, P.O. and in 1953 by Mr. R. Jeffery Daugherty, P.O. Mr. Jeffery Daugherty returned over the Kuber range to MIJ while the present patrol followed very closely the route followed by the first patrol to the Papuan border.

The purposes of the patrol were,

- (1) Familiarisation,
- (2) Conduct Initial Census,
- (3) Establish reasonable patrol route for future patrols and boundary between Eastern and Western Highlands' Districts.
- (4) Check on Waste and Vacant Land.
- (5) Link Western and Southern Highlands' Districts.

*E/O [unclear]*

In addition to the terrain, the scanty and scattered population makes this patrol a difficult one. There are two stages each of three days walk between native groups and these are so small that it is necessary to take carriers from the Wangi valley and to carry large quantities of rations to feed the patrol and carriers in the unpopulated areas, and to supplement the meagre supplies available at native meeting places. The two previous patrols experienced water shortages and carried water long distances; this patrol managed to find water by digging in the bottom of depressions when not camped on the banks of rivers. (The KAMBIA is not limestone country as has been previously reported.)

The patrol was accompanied by Dr. J.L. Jameson, M.O. of MINJ, Mr. R.C. Hill, C.P.O., four native medical orderlies, 1 interpreter and seven members of the R.P.S.M.G. Constabulary.

CENSUS. This was conducted by Mr. Hill at all group meeting places. A total of 703 names were recorded; this compares with a head count of 468 made by Mr. Jeffery Daugherty four years before. I am of the opinion that most people in the area presented themselves for census taking and that future patrols should experience no difficulty in this regard. Because there are no previous records, it is not possible to give population trends.

WASTE AND VACANT LAND. Circular Memorandum No 5<sup>a</sup> of 16<sup>th</sup> October 1954 and No 258 of the 8<sup>th</sup> August 1957 from the Director, Department of Native Affairs refer.

*E/O [unclear]*

The land on the Southern watershed of the Kubor range is literally waste in that it is extremely rugged and capable of supporting only a small population and by far the greatest portion of it is certainly vacant in that it carries no population. Nevertheless ownership of all that area through which the patrol passed was claimed by the scattered groups encountered; none may therefore be proclaimed under S 11 of the New Guinea Land Ordinance.

DISTRICT BOUNDARY. The acting District Officer, Eastern Highlands District in his 1-2-1/57/1059 of 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1957 stated that "A recent patrol of the lower BOMAI found it necessary to collect some of the people on our census from inside your (W.H.D.) District and as this is the first time they have appeared in our census this may be a duplication - the people concerned are some of the census units in the KUBAI group." The District boundary as gazetted for the particular area simply reads, ".....to the summit of Mt. Kubor thence by the shortest line to the summit of Mt. Kubor aforesaid thence by the shortest line range generally South Westwardly to its intersection with the before mentioned canon boundary between the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea....."

A line in a South Westerly direction from Mt. Kubor clearly places the contortions groups in the Western Highlands. I do not feel however that it is the intention that District Boundaries should follow an arbitrary line but rather that consideration be given to ease of Administration, avoidance of overlapping patrol groups and where possible avoiding the break up of cultural and linguistic groups; further, that where there is a prominent geophysical feature which does not run contrary to the foregoing, that it be used as a boundary. I therefore submit that the groups centred on KAMBA, MIRU, ANDIRIL and TAIJ should be included in the Western Highlands on the following grounds:

Page

Handwritten notes in Arabic script, possibly indicating a list or specific details related to the groups mentioned in the text.

- (1) Patrols from MINJ into the KAMBA will either enter by crossing the range at GURUGU pass (11300') and return via KING pass (10000') or vice versa. As will be seen from the map it would be ridiculous for a patrol to enter via King pass to reach IG then return by the same route to MINJ; several days walk are saved by making the complete circuit. To do this the patrol must pass through ANDIRIL, MIRU and KAMBA and go but one day further to embrace TAIJ. From the point of view of an officer patrolling from the GUMINI Patrol Post, E.F.D. I believe his patrol would be much simplified by not having to visit MIRU, ANDIRIL and TAIJ. KAMBA is certainly some considerable distance off the normal route followed by a Patrol of the BOMAI.
- (2) The sub groups TSEKE-JAVAMP, KUGAVAMP and KUMKANAMP are of the clan KOMUNKA (meeting places, KAMBA and MIRU) the main portion of which is settled across the range in the Wahgi valley near MINJ. Most marriage partners are chosen from Wahgi valley groups and social and cultural ties between the Wahgi and Kambia KOMUNKA are very strong.
- (3) The groups concerned all live to the west of the MUGOGON river the most prominent natural dividing feature in the region and the logical boundary between both Districts in this area.
- (4) These people were first contacted by Mr. R.B. Corrigan, P.O. in 1951 on a patrol from MINJ. As a result the people themselves consider they are of the MINJ Sub-District and they bring all their disputes and matters for arbitration to the Sub-District Office, MINJ.
- (5) Excluding TAIJ, which this patrol did not visit, the groups concerned number only 328 souls but this small number is nevertheless almost half the total number of 706 in the KAMBA. If these people were not included in the KAMBA Census Sub-Division the remaining 377 further to the west would hardly warrant an annual patrol of about 14 days from MINJ.

I further recommend that the description of the boundary of the Western Highlands District be amended to read ".....summit of Mt. KUROR aforesaid thence by the summit of the KUROR range generally south westerly to the headwaters of the KUMWI creek thence following the middle threads of the said KUMWI creek to its junction with the MUGOGON river thence following the middle thread of the MUGOGON river to its junction with the KUGEL river thence to its intersection with the before mentioned common boundary between the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea."

HEALTH. Dr. J.L. Jameson accompanied the patrol and will submit his report in detail. General health was good. Anti-yaws injections of Penicillin were given to all and the Medical Officer took blood samples from a large number of the people. I carefully explained before hand the reason for taking the blood sample but I was nevertheless surprised how willingly the people co-operated in this matter; they showed not the slightest fear or concern that the blood letting may be associated in any way with sorcery.

VILLAGES. As such they are now existent. Each family group has its own house which is built on the ground with walls about 4 ft. high. Both walls and roof are of bark.

Accommodation for the pigs is usually arranged under the same roof and the entire structure is surrounded by a picket fence. Each small group has a central meeting ground where singsings are held. It is surprising how far many of the people live away from these grounds, in a number of instances as far as one and a half days walk for the patrol. Sanitation and hygiene measures are of course, non-existent.

MISSIONS. There are none in the TAMBIA. Missions of two denominations have previously shown interest in the area but this interest was quickly spent when they were acquainted with the actual numbers of the small and scattered population and the difficulties and distances involved in connection with supply.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. The very nature of the country dictates that all gardens must be built on steeply sloping ground. Naturally enough the first steps taken after clearing the ground are to prevent erosion. All available timber is stacked, following the contours of the ground across the hill slopes and spiked in position; small pockets of ground are thus prevented from continuing down into the streams and eventually into the Gulf of Papua. The soil throughout appeared to be very poor and contains a high quantity of gravel. Kaulau, the staple food is about the poorest I have seen anywhere in the Territory. Bananas and sugar cane are next in importance and small quantities of cultivated pitpit were seen. In addition to the usual pigs, a few miserable fowls were seen; as is usual elsewhere livestock is consumed only on festive occasions and could add but little to the diet. Tree climbing kangaroos, Rapuis and Kuskus which are diligently hunted, would perhaps supply the greater portion of animal protein in the diet.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. Because of the small and scattered nature of the population there is no true leadership. Government appointed officials in most instances appeared to lack any real authority and were often unable to persuade the few able bodied males to remain overnight after census to assist the carriers the following day. The few instances where officials did appear to have authority were where Mr. Corrigan had issued a Tultul or Lulusi's badge. It is indeed unfortunate that supplies of these badges are now unobtainable as the strictly limited issue does give the bearer some considerable prestige in the eyes of these primitive people and greatly assists administration. Although they will lack any real authority without their badge of office, the following Tultuls were appointed,

YIMBOL of KANREA  
 DEGENBEL of WIRU  
 AGINIE of TSIRINGA sub-group (10)  
 DAIN of AUKANIN " " (10)  
 SOMBA of the OLATEBAL-SOGAL was appointed in place of his aged father ANBIRI and NEGLINS similarly replaced his father OLU in the WUSPAL-SOMUGANES.

If and when badges of office become available it is intended to appoint WIL of WELIHANEN as Lulusi. Approval is sought please.

NATIVE SITUATION. In all centres the patrol was greeted with what could scarcely be described as less than wild enthusiasm. As I entered the precincts of the meeting grounds I was lifted shoulder high by the people and born swiftly into the centre of the clearing. Here the excited gesticulating people all insisted on shaking hands; I was somewhat embarrassed by the attentions of the women, many of whom pinched and stroked my legs and thighs. The medical officer and Cadet Patrol officer who travelled at the rear of the patrol


also received a rousing reception as did the native members of the patrol and the Wahgi valley carriers.

As previously mentioned this was the third patrol into the KAMBIA, and for a number of the people their first actual contact with Europeans. Taking these factors into consideration, the native situation must be considered good.

The KAMBIA are a peaceful and law abiding people, who, although they are so closely related to the people over the other side of the Kubor range appear to lack much of the spontaneous quick temper of the Wahgi groups. They are certainly not forever scrapping among themselves as are the Wahgi valley people. Whether this is because their numbers are so few and scattered that it is difficult to muster sufficient persons to stage a worthwhile fight or because they have to toil so hard to wrest a living from the inhospitable soil it is difficult to say. The latter suggestion appears the more likely one.

The only complaints brought before the patrol were those lodged by accompanying Wahgi carriers, some of whom travelled with the patrol with the express purpose of having their outstanding complaints settled on the spot. All complaints were of a minor nature and mostly connected with marriage payments.

CONCLUSION. Because of the small population and long distances to be travelled through such poor country this patrol is a very uninteresting one. Nevertheless I consider the trip was worthwhile and the people benefited from it, more especially from the medical side. The KAMBIA patrol will in future be conducted at least once yearly.

  
B.N. Ashton.  
Assistant District Officer.


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "A".

TO NIJ PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 57/58.

ALIENATED LAND.

Nil.

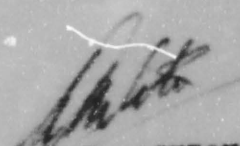
  
(D. B. ASHTON)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "B".

TO MINJ PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 57/58.

INLAND WATERWAYS: There are no navigable rivers in the  
Kambia Sub-Division.

  
(D. N. ASHTON)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.




TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "C".

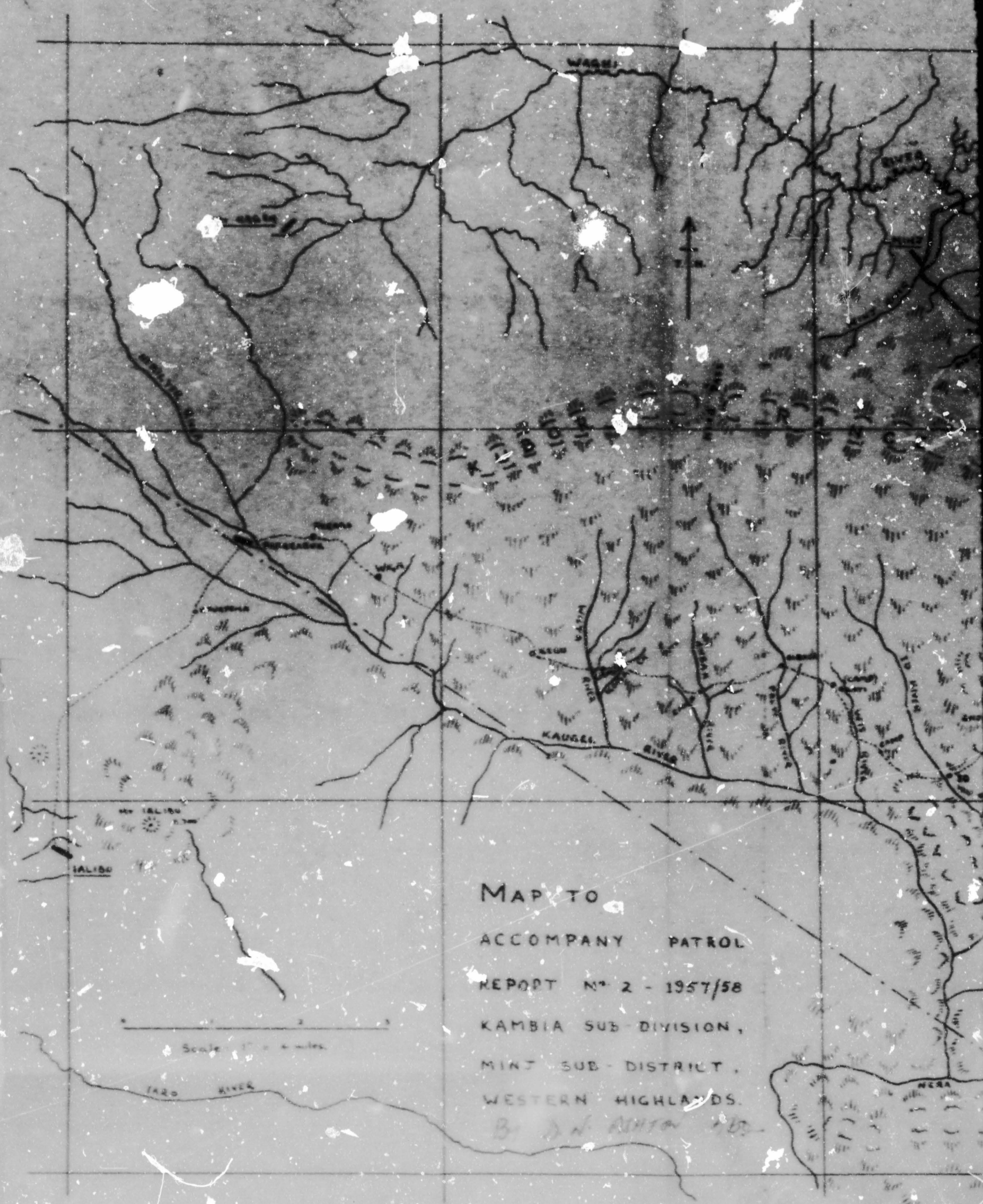
TO MINJ PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 57/58.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G. CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING.

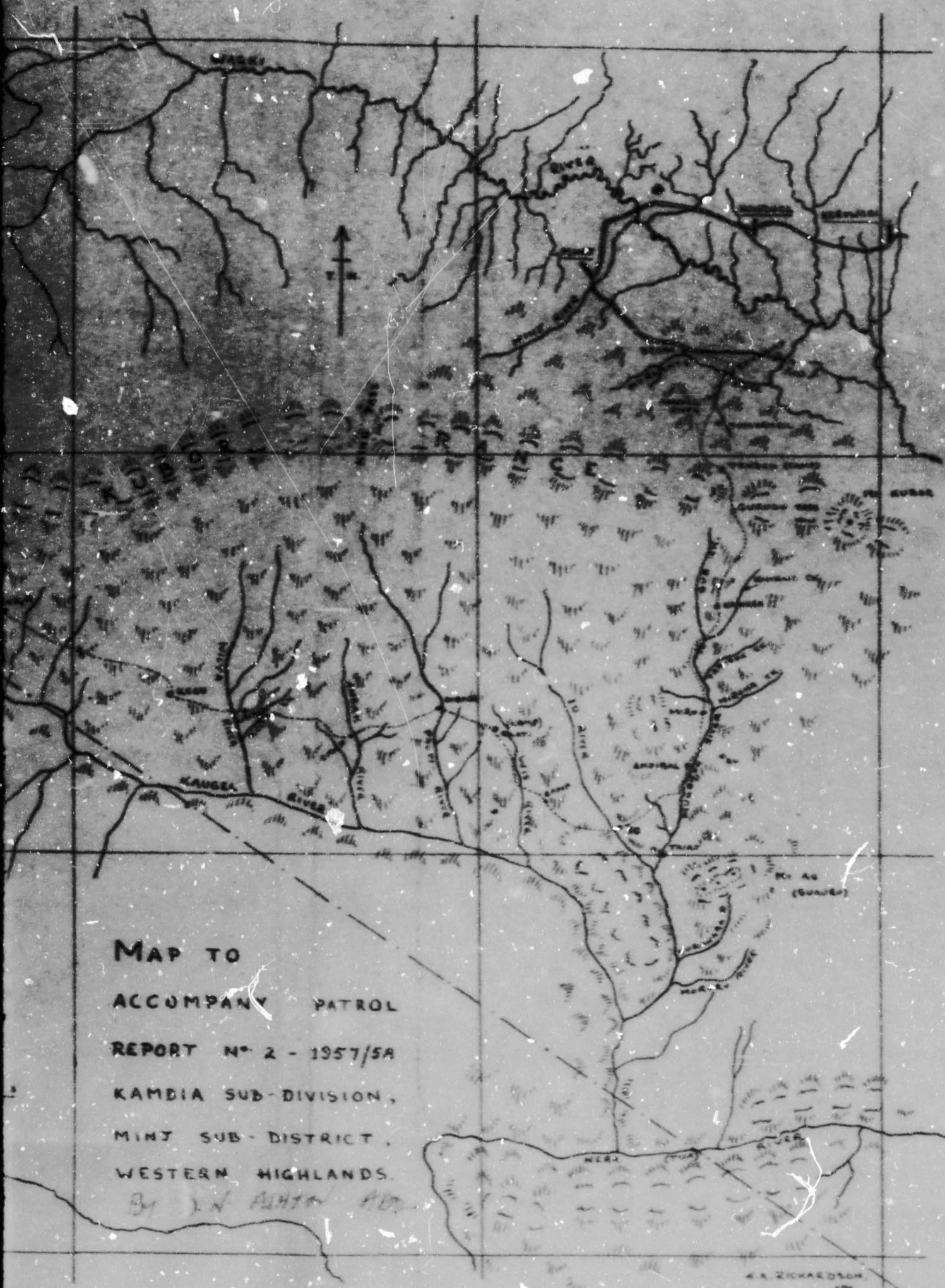
- 290 L/Cpl NOIVE: An extremely competent N.C.O. keeps good control but rather inclined to be overbearing with primitive natives and needs watching on that account.
- 5218 B. Const. SIWA No. 3: Very competent member, always bright and cheerful, to attend next N.C.O. training course at Goroka.
- 7822 Const. IAGARU: Willing and able, a good quiet worker.
- 8971 Const. BUGA: A keen and conscientious worker.
- 9459 Const. EKUMA: Conscientious and reliable.
- 9988 Const. PARAMBUNG: First patrol, a keen worker should become useful member with experience.
- 9399 Const. KURUN: A good worker, not reluctant to assist hard pressed carriers in difficult positions.

  
(D. N. ASHTON)  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.





MAP TO  
ACCOMPANY PATROL  
REPORT No 2 - 1957/58  
KAMBIA SUB-DIVISION,  
MINT SUB-DISTRICT,  
WESTERN HIGHLANDS.  
*By D. J. ANTON 1958*



MAP TO  
ACCOMPANY PATROL  
REPORT N° 2 - 1957/58  
KAMBIA SUB-DIVISION,  
MINT SUB-DISTRICT,  
WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

By J. N. ALLEN

A. R. RICHARDSON  
CPL

12 Copies

DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 3 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by D.J.Hook. Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Part of the North Wali of the Wabgi Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2/3/58 to 12/3/58 Mr. G.Duggan C.P.O.  
24/3/58 to 28/3/58 Mr. H.A.Richardson C.P.O.

Natives 5 members of R.P. & N.G.C.  
4. W.M.O.s

Duration—From 3/3/1958 to 3/4/1958

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/8/1955

Medical ...../18

Map Reference Map Attached

Objects of Patrol 1. Census revision 2. General Administration  
3. Investigate District Boundary 4. Attend to various land  
matters 5. Anti Yax Campaign. 6. Make out Yax Census  
Sheets.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

District Commissioner

30/9/1958

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ..... £

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

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

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: S.A.O.

From:

C/D (C) (34)

Subject: Samuel Brown, L.H. Lds Date: 27.10.75

Also bring H.H. minute to  
notice of Director on  
his return from H.Lds.

He is an agent on subject.

2  
10

J. L. O'Connell

*C/D (C)  
in note on  
file of*

3/11



116

27/9/58 (32)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No: 30/A-1162

District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

RIS:JMB

30th September, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,  
MIRAJ,  
Western Highlands District.

Subject: Patrol Report: Dist No. 3 of 1957/58.  
Mr. J.J. Hook, Patrol Officer, Sr.  
Part of North Hill Wapoi Census Division  
IN HAGA - 24 APRIL, 1958.

Receipt of the above report, together with your comments - 30/1 dated 22nd May, 1958, is acknowledged.

Diary:

Not as clear as it might be in parts. A diary should enable the patrol's movements to be followed on the patrol map. The patrol map is just adequate and not as well prepared as the rest of the report.

Native affairs:

There is reason to doubt that the sale of Honsagl was entirely a free-will matter but doubtless those who persuaded the people to sell thought it was for their own good - as it may ultimately turn out to be. But it does seem that an error was made in treating people who had been chased off the land prior to the advent of the Administration as owners. This was contrary to adopted policy throughout the Highlands. An excessive amount of land was alienated although in fairness it must be stated that much of the land comprising Honsagl was by native standards unusable. Only drainage has rendered it useful. In general terms, Mr. Hook's uncertainty regarding land usage (and in my opinion, land ownership) can be resolved in the following terms:-

- (1) Where one group, in the pre-Administration era, routed another group and occupied their land then the invader acquired ownership and/or usufructory rights.
- (2) Where the invaders failed entirely to occupy the land then they did not acquire ownership or usufructory rights.
- (3) Where the invaders made limited use of land, (e.g. pig grazing and hunting) from which the original settler was driven then they may have gained limited usufructory rights but certainly not ownership.
- (4) When a group previously routed was able to re-establish ownership then the usage rights mentioned in (3) would be automatically waived.



These points do not assist people who have taken refuge at a distance and whose land has been fully occupied; unoccupied or partially occupied land was usually not particularly suitable for agriculture - if it was then frequently a third group was invited to occupy it on behalf of the invaders. This set of affairs can present a real problem as sometimes all three parties become claimants.

Despite these problems, it is better for us to use our remaining powers to adjudicate in determining usage rights. In effect - this determines ownership - other than where alienation is involved - than to complain that no Lands Commissioner is available. The Senior Lands Commissioner has advised me that he cannot place a Commissioner here in the foreseeable future and I am not sure that it would be wise to do so at this stage.

As far as is reasonably possible, I have found it preferable to allow the status quo to continue but where trouble is likely to ensue, as seemed inevitable in the Fondagi area, a decision on usage rights would possibly have been accepted and trouble prevented. I sometimes think that our lawmakers do not take enough possibilities into account when decreasing the powers of Field Staff. In other correspondence I have asked for a detailed report on this fight. Invasions from Chikwa Sub-District should be discouraged to the fullest until such time as a formal migration policy is adopted. Piecemeal migration will bring piecemeal troubles.

Villages:

It is contrary to the policy of the Director of Native Affairs to gather hamlet and farm dwellers into village communities and before a start is made to give effect to any such proposals the full circumstances, with proposals, will please be reported to District Headquarters.

Village Officials:

I agree with Mr. Hook in his views on the female "kosebeis". Please forward formal recommendations for village official appointments.

Census:

I suppose we can take Mr. Hook's increase of 5.7% in nearly three years as approximately 2% per annum. I calculate natural increase to be 254, not 283 as indicated by Mr. Hook i.e. 477 births - 223 deaths. This gives an incidence of 245.8 births per 100 deaths - only slightly higher than what I have come to regard as normal in this District. Nevertheless, in this area where land is short and pressures from the east exist, over-population can present a problem.

Roads and Bridges:

Patrol tracks should not be neglected. The amount of work required to keep them clear amply repays the effort - with the natives benefitting from them more than anyone else and more than they do directly from main roads.

Law and Justice:

The dangers of having village officials settle disputes are many. I hope Mr. Hook's encouragement does not lead to any undue abuses.

Missions:

The Anbang sawmill (Catholic Mission) is illegal and action is in hand to have its operations regularized.

Tax Census Sheets:

It is hoped that the compilation of these sheets justifies the effort and the time which would otherwise be spent in native administration. It is difficult to cope with all the conditions of the Territory but some attempt to do so would probably prove worthwhile.

Appendix "A" - Police Detail:

No. 5.68 L/Cpl. MINAVELI. If you support Mr. Hook's views you should recommend accordingly.

No. 7876 Constable WAMI. There are a number of Constables in the District with greater pretensions to promotion than WAMI.

Appendix "C" - Food and Agriculture:

Payment of Koro trainees is quite contrary to Departmental (D.A.S.F.) policy. Coffee planting must be deferred until the posting of an Agricultural Officer to Minj - now definite for October, 1958 - can supervise and control. The District Agricultural Officer will be told of the land problem in this area. No attempt was made to comply with my instructions to endeavor to assess the number of pigs in the area patrolled. Please see that future patrols observe this instruction.

A sawmill at MILEP, if the timber is suitable and the road to Kerowil reasonable, would be a better source of supply for Minj than Sontugi, Kivil or Zwiena. This may bear investigation. Please have Mr. Hook supply further details.

Education:

As the Minj school is a boarding school I am surprised to learn that pupils are only from the vicinity of Minj.

The Education Ordinance Section 6, gives the Director of Education power to terminate schools where this shocking imposition of Kotte teaching is practiced but apparently the practice is to give blanket exemptions to any organisation whatever calling itself a "school".

Appendix "E".

Please ensure that there is no more irregular "demotion" and "promotion" of village officials and that there is no more "brass", "brassing", or "debrassing" in correspondence. Patrol reports must be written in English. Otherwise, these notes are interesting and useful.

7/2/58

Conclusion:

*Good*

Mr. Hook has conducted a thorough patrol and recorded his observations in detail and with care. A good effort. I am glad to see Gabete Duggan and Richardson were able to spend some time with the patrol.

Camping allowance claims for Messrs. Hook and Duggan herewith. Mr. Richardson's will be sent to Jimi Patrol Post.



(R.I. SKINNER)  
District Commissioner.

c.c.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MOESBY.

For your information, please.

Land disputes are inevitable in such heavily populated areas. We can only "hold the fort" but we must provide some answer. Hence my advice to Assistant District Officer, Minj.

Assistant District Officer, Minj is somewhat prone to neglect passing information to District Headquarters - e.g. the Nondugl fight. I had heard of it verbally and asked for a report. It will be passed on to you when received. ✓

*R.I. Skinner*

(R.I. SKINNER)  
District Commissioner.



then they will be given every assistant.

Village Officials.

It is recommended that tultul BANGI be promoted to Luluai of the MONOWILE group and that SIWI be appointed Luluai at AUILKANA.

Census.

Mr. Hook was able to compile Tax Census Sheets in rough copy, ready for typing at this office, for 7476 people in 32 days of patrolling. This was a total of 51 sets of Tax Census Sheets a truly phenomenal amount of paper work that could only be completed by the patrol officer and the cadet patrol officer, when accompanying, working by the light of a pressure lamp until late evening night. This was time more normally reserved, during a patrol, for talking with the people and getting to know them and their problems better.

Roads and Bridges.

In the past year the people have worked well on the roads and by concentrated effort they have made the main vehicular road through their area into an all weather stoned surface road. They are to be congratulated on their efforts and in the near future token payments of salt obtained on Roads Maintenance "B" Requisition funds will be made. It is considered that these people deserve some payment when it is understood that the Chimbu people just over the border in the Kerowagi Sub-District are paid in cash for their road work.

Health and Hygiene.

Matters raised in Appendix "B" have been brought to the attention of the Medical Officer, Minj. It is his intention to send a Medical Assistant on patrol through the area commencing on the 26th May.

Food and Agriculture.

If the present interest in coffee growing persists, as I feel sure it will, it would be most helpful if an Agricultural Officer could be posted to this Sub-District to encourage and advise the natives in the cultivation and production of this crop. In this regard I would draw your attention to my 14/6 of 21st May, 1958. There it is reported that certain complaints have been received, from natives, concerning the price that they are at present being paid for their coffee by the local planters.

Conclusion.

Mr. Hook has compiled a well written report of a well conducted patrol. He is to be congratulated on both. He has been found to be a most efficient officer well capable of making decisions in the field. The Cadet Patrol Officers who accompanied him for varying periods of the patrol are fortunate to have gained field experience under this officer.

Camping Allowance Claims for Mr. Hook Mr. Duggan and Mr. Richardson are attached.

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

(26)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: 30/1.

Sub-District Office,  
MINJ,  
Western Highlands District.

5th May, 1958.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1957/58

BY D. J. HOOK, PATROL OFFICER.

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans -	Mr. D. J. Hook, P.O.	
3/3/58-12/3/58	Mr. G. D. Duggan, C.P.O.	
24/3/58-28/3/58	Mr. H. A. Richardson, C.P.O.	
Natives -	L/Cpl. HINAVE	} R.P. & N.G.C.
	Const. WAMI	
	Const. KURUN	
	Const. CARINA	
	4 N.M.O's	
	Interpreter KOMBOGORO.	

Area Patrolled:

NORTH WALL of the Wahgi Census  
Division.

Duration of Patrol:

3/3/58 to 3/4/58.

No. of days:

32 days.

Last Patrol by Department  
of Native Affairs:

12/8/55 to 24/8/55.

Did Medical Assistant  
Accompany?

No.

Map Reference:

Map attached.

Object of Patrol:

1. Census revision.
2. General Administration.
3. Investigate District boundary.
4. Attend to various land matters.
5. Anti-Yaws Campaign.
6. Make out Tax Census Sheets.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 3rd March, 1958.

Cadet Patrol Officer, Duggan left Ming with cargo by Landrover 2 p.m. to mouth of road at KENTU and proceeded by foot to BONIMBA resthouse. Patrol Officer, Rock left office 4.45 p.m. by Landrover to KENTU then 1 hour 20 minutes walk to BONIMBA arriving 6.45 p.m. Good road suitable for vehicles when bridges have been repaired. Camped.

Tuesday 4th.

Checked census of KERINGANA, TILGANA, KURUGAMA and BONIMBA resthouse and Anti Yaws Campaign carried out. Tax census sheets made out and petty disputes settled. Food-stuff purchased.

Wednesday 5th.

Patrol Officer and Cadet Patrol Officer to KUMJIP to settle 5 acre lease for Nazarene Mission. Left resthouse 7.45 a.m. by foot to KENDU 8.30 a.m. proceeded by Landrover to KUMJIP and returned to BONIMBA 1.30 p.m. Census checked and anti yaws campaign carried out for WIGMA and KUMBAGANIMP. Tax Census Sheets made out. Camped.

Thursday 6th.

Settled various petty disputes and held discussion with natives during morning. Left BONIMBA 11.55 a.m. arriving at KUMBUKORA 12.30 and a proposed Aid Post site was inspected en route. Food purchased and census checked and Anti Yaws Campaign, carried out of KOBURKA. Tax Census Sheet made out at night.

Friday 7th.

Checked census and Anti Yaws Campaign carried out of VEGA. Patrol Officer left for BANE left Cadet Patrol Officer to carry out census of KINGCHOMP, and KUMANIMP. Returned from BANE having got the natives started on a new hospital also saw Iulua's and Taltul near Mr. N. Plant's property and warned them against lighting fires which might endanger coffee property. Returned to resthouse 4.45 p.m. Tax Census Sheet's made out.

Saturday 8th.

Census checked and Anti Yaws Campaign carried out for KUMBUKORA, ANIPAL and ANILKANA and Tax Census Sheets made out. Settled petty disputes and general discussion with natives at resthouse.

Sunday 9th.

Moved on to WILIP during morning 45 minutes walk. Collected Village Registers and made out Tax Census Sheets. 1. female child carried in with dysentery but died before treatment could be given. Food purchased. Camped.

Monday 10th.

Census checked and Anti Yaws Campaign for KOMBUNGA, KOLIPAL and BAMBAGALIP carried out. Inspected cemetery and gardens and several feast grounds. Preparations for large feast on Thursday in full swing. Paper work brought up to date and had talk with villagers at resthouse during evening.

24

Tuesday 11th.

Checked census of WILIGANA, WARAPENA, KURUGANA and MINJIGANA and Tax Census Sheets made out. Mail arrived from Minj from Assistant District Officer ordering Cadet Patrol Officer, Duggan to return for duty on BANZ airstrip. Paper work got up to date during evening.

Wednesday 12th.

Cadet Patrol Officer left for BANZ with carriers 5.45 a.m. Village books written up and left for MILEP 10.30 arriving 11.10. Checked census of WANABAGANIM and KUNUGA and Anti Yaws Campaign carried out during afternoon. A number of disputes settled and Tax Census Sheets made out during evening. Camped.

Thursday 13th.

Census and Anti Yaws Campaign carried out for KOBLIGA, TANGILMIV, BANZ during day. Rather a lot of yaws here and a number of more serious complaints sent to MINJ Hospital. Inspected feast at MILEP in honour of KONDUGL natives. Returned to resthouse and made out Tax Census Sheets.

Friday 14th.

Wrote up village books and left 10.15 a.m. Left track to inspect Aid Post at NOMUMBA arriving 10.50 a.m. Aid Post in shocking condition. A further 30 minutes walk on to TEURA resthouse where census was checked and Anti Yaws Campaign carried out for KONGKANA, WARAGANA and BARIGARA. Tax Census Sheets made out during evening. Camped.

Saturday 15th.

By landrover to Mr. C. Poole's proposed forestry base at BANZ to discuss matter of access road. Negotiations unsuccessful. Returned to TEURA resthouse late afternoon.

Sunday 16th.

Restday observ.

Monday 17th.

Constable W.M.I. badly cut his foot on a bamboo splinter and had to be returned to Minj hospital. Numerous disputes settled and first mention of land disputes brought up. Natives told to plant coffee on their own land only, not borrowed land. Camped.

Tuesday 18th.

Village books written up and road work organised. Moved on to PARAMIL 9.45 arriving 10.5 a.m. Census checked and Anti Yaws Campaign carried out for KANJRAL and KONDIGIWA. Tax Census Sheets made out. Camped.

Wednesday 19th.

Departed 9.5 a.m. arriving at MUMUMUL 9.25 a.m. Much celebration and presentation of foodstuffs made on arrival. Checked census and carried out Anti Yaws Campaign of KOBINKAMIN, KUMBARINGANA and BANJAL during afternoon. Health bad in spite of close proximity of Aid Post. Tax Census Sheets made out during evening. Camped.



23

Thursday 20th.

Census checked of KURUNGA, PARAGANA, NANTIBAKANA, and LANDAGANA and carried out Anti Yaws Campaign. Mr. G. Landon Patrol Officer from KERUNGI visited patrol to discuss border dispute. Paper work got up to date and Tax Census Sheets made out during evening.

Friday 21st.

Census checked of PARAGANA, SERILIGANA and KOBINGGAN and Anti Yaws Campaign. Petty disputes settled and census figures added up.

Saturday 22nd.

By Landrover to Minj where courts and office work attended to. Spent night at Minj.

Sunday 23rd.

Restday observed at Minj.

Monday 24th.

Office work attended to at Minj and left station by Landrover with Cadet Patrol Officer Richardson 6.30 p.m. Arrived MUMUMUL 7.45. Camped.

Tuesday 25th.

Village books written up and Tax Census Sheets made out C.W.A. held and discussion with natives in resthouse during evening.

Wednesday 26th.

Left MUMUMUL 11. a.m. after writing up village books arriving at KOMBULUNG resthouse 11.50 a.m. Checked census of WAGHEBEGANA and ERUWA and Anti Yaws Campaign for same. Petty disputes settled. Camped.

Thursday 27th.

S.D.A. landrover arrived from KURUNGA 9.30 a.m. to take Patrol Officer and Cadet Patrol Officer MURONA to carry out land investigation. Met Mr. P. O. Dwyer and doctor from FUNDIANA investigating murder at KURUNGA. Returned to KOMBULUNG resthouse late evening.

Friday 28th.

Census checked and Anti Yaws Campaign carried out for KOBOKANI and MONOGANA and Tax Census Sheets made out. A number of petty disputes settled and much mention made of land problems in this area. Cadet Patrol Officer returned to Minj on Assistant District Officer's orders late evening.

Saturday 29th.

Left KOMBULUNG after writing up village books, 11.55 a.m. arriving NONDUGI 12.20 p.m. Food purchased and checked census of KUMAKKANE, KOMBARIKANA and BOKAKANA together with Anti Yaws Campaign. Tax Census Sheets made out and minor complaints settled. Camped.

Sunday 30th.

Restday observed and paper work brought up to date.

Monday 11st.

Walked to land BOMOL, inspected it and returned to resthouse and settled claim for right to use land in C.N.A. Settled other petty disputes, and Tax Census Sheets for BOMIL prepared.

Tuesday 1st April, 1958.

Approximately 1 1/2 hours walk to BOMIL resthouse where census and Anti Yaws Campaign was carried out for WAKEM, VALAMEANI, OBNUGA, WONDIGA and OGA. Census statistics added up. Camped.

Wednesday 2nd.

Minor disputes settled during morning and Village books written up. On Assistant District Officer's instructions the natives willingness to sell a block applied for by Mr. A. Booth, was investigated. No full investigation was carried out, as the ownership of the land was in dispute. Camped.

Thursday 3rd.

By jeep to EULENA where a proposed N.F.A. site for Messrs C. Toole and T. Cole was inspected and negotiations with the natives concerned carried out. Returned to Ming late afternoon. Police dismissed and reported to Assistant District Officer Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

Handwritten scribble or signature at the bottom of the page.

### Introduction.

This patrol was of a routine nature involving general Administration and a census check. The patrol carried on where Mr. R. W. Blaikie P.O. unfortunately had to leave off in September last year. Although this was the first patrol into this area for over 2½ years, the native situation was very satisfactory and the patrol was welcomed with much festivity and the presentation of an abundance of foodstuff for which a token payment in trade goods was made.

Only one case of non-attendance at census was heard in the C.N.A. and apart from this, there was a full attendance and no difficulty in census checking was experienced.

Rather a large number of petty disputes were presented to the patrol for settlement by arbitration but were no more than is to be expected on a routine patrol. It appears that the village officials are doing a fair job by settling disputes within their groups, as they appear to have much more authority and sway than do their counterparts on the coast.

The track around the foothills is only a foot track and is rather muddy and overgrown in places but in view of the large amount of road work done on the main NONDUGL vehicular road, and the fact that very few patrols have visited this area, the overgrown state of these tracks was overlooked.

A total of 51 groups were censused and in almost every case the reaction of the natives was surprisingly good.

The native situation is generally very satisfactory except around the NONDUGL area where the shortage of land is the cause of much animosity. However, in spite of this the natives are most friendly disposed towards the Administration and show their confidence in it by bringing their complaints and disputes, for settlement. The ill feeling between natives and Europeans mentioned by Mr. R. W. Blaikie in the BANZ area was noticeable in the area patrolled, possibly because there are no European owned plantations in the area.

### Native Affairs.

The patrol was received throughout the area with enthusiasm by the native people. An abundance of fruit, vegetables and pigs were presented to the patrol on arrival at the rest houses and this was accompanied by a mock battle with those natives concerned fully plumed and painted for the occasion. This was followed by speeches from the headmen who welcomed the patrol and gave a short resumé of how they had advanced and cut down on clan fighting etc since the arrival of the administration.

This attitude of co-operation and goodwill extends throughout the whole area even in the NONDUGL area where the large amount of land alienated for the Hallstrom Trust has caused much ill feeling amongst the natives. It is unfortunate that an area as big as 1,450 acres approximately, should have been alienated in this, the most heavily populated area of the Ninj Sub-District. Since a recent patrol by an Agricultural Officer from Korn Farm in which he encouraged the planting of coffee, the matter of land and its ownership, which has always been a problem in this area, has really come to the fore and is causing much animosity and ill-feeling between the natives. A native NORUBA of BAMONA speaking as spokesman for a number of natives complained that now that they want to plant coffee they have found the most of their good flat land has been sold and they only have land on the slopes to plant on. It was explained to them that the land was sold of their own free will and for a price acceptable to them at the time and that

nothing could be done about it now. However I would strongly recommend that no more land be alienated in this area for European settlement.

No land disputes were brought up until the patrol reached the area near NONDUGL, prior to this only petty complaints regarding pigs, petty debts, domestic problems etc, which the village Officials had been unable to settle were brought up. In most cases however the Village Officials manage to settle disputes satisfactorily and the esteem of the Iulusis and tultal is sufficient for their decisions to be adhered to by the parties concerned. A number of matters were settled by arbitration by the Village Officials with myself acting as onlooker and were carried out in an efficient and unheated-manner, although these peoples' natural liking for long speech making, usually mean that even minor disputes take a whole morning to settle. The Village Officials were encouraged to adjudicate in small matters themselves as it was explained to them that this was one of the reasons they had been made Village Officials.

The problem of land in the NONDUGL area is brought about by various factors. Firstly as previously stated, is the over alienation of good land for the Hallstrom Trust, Roman Catholic Mission and old Government station. As well as this however, the fact that the population is increasing at a high rate and this together with the fact that this patrol as well as the previous Agricultural patrol encouraged the natives to plant coffee as a future source of income, which will naturally mean having more land under cultivation than they have at present, has made the native realise that they are really quite short of land. The Chimbu natives from the KEROWAGI Sub-District are also trying to push their boundary further into the Nondugl area, as a result of their shortage of land. One small group of Chimbu natives have actually settled on land, the ownership of which is claimed by Ialual SIWI and his line. The land in question is KLU-GURUMUKUK which is between the MIMINTS and GURUNGAGA rivers. On further investigation however, it was found that SIWI's group the DANGA's and the Chimbu group the DAMBA's have been sitting on this ground together since tribal fighting ceased and hence both groups have the right to occupy it. Both groups made an alliance at a feast after the tribal fighting and have been happily sitting down together ever since. It is only the recent shortage of land pressure that has caused the dispute, which almost resulted in a riot. Both groups were told to remain on the ground and to use it jointly as they have done to date.

The main land dispute in the NONDUGL area is between the ANDABAGANIM and OGANIM groups and the KOLITEMBAL and KOMEKAMANA groups. After the cessation of tribal fighting many of the sub-clans of each group returned from the hills where they had fled and returned to their original land where they have stayed, together with the members of the sub-clans who had driven them off the land. The KOLITEMBAL and KOMEKAMANA groups claim that the ANDABAGANIM and OGANIM groups should return to their original land and get off their land as they are short of land themselves due to their having sold so much to the Government in the past. The ANDABAGANIM and OGANIM groups however claim ownership by conquest and will not move. The general law in this area is that those people who were living on a certain area of land when Mr. Taylor first came through, whether they had gained it by conquest or otherwise are deemed to be the owners. However this rule has not been strictly adhered to as the majority of the land for the Hallstrom Trust was purchased from the KOLITEMBAL and KOMEKAMANA groups who were not living on this land at the time the fighting ceased but had been driven off by the ANDABAGANIM group. It was not until

after the tribal fighting ceased that the KOLITEMBAL and KONEKAMANA group returned to the land at the invitation of the ANDABAGANIM group and now once back the KOLITEMBALS want to push the ANDABAGANIM group right off the land. Although it is essential that only one law be followed as to how far back land ownership is to be traced and although the law that land being used by a group at the time of Mr. Taylor's arrival is the best period to take, it does not however allow for the groups who had run away and were living as far away as BANZ and MINJ and who returned after the fighting to their original land, as they had no claim to land in the area where they were seeking refuge. This law also does not allow for land which was lying vacant as a 'woman's land during the fighting and which is claimed by the group who scattered the original owners but did not establish themselves on the land, as well as by the original owners.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 KOLITEMBALS  
 ANDABAGANIM

The natives approached me and asked if I could sit down and establish the ownership of each block of land and mark it. so that the intruder could be moved off. Apart from the fact that Magistrates can now only settle disputes as to the right to use land and not as to the ownership, which is what the natives want decided, the difficulties mentioned above in establishing a fair starting point from which to trace these disputes would also make it difficult to settle them.

*Handwritten scribble:*  
 [scribble]

Since the patrol about 40 NONDUGL natives were involved in a fight over the ownership of land and in this fight one native was killed. Feeling is still very strong between the groups involved and a policeman has been sent to the area. These disputes will continue until such time as the land disputes are settled definitely and marks put in by an officer empowered to settle the ownership of land.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Cotties Ltd.  
 7

As there are no plantations in the area patrolled the natives have very little monetary income apart from the few who work as labourers at the Hallstrom Trust Station and those who sell foodstuffs etc. in small quantities to this station. Some natives also manage to earn money by selling passion fruit for which there is now a market in Australia with Cotties Ltd. Mr. N. Rutledge acting as the Cotties agent visits the area approximately twice a week when he collects the fruit for which he pays 1d. per lb. It is due to this lack of a cash income that the natives are keen to start coffee planting especially as they know that it will not be long before the Head Tax is introduced. A large number of natives volunteered to go as labourers at the coast under the Highland Labour Scheme. This is also partly due I think to the fact that they have very little source of income locally and also of course because of the attraction of working on the coast. Many of these natives have been unable to go, as yet, due to the fact that there was not sufficient accommodation available at Mt. Hagen for so many all at once.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 [scribble]

Many of the natives in the area patrolled were either preparing to give a feast or preparing to go to one. Numerous pigs are killed at these feasts which are usually attended by a thousand or more natives. Natives from all parts of this Sub-District travel miles to a feast when they are invited. Feasts are not now given merely between the localised groups as used to be the case in the fighting days. These feasts spreading among well scattered groups as they now do are a great help in building up a feeling of friendship between the natives of this Sub-District as a whole. Feast time usually results in a number of courts over desertions by wives, as the customary promiscuity which accompanies these feasts, usually, result in some young buck racing back to his group with someone else's wife.

(18)

Apart from the land problems around NONDUGL the situation is good with the natives showing respect and confidence in the administration to settle their problems and give them help when necessary.

The matter of the GAR River boundary was investigated during the patrol and my report 1/1 of 5th May, 1958 to the Assistant District Officer, Minj which was forwarded to the District Commissioner Mt. Hagen, gives a detailed report on this matter.

Polygamy is still very prevalent in this area and sister exchange is a common mean of acquiring a wife. For a number of years now these natives have been told that young couples may marry according to their own likes. However the old system of marking young girls for marriage is still carried out to some extent as is sister exchange as it was pointed out by the natives that if all the girls be permitted to marry as they wish, the men that were not attractive to the opposite sex would be left without a wife whereas if they had a sister they could usually exchange her for another girl.

#### Villages.

There are no villages in the area patrolled, the natives live in small family groups scattered around the bush near their gardens. These houses are low unventilated hovels in which, pigs, poultry dogs and people conglomated around a fire, which fills the house with smoke. Although to our way of thinking this is a most unhealthy way of living, the good health of the natives proves that it does them no harm to live in this fashion. The old system of a number of married men living in one big men's house with their wives in separate houses sometimes several miles away from the men's house appears to be breaking down as all houses seen during the patrol consisted of a mans house for each married man with a separate house for his wife or a number of separate houses if he had a number of wives. On further inquiry it was found that many men still live in communal men's houses but the tendency in the NONDUGL area is towards a separate men's house for each married man.

No. /

A number of village officials asked if I would mark out a site for a village so that instead of living around in the bush as they do at present, they could live together in the village. The movement of these natives into villages is probably the next step in their development and I think should be encouraged, but not forced, even though the fact that they have villages will not mean that they will live in them very much. It would however be a centre where they could meet and have their religion ceremonies etc and discuss matters of interest to them all, whereas now with their very isolated form of living they see very little of each other even of those other member of the same Sub-group, except at ceremonial gatherings. The natives were told to discuss the subject of villages amongst themselves and if they decided that they wanted to build one, they could come and report to the office at Minj and a suitable site or sites would be marked out for them.

### Village Officials.

As previously mentioned the Village Officials are much more powerful and are far more respected by the natives than are their counterparts on the coast. Hence the luluai or tultul's brass is very much in demand as with it goes a great amount of prestige, this situation is also different from that found in the more sophisticated areas of New Guinea where one has the utmost difficulty in getting a man of the right calibre to accept the position of Village Official.

Four or five female 'bos bois' who claimed to have been appointed by previous patrols, asked if they could be given official recognition of their position by being given tultuls badges. My personal opinion is that women officials would be useless amongst these people as the women have little say in what is essentially a man's world and even though the women do a large amount of the work in the society, they would not do it if told to by another woman. From what was seen of these female 'bos bois' they made a lot of noise but nobody took any notice of them and it would be unwise I consider to give any of them official recognition.

It is recommended that tultul BANGI be promoted to luluai of the MONOWILE group at MILEP. This group of over 300 people have only three tultuls although luluai KOUKI is nominally the luluai even though he has little to do with them. If BANGI's promotion is approved, it is not thought necessary to appoint a further tultul in his place.

SIWI of AUILKANA is also recommended for appointment as luluai. Both the luluais of this group TAI and KARINGA, live down near the main road, whereas the main population live up in the foothills. SIWI lives in the foothills and appears to be a hard worker with a fair amount of influence.

For further and more detailed remarks on the individual officials, see Appendix "E".

### Census.

Normally the whole of the North Wahgi Wall is censused during the one patrol, but as Mr. K. W. Blaikie, P.O. was unable to complete his patrol last year, this patrol has carried on where he had to leave off and the census figures are therefore in two halves.

By adding the census figures of Mr. Blaikie's report to those taken on this patrol, it is seen that the total population of the North Wall Census division has increased from 13335 in July 1955 to 14,094 on this census which is an increase of 759 or 5.7% approximately.

The census figures for the area patrolled are very healthy and the natural increase of births over deaths was 283 amongst the 7,475 people censused. Migrations in over migrations out accounted for a further rise of 169. A large number of these migrations in are from the heavily populated Chimbu area.

In the area patrolled there are 1,682 males between the ages of 16 and 45 capable of being employed but only 349 of these, which is only 20.7%, actually have any employment. Of these, 11.7% are employed inside the district and the remaining 9% in other districts. The remaining 79.3% of the able-bodied males have no source of income at present, although many of them are interested in coffee planting, while others are interested in gaining employment at the coast.

The sexes are very equal in numbers, there being 2117 male adults excluding absentees as compared with 2141 females. However the local (cont)

practice of polygamy does cause a surplus of men and hence a number of the less attractive and less influential men, often have to go through life without a wife.

The increased medical facilities introduced over the last few years, has had a marked effect on the infant mortality rate. On the last patrol into this area in 1955, 74 deaths of children of both sexes between the ages of 0 to 1 year were recorded. The total for the same group on this patrol, together with that of Mr. R.W. Blaikie's, was only 32 deaths.

#### Roads and Bridges.

The area is served by the main North Wahgi vehicular road which runs from Lae to Mt. Hagen, passing right through the area patrolled. This road has recently been laid with stones by the natives themselves and this has made it a reliable all weather road. The supervision of road work is carried out by a European Road-master from Minj. Most of the bridges on this road are constructed of strong log bearers, often pulled to the site from many miles away from the forested slopes of the hills. These bridges are decked with three to four inch planks which are cut on native pit-saws.

From this main road there is a vehicular branch road from NONDUGL for about a mile to NONDUGL Aid Post, this road is actually the old road to Kerowagi. There is a second branch road through the Halstrom Trust Station for about a mile to PARAMIL resthouse. A third road branches off from near KEROWIL resthouse to ABRANG where the Roman Catholic Mission have a sawmill, a second branch from this road goes on to BONIMBA resthouse.

The road from near KEROWIL to BONIMBA resthouse is a good vehicular road although it is not paved with stone as is the main road. The natives asked if they could construct a new road to NONDUGL via this road and thence following the patrol track over the foothills to PARAMIL where it would join the present road to KEROWAGI. The reason they made this request is that most of them live up in the foothills some distance from the present main road and they therefore find it hard to go down to the main road to carry out their weekly road work. They therefore want to build the new road to replace the present one. The road the natives want to build would take it 1,000 ft. or so higher than the present road and over a number of very steep valleys. The argument for building it and neglecting the present road is not at all feasible, as apart from the fact that it would go over higher and rougher country it would also be a longer way round. The natives were told that the present road from KEROWIL to NONDUGL is quite satisfactory and they are not to neglect it.

The foot track from BONIMA and around the foothills to PARAMIL is nothing more than a native track with undergrowth growing closely on each side. In view of the fact that the natives do a lot of work on the maintenance of the main vehicular roads and as this patrol track has not been used by the Administration since the last patrol, over 2½ years ago, the semi overgrown state of this road was overlooked. However as the natives use this track continually throughout the year, it is always sufficiently clear to walk along.

#### Law and Justice.

Small debts, marital troubles and pig troubles were the subject of most of the petty disputes presented to the patrol for settlement by arbitration. Most of these disputes are successfully settled by the Village Officials and the only complaints of this nature heard were those that the Village Officials had been



unable to settle. The Village Officials were encouraged to settle petty disputes in the village, so long as they do not attempt to settle any serious crime in this way.

One native was charged with stealing, another with assault and two others with non attendance at census, in the Court for Native Affairs. A land dispute was also settled in the C.N.A.

Since the patrol there was a riot in the NONDUGL area in which a native was killed, but apart from this there has been very little trouble in the area for some time and the natives are generally very law abiding.

#### Missions.

There are three missions operating in the area although it is only the Roman Catholic and Lutheran Missions that are there in any force. The S.D.A. mission have only one native run school at KUILE near UMBOWORA and a main station with a European in charge at MORUMA, which although situated within this Sub District boundary, actually caters for the natives of the KUNDIWA area as this mission has had no success with the natives of the NONDUGL area.

The Lutheran Mission have a number of Evangelists scattered throughout the area who also run village schools which are essentially catechism classes. There are no European run Lutheran Mission stations in the area patrolled, the nearest being at BANZ.

The Roman Catholic Mission maintains two stations in the area, manned by Europeans. One at NONDUAL, which is at present being looked after by the priest from KEROWAGI, and another at AMBANG where a mission brother operates a sawmill to supply timber to the Catholic mission stations in this Sub District.

A noticeable thing about the various missions and their native followers in this Sub District is the fact that although there are so many missions with their various teachings, they still appear to be able to live in the same area together, with a minimum of bickering.

#### Other Matters Attended to on Patrol.

A further 5 acre Mission lease was surveyed on the block of government land at KUDJIP with a view to leasing it to the Nazarene Mission of Texas as an extension to their present lease. The Form M for same was forwarded to Mr. the D.C. Mt. Hagen per our 34/47 of 3rd March, 1958.

Unsuccessful negotiations were carried out to get an access road into Mr. C.H. Toole's proposed forestry lease known as POLI-JIBANG. Our 18/1 of 17th March, 1958 to the D.C. Mt. Hagen, refers. Due to further complications regarding this lease, Mr. Toole has since turned his attentions to a new area near KUIENA. This area was also inspected during the patrol and negotiations with the natives were carried out. Our 18/1 of the 15th April, 1958 to the D.C. Mt. Hagen, refers to this matter. A contract for an access road to this block was drawn up in which Mr. Toole undertook to pay the natives £150 on completion of the road. This road was inspected by me recently when a T.A.L site was surveyed and is now well on the way to completion.

An investigation into a block of land known as BINAGA was carried out. This block was first applied for by Mr. A. Booth in 1954 and the land was again investigated by Mr. R.W. Blaikie Patrol Officer in 1957 but it was found that the ownership of the land was in dispute, so the matter was left in abeyance. Further investigation by this patrol again found that the ownership of this land is in dispute, so the matter has been dropped again.

#### Resthouses.

The ten resthouses in the area were spaced out evenly and averaged approximately 700 people to a resthouse. Although some of them were far from being palatial, they were quite adequate for the requirements of the patrol. The resthouses at MUNUMUL, KOMBULONO, NONDUGL and KEROWIL were however excellent buildings. All resthouses were new as those constructed for the previous patrol, over 2½ years ago, have since collapsed.

#### Carriers.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers as the resthouses are situated close together and the natives carry the cargo en masse to the next resthouse, along with much singing, shouting and spear waving.

#### Tax Census Sheets.

A total of 51 sets of Tax Census Sheets were made out during the patrol, one for each of the lines censused. The making out of these forms took much time and doubled the length of time taken to check the census. The evenings and nights were often taken in preparing these sheets and hence much time, which is normally used during the patrols for talking with the natives and finding out more about them, had to be used instead for paper work.

#### Conclusion.

The area patrolled was found to be in a generally satisfactory condition apart from the large amount of friction caused by land disputes in the NONDUGL area. Even though there has been no patrol into the area for some time, this has had no ill effect, as the main Hagen to Kerowagi road runs through the area and the natives receive a lot of contact from Europeans between patrols. If the present desire to produce cash crops is encouraged, this area should show some quite noticeable progress within the next few years.

*J. Hook*  
(J. Hook.)  
Patrol Officer Grd. 1.

APPENDIX "A".

13

ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY  
REPORT.

No. 268 L/Cpl. HINAVE.

Discipline: Very good  
Appearance: Smart and alert  
General Ability: A very good N.C.O. with seven years experience. He is intelligent with a good power of leadership and is efficient. I would like to recommend his promotion.

No. 7676 Constable WAMI.

Discipline: Good.  
Appearance: Smart and alert  
General Ability: Worked hard and was keen. He is a good constable with a lot of experience and intelligence. He is good N.C.O. material.

No. 8222 Constable GARINA.

Discipline: Good.  
Appearance: Slovenly.  
General Ability: He does not appear very keen and is lethargic and slow, although he did his duty during the short period he replaced Constable WAMI who was returned to Minj with a cut foot.

No. 9399 Constable KURUN.

Discipline: Very good.  
Appearance: Smart.  
General Ability: A quiet natured Constable but who is a hard worker and reliable. He is a 3rd year Constable with good prospects of promotion good in the force if he maintains his present attitude towards his job.

*D. J. Hook*  
(D. J. HOOK)  
OFFICER OF R.N.P.C.

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APPENDIX "B".

Health and Hygiene.

There are three Aid Posts in the area patrolled. One at KEROWIL which serves the natives of the KEROWIL area and up the north road as far as BANE. It also serves the natives of the BANGA group but these natives generally attend as out-patients. This Aid Post which was until recently in a shocking state of disrepair has now been completely rebuilt after both wards collapsed in a storm. The BANGA group consisting of 1,632 natives asked if they could have an aid post of their own and pointed out a good site for it near the resthouse at UMBOWORA. They were told that this was a matter for the Medical Officer at MINJ and that he would be informed of their request. The natives of DOMIL also asked if an Aid Post could be established in their area. Since the patrol eight natives died here and an Aid Post has now been established.

The Aid Post at NORUMBA under A.P.O. KENDI was inspected and found to be in a shocking state of disrepair and the wards were dirty and unhygiene. This Aid Post has not been inspected before as it is off the main road and also off the main patrol track. The A.P.O. was strongly reprimanded and the Medical Officer at Minj was advised. KENDI who has been at this Aid Post for about 3 years and who is wrapped up in local politics and women, has been taken into Minj Hospital for a short period of retraining. Orders were given to the local natives to completely rebuild this Aid Post and this has since been done although it has not yet been possible to inspect it.

The only other Aid Post in the area is at NONDUGL under N.M.O. PAULUS who appears to be doing a really good job and has the confidence of the local natives.

The NONDUGL natives asked if a European Medical Officer could be posted to the old Hospital site as before. They were told that this would be most unlikely especially as the area is now fairly well served by Aid Posts and with the presence of good vehicular roads a doctor could be in the area in the case of an emergency, within an hour.

Leprosy seems to be fairly prevalent within this area and every suspected case sent into Minj was found to be a positive case. However the only cases of this disease sent in were those that were obvious and many more at a less obvious stage of advancement are probably present in the area.

Approximately 25 natives with serious illnesses were sent into Minj Hospital for treatment and other with small sores etc were sent to the nearest Aid Post. The natives were generally in a very healthy condition, however and are easily the healthiest I have so far seen in the Territory. The good climate and abundance of fresh food is probably the reason for this good state of health. The only place where small sores were seen in any number was at MUMUMUL where a dozen or so cases were sent to the local Aid Post.

Four N.M.O.'s from Minj accompanied the patrol and carried out an Anti Yaws Campaign in conjunction with the census check. As there was full attendance at census apart from those natives absent at work or school it can be said that all the natives visited have now received the full Anti Yaws treatment. Carrying out such a campaign in conjunction with a census check is by far the most suitable and efficient way of doing it. The natives were keen to receive the treatment and also brought up cases of small sores etc for treatment which were dressed and sent to the aid posts. The natives have great faith in the curing power of European medicine and in spite of the reasonably long walk involved in getting to Minj they did not mind being sent to the Hospital there although they very rarely go of their own accord.

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APPENDIX "C".

Food and Agriculture.

There are two ex trainees from Korn Para PANGO and PALU in the area patrolled. The natives were told that should they intend planting coffee they should first consult one of these natives who could mark out the area for them, for a small fee of a fowel or 4/-. Many natives seem to plant coffee in any mark and amongst, bananas, pawpaws etc as shade. It was explained that just as they knew about planting sweet-potato etc so the Europeans knew about planting coffee and hence if they wished to make a success of their coffee they must plant it according to the correct specifications.

Since NOPNOP attended the District Advisory Council meeting at Mt. Hager as an observer and returned and told the natives of all he had heard, which included the fact that as a head-tax would probably be imposed soon they should start to develop a source of income, there has been a great interest in coffee planting. Many natives are clearing and preparing the ground in readiness for the planting of this crop. Some already have nurseries of three or four hundred trees which are fairly well established. Many natives made requests to the patrol that an Agricultural Officer be sent to this Sub-District to help them with the planting and cultivation of this crop.

European vegetables consisting of cabbages, leeks, potatoes, leutices, tomatoes, eschallots, carrots etc grow abundantly throughout the area and are used by the natives themselves. Any surplus of these vegetables are sold to Europeans in the area but as there are very few Europeans in the area patrolled most vegetables grown are consumed by the natives themselves.

If the present interest in coffee growing persists, as I feel sure it will with the necessary encouragement, it would be most advantageous if an Agricultural Officer could be posted to this Sub-District to encourage and advise the natives in the cultivation and production of this crop. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of healthy bearing coffee was inspected near NONDUGL resthouse and small plots of coffee trees were seen scattered around in native gardens throughout the area patrolled a number of small nurseries were also seen and the coffee seedlings appeared to be healthy and growing well. If an Agricultural Officer were to be posted here, now would be the time to post him as coffee cannot now be planted until the next wet season at the end of the year and in the mean time he would be able to get know the natives and get them started in preparing the ground ready for next years planting. It is realised that the Agricultural department like every other department is badly understaffed and hence there is possibly no prospects of an Agricultural Officer being posted to this Sub-District for some time. However even if regular patrols by an officer from Korn Para were carried out I think it would pay dividends as the interest in planting a cash crop is present amongst the natives and all that is needed is some encouragement and technical advice.

Pigs are the only livestock owned by the natives. These are generally of a good quality and many appear to have some European type stock in them. Pigs are greatly valued and are a source of wealth within the community, the more pigs a man owns the greater is his prestige within the community as pigs play a major part in all ceremonies as well as in all transactions. No attempt is made to keep the pigs in enclosures but instead all gardens are fenced. This is often a difficult undertaking as timber for fences has to be carried for some distance from the hills unless there happens to be a plentiful supply of casurinas near the garden. Casurinas are generally planted in groves, or along roads or in old garden sites and appear to thrive in this area.

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Much ill feeling is caused by pigs breaking down the fences and destroying large areas of garden and all natives were advised of the provisions of Section 101 of the N.A.R.'s concerning this matter. Generally however such disputes are settled by arbitration by the village officials and are rarely brought up to court.

Apart from native agriculture, cattle and sheep are reared at the Hallstrom Livestock Station at NONDUGL. The aim of this station, as stated recently by Sir Edward Hallstrom when he opened the new wool shed on the station, is for it to become "the Agricultural College of New Guinea". Unfortunately every few natives have sufficient land on which to run sheep or cattle and hence training along these lines is of little advantage to them. I think that cash crops such as coffee, passion-fruit etc will be the limit of native agriculture in this area in the future due to the ever increasing shortage of land and training in the production of these crops would be more to the point.

The natives in the area behind KILEP asked if a saw-mill could be set up in an area of forest belonging to them. There is no vehicular road into this area at present but the present foot track to NONDUGL could be widened and made suitable for vehicles without much trouble. There appears to be quite a good stand of timber in this area but the fact that this area is some distance from the main European settlements, apart from NONDUGL station, would make it rather uneconomical to set up a saw-mill here.

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APPENDIX "D".

Education.

There are no Administration schools in the area patrolled although a number of applications were made by pidgin speaking children to attend the Minj government school. The Education Officer at Minj has advised that no new pupils can be admitted to the school until the New Year, and those natives concerned have been advised to this effect. I consider that it would be advantageous to take pupils at the Minj school from various areas of the Sub District, rather than just from that area near Minj station, as this would give a better selection of applicants to choose from and would give a good scattering of educated natives throughout the area rather than in one isolated pocket.

The only other schools of any standing in the area is that run by the S.D.A. Mission at MORIMA with a European in charge and one at NONDUGL run by the Roman Catholic Mission which normally has a priest in charge but at present is being looked after by the priest from KEROWAGI. Both these schools teach in pidgin and are the only ones in the area that teach more than the catechism. These two schools are quite insufficient for the area and many children are growing up with no education at all except from what little they can learn from barely literate village teachers who are essentially religious leaders and not teachers ~~xxx~~ at all.

There are seven Lutheran Mission teachers, seven Roman Catholic Mission teachers and one S.D.A. teacher teaching in the area but as previously stated these are merely semi-literate religious teachers and they have much trouble in getting the children to attend their schools. The Lutheran teachers teach in the HOTE language which is a dialect from near Madang. To my mind, this is about as useful to the children, as teaching Arabic to an Eskimo.

There appears to be a great desire for education amongst the people which should not be neglected but which should go hand in hand with the agricultural development of the area.

VILLAGE.	LULUAI.	TUTULU.
KERIGANA	KORIP	SORUM
TILIGANA	"	PENGENIP
WIGANA	"	KOBUN
KOMBAGANIMP	"	FABERE
KURUGANA	DIRIA	AFIA
KOBUNKA	DARI	MULT
JEGA	"	ABA
KINGOROMP	TAI	KAVI
KUMAGANIMP	KARINGA	PAN
KUMANDIBANG	"	KISAN
AGILIPAL	"	GURO
AVILKANA	"	DOBINGA
KOMBOKGANA	KOMMI	<del>KEE</del> WAN
KOLINGANA	KOIMI	BANGI
DAMBAGALIA	"	KAIPUL
WILIGANA	"	KULA
WARAPENA	SUI	KANALIA
KIRUGANA	KAIE	WIMBA
MIRJIGANA	KOIMI	TUIN
WABARAGANIM	WIRIL	PONDUL
KUNUGA	"	JIGA
KOBIGGA	"	DUO
KWONJIGANA	KABI	ABA
DALGANIM	"	KOJIP
KOLIGKANA	PINGA	TUMPUBAL
WAPAGANA	KAWPS	KORINDA
BARIGANA	AMPS	KOBUN

APPENDIX "G". Return of Village Officials.

REMARKS.

Luluai KORIP a respected and powerful luluai. T.T.KORUM is forceful and helpful. Not very impressive. Rather unimpressive. Rather unimpressive. Luluai DIRIA is cheerful and helpful but not very powerful. T.T.ARIA is unimpressive. Luluai DARI is rather weak. T.T. MULT is a poor official but is the only man suitable for the job. A fair type of official. Luluai TAI is the big man of this group, is powerful and is a good luluai. T.T.KAVI is quite a good official. He was debressed for adultery and reinstated but has not yet got back his brass as there are none available at Minj. Luluai KARINGA is a fair type, speaks pidgin and appears to have authority. T.T. PAN is a good type. T.T.KISAN is powerful but is inclined to act the fool. Only fair. Utterly useless. Kommi is a pidgin speaker and is a fair luluai. T.T.WAN is a good type of luluai. an hereditary leader with not much drive. T.T.BANGI is forceful and influential. KAIPUL is very scille and a replacement should be found for him. SUI is a fair amount of influence. T.T.KANALIA is only average. T.T.WIMBA is the original luluai of this group and is still the most influential. T.T.KORUM is also a powerful and good official. Doing a good job and is co-operative and energetic. WIRIL is a good official with considerable sway. T.T.PONDUL is the best luluai in this group and is quiet but efficient and powerful. JIGA is now too old for the job but as he has had long and faithful service, it is recommended that he not be debressed but that PERINGA be appointed as luluai to help him. A fair type of official. KABI is a lively energetic type of luluai. T.T.ABA is new but is quite fair. A lethargic shifty type, a very poor tutulu he was warned that if he does not improve he will be dismissed. PINGA is doing a fair job and T.T. TUMPUBAL is one of the best tutulus in the area. A good pair of officials. AMPS is very unimpressive but KOBUN is a good tutulu.



APPENDIX "B" Return of Village Officials (Cont.)

	<u>LULUAI</u>	<u>TUPUUA</u>
KUMBARIGANA	WABI	AURE
KOHLEKAMAN	GUAN	TAI
ESTIGIWA	EJIMUNG	LANE
ANKS	ANTS	PAR
BANKANA	OPRAI	TARU
KOMUKA	KAIHELT	WAMNE
PADAGANA	SUI	GIL
NANIMBARANA	PALREGA	NUWA
LARDAGANA	PAIMEL	KABART
PARAGANA	BINDA	TOBU
SHMLIGANA	"	DEBAR
KOHINGOAM	"	HOMA
WACHEBEGANA	ULGA	KOIMO
ERUKA	KAMAN	
KOMBOGANI	"	UNGALF
MONOGANA	ULGA	DONGAL
KUMARKANE	SIWI	WE & ELI
KOMBARIKANA	KONNI	PAIME
POMAKANA	WEINE	TAU
WABERE	BAUNDI	OBIA
WALAKARI	MANI	ANBAN
ORHUGA	GUAN	KANI
MONDIGA	"	SIWI
OGA	GOI	KUSIMBUGA

REMARKS.

PAR is a loyal old type but is getting a bit old.  
 EJIMUNG is a good luluai with authority. T.T.LANE is rather insignificant.  
 Both appear rather weak and unimportant.  
 WABI is a hereditary leader and very pro administration. T.T.AURE is unimpressive.  
 GERAL is powerful, forceful, capable and co-operative and speaks pidgin. T.T.  
 FARU is also a good official.  
 KAIHELT is a traditional leader but is very unimpressive. T.T. WAMNE is doing  
 a good job.  
 Both quiet and unassuming but appear to be doing their job.  
 Both doing a good job and NUWA especially is energetic and alert, he is also a  
 pidgin speaker.  
 PAIMEL is the traditional leader and had a lot of authority. T.T.KABART is a  
 new appointee.  
 B.NDA is doing a good job and TORU is quite satisfactory.  
 By all appearances a good official. He would make a good luluai.  
 is satisfactory and is capable of carrying on without a luluai.  
 ULGA is a bit old but has authority. T.T.HOMA is co-operative and helpful.  
 KAMAN appears to be a good luluai. T.T.KOIMO is also doing a good job. T.OA is  
 actually the big man in this group and would make a good luluai when one is  
 required.  
 UNGALF is carrying on well.  
 T.T. DONGAL is old and useless and GELI is recommended as T.T. in his stead.  
 Comments on luluai ULGA are above for WACHEBEGANA.  
 SIWI seems to be O.K. but is not very forceful. Both tululs are working well.  
 KONNI is rather an old scoundrel and needs watching. T.T.PAIME is old and  
 lacks drive.  
 WEINE is a hard worker and a good leader. TAJ also seems O.K.  
 BAUNDI is a great talker but is energetic and works hard. He speaks pidgin.  
 T.T. OBIA is only O.K.  
 MANI is too old and ANBAN appears to do all the work.  
 GUAN another pidgin speaker appears to have good control. T.T.MANI needs to  
 develop more drive.  
 SIWI is doing a good job and no luluai is required for this small line.  
 GOI is old but satisfactory. KUSIMBUGA does not have much control.

APPENDIX "F".

Inland Waterways.

The only river that would be of a navigable nature is the WANGI River which flows along the southern portion of the area patrolled in a generally easterly direction. Although the river is deep and swift flowing it would be dangerous for navigation as there are numerous snags and hazards. This river is not used for navigation in any form as not ever the natives have any floating craft.

APPENDIX "G".

5

Alienated Land.

1. Moruma S.D.A. Mission.

- (a) Present Lessee. Australasian Conference Association Ltd.
- (b) Area. approx. 40 acres.
- (c) Description of Property. An area of approx. 40 acres at Moruma between the GAR and the MIMINTS rivers.
- (d) Extent of Improvements. 1. permanent house, 1. school, 1. church of native material and approximately 17 other native material buildings including a dispensary, store office etc. There is an electric light plant and all spare ground is used for gardens. The area is fully developed.
- (e) Use being made of property at present. Mission station and school.
- (f) Do survey plan sketch or title exist. None exist at this office but they could be held at GAROKA as the area has been leased for about ten years.
- (g) Are survey cements in existance. No.
- (h) Other relevant comments. Although the present lease is fully developed and this mission has applied for a further lease, it is not likely that this lease will be granted due to the large shortage of land in the area and the large native population.

2. Roman Catholic Mission Nondugl.

- (a) Present Lessee. Roman Catholic Mission.
- (b) Area. Mission lease of 5 acres and an Agricultural lease of 16 acres.
- (c) Description of Property. A total area of approximately 21 acres on the old Hagen to Chimbu road and following this road in an oblong shape approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from where it joins the present Hagen to Chimbu road.
- (d) Extent of Improvements. 1. semi permanent trade store, 1. church, 1. priests residence, 1. semi permanent school building, 2 dormitories and four or five other native material buildings. The agricultural block is used for gardens and as grazing land for the dairy cattle.
- (e) Use being made of property at present. Mission station and school.
- (f) Do survey plan sketch or title exist. Yes. Form S. has been made out and a copy is held at this office.
- (g) Are survey cements in existance. No.
- (h) Other relevant comments. Nil.

3. Hallstrom Livestock and Fauna (P & N.G.) Trust.

- (a) Present Lessee. Hallstrom Livestock and Fauna (P. & N.G.) Trust.
- (b) Area. 1,450 acres approximately.
- (c) Description of Property. Two blocks consisting of the homestead block of 540 acres and the DONA block of approximately 803 acres about three miles distant along the road to Kerowil.
- (d) Extent of Improvements. These are fully reported on in the Hallstrom Trust report.
- (e) Use being made of Property at present. Pasture land for livestock.
- (f) Do survey plan sketch or title exist. Yes Form S a have been made out and copies are held at this office.
- (g) Are survey cements in existance. No.
- (h) Other relevant comments. Nil.

Appendix "G" (Continued)

4. Nondugl Airstrip.

- (a) Present Leasee. Administration
- (b) Area. approximately 50 acres.
- (c) Description of Property. an oblong block of approximately 125 metres by 1,600 metres.
- (d) Extent of Improvements. Nil.
- (e) Use being made of property at present. Airstrip.
- (f) Do survey plan, sketch or title exist. Yes. Form Ss have been made out and copies are held at this office.
- (g) Are survey cements in existence. No.
- (h) Other relevant comments. Nil.

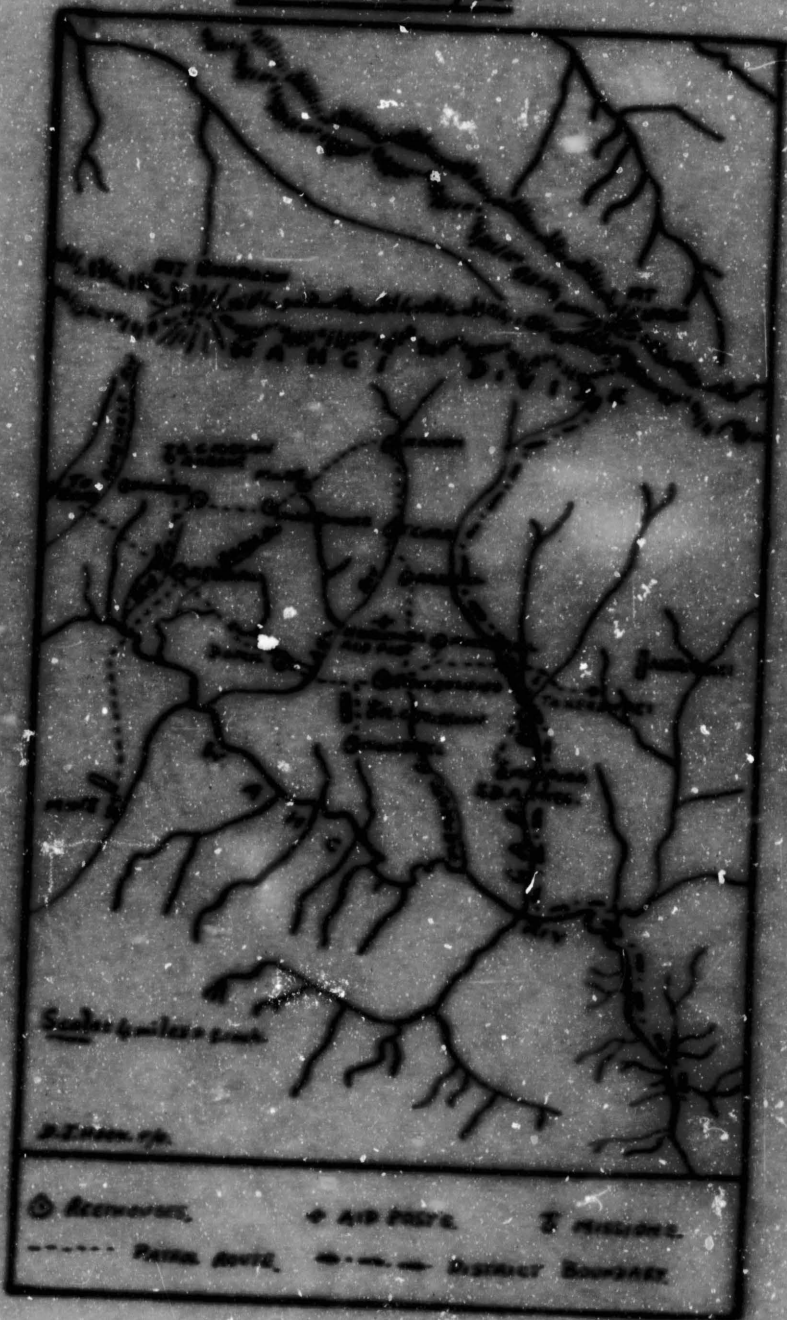
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER  
 YEAR 1957-58 - NORTH WALL WANGI CENSUS DIVISION

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS							MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE		LABOUR POTENTIAL			TOTALS (excluding absentees)		SEX RATIO										
		M	F	0-4 Mth.	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13	Female in Child Birth	In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Male	Female	Female	Average Size of Family	Child		Adult	M	F							
KEPINGAMA	4/3/58	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71-43						
TEKAGAMA	"	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114-61						
WARUGAMA	"	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82-73						
WIGAMA	5/3/58	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77-28						
KEMASAGAMIP	"	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52-52						
KOSUNKA	6/3/58	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37-27						
TEGA	7/3/58	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64-41						
KINGORAMP	"	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74-60						
KUMAGAMIP	"	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87-100						
KUMANDIRAMA	8/3/58	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69-29						
AGILIPAL	"	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118						
AGILKANA	"	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77-77						
KEMASAGAMA	16/3/58	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74-61						
MOLINGAMA	"	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77-77						
DAMASAKALA	"	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74-61						
WILIGAMA	11/3/58	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61-46						
WAKAPAMA	"	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85-70						
KURUAMA	"	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64						
PROG. TOTAL		75	88	2	2	0	0	3	2	4	6	0	2	28	26	0	24	22	76	52	6	43	0	26	0	24	29	141	124	72





MAP ACCOMPANYING PATROL REPORT  
NO 3 OF 1957/58







High

Quilman

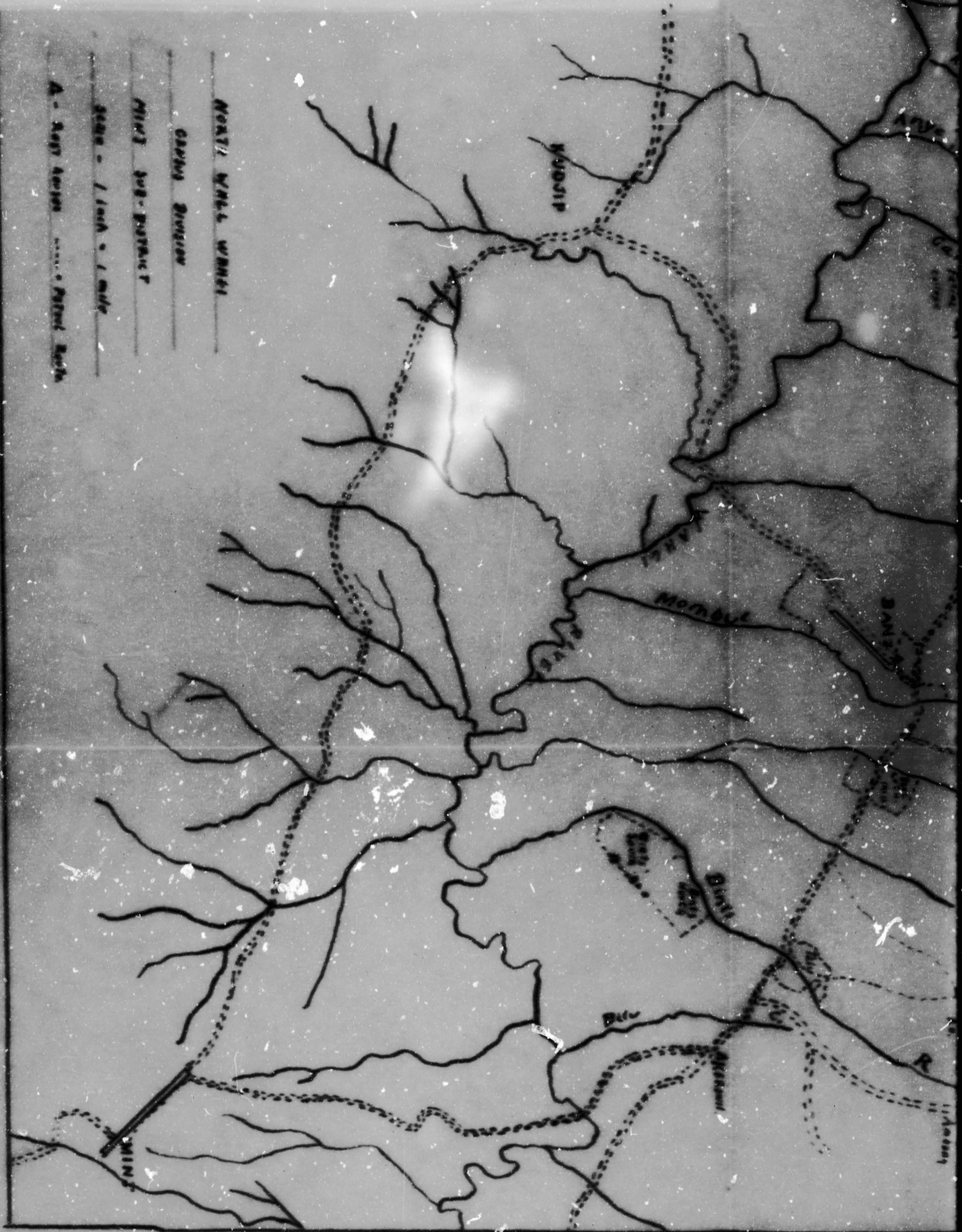
4 1/2 miles

Quilman

... ..

... ..

... ..



North West West  
Census Division  
River 1/2 - 1/2  
Scale - 1 inch = 1 mile  
A - Area under ...