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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: CHIMBU

STATION: Kundiawa

VOLUME No: 8

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1962 - 1963

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1962/63

KUNDIAWA

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Kun.4-62/63	A.H.McArthur	Yonggamugl Census Division
" 5-62/63	D.Lewis	Sina Sina C/D, Chimbu S.D.
" 7-62/63	T.J.O'Connor	East Keronigl Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KUNDIAWA No. 4 of 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by Mr. A.H. McARTHUR (C.P.O.)

Area Patrolled YONGGAMUGL CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. M. HAUBENSAK) Swiss Documentary
Miss E. CHERIX) Expedition.

Natives Four

Duration—From 8 / 10 / 19 62 to 3 / 11 / 19 62

Number of Days 27 Field Days (23 Camping Days)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? 27 NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6 / 19 62

Medical 9 / 19 62

Map Reference CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT 1 inch to 2 miles

Objects of Patrol (i) Annual Revision of Census (ii) Routine Administration,

4 (iii) Survey of Traditional Beliefs and attitudes in health and allied matters.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

67-13-26

7th March, 1963.

District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.


PATROL REPORT NO. 4/62-63 - KUNDIAMA.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I quite appreciate the frustrations you feel because we are unable to supply you with staff. I have just received a request through the Public Service Institute to provide Mr. Plant for an extended period to A.S.O.P.A. to lecture three times a week.

3. I like the introductory paragraph describing the country. I agree that there is no social stigma attached to gaol sentences and therefore the fear of gaol will hardly act as a deterrent on the people at this stage of their development.

4. A very informative and well presented report.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67. 13. 26



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-4-2



District Office,
GOROKA, E.H.D.

26th February, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol Kundiawa 4 of 1962/63

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr. A.H. McArthur (C.P.O.) is forwarded herewith.

Some comments follow:-

Native Attitudes:

Paragraphs 11-14. It is anticipated that much of the uncertainty at present existing in the Yonggamugl Census Division will disappear with the implementation of the recently gazetted Local Government Council. The pre-election campaign has been carried out and elections are due to commence on 4th March, 1963.

Paragraphs 17 - 18. The road from the Highway into the Kwi Valley has recently been re-routed and local natives are currently working on the construction of this road, which will provide second access into the Upper Chimbu and will provide excellent vehicular access into the Yonggamugl Census Division. The work being done by Mai, Moasigu and Guruma Groups will not prove wasted effort as this road will provide internal access for Council activities. Such spontaneous efforts are to be encouraged.

Paragraph 19. I agree that the loss of pigs in the form of fines would have a sobering effect on the Chimbu people, but our system of inflicting punishment does not provide for this.

Labour:

Paragraphs 25-31. Instead of accepting up to 33 1/3rd% of the able-bodied men for the Highland Labour Scheme, only 18% were accepted and many volunteers were turned away. It would appear that the system of acceptance was at fault and all officers have now been instructed that names of volunteers should be checked against Tax-Census Registers and names spelt in accordance with the way it appears in the Register. The A.D.O., Kundiawa, has been instructed to advise the Yonggamugl people that work is available in the Highland Labour Scheme, and to accept volunteers up to a total absenteeism of 33 1/3%. Paragraph 31 contradicts paragraph 25.

Cash Crops:

Paragraph 42: Pyrethrum is being experimented with by D.A.S.F. at certain centres in this District. Although reports to date are encouraging, a final decision as to the possibility of it being planted as a cash crop has not yet been reached.

Village Officials:

Paragraphs 68. There are no Lululais within this District appointed with "overriding powers" over other Lululais. The A.D.O., Kundiawa, has been asked to clarify this matter.

Economic Development:

Paragraph 95. The Public Works Department has previously investigated the possibility of using local limestone deposits to make cement but, I understand, the cost involved in establishing the necessary plant is so exorbitant that the proposal was not proceeded with.

Paragraph 97. Dissatisfaction with coffee prices has not openly manifested itself for some months now. This matter has been the subject of previous correspondence and recommendations.

Conclusion:

Paragraphs 107-110. Unfortunately what Mr. McArthur says here is only too true. However, the staff position just does not allow sufficient time being spent on patrols and the officer indeed finds himself, in such heavily populated areas where tax, census and acceptance of Highland Labour, etc., must be carried out, to be little more than a travelling clerk. The preparation of the Common Roll will further aggravate this situation.

General: Mr. McArthur has submitted an interesting and thorough report. I am pleased with his efforts.

C. J. Mathieson
(C. J. Mathieson)
DISTRICT OFFICER

DURATION OF PATROL:

Commenced on: Monday 5th October, 1962.
Completed: Saturday 3rd November, 1962.

NUMBER OF DAYS:

27 1/2 Days (23 Working Days).

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- (i) Annual Revision of Census,
- (ii) Routine Administration,
- (iii) Carry out Survey of Traditional beliefs and attitudes in health and allied matters.

LAST PATROL IN THE AREA:

June, 1962.

MAP REFERENCE:

2 miles to inch. Chitab Sub-District.

C. J. Mathieson
District Officer

67-4-8

Sub-District Headquarters,
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAWA.

7th. January, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL REPORT - KUNDIAWA.

No. 4 of 1962/63.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : Mr.A.H. McArthur (C.P.O.)
AREA PATROLLED : YONGGAMUGL Censu Division.
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY : Mr.M. Haubensak) Swiss Documentary
Miss.M. Cherix) Expedition.
: Interpreter TONGIA.
: Sergeant PARENDO No. 4158.
: Constable TOMISSION No. 10438.
: N.M.O. GILGANI (Part).

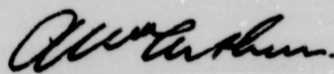
DURATION OF PATROL :
Commenced :- Monday 8th. October, 1962.
Completed : Saturday 3rd. November, 1962.

NUMBER OF DAYS. : 27 Field Days (23 Camping Days).

OBJECTS OF PATROL :
(i) Annual Revision of Census,
(ii) Routine Administration,
(iii) Carry out Survey of Traditional beliefs
and attitudes in health and allied
matters.

LAST PATROL IN THE AREA: June, 1962.

MAP REFERENCE : 2 miles to inch. Chimbu Sub-District.


A.H. McArthur.
(Cadet Patrol Officer.)

YONGGAMUGL PATROL REPORT - KUNDIAWA No. 4 OF 62/63.

A. INTRODUCTION.

1. The object of the patrol was to carry out the annual revision of the population census, and carry out routine administration. Also a survey of traditional beliefs and attitudes in health and allied matters was carried out for the Health Education Council.
 2. The YONGGAMUGL Census Division is typical of the Chimbu Sub-District. Its homestead Society is spread evenly over an area of approximately 54 sq. miles to the east of KUNDIAWA. There is a population density of approximately 170 persons per sq. mile.
 3. The western boundary of the census division is the Chimbu River and the Kundiawa township boundary and the Census Division extends eastwards about ten miles to the western slopes of Mt. Kerigomna (12,000').
 4. The northern boundary is a high well-forested offshoot of Mt. Kerigomna and the southern boundary extends eastwards from the junction of the Chimbu River and the Emau Creek thence for nine miles to the Highlands Highway about half a mile east of Ku Rest House.
 5. The Yonggamugl C.D. is divided longitudinally by the POROL Range and to the north of this range the KWI Valley extends eastwards into the Chimbu Valley. To the south of this range the MEMBI Creek flows swiftly into the Chimbu River.
 6. With an average temperature of 64° F at Kundiawa and an average annual rainfall of 86 inches the climate is cool and invigorating.
 7. The census division has no level ground at all and the terrain ranges from approximately 4,500 feet to 8,800 feet within the majority of the Census Division and 12,000 at the summit of Mt. Kerigomna.
 8. In all the patrol took 27 days to complete the patrol.
 9. This Census Division has had European contact since 1938 and the first census was attempted in 1939. Since then the area has been regularly patrolled. Generally the area is fairly accessible the furthest Rest House (NIGLGUMA) being 3½ - 4 hours walk away from the Sub-District H.Q. at Kundiawa.
 10. Approximately three - quarters of the total population live in the KWI Valley and have no road contact as yet. The remainder live in the MEMBI Valley and are served by the Highlands Highway.
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YONGGAMUGL PATROL REPORT - KUNDIAWA No. 4 OF 62/63.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 8th October 1962.

Discussions with A.D.O. Chimbu (Mr.J. Kent) and A.D.O. (LG) (Mr.J. Erskine).

By Landrover to KU Rest House.

Awaiting arrival of people

Discussions with V.O's.

Census revision of EHC. 177 KEGILIGANI C.U.

Returned to Kundiawa by Landrover with Mr.T. Newton (P.O.).

Tuesday 9th October 1962.

Carrier arrangement and stores collection

By Landrover to KU Rest House with Mrs. F. Wilkinson (D.N.A. Welfare).

Census revised of EHC. 176 KAMAGAKANE; EHC. 178 KIMBAG-WOGANI and EHC. 175 ENDUGWAGANI.

Several disputes arbitrated.

Visit from Dr. & Mrs. R. Barnes, Sister P. Haywood and Miss A. De Ath.

Inspected proposed trade store site of European trader.

Slept KU Rest House.

Wednesday 10th October 1962.

Census revised of EHC. 179 KUNO and EHC. 174 DORUME.

Visit from Mr.G. Dick (DASF).

Interview of absentees from census - some referred to Kundiawa.

Arbitrations.

5 p.m. - By Landrover to Kundiawa to attend Boy Scouts Meeting.

Slept KUNDIAWA.

Thursday 11th October 1962.

8 a.m. - 11-15 a.m. Discussions with A.D.O's Mr.J. Kent and Mr.J. Erskine and receiving of instructions.

11-15. 12 noon By Landrover to KU Rest House.

12 noon - Census revised of EHC. 173.

IUAGI, EHC. 181 WOPANA;

Discussions with V.O's.

Slept KU Rest House.

Altitude - 6,200'

Friday 12th October 1962.

Carrier arrangement.

Walked $\frac{1}{2}$ hour from KU Rest House down Highlands Highway to DONDOMUNO R.H.

Census Revision of EHC. 139 DINGGANGKU; EHC. 148 TAMBANDIGANI; EHC. 144 KONDAGU.

Patrol joined at this point by Mr. Marcel HAUBENSAK and Miss Esther CHERIX (Swiss Documentary Expedition).

Slept DONDOMUNO Rest House.

Saturday 13th October 1962.

Walk approx. 4 hours from DONDOMUNO Rest House to NIGLGUMA R.H. crossing the POROL Range at 8,400'. From noon onwards heavy rain fell.

On arrival discussions with V.O's and work on census figures.

Slept NIGLGUMA Rest House.

Sunday 14th October 1962.

Observed.

Witnessed face tattooing ceremony nose piercing and "blood letting".

Slept NIGLGUMA Rest House.

Monday 15th October 1962.

Census Revision of EHC. 187 OLTOGANI and arranging of all Migrations out to GOROKA. (189 M/O).

Census Revision of EHC. 190 UGLGANI.

Slept NIGLGUMA Rest House.
Altitude 6,800'.

Tuesday 16th October 1962.

Census Revision of EHC. 188 PEREKU; EHC. 186 NINDAGEKANE; EHC. 185 MITNANDIGANI; EHC. 191 YOMBAKAMA EHC. 184 KUKANGGAUMO.

H.L.S. Volunteers interviewed.

Slept NIGLGUMA Rest House.

Wednesday 17th October 1962.

Census Revision of EHC. 182 AMITDUA, EHC. 180 NUGUNDU EHC. 167 KOMBUNKANE, EHC. 171 YOMGAMAKANE, EHC. 140 GENAKANI, EHC. 183 ANDINGGAUMO, EHC. 189 SIKUKANI.

Arbitrations and selection of H.L.S. volunteers.

Slept NIGLGUMA Rest House.

Thursday 18th October 1962.

Arbitrations; Majority of H.L.S. volunteers ^{missed} discussed as found to be faking.

Mr.G. Collert (DASF Gembogl) arrived at NIGLGUMA.

Walked 1 hr. 20 minutes to MAI - en route inspected proposed road and NIGLGUMA Aid Post.

Completed census revision of EHC. 139 DINGGANKU and EHC. 148 TAMBANIGANI - Census revision of EHC. 169 OGONDIE, EHC. 165 KERANGI.

Slept ~~NIGLGUMA~~ MAI Rest House.

Friday 19th October, 1962.

Walked to and inspected site and some buildings at the proposed KERUNGAMUL Aid Post.

Census revision of EHC. 174 DORUME; EHC. 173 IUAGI; EHC. 181 WOPANA; EHC. 141 GOGA; EHC. 146 KEWAINDE.

Slept MAI Rest House.

Saturday 20th October 1962.

Supervision of building of new police quarters and Aid Post buildings.

Census revision of EHC. 146 NARUA - NIGPAL; EHC. 145 NAURU - ENDEPAL; EHC. 172 YUNDAGO, EHC. 168 KOMONKANI.

Many petty disputes arbitrated and settled.

Slept MAI Rest House.

Sunday 21st October 1962.

Observed.

Mr. M. Haubensak and Miss Cherix walked to Kundiawa. Majority of day on census statistics.

Slept at MAI Rest House.

Monday 22nd October 1962.

A.M. Census revised of EHC. 144 KONDAGU, EHC. 147 PIGU.

Medical Officer, Kundiawa (Dr. R. Barnes) arrived and thence to inspect the new KERUNGAMUL Aid Post.

Three quarter hour walk from MAI R.H. to MOASIGU R.H. via Aid Post.

Census of EHC. 150 WIMBA.

Dr. Barnes giving "Triple Antigen" injections.

Slept MOASIGU Rest House.

Tuesday 23rd October 1962.

Census revision of EHC. 138 BARENGGIGL.

All infants given "Triple Antigen" injections.

Walked 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours with Dr. Barnes to Kundiawa; inspected Guruma Aid Post en route.

Attended marriage of Mr. Tom Newton (PO) to Miss Carolyn Jones.

Wednesday 24th October 1962.

Discussions with Mr. J. Erskine (ADO) regarding progress in YONGGAMUGL C.D. and also with Mr. J. Kent (ADO).

Collection of stores and rations.

Returned to patrol at MOASIGU Rest House. En route inspected progress on Chimbu R. Govt. bridge, trade stores at KAGAI and GURUMA; work on KAGAI R.H.; and mapped all prominent places and streams between KAGAI and MOASIGU.

Slept MOASIGU Rest House.

Thursday 25th October 1962.

Settled lengthy dispute regarding the migration in or out of a family.

Census revised of EHC. 143. KOMBUKANI EHC. 149 UGLGANI and EHC. 157 KOMON.

Walked to GURUMA R.H. - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Lengthy talks with assembled people.

Attended ceremony at Lutheran Mission and inspected same -

Slept GURUMA Rest House.

Friday 26th October 1962.

Census revision of EHC. 153 GUINDIKANE; EHC. 156 KOMBOKANI; EHC. 163 WAUGWAKANE and EHC. 158 KUMANPAL.

Interview and collect details from 4 Trade Store owners.

Settled several disputes by arbitration.

Inspected surrounding houses, sanitation and gardens - some in bad repair.

Slept GURUMA Rest House.

Altitude - 6,000'

Saturday 27th October 1962.

Census Revision of EHC. 151 AWAKANE and EHC. 154 KAGAKU.

Discussions re survey for Health Education Council.

Four disputes settled by arbitration.

Extraction of Census Statistics.

Slept GURUMA Rest House.

Sunday 28th October 1962.

Inspection of housing, gardens and surrounding area.

Extraction of Census Statistics.

Slept GURUMA Rest House.

Monday 29th October 1962.

Census revision of EHC. 170 OGONDIE; EHC. 164 GOGUKU, EHC. 159 MITNA; EHC. 162 WAIWAIA.

Walked to BUGAPU R.C. Mission for reception and inspection-

Discussions with V.O's re meeting houses - Health Education Survey - Slept GURUMA Rest House.

Tuesday 30th October, 1962.

Breaking camp and carrier arrangement.

Walked with Village Officials back to NIGLGUMA Rest House.

En route: Marked in all creeks and prominent places on a map of the YONGGAMUGL C.D. as far as MAI.

Supervised road construction on new road through KWI Valley.

Lengthy discussions with V.O's and people on importance of a road.

Inspection and report on native owned trade store at NIGLGUMA.

Inspection of NIGLGUMA Aid Post.

Slept NIGLGUMA Rest House.

Wednesday 31st October 1962.

Breaking camp and carrier arrangement.

Walked with 25 Village Officials from NIGLGUMA Rest House over POROL Range to KILENWAGINGGWA Rest House.

En route : (a) Inspected native owned trade stores at KUMORU and KU.

(b) Inspected old road from WOMAI over SUO-KAWAL (alt. 8,300') into KWI Valley to NIGLGUMA R.H.

(c) Inspected Aid Post at KU.

Lengthy talks with V/O's at KILENWAGINGGWA. 7 hours walking time.

Slept at KILENWAGINGGWA R.H. Altitude 5,600'.

Thursday 1st November 1962.

Census Revision of EHC. 141 GOGA; EHC. 142 KEWA 'INDE; EHC. 149 UGULKANE; EHC. 150 WIMBA.

Several disputes settled by arbitration.

Meeting of all Village Officials of the YONGGAMUGL C.D. which resulted in a unanimous decision to start voluntary work on the old road into the KWI Valley.

Slept KILENWAGINGGWA R.H.

Friday 2nd November 1962.

Breaking camp and carrier arrangement.

Walked for two hours with Dr.R. Barnes and Sister P. Haywood to KAGAI. En route inspected MOGL Aid Post and settled dispute regarding N.M.O's coffee garden.

Census revision of EHC. 193 IREKU; EHC. 152 GENAKANE; and EHC. 160 KEGILIKANI.

Discussions with V.O's and people mainly regarding road work.

Slept KAGAI Rest House.

Saturday 3rd November 1962.

Census revision of EHC. 192. BONGGOGU; EHC. 161
WAIMAI and EHC. 155 OGONDIE.

Walked onehour to KUNDIAWA.

END of PATROL.

YONGGAMUGL PATROL REPORT - KUNDIAWA NO. 4 OF 1962/63.

B. NATIVE AFFAIRS

(1) Native Attitudes

11. The YONGGAMUGL people are more or less at a stage of uncertainty at this time of their development. In July 1961 they were asked their views regarding the formation of a Native Local Government Council and since that time they have had a visit in June 1962 when again they were all asked if they were in favour of a Council. The majority want a Council and with the long delays from the time that the proposal was put to them till the present time with no results the people have begun to wonder whether they are really going to get a Council or not.

12. The patrol was strictly to do the annual revision of the census and the tax was to be left until the Council was formed. Again this point proved to be another question of concern as the people kept asking whether the Council would be formed or not. Of course they were not perturbed about the fact that they did not have to pay tax at this stage!

13. It was noticed that in many cases nominees for the position of Councillor had taken, in their apparent ignorance, the fact that they had overriding powers over the present Lululai's and Tul-Tul's. This also caused some upsets because the people did not know who to take orders from until the position was clarified.

14. The general attitude of the people is that they wish to progress and they realize that this will mean a lot of hard work on their behalf. I feel that they do not really know what the change to a council will mean to them or what effect it will have on the area except they will be a step higher than the other area without a council and will be able to compete favourably with the WAIYE N.L.G. Council people who at present have the 'upper hand'!

15. At all rest houses the patrol was given an enthusiastic welcome by the people and it is obvious that the YONGGAMUGL C.D. is a pro-Administration group.

16. During the patrol the writer made a special study of native owned trade stores which have sprung up with great rapidity in the C.D. During the latter half of the patrol when owners knew that I would be inspecting their trade stores they arranged a special little ceremony with several speeches and sometimes small presents saying how pleased they were that the patrolling officer had come to see their "business."

As mentioned later the writer found a large percentage of proprietors were found to be completely ignorant of the law and devoid of any business principals at all.

17. Throughout the patrol a lot of time was spent in discussions with the people on the value of a road into the Census Division. Groups from MAI, MOASIGU and GURUMA in the KWI VALLEY have persisted in cutting a road through their area. I found it very hard to convince the people that if they have no road from NIGLGUMA over the Porol Range to the Highlands Highway at WOMAI they will never have a vehicle using their road in the KWI VALLEY. After lengthy discussions with the people they were eventually convinced that the old road from WOMAI to NIGLGUMA would have to be re-opened first. However since the completion of the patrol I have been informed that the GURUMA group from the eastern end of the KWI VALLEY have not heeded advice and are still working in their own area on the assumption that the groups to the west are going to open the road up and join it with the Highlands Highway.

18. Full scale voluntary work has now begun on this road into the KWI VALLEY without any assistance from the Administration at all.

19. Throughout the patrol it was noticed and brought to the notice of the writer the importance of pigs in the social life of the average YONGGAMUGL man. In discussions it was emphasised by village officials that the people who are fined or given jail sentences for crimes committed in the area are not ashamed at going to prison. When in prison they are given good food, blankets and as a rule do not have to work hard. It was stated that if a Chimbu was to be punished by the loss of his pigs the people would think a second time about breaking the law. In a European Society it is said that a mans most valuable possession is freedom. It is obvious that the pig replaces freedom in the Chimbu society!

20. It also appears that even though there is a continued interest in cash cropping the average Chimbu still places great emphasis on the periodical "sing sing's" or festive occasions that take place in the area. He will generally devote the majority of his time and energy to the preparation of the food to be eaten which takes the form of pigs and vegetables; consequently his ordinary work on coffee gardens or other money making concerns comes second to the festivities.

21. The YONGGAMUGL people are a generally progressive and forward looking group who will go a long way when the N.L.G. Council is set up; that is if they are guided along the right path.

22. Now all ill feeling amongst the majority of groups has virtually disappeared except the never ending dispute of land. Occasionally the usual complaint regarding women or pigs bring groups to Village Officials or the Sub-District Office.

23. At all times the patrol was provided with carriers, and as a rule the people were willing to help the patrol. The very few absentees from the census had good reasons to be absent.

(2) Law and Justice.

24. At most rest houses and almost every day disputes were brought to the patrol for settlement generally after the Village Officials had heard the complaint. Five cases were sent to KUNDIAWA for settlement by the Court for Native Affairs.

(3) Labour.

25. During the patrol volunteers for the Highland Labour Scheme were called. When people presented themselves particulars were taken. Upon checking before sending successful applicants to KUNDIAWA it was found that in 80% of the cases those selected were found to be from other Census Units that were over recruited or other personal details were found to be incorrect. This was general throughout the Census Division. All successful applicants (which were very few) were sent to KUNDIAWA so that they could be forwarded to the holding centre at GOROKA.

26. There are 174 males and 1 female working outside the district, the majority of them on the coast or on plantations surrounding Minj - Banz - Mt Hagen.

27. Within the district there are 323 males and 37 females working, mainly in Government departments in the Chimbu Sub-District or in Goroka or Kainantu Sub-Districts as general Labourers on coffee plantations. There are about 24 "skilled" workers in the area. Other labouring jobs are unskilled, low - paying and often seasonal.

28. Throughout the patrol when the Village Officials were asked the whereabouts of some men they were quite vague and often complained about the number of people who are away from the Census Units and have not returned for many years.

29. In many cases it was not known exactly what work certain people were employed in and the general feeling about many cases is that they are living with Chimbu friends elsewhere who are supporting them.

30. A large number of people, especially teenage girls, have found work at the new coffee factory recently built at a cost of £20,000 by the Highland Produce Buyers near Kundiawa.

31. Since 1953 an average of 203.0 males have been absent at work inside the district. An average of 235.2 males have been absent outside the district. Generally interest in the H.L.S. has dropped and the majority of volunteers were men who had been to the coast on previous occasions.

C. NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

(1) Agriculture.

32. The soils of the area are mainly red to blackish clay loams based on parent materials of decomposing limestone and shales. While basically quite fertile their productivity is limited by steep slopes, and consequent erosion, and also frequent occurrence of rock outcrops.

33. Approximately one quarter of the land in the Census Division is under virgin forest located on the upper slopes of Mt. Kerigoma, the northern slopes of the Census Division and the Top of the PAROL RANGE, which is an up-thrown limestone block rising to a height of 8,800 feet.

34. Gardens are to be found on some very steep slopes, especially on the northern face of the PAROL RANGE between MAI and the Chimbu River. The staple food in the area is sweet potato supplemented by bananas, sugar cane, native corn, edible pit pit, edible leaves and herbs under the general Pidgin term "KUMU", taro, yam and two varieties of pandanus nut (Pidgin - KAROKA and MARITA,) wild ginger, native bean, pumpkin and cucumber, pigs, dogs, cassowary, opossums, tree-climbing kangaroos, rats, assorted birds, eggs, fowls, eels, insects, frogs and lizard eggs. Introduced supplementary foods are as follows:- Potatoes, corn, beans, peas, cabbages, passion fruit, cape gooseberries, strawberries, shallots, onions, tomatoes, cucumber, pumpkin, peanuts, pineapples, pawpaws, coffee and varieties of banana.

35. The YONGGAMUGL GROUP is a relatively densely populated community practising the traditional shifting cultivation rotation in its subsistence agriculture. Impinging of late upon this balance and the factors of gradual population increase, increased fragmentation of land the introduction of cash cropping. The cumulative effect of these forces - would appear to be creating an unstable population pressure - land availability balance. At present there is a survey team in the Sub-District investigating this apparent Land/Population Pressure.

36. Agriculture is the life of these people and the evolved system of subsistence agriculture suits the available land area and the steep slopes of the country. Social customs, festivities and in fact all celebrations are centred around food and feasting. For special occasions gardens are prepared to ensure an abundance of food for an annual occasion; marriages are celebrated with the slaughtering of pigs; special preparation of vegetable foods takes place; the onset of the first rains warrants a "sing-sing", together with the consumption of quantities of food of many kinds; and a feast follows the clearing and preparation of a new garden. Thus the pattern of subsistence agriculture is clearly defined to meet the requirements of these festivities, apart from normal day-to-day food.

37. The Casurina still plays an important part in

the rotational system of the Chimbu gardener. Where an area can support continued cropping of sweet potato and other annuals for periods of up to three years, the Casurina seedlings are planted in the second and third years of the cycle. Depending on the amount of land available and the fertility of the ground it may remain under Casurina fallow between six and twenty years.

(2) Cash Crops.

38. Since 1954 coffee has been planted in the YONGGAMUGL C.D. Between 1954 and 1956 there were 3,784 trees planted and in 1961 there were 777 growers with a total of 127,541 trees. It was noticed throughout the area that coffee gardens were not looked after well, being interplanted with other crops, unweeded, not pruned correctly and shade not properly established. An officer from D.A.S.F. was in the area doing a complete check of all coffee but as yet his findings have not come to hand. The average price of coffee to the grower at present is 1/6d per pound, but at all times this fluctuates and sellers often voice their discontent. As a rule there is no trouble in selling coffee as buyers from Minj - Banz area regularly visit the Census Division and buy coffee. With the setting up of the new coffee factory by the Highland Produce Buyers, who will need at least 110 tons of parchment coffee per year for a profitable business, the people of the YONGGAMUGL have a ready market more or less at their 'front door.'

39. Firewood and timber is sold irregularly to the Administration and private traders. Pitsawing is not a popular pastime so there is very little monetary gain from this source.

40. Fresh vegetables and sweet potato are sold at the Kundiawa market plus the EGA Lutheran Mission and private bodies in the Sub-District.

41. The potential for the above crops is as follows: From now on it is proposed to concentrate more on improving present coffee and discontinue the practice of encouraging new plantings. There is no foreseeable expanding market for fresh vegetables but if the timber resources available in the Census Division were utilised there would be a ready market in and around Kundiawa. Already GOROKA is being served by timber from Mt. Kerigonna and NIGLGUMA groups have shown interest in a sawmill project.

42. As yet there are no peanut, tobacco or pyrethrum projects in the C.D. Pyrethrum, if it comes up to expectations should yield from 500 to 1000 lbs. per acre per year and return to the grower about 2/- per lb. rising to 4/- per lb. if a local factory is built.

(3) Livestock.

43. No official cattle projects run by D.A.S.F. are in operation in the C.D. but there are odd beasts owned by private people in the area. All pigs found in the area are wholly or partly domesticated and show strong indications of improved breeding by European strains, particularly

Berkshires. Quite heavy food losses result from the constant damage caused by depredations of the marauding pig population. As a result the gardens that are inaccessible or otherwise free from pig damage are cropped intensively with extended soil - exhausting rotations.

44. Native fowls are common in the area and some imported strains are noticeable. No diseased animals were seen throughout the patrol.

D. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

45. Generally the health of the YONGGAMUGL people is sound. At the moment there is a minor epidemic of whooping cough in the area but there is a 'Triple Antigen' course being conducted in the C.D. to combat this.

46. There are very few cases of malnutrition and no cases of T.B. in the area. A recent T.B. Survey team has been through the area. Malaria is not prevalent because of the average height of the Census Division and the lack of stagnant pools of water. Some cases were noticed in the Aid Posts but it is not a common ailment.

(a) Aid Posts.

47. There are seven Aid Posts in the Census Division giving an above average distribution of health facilities for the population. Aid Posts are situated at KU, MOGL KAGAI, GURUMA, KERUNGAMUL, MAI and NIGLGUMA.

48. While the patrol was at MAI a concerted effort was made to have the new KERUNGAMUL Aid Post finished. This was done and Dr. R. Barnes made a special trip out to inspect it. This new Aid Post now serves the large population on the northern side of the KWI RIVER near MAI, Rest House.

49. The MOGL Aid Post was visited by Dr. Barnes, Sister P. Hayward and the writer to settle a dispute over a coffee garden. This Aid Post serves the population east of the Chimbu River between DONDONMUNO, KILENWAGINGGWA and GURUMA Rest Houses.

50. In general attitudes to the Aid Posts are good. It is still obvious that people as a rule only come to the Aid Post after they have tried their own "medicine" and the people still place quite an amount of importance on their own cures. But, despite this old custom the people are co-operating quite well with the Aid Post Orderlies and very few complaints came to the patrol. The people generally regard western medicine as superior to their own.

Sanitation.

51. Throughout the area sanitation was checked where possible, but because of the "homestead" society therefore scattered hamlets and houses it is hard to make a thorough check. Of what was seen the present situation could only be called fair and many people had to be reminded to renew and rebuild.

Refuse Pits.

52. In the YONGGAMUGL C.D. a distinct lack of refuse pits was noted. The reason for this is that as soon as any sweet potato peelings etc. appear they are scooped by the pig. Men are guilty of throwing rubbish into the bush, but as a rule the women give all rubbish to the pig.

Housing.

53. Generally poor of what was seen, but again due to the fact of the scattered homesteads it is hard to give a true estimation of the state of the housing.

54. The old system of communal mens houses and separate smaller houses for the women still remains. The women still live with their pigs and at least half their house is devoted to this animal. Near NIGLGUMA a Lutheran Mission "village" exists but this is poorly kept and has very few people living in it. Some people around the NIGLGUMA area expressed their desire to move into "house lines" or villages but I feel that this is only the thoughts of a few who have close ties with the Chuave people or who have seen villages when working on the coast, around Goroka or Kainantu.

E. EDUCATION.

55. Throughout the YONGGAMUGL THE people are education conscious but in some cases it was found that children were not attending school when the chance was offering. The main reason for this is that some parents do not realize the value of education and do not bring food to the boarding schools where their child is; consequently the child, through want of food, returns home. In other cases when the child runs home parents do not send them back or often make a feeble fruitless attempt to do so.

56. There are 60 children attending Government schools at KU and GON. There are 281 pupils attending the Lutheran and Catholic Mission schools in the area. Some of these attend the Lutheran Mission EGA (Kundiawa) school for Standard 1, 2 and 3, but the majority attend the six Primary Preparatory schools in the Census Division. Other pupils attend the four Standard 1 Catholic Mission schools in the area or go to GOGLME in the Middle Upper Chimbu, for Standard 2 and 3 schooling.

57. The KU Primary 'T' School was opened at the beginning of 1962 and it has two Preparatory classes. Some pupils that attend the GON (Kundiawa) school have trouble with the food problem mentioned above.

58. Some of the mission schools are supervised by scarcely literate teachers who confine the majority of their teaching to bible stories. One is almost forced to the conclusion that in the desire to obtain converts the missions are prepared to disregard anything that cannot be classified as religion. It appears that anything along the lines of hygiene or sanitation may irritate the people and it is left strictly alone.

59. When the road into the KWI VALLEY is completed I feel that some consideration should be given to have an Administration School erected, the best site being at NIGLGUMA. At the moment the people realize that the completion of the road over The POROL RANGE is the only way that they can expect any progress.

60. The Seven Day Adventist Mission have built a school near KAGAI Rest House but there are no children attending this establishment at the moment.

F. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

61. At the present time there is only one useable road through the C.D. It is the Highlands Highway which runs along the southern boundary and only serves those people near KU, DONDOMUNO and KILENWAGINGGWA Rest Houses. This trunk road is in fair condition and is in continual use by coffee buyers and big transport trucks.

62. In 1956 work started on a road from the main Highlands Highway near WOMAI Rest House over the POROL RANGE at SUO-KAWAL (8,300') to NIGLGUMA Rest House and continuing on to GEMBOGL Patrol Post in the Upper Chimbu Administrative Area. On 13th October 1956, a motor cycle was ridden along this road but the Patrol Officer had an accident (reference Chimbu Patrol Report (YONGGAMUGL) No. 6 of 1956 - 57) and it is believed that a Land Rover has been to the top of the POROL RANGE.

63. On 31st October 1962 the writer walked with 25 Village Officials plus many of the local people, over the Old Road. The road is now unusable and on the Highlands Highway side it is now covered with gardens etc. Very few bridges exist and to get the road in order 31 bridges of the following measurements need to be built:

Between 10 feet - 15 feet	-	14 bridges
" 15 " - 25 "	-	5 "
" 25 " - 35 "	-	7 "
" 35 " - 50 "	-	5 "

Also many landslides make the road impassable. There are 28 Major landslides to be removed, plus a considerable amount of reconstruction work to be done before the road will be open for traffic.

64. A large gathering of all YONGGAMUGL VILLAGE Officials and interested people was arranged at KILENWAGINGGWA and it was decided at this meeting by a unanimous vote that voluntary work would begin immediately on the road by all fit males in the C.D. They decided to devote two days per week to the project and not to seek any help from the Administration.

65. The road rises 1,700' from the Highlands Highway to the top of the POROL RANGE and drops 1,500' to NIGLGUMA Rest House in the KWI VALLEY. The terrain is difficult and much work will be needed to get this section of the road into good condition. It is intended to push the road north from NIGLGUMA to join the present KUNDIAWA - GEMBOGL Road which now exists coming through the SINGGA VALLEY. The people in the KWI VALLEY near MAI, Moasigu, and GURUMA

are keen to see the road come down the valley to the Chimbu River, swing around to KAGAI and join the Highlands Highway near KILENWAGINGWA Rest House. Spasmodic work has been done by various groups on their own "doorstep" but this has not been encouraged and their activity has been directed towards the present project. At a later date if this loop road was completed it would give excellent access to every group in the Census Division.

G. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

66. At all Rest Houses the majority of V.O's did all they could to help the patrol. Some are ageing and ineffective and it is obvious that many of the V.O's have not the influence over their group and consequently are afraid of the people. This is probably due to the fact that the V.O's do not want to lose popularity by enforcing the law of the Government.

67. It is very hard to gauge the abilities of a V.O. while an Officer spends such a short time in the field with the people. Consequently to accuse a V.O. of being a poor leader after such short contact could in many ways be a mistake. The majority of the V.O.'s put on a "show" for the visiting Government Officers and this again could be misleading.

68. There are four Lululais appointed to exercise overriding powers in the C.D. They are: Lululai KORILAUMA at KU R.H; Lululai TAGMBA at NIGLGUMA R.H; Lululai KAMBINGGO at MAI R.H; and Lululai NIME at GURUMA R.H.

Lululai TAGMBA is the outstanding personality in the area. At all times his intelligent forward looking approach is appreciated and this man has done a considerable amount for the development of his people.

70. Lululai KORILAUMA is recognized by the people as their traditional leader but the writer did not get a good chance to observe this man as he was away in Goroka at the time the patrol visited KU Rest House. Later in the patrol he did appear and is obviously nearing retiring age. It is very noticeable that he is not now the leader he was many years ago.

71. Lululai NIME of GURUMA is relying on the reputation of his father ex-Lululai MOGI and has very little noticeable influence over his group.

72. Lululai KAMBINGGO is old and rather garrulous. He makes little attempt to help the patrol and appears to be standing on his past reputation which I believe was good. He is also past his prime and realizes that his place will be taken shortly with the coming of the Council.

73. Only two Tul-Tuls stand out in the Census Division. They are T.T. KURI-BEGERE of WAUCWAKANE C.U. (GURUMA R.H.) and T.T. WAIYE-SIUNE of KOMON C.U. (MOASIGU R.H.) Both of these men will no doubt be a great asset to the new Council.

74. Throughout the Census Division there is no complete binding union and consequently the majority of V.O's have very little influence outside their group. No doubt with the coming of the new Council the people will be able to combine in a more satisfactory manner.

H. CENSUS.

75. A complete census revision of the YONGGAMUGL Census Division was conducted.

76. In EHC 187 OLTOGANI there were 196 migrations out to the Goroka Sub-District. This movement was scheduled for the 1961 census but was not finalized until the current patrol.

77. Upon checking the 1961 Census figures it was found that they were not correct and consequently a reconciliation could not be made with the 1962 figures.

78. See Appendix B for Census Statistics plus attached Village Population Registers.

I. MISSIONS.

79. There are three missions in the YONGGAMUGL C.D. The Catholics, directed from GOGLEME in the upper Chimbu, the Lutherans directed from Kundiawa (EGA) and the Seven Day Adventists directed from MORUMA near Kerowagi.

80. The Lutheran Mission centres its activities around KU and has five other settlements where converts are brought together for intensive religious training before baptism. It was generally found that these settlements are in the form of dirty unkept, poorly laid out villages. Each settlement has a semi-permanent population of baptised natives and evangelists who instruct would-be converts who come to the centre for two or three days at a time.

81. At BOGANIAL (KU) the main L.M. centre, there is a Standard 7 teacher and at all other centres there is a Chimbu teacher and evangelist who conduct evangelical work and a bible school in the church Language "KOTTE" and in the Kuman language.

82. The Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost began to compete with the Lutherans from 1950 onwards. It has four centres in the C.D. with a strong hold in the KWI VALLEY where it is hoped to station a priest within the next two years.

83. An example of a typical R.C. Mission station is BOLGEWA which was established in 1954 near GURUMA Rest House. There are 33 boys and 13 girls attending the school which is a native materials building 33' x 15'. The church is in bad repair, has low community seats on an earthen floor and measures 39' x 21'. There is also a catechist and a teachers' residence's made from native materials each

measuring 21' x 12.'

84. The R.C. Mission also have a trade store at BUGAPU (between GURUMA and MOASIGU) and one at OIYAPUNGI (near NIGLGUMA), both of which appear to be operating successfully. (See Trade Stores.)

85. The Seven Day Adventists have a church and school at KAGAI which has a very poor following. The Lutherans are very strong in this area and consequently the S.D.A. has a very feeble representation.

86. Throughout the patrol I visited and was invited on occasions to visit, mission stations in the C.D. On several occasions on arrival at the mission the children from the school would sing several songs, including God Save The Queen; and a speech would be made by the native teachers or pastor. Then a present was made to the patrol in the way of food and I was invited to inspect the buildings and mission. This was purely a voluntary effort on behalf of the people and was not encouraged in any way.

87. For the average person in the C.D. the church does not mean very much except a place to meet each week for a service. Up until recently teachers have not been qualified and the people have not been taught any more than basic dogma and ritual. Of course the missions in the area are competing for converts and are doing their best to get as many people "on side" as possible, consequently practically all people in the area belong to a mission "flock."

J. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

88. Present sources of monetary income in the YONGGAMUGL are as hereunder:

- (1) Coffee growing
- (2) Sale of sweet potato, fresh vegetables and other foodstuffs.
- (3) Casual Labourers
- (4) Repatriate H.L.S. Labourers
- (5) Road maintenance and construction payments
- (6) Firewood and log payments
- (7) Irregular pitsawing
- (8) Trade Stores

89. Coffee growing is the major cash crop for the people in the area with the sale of foodstuffs in Kundiawa plus money from returned H.L.S. labourers next in importance. Total plantings of coffee represent an annual, potential cash return to growers of £25,000 - £30,000 under ideal, theoretical conditions; but of course there is by no means ideal conditions in the YONGGAMUGL.

90. D.A.S.F. estimate a total sale of 24 tons of coffee at an average price of 1/6' per pound giving the growers £4032 this season.

91. The estimated wage income for those working inside

OR outside the district at an average of 230 per year would be £6,300 per annum; but some of this money is spent elsewhere and some brought into the C.D. as goods and clothing.

92. There is a great demand in Kundiawa for fresh foodstuffs to feed Europeans, native staff, the hospital, prison etc., so this is a fairly steady means of income. Prices paid are 3d per pound for vegetables and 2d per pound for sweet potato.

93. Timber stands at Mt. Kerigomna will be a source of economic development in the future and when the road to NIGLGUMA is finished this project will no doubt be investigated.

94. With the large population density of approximately 170 persons per square mile and the mountainous nature of the area there is little scope for any large scale agricultural development of the area. In the not too far distant future the people will want all their land for the supply of food.

95. It is noted that in 1956 (Ref. Page 5 of YONGGAMUGL Patrol Report No. 6 of 1956-57) there was some thought of using the considerable limestone deposits in the area for making cement and it was recommended that a proper economic survey of the area, and of other areas throughout the Chimbu Sub-District, should be carried out.

96. Up to date the people have been urged to use agriculture to their advantage but other enterprises have not been pursued as yet.

97. Passionfruit has been tried in the past but now the people are removing present vines to make way for coffee. The general dissatisfaction with current coffee prices in the Chimbu could lead to a disaster in the coffee industry in the near future or may set the people to thinking about another way of making money. It is also noted that quinine was also tried in years gone past.

K. TRADE STORES.

98. Throughout the patrol a special survey was made of the native trading practices in the C.D. Generally it was found that the owners were grossly ignorant of the law and had set up stores in the hope that they would make a "mint" in a very short time.

99. The writer spent several hours with each store owner obtaining information and informing them of correct methods of operation. A small minority of the stores had price lists displayed so as a rule a list was typed for them with their prices beside the article for sale. Also at each rest house the people were addressed and told what they had to expect from the trade store proprietors.

100. There are 9 stores operating in the area. Here-with is a brief description of each store owner and his activities.

NO. 1. ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Store at BUGAPU near GURUMA Rest House.
 Has current L.T.T.W.N.
 Store organized from GOGLME in the upper Chimbu.
 Price list displayed.
 No trading details available.

NO. 2. WINGANDE - AWAKI of KUMARU.

Store at Lutheran Mission near NIGLGUMA Rest House.
 Has current L.T.T.W.N.
 Began store 6/11/59
CAPITAL: Initial:- £25. 0. 0
 Cash on hand:- £157. 6. 0
 C.S.B. - £ 13.13. 9
 Obtains stores from Kundiawa and Goroka.

NO. 3. KANDEKANE - ENDEKAN of MAI.

Store at Lutheran Mission near MAI Rest House.
 Has current L.T.T.W.N. No. 30322
CAPITAL : - Initial: £50
 C.S.B. 27th May 1962 £70. 0. 0
 C.S.B. 3rd Oct. 1962 £110. 0. 0
 Obtains stores from Kundiawa.

Following is a sample of Trading for month of
 October 1962 on daily takings till 24th October, 1962.

DAY	AMOUNT	DAY	AMOUNT	DAY	AMOUNT
1	2. 10. 6	9	2. 5. 9	17	4. 16. 0
2	1. 7. 9	10	2.12. 0	18	1. 5. 6
3	6. 9. 3	11	1.11. 0	19	4. 3. 6
4	5. 1. 0	12	1. 8. 0	20	2.10. 0
5	1.12. 0	13	3.10. 0	21	2. 4. 0
6	2. 5. 6	14	2. 3. 6	22	2. 4. 0
7	1. 1. 0	15	2. 7. 0	23	1. 6. 0
8	15. 0	16	1. 2. 6	24	15. 0

NO. 4. T.T. WAIYE-SIUNE of KOMON C.U.

Store near MOASIGU Rest House.
 Has current L.T.T.W.N.
 Has a boy working in the store
CAPITAL:- Initial £100
 C.S.B. 26th July 1958 £14. 0. 0
 C.S.B. 19th July 1962 £41. 0. 0
 Admits a loss in his trade store.

NO. 5. DUA-DEWAMBUL of NIGLGUMA.

Store near NIGLGUMA Rest House.
 Has current L.T.T.W.N.
CAPITAL:- Initial February 1962 £100
 £28 . 0. 0 lent from a brother.
 C.S.B. £15. 0. 0
 Cash £40. 0. 0
 Claims a profit.

NO. 6. KOM-AGUMAGA of KEGILIGANI No.2. C.U.

Store near KU Rest House.
 Has current L.T.T.W.N.
CAPITAL:- Initial £200
 Store started November 1962.
 Buying goods direct from Goroka.

Extra goods on stock and prices:

13 fluid ozs. (Carnation)	3. 0
12 ozs. (Sunshine) Powder Milk	5. 0
Arnotts Biscuits	3. 0
Small Tin Johnsons Baby Powder	4. 6
Big Loaf of Bread	4. 0
Small Loaf of Bread	3. 3
Small Milo	4. 0

WHOLESALE PRICES IN GOROKA:-

1 Tin of Meat	2. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Tin Fish	1.10
56 lbs. White Rice	£2. 18. 9
70 lbs. Sugar	£2. 15. 6
1 Bag Salt	£2. 18. 6
112 lbs. Brown Rice	£5. 12. 3

NO. 7. SIUNE-WAGAI OF KU.

Store near DONDOMUNO Rest House.
 Has current L.T.T.W.N. No. 30507
CAPITAL:- £70 initial
 Claims £40 profit.
 Obtains stores from Kundiawa and Goroka.

NO. 8. ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Store at OIYAPANGI near NIGLGUMA Rest House.
 Current L.T.T.W.N.
 See No. 1.

NO. 9. ARAL-NIME of KAGAI Rest House.

Store near S.D.A. Mission close to KAGAI R.H.
 Current L.T.T.W.N.
 Worked before as storeboy for B.R. Heagney Esq.
 No details available as owner not located. No
 prices listed.

101. Following is a list of goods generally sold in the YONGGAMUGL Trade Stores with the prices charged by cash owner. Numbers at head of details refer to number beside each owner previously listed.

ITEM	No.1 & No.8	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.	No.5.	No.6.	No.7.
1 Tin Meat	3-6	4/-	3/-	3/-	4/-	3	3
1 Bar Soap	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4	4
1 Tin Fish	3/-	3/-	3/-	3/-	3/-	3	3
1Stick tobacco	1/-	1/-	1/-	1	1	1	1
Lavalava	6,12,5	7	7	7	7	-	-
Trousers	5	11	-	-	10	-	-
Mirror	1, 2,3	4	-	-	3	4	1,3
Knife		4	6	7	-	-	1
Razor Blades (5)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Salt(1cup)	1	1	9d	1	1	1	1
Sugar(1cup)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rice(1cup)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Towel	5	-	-	-	4	-	4
Red Belt	3	-	-	3	-	3	-
Powder	2/6	-	-	3	-	-	3
Bundle of beads	£1	-	-	-	£1	-	-
6 Bubble Gum	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
4 Biscuits	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
Hair Oil	2	-	-	2	3	-	2
PIPE	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powder("Sing- Sing")	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Margarine	4	-	4	5	4	4	4-6
4 pencils	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fountain pen	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ink	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 sweets	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Marbles	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Small Hinge	2	-	-	-	-	-	2

<u>ITEM.</u>	No.1. & No.8.	No.2.	No.3.	No.4.	No.5.	No.6.	No.7.
Large Hinge	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hankerchief	2	-	-	-	2	-	3
4 pkts. matches	1	1	1-6	1	1	1	9d
5 newspaper	1	1	-	9d	9d	-	9d
Torch Globe	1	-	-	-	-	-	9d
1 Bottle Kerosene	2	2	2	2	4	2	2

L. EUROPEANS.

102. There are no Europeans permanently residing in this Census Division.

M. INLAND WATERWAYS.

103. There is no navigable waterway in this area.

N. BLUE ENSIGN.

104. The Blue Ensign was flown at each rest house visited by the patrol and the village officials were encouraged to take part in the ceremonies concerned.

O. MAPPING.

105. During the patrol the writer began work on naming prominent places and streams on a 1 inch $\frac{1}{4}$ mile map of the YONGGAMUGL C.D. This map was an enlarged map of all streams in the area; but when all streams had been marked in the KAGAI, GURUMA, MOASIGU and MAI area it was found that the map was not in perspective. As MAI is at least 2 - 3 miles from NIGLGUMA the map showed it, by streams, to be only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. So at this stage the project had to cease.

P. CONCLUSION.

106. The YONGGAMUGL people are at a stage where they are interesting to work with. They are very keen to progress and co-operate, for example, by the way that they are working on this voluntary road project.

107. Looking back on the patrol I feel that more time should have been spent out in the field than was by the writer. Throughout the area I feel the people have come very used to D.N.A. Officers visiting them, calling out their names, hearing the odd disputes, talking briefly to the headmen and then moving on quickly to the next Rest House.

108. From the time that the census is finished people are lining up getting ready to carry cargo to the next rest house and this is sometimes frustrating. It

also gives the impression that people expect the patrol to hurry on to the next group.

109. So at this rate the D.N.A. Officer is no more than a glorified clerk called a Patrol Officer.

110. Looking back over past patrols the area it has been usual to finish the patrol in under four weeks. This has set a standard and as mentioned above the native population, interpreters and police expect this to be done. At some stages of the patrol when time was spent idly talking to people comments were made by others to the effect that the "kiap" was wasting time and this sort of thing was never done before."

111. Overall the patrol was received very well, all the headmen were keen to talk about development and some old projects were finished plus new ones started, in a minor way, throughout the C.D.

112. The only thing that may ruin the YONGGAMUGL'S will be that if they are spoiled by too many free handouts, which could be fatal; and if they are not supervised properly by one Officer for at least a year when the N.L.G. Council starts functioning.

A. H. McArthur.

(A.H. McARTHUR.)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

TO PATROL REPORT - KUNDIAWA NO. 4 OF 1962/63.

SURVEY OF TRADITIONAL BELIEFS.

AND ATTITUDES IN HEALTH AND

ALLIED MATTERS

for the Health Education Council,
C/- P.H.D.,
Konedobu, Papua.

- (1) Group : YONGGAMUGL
- (2) YONGGAMUGL Census Division, CHIMBU Sub-District.
- (3) Map reference : 2 miles to 1 inch.
Chimbu Sub-District.
- (4) Population : 1961 - 9393.

SECTION 1a

CONCEPTION, BIRTH, INFANT CARE ETC.,

1. Q. Are there rituals to ensure or encourage fecundity?
A. It is believed that sexual intercourse must take place at least ten times before the woman can become pregnant.
2. Q. What are the beliefs about the cause of conception?
A. It is believed that the man has a store of babies in his semen and when sexual intercourse takes place the man's semen mixes with the woman's blood and grows into the infant.
3. Q. Are plants or devices used to reduce fertility or produce abortion?
A. Some old women claim that they can make young women infertile for the rest of their lives by giving them a certain type of insect ('Boma') squashed and put between two halves of sweet potato and eaten. This is eaten by a girl at her first menstruation.
A device to kill a baby inside the woman is by the pregnant woman lying down on her stomach and other women sitting on top of her and jolting her so causing a miscarriage.
No plants are known.
4. Q. What procedures are believed to ensure growth of a healthy child in the uterus (e.g., food restrictions or supplements for the mother, rituals, etc.)?
A. As soon as the woman knows she is pregnant she thinks that it is essential that her husband does not go to another place and have sexual intercourse with another woman as it is believed that if the man's semen mixes with two women the baby will probably die or be unhealthy.

It is also thought that during pregnancy it is essential that both husband and wife continue to have sexual intercourse because the male's semen makes the baby strong and healthy.

The mother also believes that blood from the monthly period goes to the growing baby and this is why menstruation ceases during pregnancy.

No food restrictions are known during pregnancy.

9. Q. Are there any actions believed to have harmful effect on the unborn child?
- A. No
6. Q. Normal child birth: Who assists with the delivery and are there any special confinement houses, procedures, and rituals associated with this?
- A. Normally three women of the family group help with the delivery.
- A special house is built in the bush for child birth and a small bed of banana leaves and grass is made for the newborn.
- When the child is born the mother is given a hard variety of banana to make her strong again and a celebration takes place.
7. Q. What attention is given to the new born infants cord? At what distance from the umbilicus is cord cut and does cutting occur before or after the delivery of the placenta?
- A. Cord is cut with a razor blade at least 6" from the umbilicus before delivery of the placenta.
8. Q. Are there any special treatments for new born infants - i.e. anointing with oil, or other substances; or washing in the sea?
- A. Immediately the baby is born it is washed in water; one and a half months later pig fat is smeared over the body so that the baby will be big and fat.
9. Q. Is there any customary deformation of infants - e.g. head binding, piercing of the ear lobes, etc?
- A. Piercing of ear lobes before white man penetration.
10. Q. Are there any post child birth rituals or rules which the mother must follow?
- A. No
11. Q. In addition to mother's milk are special foods (e.g. for spiritual or nutritional reasons) given to the infant, especially in its early days?
- A. No
12. Q. Is breast milk ever regarded as "bad" for the infant? Is "bad" milk associated with one breast only?
- A. At some times it is thought that if a baby is under nourished and thin the trouble lies in the mother's milk. At this time the mother may give the baby juice from sugar cane. It is not thought that one breast can have "bad" milk.

13. Q. Where mother's lactation poor or in case of maternal death, what arrangements are made for infant feeding.
- A. If lactation is poor another woman looks after the baby and the same procedure is adopted if the mother dies.
14. Q. During lactation is the mother's diet altered from normal in any way because of beliefs?
- A. No
15. Q. Are male and female infants regarded as of equal importance and treated identically?
- A. Both are of equal importance.
16. Q. In case of twins are both equally encouraged to survive?
- A. Yes
17. Q. Methods of carrying infants - e.g., in a "bilum" or slung on the mother's hip.
- A. Up till 6 or 7 months in the "bilum"; from then on sometimes on the hip.
18. Q. Do infants usually accompany their mothers on most occasions (to the gardens, etc.), or are they left in the care of older children or other people in the village?
- A. Accompany their mother at all times until the baby can walk.
19. Q. Do small children usually remain in the parents home or are they sometimes (or often) sent to live with others?
- A. Always remain in the parents home.
20. Q. For how long after birth of an infant is it customary for the mother to refrain from co-habitation?
- A. Ten months.

SECTION (11).

NUTRITION.

1. Q. What is staple food of the area?
- A. Sweet potato.
2. Q. What supplementary foods are used?
- A. "Kumu", variety of pit pit, sugar cane, peas, yam, taro, banana, karakoa nuts, passion fruit, peanuts, pumpkin, bean, corn, cucumber, cabbage, potato, pig, fowls, onions, tomatoes.
3. Q. When is the planting season?
- A. During the 'dry' season - May, June, July, August.
4. Q. Is the community self-sufficient in food production; or does it depend on trade for the acquisition of certain important foods?
- A. Self sufficient.

5. Q. Is there a regular food shortage during certain seasons?
 A. No
6. Q. Are certain foods stored? If so, in what way and for how long?
 A. Yes: banana, sugar cane, sweet potato, corn, peanuts, taro, yam, sweet potato in an earth hole in the house for approx. one week. Banana: sometimes hung up or buried up to two or three weeks until very ripe. Sugar cane: standing in the house up to one month. Corn: Buried in the house underground up to two - three weeks. Peanuts: Hung in the house up to 6 months. Taro: Buried in the ground up to one week. Yam: as for taro.
7. Q. Are there restrictions on types of food eaten by certain social, age or sex groups, and are these restrictions permanent or seasonal? (e.g., are there any stringent mourning taboos on the use of certain foods?).
 A. No
8. Q. In the case of aged or incapacitated persons what is the customary means of maintaining their food supplies?
 A. Child of the person supplies food.
9. Q. What are the beliefs concerning influences causing a poor garden?
 A. It is thought that only the man can influence a poor garden.
10. Q. Are there any foods which are believed to promote good health or which favourably assist the course of an illness?
 A. Pig is the main food supplemented by sweet potato.
11. Q. Is the ownership of certain food - sources (eg., pigs, coconuts etc.) restricted to leaders or persons of rank?
 A. No
12. Q. Do the staples or any other of the traditional crops grown have ritual significance?
 A. Before European influence children were not allowed to eat sugar cane, yam, a variety of strong banana but not now.
13. Q. Are there any other psychological attachments to particular crops which are significant?
 A. A leaf of a tree called "Kwitora" is soaked and eaten to give strength after spells have been cast over the fire.
14. Q. In what way are the factors mentioned in (12) and (13) likely to influence attitude towards the acceptance of new food crops and their cultivation?
 A. No significance.
15. Q. What cooking methods are used?
 A. (i) Baking in fire or ashes
 (ii) Boiling in saucepans
 (iii) Steaming in hollowed out tree trunk or "mu mu"
 (iv) Filling a green bamboo of 12" - 18" long with food and putting in a fire.

SECTION (111).DISEASE.

1. Q. Is there a special name for the condition under consideration, and if descriptive, what is the English equivalent?

A. Feverish Malaria mainly.

NUMBOL ERGUA is the YONGGAMUGL (Kuman Language) name for a fever described as having hot skin perspiration, skin "guerris" or shaking fits.

B. Wasting Many complaints especially T.B.

MAGIE PAIGUGA is known as "bosa nothing" or malnutrition.

C. Coughing up or spitting blood T.B. Mainly. NU KAPUL ERGUA is known as "cus blood".

D. Rapid distressed breathing Pneumonia. NU PUGO SUNGWA is well known to these people as "strong pela cus".

E. Watery stools with blood Dysentery. DENE BORMAI SUNGWA is known as "pek pek blood".

F. Worms in stools Roundworm and others. DENE KANGIR MOKWA is known as "pek pek i gat suak".

G. Genital discharges Gonorrhoea. is known as NIMDONGWA or "pek pek tumas". Commonly known as "goneria".

H. Genital sores Not common in this area.

I. Enlarged coarsened

limbs, breasts or genitals.

Not known.

J. Loss of toes and fingers. (not accidental) or Leprosy is known as KIKO ENOIERUKA.

K. Poa-like skin nodules. or Leprosy is known as KIFE DONGWA.

L. Swollen neck. (long standing) or Goitre is known as NUGONO PIGA.

M. Leg ulcers. or tropical ulcers are known as MOI.

N. Scaly skin. (Sipona, Grille) or Body Tinea is known as GEMGAM.

O. Scabies is known as KARAMAN SUNGGWA.

P. Raised yellow sores or yaws is known as KENDE SUNGGWA.

2. Q. What is believed to be the cause of the particular condition and what are the supernatural and natural factors believed to be concerned with its spread?

- A. Majority of disease is thought to come about by the sending of evil spirits from one person to another person. It is thought that if a pig is killed and given to relatives and friends it will protect the giver from sickness.
3. Q. Are these causes believed to apply to all sex - age groups equally (e.g., to young children)?
- A. Yes.
4. Q. Are recurrences regarded as a new condition or a continuation of the old?
- A. A continuation of the old.
5. Q. Is it believed that the condition can be cured or its course halted, and if so what are the natural or supernatural agencies invoked?
- A. If good food and attention is given the person believes that he or she can be well again.
6. Q. What are the ways (if any) by which it is believed this condition can be prevented or avoided.
- A. Periodically bark from an "OMBU" and "GEMBE" tree is eaten and this is believed to stop any sickness.
7. Q. Does suffering from the condition affect the social acceptability of the sufferer and is it believed that he can somehow convey his sickness to others?
- A. Sickness generally has the sympathy of other people. It is known that sickness can be conveyed.
8. Western methods of medicine are considered to be superior to traditional methods.

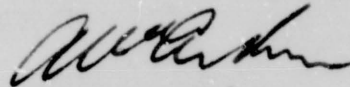
SECTION (IV.).

HYGIENE -

1. Q. Is spitting socially accepted?
- A. Yes, but if one person spits on another it would mean offence and a fight would develop. If a place is known to be infested with spirits men will refrain to spit, urinate or defecate in this place.
2. Q. If there is any interest in mosquitoes, what is understood of their origins?
- A. Before European penetration it was known that thencequito made a person sick, but it was thought that spirits had some influence in this matter. Now it is known that mosquitoes originate in round still pools of water.
3. Q. Is any thing believed about the origins of flies?
- A. It is known that they originate in rubbish.

4. Q. What are the traditional places of defecation?
A. In the bush, waste kunai, and steams not used for drinking purposes.
5. Q. Is any effort made to hide faeces (e.g. from evil sorcerers?)
A. No
6. Q. Is the shape, size, or disposition of houses governed by any particular beliefs?
A. Shape is low so that the heat is kept inside and so that pigs are kept inside the same house (rectangular). Large mens houses are the fashion so that many men from the sub-clan can come inside, but womens houses are small for one wife only.
So
The homestead society of the YONGGAMUOL is because the women are afraid that when they menstruate their blood will be eaten by another woman's pig or vice versa and the pig will then become sick and probably die.
Also it is thought that when the houses are scattered about a man can kill a pig and invite only his friends to help him eat it.
As well the people are afraid of "Sanguamma".
7. Q. Are there special types of houses for different groups in the community - i.e., men's houses; houses for adolescent boys; houses for young unmarried girls; or other groups?
A. There are men's houses for all males over about 13 years old. All women have their own house and young girls live with their mother until the time they are to be married.
8. Q. What is the average size of each type of house in relation to the number of people usually occupying it?
A. Hard to put an average size for houses. Men's house would measure 36' x 12' holding between 15- 13 people. Average women's house would be 20' x 10' holding children and pigs.
9. Q. Are there any sorcery beliefs making the people fearful of having windows or other openings in their houses?
A. "Sanguamma" is the general reason for no windows or openings.
10. Q. What is the sleeping pattern?
A. Sleeps close to possessions in same position in the house with the feet pointing to the centre of the house.

For your information please.



(A.H. McArthur)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "C".

TO ACCOMPANY KUNDIAWA PATROL REPORT No 4 of 1962/63 - YONGGAMUGL C.D.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & N.G.C ACCOMPANYING PATROL

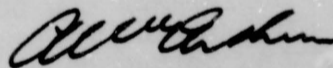
(R.S. Form 1 sent to H.Q.)

Reg. No 4158 PARENDO , Sergeant 3rd Class.

An excellent policeman in all respects. Very forceful, efficient and helpful at all times. A valuable asset to any patrol.

Reg. No 10438 TOMMISSION, CONSTABLE Trainee.

A young policeman who is neither forceful or decisive. Perhaps overwhelmed by the presence of Sgt. PARENDO who is a natural leader. No doubt if TOMMISSION was left to himself he would prove to be an energetic worker.



(A.H. McArthur.)
Officer of R.P. and N.G. Constabulary.

APPENDIX "D."

To Accompany KUNDIAWA Patrol Report No. 4. of 1962/63 -

YONGGAMUGL C.D.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

ORIGIN OF THE CHIMBU PIG.

Along time ago two men were living at a place called WOMKAMA near SUMBURU. Their names were MONDO and MONDUA and they were brothers. MONDO always walked about the countryside and did no work while MONDUA worked hard in his garden.

One morning MONDO went off to the bush as usual and MONDUA followed him hiding everytime his brother turned round to look.

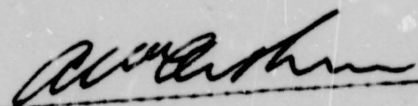
MONDO journeyed on until he came to a place where a patch of pit-pit joined a large clump of forest. At this point there was a large tree which had fallen down and only the stump remained. Around this stump MONDO put large amounts of pearlshell, bird of paradise feathers, cowrie shells, possum fur, armlets, woven grass belts, net sporrans and all other types of Chimbu decorative artefacts from his own body.

As MONDUA watched his brother, to his amazement he saw him change into a pig and was afraid so ran away. Then MONDO, as a pig, went into the bush and rooted around finding food for himself. He then returned to the tree stump and spoke to all the artefacts near the stump "I want to be a human again."


After much persuasion he returned to the status of a man and MONDO returned to his brother MONDUA. MONDUA tried to give food to MONDO who complained of a headache and stated that he wanted to die. MONDO said that when he died he wanted to be buried nearby to their house in a large round fenced area.

MONDO asked his brother if he saw a pig that day and MONDUA replied that he had seen one in the morning. Then MONDO said that when he died and was buried in this large fenced area MONDUA should wake up in the morning and find the yard full of all sorts of pigs which would be of varying kinds and colours.

Very shortly MONDO died and was buried in the yard as instructed. When MONDUA woke in the morning he found many pigs so he began to feed them and tend them. So the pigs began to breed hence the origin of the pig in the Chimbu.



(A.H. McArthur.)

Bo
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of the
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

J 410
PATROL REPORT

District of.....**EASTERN HIGHLANDS**.....Report No.**KINDIAWA NO.5** OF 1962/63...

Patrol Conducted by.....**DAVID LEWIS, C.P.O.**.....

Area Patrolled.....**SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION, CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT.**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**DR I.MADDOCKS (3 DAYS); DR R.BARNES (3 DAYS)**
Natives.....**INTERPRETER TONGIA, CONST I/C UMBA, CONST. GOLA**.....

Duration—From **3**.../...**12**./1962...to...**16**/...**3**.../1963...

Number of Days.....**89 FIELD DAYS; 83 NIGHTS CAMPED.**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**NO**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...**8**.../19...**61**.....

Medical /.../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....**ANNUAL CENSUS REVISION & TAX COLLECTION. COMPILATION OF**

CENSUS ROLL...HEALTH BELIEFS SURVEY...MISSION LEASE REPORTS...ACCEPTANCE

OF VOLUNTEERS. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/12/1963

[Signature]
District Commissioner *7/10*

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

80

67-13-79

22nd January, 1964.

The District Officer,
Chiabu Division,
Eastern Highlands District,
KUNDIAWA.


PATROL REPORT - KUNDIAWA 5-62/63.

This patrol was completed in March 1963. The Assistant District Officer forwarded it to the District Officer on 31st May, 1963, and you forwarded it to me on 20th December, 1963. It was finally received here on 30th December, 1963.

A delay of nine and a half months calls for some explanatory comment and an examination of office procedures to ensure it does not occur again.

I am glad to note that Mr. Lewis did not rush this but moved slowly through the area taking time for friendly and informal discussions. He will have achieved considerable good by this. The people's complaint that their area had been neglected appears to be well founded and it is hoped that they will not go another eighteen months without a visit.

Mr. Lewis has completed a valuable patrol and has reported it well. No comment is made on particular points raised in his report as their current value is lost because of the delay, though they form a valuable record of conditions at that particular time.


(J. K. McCarthy),
DIRECTOR.

67.13 ~~79~~
79

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram
Telephone 67-2-2
Our Reference
If calling ask for
No. GRB:aw



District Office,
Chimbu Division,
Eastern Highlands District,
KUNDIAWA.

20th December, 1963.

The Director,
Dept, of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KUNDIAWA

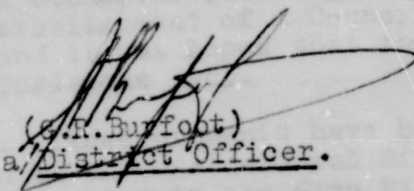
No. 5/62-63.

The abovementioned report is forwarded herewith.

I have the following comments to make on the Assistant District Officer's memo 67-2-2.

- (i) Para (4). It has not yet been possible to institute the "Court Day" circuit but it is hoped that such a circuit can be commenced after the 1964 Elections.
- (ii) Para (5). Common Roll activities have precluded a council survey. It is intended that this survey be carried out after the elections.
- (iii) Para.(7) Officers of the Department Trade and Industry have been posted to this Division and it is expected that they will be in residence before the end of January, 1964.
- (iv) Para (9). All roads are now open to light four wheel drive traffic.

For your information, please.


(S.R. Burfoot)
a District Officer.

cc. A.D.O.,
KUNDIAWA.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GRE/aao

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2-2

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,
Chimbu Sub-District,
KUNDIAWA.

31st May, 1963.

The District Officer,
Chimbu Division,
KUNDIAWA.

KUNDIAWA PATROL 5 of 1962/63.

The above-mentioned patrol report submitted by Mr. D. Lewis, C.P.O. is forwarded herewith.

2. I have the following comments to make:-

- (1) The summary page at the start of the report is unnecessary as this information is on the report jacket. Mr. Lewis will be informed accordingly.
- (2) The patrol appears to have been somewhat unduly protracted mainly due to the officer's inexperience. However there had been no patrol to the area for eighteen months and Mr. Lewis appears to have used his time to good advantage.
- (3) Page (12) para. (17). It would appear that inadequate propaganda has been given in the past. When the Sina Sina Council is formed it should do much to enlighten the populace on the taxation system.
- (4) Page (12-13) paras. (8-17). The answer to the problems raised can partially be resolved by the establishment of a Council and partially by increased contact. As soon as reliable transport is available and the present Common Roll pressures ease it is my intention to introduce a "Court Day" circuit throughout the Sub-District similar to that instituted by myself in the Goroka Sub-District two years ago.

The system of police posts manned by picked native police which was used throughout the old Central Highlands District was most effective in this area in dealing with problems that Mr. Lewis raised and with the changes envisaged in Council Police activities I see no reason why the old system should not be re-introduced.

- (5) Page (13-14) paras (18-22). The Sina Sina people have been informed on several occasions (vide 51-2-1/29) that a survey for the establishment of a Council would be starting circa July and it was hoped that the Council would be operative by Christmas 1963.
- (6) Page (15) paras (30-35). These comments have been brought to the attention of the Agricultural Officer. D.A.S.A. field teams are working in the Sina Sina on improving coffee plots.

- (7) Page (16) paras (38-41). Native owned trade stores are generally on the increase. It is to be hoped that accommodation will be available in the coming financial year for an officer from the Dept. of Trade and Industry. I understand the Department intends to post an officer here as soon as suitable accommodation is available.
- (8) Page (16) para (43). The improvement in hamlet hygiene and sanitation over the last 13 years is quite remarkable but there is still room for further improvement.
- (9) Page (18) paras (50-54). It is hoped to have all roads in the area opened to light traffic at least, during the present dry season. Surfacing will remain a problem until equipment used on the highway is available for use on secondary and minor roads.
- (10) Page (19) paras (56-58). This is a surprising development for these people and a great pity as this was a most colourful area. It is to be hoped that the Council will endeavour to preserve the best of the local culture before it is lost. The zeal of native missionaries is well known and I feel that they have ~~had~~ perhaps had too free a hand in this area.
- (II) Page (20) para (65). Mr. Lewis is currently engaged in the re-writing of the Sina Sina Common Roll.
- (12) Page (21) Census:- This section would have been better as a separate memo accompanying the Village Population Registers. Migration figures unfortunately include intra village movements as well as inter census division movements. Mr. Lewis' attention has been drawn to relevant instruction.

It is interesting to note that the population in 1950 was 12,647.

- (13) Page (21) paras (71-72). Mr. Lewis is a little harsh in his judgement of village officials. The six strong leaders mentioned are old "warrior chieftans" but even their power is not what it was when I knew them years ago. Mr. Lewis must realise that it is only in the last decade many of the younger people have learnt pidgin and it is too much to expect to find pidgin speakers amongst the village officials who are of an older generation.


I do not favour the creation of additional village officials in this division hence do not recommend the appointments in para. 2 (a) and (b). Replacement appointments are recommended.

This para (72) on village officials would have been better as a separate memorandum and not included in the body of the report Mr. Lewis will be so informed.

- (14) Correspondence arising from the report has already been forwarded.

Mr. Lewis has written a good report but was somewhat slow in submitting same. On forwarding has unfortunately being delayed longer than usual due to the upset to normal routine occasioned by my visits to Goroka on Common Roll and Polling matters and the visit of the Governor General.

3. Claim for camping allowance is attached.


(G.R. Burfoot.)
Assistant District Officer.

SINA SINA PATROL REPORT.
KUNDIAWA PATROL NO.5 OF 1962/63.

Patrol Conducted By: DAVID LEWIS, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled: SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION,
CHIMBU SUB-DISTRICT.

Patrol Accompanied By: DR IAN MADDOCKS, PORT MORESBY (3 Days)
DR ROBERT BARNES, KUNDIAWA (3 Days)
Interpreter TONGIA
No.8165 Const.1/C UMBA
No.8237 Const. GOLA
Council Clerk G.BURO (3 weeks)

Duration of Patrol: December 3, 1962, to March 16, 1963.

Number of Days: 89 Field Days; 83 Nights Camped.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Annual Revision of Census;
Annual Collection of Tax;
Compilation of Common Roll;
Conduct Survey of Traditional Beliefs
and Attitudes in Health and Allied Matters;
Acceptance of Highland Labour Volunteers;
Improvement Reports on Mission Leases;
Routine Administration.

Last Patrol in Area: August, 1961.

SINA SINA PATROL REPORT
KUNDIAWA NO.5 OF 62/63.

A. INTRODUCTION.

1. The Sina Sina Census Division, an area of approximately 97 square miles, lies to the south-east of Kundiawa. It is bordered on the west by the Chuave and Wikauna Census Divisions of the Chuave Patrol Post area; on the south and south-west by the Salt and Dom Census Divisions; and to the north by the Yonggamagl Census Division.

2. The Sina Sina is a fertile area containing a population of over 16,000 - an estimated 200 head per square mile. The country is not rugged, save for a precipitous, heavily timbered range in the northern sector, and the altitude varies from approximately 5000 to 8000 feet above sea level.

3. There are four main tribal groups within the census division, the largest (comprising over half of the total population of the Sina Sina) being the Tabari. The others, in order of population strength, are: Diga (app. 25% of total population); Kere (app. 13%); and Numai (app. 12%).

4. The main road in the area is the Kundiawa-Goroka section of the Highlands Highway, which traverses the Sina Sina for a length of about 8 miles. Minor roads link the ten rest houses, making the census division reasonably accessible.

.....

PATROL DIARY.December 3, 1962.

- 1030: Departed Kundiawa by Land Rover.
 1115: Arrived WOMAI Rest House. Camp established and talks with Village Officials.
 1310: Commenced Tax/Census/Common Roll work MIULEBUNDU.
 1600: Heavy rain prevented further work.
 Evening discussions with village people.
 Slept WOMAI.

December 4, 1962.

- 0830-1430: Completed work MIULEBUNDU.
 1430-1630: Minor Arbitration.
 1630-1730: Reconciliation of books.
 Slept WOMAI.

December 5, 1962.

- 0730-0800: 11 H.L.S. volunteers accepted.
 0800-1530: Tax/Census/Common Roll work YAKOMUNE, KABMAWABO.
 1530-1600: Minor Arbitration.
 1600-1730: Reconciliation of books.
 Slept WOMAI.

December 6, 1962.

- 0800-1230: Tax/Census/Common Roll work GIUGE, TONAGU.
 1300-1700: Investigations into IOBAKOGIL riot, and axe assault.
 Offenders despatched to Kundiawa for hearings.
 Minor Arbitration.
 Slept WOMAI.

December 7, 1962.

- 0830-1130: Work completed TONAGU.
 1230-1600: Minor Arbitration.
 Slept WOMAI.

December 8, 1962.

- 0800-0930: Reconciliation of books and preparation of Village Books.
 0930-1200: General inspection of WOMAI area.
 1330: Departed WOMAI. Further general inspection en route to DUMUN.
 1700: Arrived DUMUN and camp established.
 Discussions with Village Officials and people.
 Slept DUMUN.

December 9, 1962.

- Sunday observed.
 Informal talks with Village Officials and people.
 Slept DUMUN.

December 10, 1962.

- 0800-1300: Tax/Census/Common Roll work commenced KUMUNO but postponed at 1300 due to heavy rain.
 Dr IAN MADDOCKS and assistant of Port Moresby joined patrol to conduct Blood Pressure Survey
 1400-1600: Discussions with village people.
 Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
 Slept DUMUN.

December 11, 1962.

0800-1730: Work completed KUMUNO. Progress slow due to rain.
Slept DUMUN.

December 12, 1962.

0800-1100: Reconciliation of books; Minor Arbitration.
Continual rain postponed tax collection.
1100-1630: Tax/Census/Common Roll work commenced KUIGGAGORO.
Dr Ian Maddocks and assistant departed patrol.
Slept DUMUN.

December 13, 1962.

0930-1330: Late commencement due to rain.
Work completed KUIGGAGORO.
1430-1600: 37 H.L.S. volunteers accepted.
1600-1700: Reconciliation of books.
Evening talks with Village Officials and people.
Slept DUMUN.

December 14, 1962.

0800-1200: 27 H.L.S. volunteers accepted.
1230-1600: Tax/Census/Common Roll work commenced BIENGGAGORO.
1600-1700: Minor Arbitration.
Slept DUMUN.

December 15, 1962.

0800-1500: 81 H.L.S. volunteers accepted.
1500-1600: Minor Arbitration.
1600-1700: Fusing and counting of tax monies.
Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
Slept DUMUN.

December 16, 1962.

Sunday observed.
12 rioters from DU sent to Kundiawa for C.N.A. action.
Inspection of section of DUMUN area.
Slept DUMUN.

December 17, 1962.

0800-1215: Work completed BIENGGAGORO.
1300-1600: 30 H.L.S. volunteers accepted.
1600-1800: Minor Arbitration.
Slept DUMUN.

December 18, 1962.

0830-1030: Tax/Census/Common Roll work KUIWA.
1030-1500: 42 H.L.S. volunteers accepted.
1500-1630: Minor Arbitration.
Slept DUMUN.

December 19, 1962.

0800-1200: Tax/Census/Common Roll work EMEDI.
1300-1400: 6 H.L.S. volunteers accepted.
1400-1700: Minor Arbitration.
Inspection of Trade Store for Licence Application.
Slept DUMUN.

December 20, 1962.

0800-1200: C.I.235 investigation of land application
at Dumun Primary "T" School.
1300-1500: Tax monies counted. £705.10.0 despatched to Kundiawa.
1500-1800: Reconciliation of books
and preparation of Village Books.
Slept DUMUN.

December 21, 1962.

- 0800-1200: General inspection of DUMUN area.
 1200-1300: Discussions with Village Officials.
 1305: Departed Dumun.
 1600: Arrived Kundiawa for Christmas-New Year break.
 Slept Kundiawa.

January 3, 1963.

- Patrol Resumed.
 0900: Departed Kundiawa with carriers for DUMUN.
 1300: Arrived DUMUN and remainder of patrol gear collected.
 1500: Arrived MASUL and camp established.
 1530-1830: Minor Arbitration.
 Discussions with Village Officials and people.
 Slept MASUL.

January 4, 1963.

- 0800-1400: Tax/Census commenced YAUN.
 1430-1530: Minor Arbitration.
 1530-1700: Compilation of Common Roll.
 Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
 Slept MASUL.

January 5, 1963.

- 0800-1300: Tax/Census completed YAUN, commenced OUWO.
 1330-1500: Minor Arbitration.
 1500-1800: Compilation of Common Roll.
 Slept MASUL.

January 6, 1963.

- Sunday Observed.
 Slept MASUL.

January 7, 1963.

- 0800-1300: Tax/Census completed OUWO.
 1400-1515: Minor Arbitration.
 1515-1800: Compilation of Common Roll.
 Evening discussions with Village Officials and people.
 Slept MASUL.

January 8, 1963.

- 0800-1300: Tax/Census DINOGOBLE, DINOGO.
 1330-1600: Minor Arbitration.
 1600: Departed MASUL for District Court Hearings at Kundiawa.
 1730: Arrived Kundiawa. Slept Kundiawa.

January 9, 1963.

- 0800-1030: Compilation of Common Roll at Kundiawa
 1100: Departed Kundiawa. Magistrate failed to arrive
 for District Court Hearings.
 1200: Arrived MASUL.
 1300-1630: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of books.
 Slept MASUL.

January 10, 1963.

- 0800-1200: Tax/Census completed DINOGO.
 1300-1600: Minor Arbitration.
 1600-1800: Compilation of Common Roll.
 Slept MASUL.

January 11, 1963.

- 0800-1300: General inspection MASUL area.
 1330-1500: Reconciliation of books.
 Preparation of Village Books.

January 11, 1963 (cont.)

1500-1600: Final talks with Village Officials of MASUL.
 1600: Departed MASUL.
 1700: Arrived MANI. Camp established.
 Talks with Village Officials and people.
 Slept MANI.

January 12, 1963.

0800-1300: Tax/Census NUNKAMA.
 1330-1700: Reconciliation of books.
 Compilation of Common Roll.
 Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
 Slept MANI.

January 13, 1963.

Sunday Observed.
 Slept MANI.

January 14, 1963.

0800-1330: Tax/Census WALARI, MAI.
 1400-1700: Reconciliation of books.
 Compilation of Common Roll.
 1700-1800: Minor Arbitration.
 Slept MANI.

January 15, 1963.

0800-1200: Tax/Census NILBURE.
 1230-1500: Reconciliation of books.
 Compilation of Common Roll.
 1500-1700: Minor Arbitration.
 Evening discussions with Village Officials.
 Slept MANI.

January 16, 1963.

0800-1230: General inspection of MANI area.
 1300-1500: Preparation of Village Books.
 Final talks with Village Officials.
 1500: Departed MANI.
 1530: Arrived IOBAKOGIL. Camp established.
 Slept IOBAKOGIL.

January 17, 1963.

0800-1300: Tax/Census SINEWAI.
 1330-1630: Reconciliation of books. Compilation of Common Roll.
 1630-1800: Minor Arbitration.
 Slept IOBAKOGIL.

January 18, 1963.

0800-1230: Tax/Census KUMOTEMI.
 1330-1600: Reconciliation of books. Compilation of Common Roll.
 1600-1630: Minor Arbitration.
 Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
 Slept IOBAKOGIL.

January 19, 1963.

0800-1200: Tax/Census YOGOMULKANE.
 1300-1600: Reconciliation of books. Compilation of Common Roll.
 1600-1700: Minor Arbitration.
 Slept IOBAKOGIL.

January 20, 1963.

Sunday Observed.
Slept IOBAKOGIL.

January 21, 1963.

0800-1200: Tax/Census GUNAKANE NO.2.
1300: Departed IOBAKOGIL for District Court Hearings
at Kundiawa.
1900: Arrived Kundiawa. Slept Kundiawa.

January 22,23,24, 1963.

At Kundiawa.

January 25, 1963.

1300: Departed Kundiawa.
1600: Arrived IOBAKOGIL.
Slept IOBAKOGIL.

January 26, 1963.

0800-1430: Tax/Census MAIMA.
1500-1630: Minor Arbitration.
1630-1800: Reconciliation of books.
Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
Slept IOBAKOGIL.

January 27, 1963.

Sunday Observed.
Slept IOBAKOGIL.

January 28, 1963.

7000: Departed as instructed for Kundiawa to move house.
1300: Arrived Kundiawa. Afternoon spent moving house.
Slept Kundiawa.

January 29, 1963.

0930: Departed Kundiawa.
1430: Arrived IOBAKOGIL.
1500-1700: Reconciliation of books. Compilation of Common Roll.
1700-1730: Minor Arbitration.
Evening discussions with Village Officials.
Slept IOBAKOGIL.

January 30, 1963.

0800-1300: Tax/Census commenced BULAGSILIBE.
1330-1600: Compilation of Common Roll.
1600-1800: Minor Arbitration.
Slept IOBAKOGIL.

January 31, 1963.

0800-1230: Tax, Census completed BULAGSILIBE.
1330-1630: Reconciliation of books. Compilation of Common Roll.
1630-1800: Minor Arbitration.
Slept IOBAKOGIL.

February 1, 1963.

0800-1400: Tax/Census GILMAI.
1430-1700: Minor Arbitration.
Slept IOBAKOGIL.

February 2, 1963.

0800-1630: General inspection of IOBAKOGIL area.
Discussions with Village Officials and people.
Slept IOBAKOGIL.

February 3, 1963.

Sunday Observed.
Reconciliation of books. Compilation of Common Roll.
Evening talks and meals in nearby Men's Houses.
Slept IOBAKOGIL.

February 4, 1963.

0700-0800: 10 H.L.S. volunteers accepted.
0800-0900: Preparation of Village Books.
0900-1100: Discussions with Village Officials and people.
1100-1230: Minor Arbitration.
1300: Departed IOBAKOGIL.
1300-1600: En route to EMIMAU. Further inspection IOBAKOGIL area.
1600: Arrived EMIMAU. Camp established.
Discussions with Village Officials and people.
Slept EMIMAU.

February 5, 1963.

0800-1300: Tax/Census SJNE.
1330-1600: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of books.
1600-1730: Minor Arbitration.
Slept EMIMAU.

February 6, 1963.

0800-1200: Tax/Census TAGALAGA.
1300-1500: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of books.
1500-1630: Minor Arbitration.
Slept EMIMAU.

February 7, 1963.

0800-1200: Tax/Census YAKAMUNO.
1300-1600: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of books.
1600-1730: Minor arbitration.
Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
Slept EMIMAU.

February 8, 1963.

0830-1500: General inspection of EMIMAU area.
1600-1800: Minor Arbitration.
Slept EMIMAU.

February 9, 1963.

0800-1200: Final discussions with Village Officials and people
of EMIMAU. Minor Arbitration.
1300: Departed EMIMAU.
1500: Arrived DU. Camp established.
Afternoon and evening discussions with
Village Officials and people.
Slept DU.

February 10, 1963.

Sunday observed.
Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
Slept DU.

February 11, 1963.

0800-1300: Tax/Census KILAIKANE, DUGEKAMA, KORULUNAGE.
 1400-1630: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of books.
 1630-1730: Minor Arbitration.
 Evening discussions with village people.
 Slept DU.

February 12, 1963.

0800-1200: Tax/Census ARIYAWUN, KOI.
 1300-1500: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of books.
 1500-1630: Minor Arbitration.
 Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
 Slept DU.

February 13, 1963.

0800-1300: Tax/Census KONUPALA, KAUPA, DEGE.
 1400-1600: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
 1600-1730: Minor Arbitration.
 Slept DU.

February 14, 1963.

0800-1200: Tax/Census KONIWARE, ILAI-UNAGE.
 1300-1600: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
 1600-1700: Minor Arbitration.
 Evening Discussions with Village Headmen
 in nearby Men's House.
 Slept DU.

February 15, 1963.

0800-1330: Tax/Census MILANBAULE, GILMAIBIANGGAU, BEREKORE.
 1400-1700: Compilation of Common Roll.
 Slept DU.

February 16, 1963.

0800-1100: Tax/Census KURUMIAMIL, NUGINEKEREBAGA.
 1200-1600: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
 Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
 Slept DU.

February 17, 1963.

Sunday Observed.
 Reconciliation of Books.
 Counting and Fusing of Tax Monies.
 Slept DU.

February 18, 1963.

0800-1200: Tax/Census BALDIRUA.
 1300-1630: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
 1630-1730: Minor Arbitration.
 Slept DU.

February 19, 1963.

0800-1300: Tax/Census MOGIAGIGIL, MIULEMUNUM.
 1330-1700: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
 1700-1800: Minor Arbitration.
 Evening talks with Village People.
 Slept DU.

February 20, 1963.

- 0800-1300: General Inspection DU area.
 1315-1630: Preparation of Village Books. Final discussions with Village Officials and people of DU.
 1630-1730: Inspection of proposed Trade Store and preparation of Licence Application.
 1730: Departed DU.
 1830: Arrived KOGE. Camp Established.
 Slept KOGE.

February 21, 1963.

- 0800-1300: Tax/Census NAURUGAU, KWIKANE, TINEBIA.
 1400-1630: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
 1630-1730: Minor Arbitration.
 Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
 Slept KOGE.

February 22, 1963.

- 0800-1230: Tax/Census WABABIA, WAINEKOMUNE, OMUNKAMEN.
 1330-1630: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
 Evening meal and talks in nearby Men's House.
 Slept KOGE.

February 23, 1963.

- 0800-1200: Tax/Census DONKAN, GOLUMKANE.
 1300-1600: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
 1600-1630: Minor Arbitration.
 Slept KOGE.

February 24, 1963.

- Sunday Observed.
 Slept KOGE.

February 25, 1963.

- 0800-1300: Tax/Census TOBMA.
 1330-1430: Reconciliation of Books.
 1500: Departed KOGE for Kundiawa as instructed.
 1800: Arrived Kundiawa. Slept Kundiawa.

February 26, 1963.

- 0800-1200: Moved house at Kundiawa.
 1300: Departed Kundiawa.
 1500: Arrived KOGE. Dr R.BARNES of Kundiawa joined patrol on Aid Post Inspection Tour.
 Compilation of Common Roll at night.
 Slept KOGE.

February 27, 1963.

- 0800-1300: Tax/Census TSIL, GUNAKANE NO.1, YUWIKANE.
 1400-1700: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
 1700-1800: Minor Arbitration.
 Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
 Slept KOGE.

February 28, 1963.

- 0800-1200: Tax/Census YAUMAPALA, BARIKANE, GARENBIA.
 1300-1600: Compilation of Common Roll.
 1600-1730: Minor Arbitration.
 Dr R.Barnes departed patrol.
 Evening reconciliation of Books.
 Slept KOGE.

March 1, 1963.

0800-1300: General inspection KOGE area.
1400-1600: Inspection of Koge Mission Leases.
Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
Slept KOGE.

March 2, 1963.

0800-0900: Preparation of Village Books.
0900-1100: Final discussions with Village Officials of KOGE.
1100-1200: Minor Arbitration.
1300-1400: Camp broken.
1400: Departed KOGE.
1500: Arrived EMAI. Camp established.
Talks with Village Officials.
Slept EMAI.

March 3, 1963.

Sunday Observed.
Slept EMAI.

March 4, 1963.

0745-0800: 9 H.L.S. volunteers from KOGE accepted.
0800-1230: Tax/Census Commenced SIBA.
1330-1600: Compilation of Common Roll.
1600-1730: Minor Arbitration.
Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
Slept EMAI.

March 5, 1963.

0800-1230: Tax/Census completed SIBA, GOIAKANE, NUMAIKIRINE.
1330-1700: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
1700-1730: Minor Arbitration.
Slept EMAI.

March 6, 1963.

0800-1300: Tax/Census POIE, KUMBIANGGAU, AURE.
1330-1700: Compilation of Common Roll.
1700-1730: Minor Arbitration.
1930-2030: Reconciliation of Books.
Slept EMAI.

March 7, 1963.

0800-1230: Tax/Census KORUL.
1330-1630: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
1630-1730: Minor Arbitration.
Slept EMAI.

March 8, 1963.

0800-1230: Tax/Census BALGAU, KAMALAKANE.
1330-1800: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
Evening talks in nearby Men's House.
Slept EMAI.

March 9, 1963.

0800-1400: Tax/Census WAINGGAU, SIUNOLTO, KIMINGGENAGAU,
MINGGANGGAU.
1430-1800: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
Slept EMAI. Evening talks in Men's House.

March 10, 1963.

Sunday Observed.
Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
Preparation of Village Books.
Counting and Fusing of Tax Monies.
Slept EMAI.

March 11, 1963.

0800-0930: 41 H.L.S. volunteers accepted.
0930-1230: General inspection EMAI area.
1300-1430: Final discussions with Village Officials
and people of EMAI.
1430-1500: Minor Arbitration.
1515: Departed EMAI.
1715: Arrived NINMUL. Camp established.
Slept NINMUL.

March 12, 1963.

0800-1230: Tax/Census KUNAUNAKU, BIAKANE, SIPABIA.
1330-1730: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
1730-1800: Minor Arbitration.
Slept NINMUL.

March 13, 1963.

0800-1300: Tax/Census GOIAKU, DAMADUMANE, AGENBIANGGAU,
KOBILKAINAM, MAINAKORU, POIPOKA.
1330-1700: Compilation of Common Roll. Reconciliation of Books.
1700-1800: Minor Arbitration.
Slept NINMUL.

March 14, 1963.

0800-1300: Tax/Census KORUKU, GENAKU, KONMAGAS, WILIKU, SIMEGU .
1400-1800: Compilation of Common Roll.
Slept NINMUL.

March 15, 1963.

0800-1100: Reconciliation of Books.
Preparation of Village Books.
1100-1200: 24 H.L.S. volunteers accepted.
1300-1600: General inspection NINMUL area.
1600-1700: Minor Arbitration.
Evening meal and discussions in nearby Men's House.
Slept NINMUL.

March 16, 1963.

0800-1000: Final talks with Village Officials and People.
1000: Departed NINMUL.
1200: ARRIVED KUNDIAWA.

END OF PATROL.

B. ATTITUDES.

5. The patrol had an excellent reception at all rest houses. The tax, census and Common Roll work made necessary a longer stay than usual in each area and ample supplies of food, firewood and water were brought willingly. The people lined for tax and census with no fuss, and spoke freely of their complaints and other matters. Cooperation in all respects was very good.

6. During the course of the patrol I took the liberty of making occasional evening visits to men's houses in each area, in order to talk with the village headmen and elders in an informal atmosphere. This action was well received; the assembled men - and women - gave open expression to their views and displayed a thirst for knowledge of the European way of life and the origin of European goods. In the latter half of the patrol these "story" sessions were accompanied by a meal and small gifts of food.

7. Very few of the men and women with whom I talked on these evenings - and I include village officials - understood the reason for taxes. The general belief was that the Europeans pocketed the tax money for their own purposes, and that tax collection was a temporary inconvenience only, to be completed in a year or two.

8. In all areas the people expressed fears of being "in the dark". Chuave and Kundiawa were both long walks away, and the Sina Sina was a lonely area "in the middle". I was asked if the Government had forgotten all about the men and women of the Sina Sina, for they had not had a patrol visit them for 1½ years. There was a general feeling, held by headman and common man alike, that the Administration was neglecting the Sina Sina.

9. The large riot in the KOGE area on November 12 last year illustrates the general unrest in the whole of the Sina Sina. The riot was fought with bows and arrows, which each participant had in his possession. So it is throughout the area; almost every man has a small stockpile of weapons hidden away in the rafters of a woman's house, in a pig house or in the bush. The danger inherent in such stockpiling is that a major fight, possibly resulting in a death, can develop from a dispute of minor proportions. At present, disputes are often "settled" by one or both parties waving their weapons about and making threats until one party backs down.

10. Proportionately few court matters and disputes are brought to Kundiawa for settlement. Only the most conscientious of village officials care to cover the area between the Sina Sina and Kundiawa, the best part of a day's walk to Kundiawa and back. Unfortunately, it seems that there are very few conscientious and energetic village officials in this area. The headmen attempt, in most cases, to settle disputes on home ground.

11. This laziness on the part of the Luluais and Tul-tuls has had, I feel, a detrimental effect on the census division. Most officials, not having much knowledge of just settlement of disputes and in many cases being prejudiced towards one party, leave much to be desired when it comes to arbitration. Poorly settled disputes can simmer and erupt...and people lose faith in the court system.

12. The general populace of the Sina Sina has not a good understanding of the court system and does not respect, as much as it should, the threat of a gaol sentence. Such a threat is not an effective deterrent to potential law-breakers at present; Kundiawa, a court before a patrol officer, the Kundiawa Corrective Institution - all are distant and, their presence not being felt, do not have the effect necessary for law and order on the average impatient man of the Sina Sina.

B. ATTITUDES (CONT.)

13. When asked how they would feel about spending a month or two in gaol, most men admitted that they would much prefer not to do so. The men value their freedom, pigs and womenfolk - all of which would suffer, they say, if they were absent for any length of time. But I was also told that a gaol sentence is not repugnant in itself; those who have experienced same state that before they started their sentence their "skin was loose", but on completion they were strong and had been well-fed and looked-after.

14. The village officials of each area were told of their responsibilities of bringing all court matters that they could not properly handle to Kundiawa for arbitration. Also, it was requested of the village officials that bows, arrows, fighting-sticks and other such weapons with no (peaceful) utilitarian or ceremonial usage be brought to me during the patrol to be publicly burned. Village officials collected and volunteered weapons at all rest houses - notably so at KOGE, an area under strong mission influence, where the headmen and people were given a simple lecture on the un-Christian aspects of making arrows and weapons to kill others. Village Officials were also instructed that any man threatening to use such weapons was liable for court action and was to be brought immediately to Kundiawa. Whereas a great number of weapons were incinerated, it was obvious that a great many more were still hidden away and that many more will be made by the men who lost them during the patrol.

15. I learnt that, prior to the commencement of the patrol, the Luluais and Tul-tuls of the Sina Sina gathered together to discuss an organised approach to the patrolling officer on the subject of an establishment of a patrol post in the area. Thus it was that at each area rest house visited, the request was made to me for a patrol officer to "sit down" with them at a government office and show them "the road". The officials expressed to me their inability to handle, and their concern for, the present unrest in the area.

16. I sympathise to an extent with the claim that more regular contact by Native Affairs officers is needed in the Sina Sina, and believe that this previous lack of regular contact (an increased patrolling rate has already been announced for Chimbu) is a major factor contributing to the current general attitude as outlined in previous paragraphs.

17. Bearing in mind the large population - 16,056 - of the census division, I would like the following suggestion to be considered:

That a regular weekly visit of one or two days be made to a central area of the Sina Sina, such as Koge, by a patrol officer. The purpose of such visits would be to settle minor disputes, receive representations by the people, and to conduct routine administrative duties.

Towards the Establishment of a Native Local Government Council.

18. Except for two areas, WOMAI and DUMUN, the people have apparently given little thought to the formation of a Sina Sina Native Local Government Council. The men of the above rest houses were most vociferous in their desire for a Council to be established immediately. These two areas, being directly situated on the Kundiawa-Goroka road, are in regular contact with men of the Yonggamugl and Chuave areas, where Councils have been formed. This contact seems to have stimulated their interest in the matter.

19. Other areas of the Sina Sina in close contact with the people of Chuave - MASUL, MANI, IOBAKOGIL, EMIMAU and DU - are in no way vociferous on the subject, but the people advised that they would welcome a Council, if only for the greater requisite government contact.

B. ATTITUDES (CONT.)

20. People of the other inland areas of KOGE, EMAI and NINMUL, with their frontages on the non-Council census divisions of Salt and Dom, had no firm opinions to offer on the establishment of a Native Local Government Council for Sina Sina.

21. Those people who expressed their desire for a Council (including the members of the Dumun and Mu Women's Clubs), when asked for their reasons, pointed out as examples the prosperity and progress of the peoples of the Chuave and Waiye Councils. A Council, too, is regarded by them as a status symbol. As one village official expressed to me: "When a visiting European comes into Chimbu he shakes hands with the Councillors, but not with the Luluais and Tul-tuls - they are still 'bush kanakas' to him."

22. Village Books were distributed throughout the census division and were well accepted.

C. LAW AND JUSTICE.

23. There was a great deal of minor arbitration during the patrol; a total of 74 hours was spent on disputes. Eight cases were referred to C.N.A., Kundiawa, one case for a District Court hearing (subsequently committed to The Supreme Court).

D. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.(a) Agriculture.

24. The land of the Sina Sina is heavily cultivated, with few good garden areas not under crop or lying fallow. It is estimated that there are approximately 200 people per arable square mile; these people are subsistence farmers, practising the system of traditional rotating cultivation, old garden areas being planted with casuarinas and lying under fallow usually for 10-15 years.

25. Soils are of moderate to low fertility. They range from mudstone close to the mountain range in the northern sector, through large lateritic flats to the southern borders of the census division, where shallow soils on crumbling shales are dominant. The laterite soils support the majority of the people; although deficient in magnesium and phosphates, these soils offer good drainage and (together with an altitude ranging from 5,500 to 6000 feet) are very suitable for coffee cropping. (The coffee situation is dealt with under ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT).

26. The soils support a wide variety of crops, the main ones being: sweet potato, coffee, bananas, sugarcane, yam, taro, edible green leaves, marita, cabbages, beans, peas, corn, tomatoes, pumpkins, onions, cucumbers, potatoes, peanuts, "karuka" nuts, and paw-paw.

(b) Livestock.

27. All livestock sighted was in good condition. Pigs, chickens, ducks, turkeys and goats are kept for their meat. Goats, increasing in numbers, are doing much damage to gardens and were the cause of considerable litigation.

28. There are hopes this year of initiating a cattle project at WOMAI, with individual ownership of cows and community ownership of facilities.

E. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

29. Throughout the Sina Sina the sale of local coffee is the major source of income. Other sources of cash income are the European markets for sweet potato, fruit and vegetables, and pay earned by those employed as labourers within the district and in coastal areas. Trade stores are supplying a substantial income for an increasing number of individuals within the census division.

(a) Coffee.

30. There is a total of 3,187 individual coffee gardens within the Sina Sina. (At time of writing, D.A.S.F. had not completed details of the number of bearing trees contained in those gardens, and was unable to supply an estimate of the yearly cash income from coffee.) The average price given per pound of coffee beans is 1/3 - a price which reflects the poor standard of this crop within the census division.

31. Coffee gardens sighted on general inspection tours showed obvious neglect. In most, spacing between trees and shading were inadequate, other crops were planted between trees, and weeding had been ignored. Discussions with visiting coffee buyers revealed that the Sina Sina people apply little effort in washing and drying coffee beans correctly; discussions with the people on this matter revealed that the men do only a minimum of work in their coffee gardens and have little understanding of the right method of pruning, etc.

32. Many times during the patrol, men came to me and expressed dissatisfaction with coffee as a cash crop. It was not bringing them the amount of money they wanted. Claims were made that the soil in the Sina Sina was not good for the production of this crop, that European coffee buyers were underpaying them for their beans. Such cases of dissatisfaction were not isolated - they were encountered at all rest house areas. Requests were made for "another road" towards economic stability.

33. I believe the Sina Sina people expect a coffee garden to require the minimum of attention that a sweet potato plot needs. They have a lazy attitude towards their coffee, do little or no work on the upkeep of the trees, lack the initiative to improve their lot, and pay little attention to the advice of visiting agricultural officers. The money that each man receives from the sale of his coffee is easily earned; this taste of easy affluence seems to have given most the impression that large amounts of money can be won with little accompanying effort and that this should be the goal to pursue. And the easy money from coffee is not enough now for these men of leisure - hence the request for another cash crop, another "road" for money.

34. I made the most of many opportunities to reprove the people for this attitude. I stressed to them that for the present (and for the foreseeable future) coffee was their only major economic asset, that more money could be earned by the application of hard work on this crop, that the soils of the Sina Sina were very suitable for coffee but would require industry and effort on the part of the people to gain the full benefit from these soils, that variation in purchase prices from coffee buyers resulted from variations in coffee quality and that low-quality coffee meant low prices.

35. The economic prospects of the Sina Sina centre on the sale of local coffee, and while such prospects are healthy the future would look much brighter if the general standard of the coffee could be improved.

E. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CONT.)(b) General Produce.

36. Produce from the area - sweet potato, European fruits and vegetables - is carried into Kundiawa for ready sale at Government and European business markets, the people earning an average 2d. per pound.

(c) Expatriate Labour.

37. From a total population of 16,056 in the Sina Sina, over 1000 males were absent and earning money as casual labourers at Goroka and other areas of the Eastern Highlands, labourers under the Highland Labour Scheme, or permanently employed as teachers, doctor boys, officers of the R.P. & N.G.C., etc.

(d) Trade Stores.

38. Native-owned trade stores are situated in the following areas of the Sina Sina, with the number in each area in parentheses: DUMUN (1); IOBAKOGIL (1); DU (3); KOGE (1); EMAI (1).

39. European-owned trade stores are as below:
DUMUN ("MAURO"), Proprietor Mr B. HEAGNEY;
MASUL ("DINIMA"), Proprietor Mr D. LEAHY;
KOGE, Proprietor CATHOLIC MISSION, KOGE.

40. Native-owned stores rely almost entirely on trade with the local people; their stocks are usually purchased from the Mauro and Dinima European-owned stores. Stocks usually consisted of tinned meat and fish, sugar, salt, tobacco, soap, and other such basics. A small range of lap-lap material, clothing and tinned European foodstuffs was often noticed. Inspections were made of all such stores and checks made on trading licences. General cleanliness inside the stores was satisfactory, but methods of operation left much to be desired. Books of operations, where able to be produced, were not well-kept or very informative. All store owners were individually advised to keep an accurate record of stock purchased and sold, weekly income, etc., and were reminded of the legal requirements of operating a trade store.

41. A deputation of trade store owners at DU approached me to enquire on the possibility of a Chimbu Trade Store Cooperative, as discussed with them in September 1962 by Mr H. JACKMAN, Dept. of Trade and Industry. The talk on this matter by Mr Jackman has stimulated interest in such a cooperative; the owners expressed dissatisfaction at the present arrangement of buying goods from the local European stores.

42. The trade stores of Messrs Heagney and Leahy, being situated on the Highlands Highway, do good business with the passing traffic as well as with the local people. Both proprietors are widely respected in the area.

F. MEDICAL AND HEALTH.(a) Housing.

43. Most houses in the Sina Sina are contained in distinct "village" areas, the people living in small, concentrated communities. Many, though, are still hidden away and isolated in the bush. These village areas, usually comprising of two or three men's houses and quite a number of women's houses, were found clean and sanitary. Latrines were close at hand but usually out of sight on the circumference of the area. Most houses are of the typical round highland type, windowless and with grass-covered earthen floor, but many of the more affluent men are favouring now square European-style houses,

F...MEDICAL AND HEALTH (CONT.)

with raised bamboo or pit-pit thatched floors, bush material bunks, swing doors and windows. Those of the latter type inspected were found to be exceptionally clean and well looked-after - the owners were very proud of their dwellings. The more frequent round houses were not so well cared for; in many dwellings the grass lining of the floor was old, the remains of sugarcane had not been properly disposed of, and there were many flies inside on hot days. On occasional evening visits to men's houses I became aware of the number of fleas with which these people share their beds. The people at all areas visited were thus told of the necessity for regular cleaning of houses, the replacing and renewal of grass for floor lining, and the proper disposal of food scraps.

(b) Latrines.

44. The situation was pleasing on this aspect. Although many latrines were observed in a state of disrepair, and orders given for immediate repair or replacement, almost every house had its outhouse nearby and the people of the village communities were schooled in the proper use of same. The doctor boys of the various areas have been doing good work in education in this regard.

(c) Water Supply.

45. The areas water supply is adequate, both for drinking and general usage. The people are particular as to the source of their drinking water, and take care that it is not polluted by any means. At WOMAI only were there complaints of people defaecating in the upper reaches of drinking streams; village officials in this area were instructed to bring any known offenders to Kundiawa for action.

(d) Aid Posts.

46. Aid Posts in the census division are as listed below, with brief comments in parentheses:

- DUMUN (clean, well cared for);
- MASUL (situated on Highlands Highway and administered from Chuave, in reasonable condition, N.M.O. OLTO in charge);
- IOBAKOGIL (a wonderful example of industry and enthusiasm of A.P.O. GAGUMA, who is much respected. Best Aid Post in Sina Sina, serving MANI, IOBAKOGIL and EMIMAU areas);
- DU (a poor Aid Post, unclean and neglected, N.M.O. DAWA in temporary residence at time of patrol, N.M.O. ABANE now permanently residing. DU people lectured on necessity of maintenance);
- KOGE (situated on Dumun-Koge road, in good condition, N.M.O. NIME enthusiastic officer);
- EMAI (in reasonable condition, A.P.O. Mere doing good work, Email people reminded of responsibilities of maintenance);
- NINMUL (in good condition, A.P.O. KAL intelligent and industrious).

47. Thus the Sina Sina is well served with Aid Posts, and the people have come to rely on the doctor boys for assistance in treatment of all sicknesses and ailments. General belief (as verified by Survey covering Attitudes in Health conducted during this patrol) is that European medicines and treatments are by far superior to those of traditional usage.

F. MEDICAL AND HEALTH (CONT.)(e) Health.

48. The general standard of health was pleasing. The people at time of census were clean, and most articles of European clothing sighted were in reasonable condition and had been adequately washed. Of the complaints, scabies were common and burns, colds and malaria to a minor degree. Several people suffering from goitres and leprosy were observed.

(f) General.

49. During inspection tours empty meat and fish tins, and the like, were noticed lying about in coffee gardens, where they had been thrown. Questioning revealed that this was the usual disposal method of such refuse. The village officials and people of each area were thus told of the health risk that this method of disposal could constitute in the years to come, with the increase in consumption of tinned and bottled foods. Instructions were given for rubbish holes to be dug in each village area and for the village officials and doctor boys to educate the populace in the proper use of same. It is requested that future patrols to the Sina Sina keep a check on this matter and stress its importance.

G. ROADS AND AIRFIELDS.

50. The Chimbu-Goroka section of the Highlands Highway passes through the Sina Sina, giving direct access by vehicle to WOMAI, DUMUN and MASUL. This section of road, when inspected in December-January, was in disgraceful condition. However, the local people have since been instructed on their part in looking after this road and various tribal lines have been reallocated sections and have taken responsibility for cleaning, minor repairs and maintenance of their sections.

51. At DUMUN, a road branches off the highway and runs in a south-westerly direction to KOGE. From KOGE, the road proceeds to KWIMA in the Dom Census Division, thence to the Salt Census Division. The Koge-Salt section, however, is closed. The road from DUMUN to KOGE is unsealed, passable in dry weather but very dangerous in parts when wet. The people of the area were reminded of the importance of this road to them and requested to put in more work on maintenance.

52. From KOGE, a minor road branches off to the east, linking DU, IOBAKOGIL, MANI and finally meeting the Highlands Highway a short distance to the west of MASUL. The Koge-Du, Du-Iobakogil section when inspected was in need of minor repairs and replacement of some small bridges - it would then be a good dry-weather section of road. The people were requested to make these necessary repairs as soon as possible to enable visits by the Kundiawa Medical Clinic and various coffee-buying concerns.

53. From KOGE, another minor road runs west to EMAI. This road is narrow in parts and is impassable at present due to the lack of a bridge in the section close to KOGE. The EMAI people were told of the desire expressed by Dr R. BARNES of Kundiawa that the road be made suitable for vehicles in order that the Clinic may commence visits. The people showed enthusiasm towards commencing work on the road.

54. The above roads link all rest houses in the Sina Sina, with the exception of NINMUL.

55. The only airfield is at KOGE, maintained by the Catholic mission and in regular use by light aircraft only.

H. MISSIONS.

56. Mission influence is extremely strong in the Sina Sina. In most areas, the people gather to sing hymns in the mornings and evenings of each day, either in the small Lutheran and Catholic village churches or in the men's houses. Native missionaries take charge of such proceedings. On occasions, I and the patrol party were invited to meals in local men's houses, and prayers were always said prior to eating. The Lutheran mission in particular has made a strong cultural impact and many traditions and customs have been swept aside; tattooing, skin incisions, courtship sing-sings are all "tambu". Amongst the younger generations, the men who have taken more than one wife are few and far between; many of the older men with more than one wife by native custom, in order to have their marriages sanctioned by the Church (necessitating one wife only), have broken off with wives of long-standing and have thus met the requirements of the Lutheran and Catholic Missions.

57. The Catholic mission at KOGE, under direct European control, and the Lutheran mission centred at Mu have a great many adherents. The Lutherans have particularly notable influence in the WOMAI-DUMUN area. There is a pocket of Seventh Day Adventist followers in the MASUL area, under the influence of the S.D.A. mission at KUMUL, near the Chuave border..

58. The New Tribes mission is quietly active at DUMUN and MANI. The Europeans at these two stations are working on the translation of the Scriptures into the local dialect, Tabari, and reading lessons are held for all age groups.

I. EDUCATION.

59. Government schools in the Sina Sina are at MU and DUMUN, both being in the charge of native teachers.

60. There are numerous Lutheran and Catholic village schools of preparatory standards only; pupils who advance beyond this standard are sent to the Catholic school at KOGE or the Lutheran school at EGA, in Kundiawa. The Seventh Day Adventist school at KUMUL has a small number of students.

61. There are 162 Sina Sina children attending government schools and 1,918 attending mission schools. For the whole of the census division, 89.4% of school-age children (for practical purposes, those between the ages of 6 and 14 years) are in regular attendance at school. This figure varied greatly in many census units - quite a number of census units had 100% attendance of school-age children, others ranged down to an attendance figure of only 51.9%.

62. The present main cause of school absenteeism is parental apathy. I feel that the 10.6% absenteeism figure could well be greater were it not for the missionary zeal of the Lutheran and Catholic teachers. Where necessary, mothers and fathers were gathered together on the patrol, told of the value of schooling to their children, and advised to enforce discipline to keep their children in regular attendance.

J. HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME.

63. 303 volunteers for the Highland Labour Scheme were accepted from the census division. Enthusiasm for coastal work was very evident throughout, with the exception of the DIGA group, where the elders wished to keep an eye on their sons and in many cases restrained them from volunteering. The local people were accordingly advised of the advantages to be gained by H.L.S. employment and finally 65 able-bodied males (making 28.7%) volunteered and were accepted.

64. Labour figures for the Sina Sina are as follows:

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of Male (16-45) Labour Potential:	1182
Number of Able-bodied Men Absent At Time of Patrol :	1052
Number of males available for HLS :	130
Number of HLS volunteers accepted (and not included in above figures) :	118

K. COMMON ROLL.

65. The Common Roll for the Sina Sina was compiled during the patrol, prior to receipt of Dept. of Native Affairs circular of March 13, 1963, on the correct method of compilation. The Roll and necessary information will be rewritten at a date after the submittal of this report.

66. 9,936 names were recorded for the Common Roll.

L. TAXATION.

67. The total amount of tax collected in the Sina Sina for 1962/63 was £2750.10.0, based on the rate of £1.0.0 from every able-bodied male. The people lined and paid their taxes in an orderly manner. There were 48 tax-evaders.

68. Statistics for the collection are as follows:

Number of Collections:	2780
Number of Total Exemptions:	1081
Number of Partial Exemptions:	521
Number taxable males in village:	3692
Number of absent males:	912

M. INLAND WATERWAYS.

69. No navigable waterways exist within the Sina Sina.

N. BLUE ENSIGN.

70. The Blue Ensign was flown every day during the patrol, and lowered with due ceremony at sunset of each day.

C. CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

Population 1961 15,727
 Population 1962 16,056
 Population Increase 329

Births 571
 Deaths 224
 Natural Increase 347

Migrations In 356
 Migrations Out 374
 Migratory Decrease 18

Overall Increase 329

Birth Rate per Thousand 35.56
 Percentage Birth Rate 3.556
 Death Rate per Thousand 13.95
 Percentage Death Rate 1.395
 Natural Increase per Thousand 21.61
 Percentage Able-bodied Men
 At Work Outside District 17.6
 Percentage Able-bodied Men
 At Work Inside District 12.0
 Percentage Able-bodied Men Absent.. 29.6

P. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

71. I was disappointed at the general standard of the village officials in the Sina Sina; I found only six to be noticeably strong leaders. These six - L/L's KAUPA and KORUL of Dumun, L/L IURE and T/T WAINE of Iobakogil, L/L KOM of Ninmul and T/T GOLA of Koge - are intelligent and industrious. Very few officials were able to converse with me in pidgin english; the majority of Tul-tuls seemed lazy and to pay only lip-service to their duties.

72. The following Tul-tul appointments are recommended:

- (a) Census Unit: TONAGU; Group: TABARI; Place of Residence: WOMAI
 Appointment recommended of SIMBOL-IOBA to assist present T/T AMUL. Tonagu (pop.324) is at present divided into two distinct lines.
- (b) Census Unit: BEREKORE; Group: KERE; Place of Residence: DU.
 MIAMIL-BUGE recommended to be appointed as Tul-tul to this

P. VILLAGE OFFICIALS (CONT.)

census unit (pop.127), which has no village official at the moment.

- (e) Census Unit: KONUPALA; Group: KERE; Place of Residence: DU. WEMIN-KILAL recommended to replace T/T KILAL, who is aged and infirm and wishes to retire. WEMIN speaks pidgin english.
- (d) Census Unit: KAUPA; Group: KERE; Place of Residence: DU. KEBILKAUPA-GOLA recommended to replace T/T MOGIA, who is aged and wishes to resign. KEBILKAUPA speaks pidgin english.
- (e) Census Unit: TSIL; Group: NUMAI; Place of Residence: KOGE. GIBMAI-IURE recommended to replace T/T NINKAMA, who is at present serving a gaol sentence for taking part in a riot and warrants dismissal.
- (f) Census Unit: TOBMA; Group: NUMAI; Place of Residence: KOGE. YONGVA-KAUPA recommended to replace T/T MUNGUL who is at present serving a gaol sentence for manslaughter and warrants dismissal.
- (g) Census Unit: SIUNOLTO; Group: DIGA; Place of Residence: EMAI. GUNUA-BOMAL recommended to replace T/T NIME, who is aged and wishes to retire. GUNUA speaks pidgin english.
- (h) Census Unit: GOIAKANE; Group: DIGA; Place of Residence: EMAI. BUNABE-NUL recommended to replace T/T KAL, who wishes to retire because of age and family obligations.
- (i) Census Unit: POIPOKA; Group: DIGA; Place of Residence: NINMUL. NULAI-OGILEI recommended to replace T/T TINE, who wishes to retire because of old age.

David Lewis CPO

KUNDIAWA PATROL NO.5 of 1962/63.

CORRESPONDENCE ARISING OUT OF PATROL.

1. Improvement Report Koge Catholic Mission Airstrip Lease 35-11-39
2. Improvement Report Koge Catholic Mission Agricultural Lease 35-11-40
3. Improvement Report Koge Catholic Mission Lease 35-11-41
4. Improvement Report Koge Lutheran Mission Lease. 35-11-100
5. Development Report on Landslide at Ninmul 77-3-2/6
6. Survey of Traditional Beliefs in Health and Allied Matters 49-1-3
7. Memo Highland Labour 58-2-2/131

APPENDIX "A"

TO ACCOMPANY KUNDIAWA PATROL REPORT NO.5 OF 62/63.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - SINA SINA CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>Census Unit.</u>	<u>Group.</u>	<u>Village Official.</u>	<u>Population of Census Unit.</u>
AGENBIANGGAU	DIGA	T/T SIUNE	41
AURE	DIGA	T/T NILAL	247
BALGAU	DIGA	T/T GEBA	105
GOLAKANE	DIGA	T/T KAL (Ret.)	45
		T/T BUNABE (Repl.)	
KAMALAKANE	DIGA	L/L WEL	156
KIMINGGENAGAU	DIGA	T/T KONI	116
KOBILKAINAM	DIGA	T/T IOBA	113
KORUKU	DIGA	T/T MORUA	103
KORUL	DIGA	T/T GOLAL	432
		T/T DEGINA	
		T/T GATU	
KUMBIANGGAU	DIGA	T/T OLAM	169
KUNADUKU	DIGA	L/L KOM	380
		T/T YINU	
MINGGANGGAU	DIGA	T/T AUWI	124
NUMAIKIRINE	DIGA	T/T SINE	153
POIE	DIGA	T/T KALE	104
POIPOKA	DIGA	T/T TINE (Ret.)	62
		T/T NULAI (Repl.)	
SIBA	DIGA	T/T KWIKE	466
		T/T APA	
SIUNOLTO	DIGA	T/T NIME (Ret.)	111
		T/T GUNUA (Repl.)	
WAINGGAU	DIGA	T/T OLAM	150
WILIKU	DIGA	T/T MAIMA	127
ARIYAWUN	KERE	T/T IOBA	119
DUSEKAMA	KERE	L/L KOLA	121
ILAI-UNAGE	KERE	T/T MUNIAI	164
KAUPA	KERE	T/T MOGIA (Ret.)	102
		T/T KEBILKAUPA (Repl.)	
KONUPALA	KERE	T/T KILAL (Ret.)	112
		T/T WEMIN (Repl.)	
MILANBAULE	KERE	T/T KAUPA	201
MUGINEKEREKERE	KERE	T/T UNAGE	96
DONKAN	NUMAI	T/T KAUPA	259
GOLUMKANE	NUMAI	T/T MUWI	71
KWIKANE	NUMAI	T/T IOGIL	143
HAURUGAU	NUMAI	L/L KUMULGAGL	140
CHURKAMEN	NUMAI	T/T TINEMAU	168
TINEBIA	NUMAI	T/T NUMABE	62
TOBMA	NUMAI	T/T MUNGUL (Ret.)	333
		T/T YONGWA (Repl.)	
TSIL	NUMAI	T/T NINKAMA (Ret.)	155
		T/T GIBMAI (Repl.)	
WAINKOMUNE	NUMAI	T/T GOLA	58
YAUDAPALA	NUMAI	T/T SIBA	65
BIENGGAGORO	TABARI	L/L KAUPA	355
		T/T UBA	641
BULAGSILIBE	TABARI	L/L IURE	
		T/T MOGIA	324
DINGOO	TABARI	T/T MIULE	
		T/T NINETALABA	192
DINGOBIE	TABARI	T/T KAL	236
EMEDI	TABARI	T/T BAL	402
GILMAI	TABARI	T/T DIRUA	112
GIUGE	TABARI	T/T EDEMUGO	195
SIKADANE NO.2	TABARI	T/T MAWO	

<u>Census Unit.</u>	<u>Group.</u>	<u>Village Official.</u>	<u>Population of Census Unit.</u>
KARMAWABO	TABARI	T/T KIKAMUN	300
		T/T BOBA	
KUMUNO	TABARI	L/L KORUL	632
		T/T SIL	
		T/T PUPMA	
		T/T ETEPATINA	
KUINGGAGORO	TABARI	T/T AROPA	551
KUMCTEMI	TABARI	T/T KAUPA	239
MAI	TABARI	T/T KUMAI	118
MAIMA	TABARI	T/T GELWA	422
		T/T WAINE	
MIULEBUNDU	TABARI	L/L DAMA	439
NILBURE	TABARI	I/L TINE	239
		T/T DIREKORE	
NUNKAMA	TABARI	T/T DAGUMA	228
OUWO	TABARI	T/T KOL	396
SINE	TABARI	L/L DAMA	307
		T/T GUNUA	
SINEWAI	TABARI	T/T GOLABE	269
TAGALAGA	TABARI	T/T EMAU	193
TONAGU	TABARI	T/T AMUL	324
WALARI	TABARI	T/T GOLA	171
YAKOMUNE	TABARI	T/T GILBOMAL	99
YAKAMUNO	TABARI	T/T GAWALE	221
YAUN	TABARI	L/L SINE	422
		T/T SINE	
YOGOMULKANE	TABARI	T/T KALPE	235

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Eastern Highlands District Report No. KUNDIAWA 7/62-63

Patrol Conducted by T. J. O'CONNOR, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KINABAU - KEROMAGI REGION - EAST KOROMIGI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ---

Natives ---

Duration—From 9/12/1962 to 22/12/1962

Number of Days 14 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../19.....

Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol RECONSTRUCTION ROADS AND BRIDGES

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

WA'GR.

67-13-40

May 31st, 1963.

The District Officer,
GOROKA,
Eastern Highlands District.

KUNDIAWA PATROL No. 7 - 62/63

Receipt of the report of the above patrol is acknowledged.

2. I think Mr. O'Connor may understand the lack of enthusiasm he reports if he evaluates the fact that this is by no means a new road and the people realise all too well that maintenance work is going to be required of them for many years yet.
3. I have noted your paragraph 2.

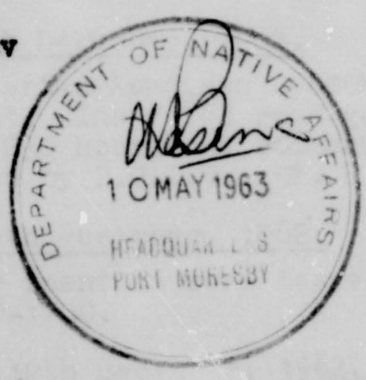
J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67. 13. 40



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

OJMTv



67-4-2

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

District Office,
GOROKA.
Eastern Highlands District.

3rd May, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL KUNDIAWA 7/62-63.

The abovementioned Report submitted by Mr. T.J. O'Connor, Cadet Patrol Officer, is forwarded herewith. The patrol was mounted in December, 1962, at the request of the local native people for assistance in the supervision of maintenance of the main Highway in the Kerowagi - Kundiawa area.

2. Mr. O'Connor has been instructed to explain the delay in the submission of the Report.

(Signature)
(G.J. Mathieson)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

DO
1. acknowledge
2. think the lack of enthusiasm
to reported by the O'Connor may be understood
accessioned by the fact that this is
by no means a new road and the
realization that maintenance work
is going to be required of them
for many years yet.
3. I have noted your para. 2.

END OF DIARY.

KUNDIAWA

GOROKA PATROL NO 7 of 1962/63

PATROL DIARY.

Sunday 9th December, 1962.

Departed Goroka 0900 hours with A.P.O. LEVI for Kundiawa. Stopped Chuave for lunch - repaired one tipper truck - arrived Kundiawa 2100 hours. Slept Kundiawa.

Monday 10th December, 1962.

Departed Kundiawa 0900 hours for Kerowagi with A.D.O. Mr. J. Kent. Inspected road gangs en route. Arrived Kerowagi 1230 hours and commenced an inspection of the road accompanied by P.O.I.C., Mr. R. Johnson. Hours 0800-1600.

Tuesday 11th December, 1962.

Day spent on road inspection and supervising road gangs. Hours 0700-1700.

Wednesday 12th December, 1962.

As above. Hours 0700-1230; 1300-1700.

Thursday 13th December, 1962.

As above. Visited by District Commissioner and District Officer on site. Hours 0730-1300; 1400-1700.

Friday 14th December, 1962.

As above. Hours 0730-1230 ; 1330-1730.

Slept KUNABAU Rest House.

Saturday 15th December, 1962.

Day spent salvaging one nearly wrecked truck. Hours 0730 -1400. Slept KUNABAU rest House.

Sunday 16th December, 1962.

Observed. Slept KUNABAU Rest House.

Monday 17th December, 1962.

Road inspection and supervision of road gang,

Hours 0700 -1230; 1330-1730. Slept KUNABAU Rest House.

Tuesday 18th December, 1962.

As above. Hours 0730-1300; 1330-1700. Slept KUNABAU R.H.

Wednesday 19th December, 1962.

As above. Hours 0700-1300; 1400 -1730. Slept KUNABAU R.H.

Thursday 20th December, 1962.

As above. Hours 0700-1200; 1300-1730. Slept KUNABAU R.H.

Friday 21st December, 1962.

As above. Hours 0700-1200; 1300-1700. Slept Kundiawa.

Saturday 22nd December, 1962.

Departed Kundiawa for Goroka per Cessna aircraft 1500 hours. Arrived 1530 hours.

END OF DIARY.

Kundiawa

~~CADET~~ PATROL REPORT NO: 7 of 62/63

KUNABU REGION - EAST KOROGL CENSUS DIVISION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

On 9th December, 1962, in company with Mr. W.N. LEVI, A.P.O., I proceeded to KUNDIAWA per Landrover A.611. The main object of this patrol was the reconstruction of the main road and bridges between Kundiawa and Kerowagi.

2. RECONSTRUCTION : ROADS AND BRIDGES.

As per verbal instructions from Mr. J. KENT, Assistant District Officer, Kundiawa and Mr. R. Johnson, P.O.I.C., KEROWAGI, commenced inspection of road between Kunabau Rest House and Chimbu River and supervision of approximately six hundred locals on the same section of road.

Work progressed quite well for the first week although the rainfall and heavy traffic did tend to hamper progress to a large degree.

The second week was not attended by such a large work force but the work done was on a par if not better than the previous week. The only drawback, being, the lack of corronous for surfacing.

Accomodation was provided at KEROWAGI for the first week during which I travelled to and from work in the company of Mr. R. Johnson. The accomodation for the second week was KUNABAU Rest House, which was shared with Mr. A. McARTHUR C.P.O.

3. NATIVE ATTITUDES.

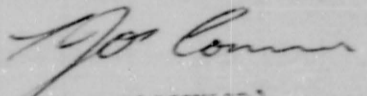
During the two weeks spent on this section of road it was constantly brought to their attention that this road was more for their benefit than the European's. This was explained fully and seemed to be understood. The first week's labour force was quite enthusiastic but gradually interest waned towards the latter half of the week.

The second week's labour force, being cut to at least 15% of its former strength worked more or less dutifully as it was under constant supervision, being due to the lesser number of workers.

In conclusion I have only this to report. Interest did not seem to be there, even though it was constantly emphasised and explained that this road was for their own eventual betterment. This apparent lack of interest could have been due to the writer's limited knowledge of 'Pidgin English' in regard to explanations etc.

4. Travelling Allowance is enclosed herewith.

CAMPING


(T.J. O'CONNOR)
Cadet Patrol Officer.