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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: CHIMBU

STATION: Gembogl

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1962 - 1963

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1962/63

GEMBOGL

KEROWAGI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Gem 2-62/63	P.A.Hardie	Niglkande Census Division
" 3-62/63	P.A.Hardie	Mitande Census Division
" 4-62/63	P.A.Hardie	Yonggamugl Census Div.
" 5A-62/63	P.A.Hardie	Mitnande Census Division
" 5B-62/63	P.A.Hardie	Niglkande Census Division
" 6-62/63	P.A.Hardie	Mitnande Census Division
Ker 2-62/63	E.J.Mitchell	West Koronigl Census Div.
" 4-62/63	M.C.Wilson	"

Director's Copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of... EASTERN HIGHLANDS ..... Report No... GENBOGL 2/62-63.....

Patrol Conducted by... P.A. HARDIE PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled... NIGLIKANDE CENSUS DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... NIL.....

Natives... 1 Member R.P.&N.G.C., 1 Interpreter.....

Duration—From... 9./9./19.62 to... 28/9./19.62..

Number of Days... 18.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany... No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... /12/19.61.....

Medical ... /7/19.62..

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... Census Revision and routine administration.....

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

67-13-7

20th February, 1963.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-52/63 - GERIBOGLE

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

It is necessary to conduct a very thorough survey of the area prior to the establishment of Local Government Councils, particularly where there is opposition to such a proposal.

Ex-labourers may be enthusiastic about the establishment of a Council because they are probably men who lack land rights and see a means of benefiting themselves through operating in a Council.

Are you quite sure that these people can pay an annual personal tax of 10/- at this stage; if so will they be in a position to continue paying this tax from their present sources of income? You should give careful thought to this problem.

Have you taken any action in advising the people of opportunities for re-settlement in New Britain or Northern District? What has been their reaction?

I am pleased to note that the attention of officers conducting the demographic survey will be brought to the contents of this Patrol Report which contains considerable valuable information.

c.c. Mr. Julius.

*Patrol  
et.  
22/2.*

Your attention is invited to the content of this Patrol Report.

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

20/2/63.

T.G. Aitchison.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-11-2 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-11-2

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

12th November, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.



PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63.

1. Report covering the abovementioned patrol, submitted by Mr. P.A. Hardie is forwarded herewith. The patrol was mounted for census revision and general routine administration.

2. Some comments follow :-

Niglkande Census Division.

Para. 4: Nomenclature changes have already been approved by you and necessary changes have been made to Village Directories.

Native Affairs.

Paragraphs 2 - 6: The native local government council is scheduled for the Niglkande Census Division in 1966. It is proposed to combine both the Niglkande and Mitnande census divisions into the one council. The survey has yet to be carried out but Mr. Hardie has been collating basic data and gauging popular opinion and impressions on the suggested council. Reactions to date and causes underlying the various viewpoints are typical of Chimbu reaction to any proposed innovations which are alien to traditional social concepts and the current political and administrative organisation. Briefly, opposition to a proposed council is based mainly on ignorance and fear of social consequences: ignorance of the aims and objectives of councils, their function and active participation of members in the running of their own affairs, ignorance of the reasons for taxation and collection methods, fear by village officials that they will lose their positions and influence when councils are established. It is interesting to note that in this area some of the strongest supporters for a council come from ex-labourers who no doubt have seen councils operating elsewhere and have some conception of what a council entails and the benefits which can result. It is my opinion that both the Mitnande and Niglkande Census Divisions are now in a position to pay personal tax and I am making a recommendation for the introduction of an annual tax rate of 10/-. This will pave the way for the later introduction of a native local government council.

Paragraph 11: In this matter please refer to my memo 51-1-10 of 30th August, 1962, addressed to you.

Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries.

Paragraphs 2 - 5: At present population land pressure survey teams are conducting intensive investigations in selected areas of the Chimbu Sub-District. The Upper Chimbu, including the Niglkande Census Division is included in the programme. Objectives of the survey are to relate present population to land availability, to estimate on present population increase rates when arable land will be in such short supply that resettlement will have to be undertaken. Until investigations are completed and reports compiled it is impossible to state if and when a land shortage will occur. However, it is reasonable to expect that it will be within the next decade and I feel that action is necessary now, through propaganda, etc., to acquaint the people with the possibility of, and reasons for, resettlement. Sympathetic explanations and constant repetition, in my opinion, could reorientate thinking and condition the people to resettlement.

The matter of introducing pig husbandry methods has been placed before the Agricultural Officer at Kundiawa.

Forestry.

Paragraphs 1 and 2: A number of recommendations have been made to the Forestry Officer at Goroka with the request that a survey of the timber potential of this area be assessed for purposes of ascertaining the feasibility of small scale logging and milling ventures. The Forestry Officer has agreed that the survey will be carried out as soon as possible.

Education.

Paragraphs 1 - 3: There is little likelihood of any increased education activities in this area for at least 2 years. Education efforts at present are being centred on the consolidation and, if necessary, the expansion of existing schools in the Chimbu Sub-District. However, the information supplied by Mr. Hardie has been brought to the attention of the District Education Officer.

Roads, Bridges and Airfields.

Paragraphs 3 and 4: As the native people are interested in the re-opening and expansion of these roads they will be encouraged as much as possible.

Native Labour.

Paragraph 1: With such large numbers of able bodied men absent from their area a further acceptance of volunteers from this area for the Highland Labour Scheme would be unwise.

Paragraph 3: For many years the Chimbu people have been engaged in gold-mining activities in the Kainantu area.

Village Officials.

Paragraph 3: The appointments to the office of Tul Tul of the men nominated has been confirmed.

Anthropological.

This section is the subject of separate correspondence. Please see my memo 7-1-4 of 12th November, 1962.



General.

Mr. Hardie has submitted a clear and informative report. It is indicative of the high standard of work always turned out by this Officer.

Sub-District Headquarters, (3)  
Kunda District,  
KUNDIAWA.

*(Signature)*  
(O.S. Matheson)  
District Officer

The District Officer,  
Kunda District,  
KUNDIAWA.

cc:  
A.D.O.  
KUNDIAWA.

P.O.I.C.  
GEMBOGL.

Sub-District Headquarters Report  
Kunda District  
Reference Report No. 2/62-63

Attached please find copy of Sub-District memo 2-6-63  
being anthropological section of the above report.

The contents of the Report will be brought to the  
attention of officers conducting the Population and Pressure  
Survey as they are vitally interested in the extent of  
gardening undertaken on land other than that of the estate  
farm.

For your information, please.

*(Signature)*

(James W. Smith)  
Assistant District Officer.

The District Officer,  
Kunda District,  
KUNDIAWA.

District Office, KUNDIAWA,  
12th November, 1962.

For your information, please.

A.D.O. KUNDIAWA.  
P.O.I.C. GEMBOGL.

*(Signature)*

Number of persons officially resident in the area of the estate...  
estate it includes the...  
the estate area. In addition, there is...  
the estate and...  
and...  
of...  
four children...  
estate...  
reported and...  
persons are...  
the area...

For your information, please.

JWK/lmm.

7-3-1

Sub-District Headquarters, (3)  
Chimbu Sub-District,  
KUNDIAWA.

7th November, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

*Noted J.K. 22/2.*

Subject: Anthropological Report :  
Niglkande C.D.

Reference: Gembogl Patrol 2/62-63.

Attached please find copy of Gembogl memo 7-2-2  
being anthropological section of the above report.

2. The contents of the Report will be brought to the  
attention of officers conducting the Population/Land Pressure  
Survey as they are vitally interested in the extent of  
gardening undertaken on land other than that of the agnatic  
clan.

3. For your information, please.

*James W. Kent*

(James W. Kent.)  
Assistant District Officer.

↙ The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

7-1-4  
District Office, GOROKA.  
12th November, 1962.

For your information, please.

cc:  
A.D.O. KUNDIAWA.  
P.O.I.C. GEMBOGL.

*A. W. Kent*  
District Officer.

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

1. During the patrol, a survey was made of the clans or areas of origin of all the wives and widows in the NIGLKANDE Census Division. This is mainly of local interest in showing the ties of affinity in the area. Another survey was made of all those at present gardening on land other than that of their agnatic clan. A similar survey had been conducted in the MITNANDE Census Division during May as an attempt, from the GEMBOGL side of the range, to discover facts about the way in which the people of this area are spilling over into the ASARO and BUNDI areas. This present survey was an attempt to discover to what extent similar movements exist in the NIGLKANDE Census Division, and also, as a matter of anthropological interest, to see to what extent the ideal patri-virilocal gardening system is modified in actual practice.

2. With regard to the marriage pattern in the area, the attached sheet shows the Group tendencies in choosing wives in some detail. Briefly, in the KEWANDEGU Group, (which consists of a phratry of three clans, KIGIN-DOGBUN, MENDE-KOMBURI, and GANDIN-KORAKU, in a loose association with two other clans, KENGGAKU and KALAGU, and small splinter groups from the DENGAGU and GIRAIGU clans from outside the area) it was found that 42% of marriages took place within the Group. In the NUNU - YOMANE Group (a phratry consisting of two clans, NUNU and YOMANE), 34% of marriages took place within the Group. In the small settlement of GENA people in the Census Division, separated from the rest of their Group in the East Koronigl Census Division, by a mountain range, only 7½% were married to GENA women. A few women from relatively distant parts are married to NIGLKANDE men but their numbers are as yet not great; there are three women from the BUNDI area, and one each from the GUMINE, MINJ, JIMMI RIVER, WABAG, IALIBU and KAGUA areas.

3. In the NIGLKANDE Census Division, there is a fair amount of gardening on land outside the clan boundary, but unlike the MITNANDE Census Division, there are no really significant numbers of persons nominally resident in the Census Division but actually living and gardening on land outside of the Census Division. The only noticeable number of persons officially resident in the area but actually gardening outside it are from the NUNU-YOMANE Group, 18 of whom have gardens in the KORFENA area. In addition, there is a trickle of emigrants from the NIGLKANDE who have their names removed from Census Division books and officially take up residence and pay tax in the ASARO or KEROWAGI areas. During this patrol, only one man (together with his wife and four children) officially changed his residence in this way to the UPPER ASARO Census Division, but 9 adult males, 5 wives and 11 children departed and took up official residence in the KEROWAGI locality. (These numbers are distinct from girls who marry men from outside the area.)

4. Thus, although the practice of gardening on land other than that belonging to the natal clan of the gardener may be of interest,

the practice is restricted largely to within the boundaries of the Census Division and the numbers with gardens outside the area but who are still censused as members of the NIGLKANDE are not significant as yet. However, those who are gardening or emigrating outside the area may help to provide a guide to the direction the people themselves would choose to take to escape from the confines of the Chimbu Valley. In this respect, it is interesting to note that it is not the rule for emigrants into the KEROWAGI area merely to cross over ~~the~~ the range into the GENA or upper KORONIGL localities, but are as often as not living on the plains around KEROWAGI station and some of them have settled as far west as NONDUGL. I do not know whether the lightly populated parts of the Waghi Valley have been much considered as a site for possible Chimbu resettlement, but if such a scheme were feasible, I should imagine that the expense of such a project would be less than resettlement schemes in more remote areas. The scheme's chance of success would also possibly be greater if it utilised a tendency which already existed among the Chimbu.

*Peter A. Hardie*  
.....  
Peter A. Hardie  
PATROL OFFICER

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

NIGLKANDE CENSUS DIVISION

1. This was the first census patrol of the NIGLKANDE Census Division as such, as it had been previously censused as part of the UPPER CHIMBU Census Division. (The census of the other part of the old UPPER CHIMBU, the MITNANDE Census Division, was done in May - Report of Chimbu Patrol No.13 of 61/62 refers.)

2. The NIGLKANDE Census Division occupies the lower or southern half of the GEMBOGL Administrative Area and consists of part of the valley of the Chimbu River (which was formerly known as "niglkande" by the local people) and two of its main tributaries, the Mainigl and the Giainigl. Part of the Census Division is a little flatter than the rest of the Chimbu valley, but in general, the area is steeply sloping and has a number of sheer limestone cliffs. The area of the Census Division is approximately 40 square miles.

3. The population of the Census Division is heavily concentrated - for example, two rest houses, at each of which over 1,000 persons are censused, are only twenty minutes' walk apart. Half of the population is accessible by vehicle, but the side valleys of the Mainigl and Giainigl are as yet roadless.

4. The following changes in nomenclature have been made since the last census of the area in 1961 as part of the UPPER CHIMBU Census Division.

DENGGAGU - KUMBINGGAUMO	has been changed to	DENGGAGU - GUNGGUGME
GUMBUCLKANE No.1	" " "	" NUNU - GUMBUCLKANE
KENGGAKU	" " "	" KENGGAKU - KURUKU
PAGAUKANE No.1	" " "	" NUNU - PAGAUKANE

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

NATIVE AFFAIRS

1. For an area as small as the NIGLKANDE Census Division, the native situation varies widely. In the general area bordering the vehicular road, coffee is planted in some quantity, the local people have a little income, and do not have a sense of isolation. However, in the Giainigl and Mainigl areas, it is usually too cold to grow coffee, it is some distance from the road and the people rarely see a European. In these latter areas, although the prestige of the Administration is perhaps even higher than in the areas which receive more contact, the people are considerably less sophisticated and, especially in the Giainigl (NUNU-YOMANE Group), more liable to feuding and quarrelling amongst themselves.

2. Other things being equal, I believe it is the intention of the District Officer to introduce a Local Government Council into the NIGLKANDE area in 1963. Previous to the patrol, the idea had been suggested to the people in order to gauge their preliminary reactions. During the patrol, these reactions varied widely from outspoken opposition to enthusiastic requests that the Council be introduced before Christmas this year. A third reaction was, "If the Administration tells us to do it, then we'll do it."

3. Practically all the objections to the Council were based on opposition to the idea of taxation. The area has not previously been taxed, and long and numerous were the speeches recounting how poverty-stricken <sup>the</sup> people were. (This was, incidentally, often expressed in circumlocutions such as one gentleman saying that his casuarina trees wouldn't grow when he meant that his coffee had failed. I do not know the reason for the use of this "tok bokis" but I suspect that it was an effort to show their opposition to the idea without causing offence.) Paradoxically, two of the Census Units most in opposition to the idea of a Council (GANDIN and KENGGAKU-KURUKU) have much of the coffee and some of the best ground in the Census Division, while the people most outspokenly in favour were the backwoodsmen of the NUNU-YOMANE Group whose income comes almost solely from labouring on plantations in the Eastern and Western Highlands.

4. Although opposition was often vocal and apparently unanimous in those groups which were against the Council, I have no doubt that there are numbers, especially among the younger men, who are in favour of the idea. (Similarly, there are doubtless dissenters among the groups supporting the move.) The impression received was that if a vote were held now on the question as to whether or not a Council should be introduced, it would be narrowly defeated.

5. Ignorance is at the base of a lot of the opposition. For instance, it was apparently thought that tax collections would be made several times a year; there was also some extravagant talk that people would be shot if they did not have money to pay the tax. It is possible also that a number of the elderly village officials are against the idea because they see in it a threat to their position and influence. It is, perhaps, not altogether a bad thing that the Council should be the subject of some opposition at the start, as it is possibly better that persons so liable to enthusiasm as those of the Upper Chimbu enter such an association with some mental reservations rather than plunge in with naive enthusiasm only to be disappointed later when no miraculous changes occur.

6. It should be stressed that the opposition described above was only a first reaction to an idea, the principal connotation of which was the introduction of tax. I am of the opinion that much of the opposition could be overcome by careful explanations. If arrangements could be made for some of the influential men to visit other Council areas and see the Councils in operation, this would also help to dispel the ignorance in which the idea is generally held; although the WAIYE N.L.G. Council has been operating in an area adjacent to the NIGLKANDE Census Division for almost four years, the people are mostly quite ignorant of the workings of a Council. There would remain a certain amount of apprehension over the idea of taxation but the Administration holds a trump card in the fact that the people would much rather have a tax with the proceeds going to the Council than an Administration head tax. I think that if a head tax were already operating in the area, objections to a Council would be almost non-existent. The people are, in general, able without much difficulty to meet an annual tax of 10/-, and I would be willing to recommend the gazettal of the NIGLKANDE Census Division (and the MITNANDE Census Division) as areas paying a tax of this amount, not as an attempt to force the people into accepting a Council, but to show them that their fears regarding tax (which is by far the main part of their opposition) are without foundation.

7. The people of the Census Division are in general very eager for progress, especially economic progress, and it would probably be easy enough to stir up enthusiasm for a Council by associating it with vague promises of economic development. This would almost certainly result in disillusionment, for although the financial resources of a Council may be able to assist in some specific projects, the economic potential of the area is extremely limited by the high population density and the poor quality of the terrain and soils. There is a considerable amount of envy in the area of the better-off Chimbu around KUNDIAWA and KEROWAGI. This was expressed by a number of persons, in particular, ABAKARAWAGE, a pre-war appointee, who made a speech telling of the good he had (or so he believes) introduced the first white men into the Highlands. "Master Taylor" (Administration) and "Father Schaefer" (Catholic Mission), and how they had abandoned the narrow valley of the Upper Chimbu to settle and develop the Waghi.

8. One of the main events in the economic lives of many of the NIGLKANDE inhabitants in the past year has been the commencement of road-runs into the Census Division (as far as GOGLEME) by European businessmen (one from KUNDIAWA, one from BANZ) in order to buy coffee. At last the people are seeing some tangible result from their strenuous work on the roads and they are vocally appreciative. Now that the long walk to KUNDIAWA to market their coffee has been eliminated, it is said that much new planting is under way. During the patrol, the people of the roadless Mainigl and Giainigl areas expressed a wish for a road and the latter are now rebuilding an old road-bench into their area (see ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRFIELDS). Although many of the people of the Mainigl area are keen on the idea of a road, the enthusiasm is not unanimous and the matter is in abeyance at the moment.

9. Evidence of the way in which economic affairs are becoming a preoccupation of the people can be seen in the way money is displacing traditional methods of payment, by popular demand. At marriage payments, larger and larger amounts of money are having to be included with the bride-price and there are often disputes over the amount which it is felt that the bride's clan is bound to pay back. Money appears to have almost displaced traditional methods of payment in disputes involving compensation, in some areas. One gentleman, being unable to meet a demand for compensation, had to kill his pig and sell its flesh (for money) in order to meet his obligations.

10. The slaughtering and sale of pigs is increasing in the area and is probably one beneficial result of the "money-hunger". The people traditionally killed their pigs only on ceremonial occasions or to

propitiate spirits in the event of someone's illness, and the consumption of pork was usually a matter of feast and famine, of eating large amounts after long periods of abstinence. So long as a reasonable standard of hygiene is maintained, this practice of selling pig-flesh should have a favourable effect on the Chimbu diet. I received the impression that prices charged were pretty high.

11. Less happy results from modifications of traditional practices and beliefs are evident in the change to Christianity. A movement involving the cleaning and sweeping of graveyards was just making its presence felt in the area at the time of the patrol. This movement evidently has behind it ideas of a cargo cult nature. Although apparently prompted by stories from the UPPER ASARO area and not possessing obvious Christian connotations, the movement is similar to one which has been in operation in other parts of the valley for some time and which some of the people associate with preparations for the Judgment Day. Rumours of a resurrection in the UPPER ASARO have also been circulating. A less dramatic example of such confusion of thought was met with by the patrol in the case of a man who accused a "Maria Inggombono" (a Catholic Mission appointed leader in the community's religious life) of having caused the death of his Number Two wife by prayer - a modification of the traditional belief in causing death by the Chimbu version of "sangguma".

12. The native situation in the Census Division cannot be accurately summarised in a few words as the people's attitudes vary widely. In general, the people are in a process of economic and spiritual change, they mostly have a strong desire for progress, mainly economic progress, and have some sense of frustration over the comparative backwardness of their area. The prospect of the introduction of a Council has raised mixed feelings, the chief of these at the moment being that it threatens the meagre cash reserves in the area.



PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

AGRICULTURE STOCK AND FISHERIES

1. Although the Catholic mission at GOGIME buys a small amount of vegetables for its school, coffee is virtually the only cash crop in the NIGLKANDE Census Division. A short while previous to the patrol, the GEMBOGL Agricultural Officer carried out a census of the coffee in the area and found that the people of the NIGLKANDE had 60,000 trees. Not all of these, however, are bringing in an income because of distances from markets and the poor yield of many trees in areas of high altitude or poor soils.

2. Prospects for agriculture, both subsistence and commercial, are poor and are likely to become worse as the population increases. The people themselves are not vocal about being short of land, but one glance at the impossible slopes they have to utilise is sufficient to see that they do not have enough good ground.

3. There appear to me to be only two feasible ways of alleviating this situation: either to induce some of the people to move to another area and so leave the remainder with more ground each, or else (or as well) to improve the subsistence agriculture so that the land will more comfortably support the large numbers.

4. There already exists a certain amount of emigration from the area undertaken by the people themselves. There is a small amount of quasi-permanent emigration to the ASARO and KEROWAGI areas (see also ANTHROPOLOGY). There are a few families living on plantations and gold-mining claims (see NATIVE LABOUR). In addition, more than one-tenth of the population is out of the Census Division either at work or on one of the peripatetic excursions undertaken by groups of Chimbu from time to time. While the absence of these large numbers must take a lot of the pressure off the available resources, most of them are still potentially inhabitants of the NIGLKANDE Census Division. I do not have any idea what the attitude of these people would be to Administration-sponsored resettlement in, say, the BOMAI area but I should be inclined to think that few, if any, would find the idea to their liking at present.

5. The other alternative, to increase the productive capacity of the area, is not one on which, so far as I am aware, much experiment has been done in this locality. However, I should imagine that there is certainly scope for such improvement, particularly in the field of pig-raising. Pigs, as well as being one of the most highly-prized possessions of the Chimbu, are also one of the factors most destructive to established <sup>gardens</sup> and to the stability of the steeper slopes. I should not like to say whether the ingrained prejudices of the local people in matters such as allowing their pigs to forage at will (especially in old gardens) could be overcome and replaced by a more efficient system, but I think that experiments in this direction should at least be made.

4. The D.A.S.F. is thinking of introducing golden carp into the NIGLKANDE Census Division and one fish-pond has been prepared by the people of the area in anticipation of this.

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

FORESTRY

1. There is little forest in the NIGLKANDE Census Division except at the head of the Giainigl Ck (NUNU-YOMANE Group), where the people lay claim to an area of bush on the north-eastern and north-western slopes of Mt. Kerigomna. Part of the forest claimed lies in the GOROKA Sub-District. The forest is used mainly for obtaining fencing and building materials, gathering pandanus nuts, hunting possums and rats. There are a number of saws in the Census Division but these are not at present in operation. Numbers of the NUNU-YOMANE Group are employed at the sawmill at MARAFUNGA, the operators of which, I understand, are seeking to extend their lease into forests claimed in part by the NUNU-YOMANE.

2. Apart from their labour, their timber is practically the only asset that the NUNU-YOMANE possess, as the locality is generally too cold for coffee. I believe that the Forestry Department is as a rule opposed to native-owned sawmills, for a number of excellent reasons, but if a Native Council is introduced into the NIGLKANDE Census Division, I think that every consideration should be given to fostering a milling industry in the NUNU-YOMANE forest, to make use of the timber there, to give the people some industry and income, and to provide timber for the Council and possibly also for other Councils in the vicinity and for the station at KUNDIAWA. Such a project would need a great deal of guidance as to the technical aspects, but those men who have already worked at the sawmill at MARAFUNGA might prove a useful nucleus of workers. Such a project would also have to be financed either by the Council or by a loan, as the people of the locality have insufficient financial resources themselves.

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

EDUCATION

1. The Roman Catholic mission has a school at COGLME with two certificated teachers. It also has numerous bush schools in which children have little chance of getting any education which will be commercially negotiable. A handful of children from the Census Division attend the European-staffed Lutheran mission school at SUMBURU in the MITNANDE Census Division. A small number of children of the KENGGAKU and KALAGU clans have managed to get a start in education at the Administration school at KEROWAGI, but this opening is apparently no longer available. Two children from the Census Division attend the Administration school at GEMBOGL.

2. Thus, for a juvenile population of 2,358 in the Census Division, there are reasonably adequate schooling facilities for about 100. This would appear to be inadequate.

3. The people at YOMBAL and GOROMAUGO strongly requested the patrol for schools in their area. They promised to give relatively large blocks of land (a scarce commodity in the locality) and to erect voluntarily all the necessary buildings. I told the people that past experience had led me to the opinion that there was nothing that I, as a Patrol Officer, could say or do which would get them a school. I outlined the reasons which I have been given in the past by officers of the Education Department as to why they could not put more schools in the area and suggested that the people themselves deputise the Department and put forward their claims.

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRFIELDS

1. About eight miles of the KUNDIAWA - GEMBOGL road traverse the Census Division. This stretch includes ten bridges over 30 feet long. Maintenance is undertaken by the local people for small quarterly payments.

2. The present GEMBOGL road follows up the right-hand bank of the Chimbu River after leaving KUNDIAWA and the WAIYE N.L.G. Council area. However, I believe it was formerly intended that the GEMBOGL road would leave the Highlands Highway near WOMAI in the SINASINA Census Division and proceed into the upper Chimbu via the Porol Range, NIGLGUMA in the YONGGAMUGL Census Division and thence over the DOGEREN ridge to GOROMAUGO in the NIGLKANDE Census Division from where it would follow down the Giainigl Ck to cross the Chimbu River near DUGLPAGL. A considerable amount of work was done on this route and in 1957, there is a notation in one of the Village Books in the area that a jeep was expected over this road in the next dry season. Apart from a few motorbikes, and a jeep which got only half-way up the Porol Range, however, this road has never been used. The road is at present quite untrafficable.

3. The bench from DUGLPAGL, on the present main road to GOROMAUGO at the head of the Giainigl is still in fair condition with reasonable grades, and during the patrol, the local people expressed a wish to make this section of the old road trafficable. It was pointed out that they could expect little or no assistance from the Administration but they remained keen and have now commenced work. I estimate that the work will take about four months. When completed, the road will be about six miles long and give access to a population of about 2,000 people.

4. I understand that desultory work is being carried out on ~~the~~ another part of the old road from WOMAI into the YONGGAMUGL. If the road from the Highlands Highway into the YONGGAMUGL is ever completed, I would urge that the old bench between NIGLGUMA and GOROMAUGO be opened. Besides giving an alternate route into the upper Chimbu, if this stretch over the DOGEREN ridge were properly graded (the old bench is far too steep in many places) the main difficulties of the present GEMBOGL road inherent in the route through the WAIYE Council area would be overcome and reasonably heavy traffic could then penetrate to GEMBOGL and KEGLSUGL airstrip (at least).

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

NATIVE LABOUR

1. The number of males between 16 and 45 years in the NIGLKANDE Census Division is 1,800. However, though allowing up to 25% of these to be absent from the village, there were too many absentees to be able to accept one volunteer for the Highland Labour Scheme. At present, there are 732 males absent from the area at work, or in search of work, or just wandering around, and their wages are probably the greatest source of income in the Census Division.
2. With the virtual cessation of the Highland Labour Scheme in the area, numbers of men are finding a substitute in making their own way to coastal centres of employment. Fifty-five men (forty-three of them from the Census Units of KORAKU and DOGBUN) are at present working on the coast, mainly near MADANG, after paying their own air fares there. Almost all of these got onto planes at BANZ. One result of this is that many older men and men with large families, who were formerly passed over in the H.L.S. in favour of younger men, are now working for the first time at the coast. Another result must almost inevitably be a decline in health at the coast and possibly the bringing back of T.B. to their villages since these workers do not go through the safeguards prescribed under the Highland Labour Scheme.
3. A number of men from the Census Division is engaged in native goldmining activities: 9 in the GOROKA area and 34 in the KAINANTU area. Most of these are from the NUNU-YOMANE Group. Six wives and nine children are living with their husbands and fathers on their claims.
4. Four wives and ten children are living with their husbands and fathers on plantations in the GOROKA area. In addition, 12 single girls under the age of 16 are living on plantations and at a sawmill, sometimes with their brothers, but usually with a more distant relative or connexion - the circumstances of a few of these can only be described as dubious.

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

1. There are three Aid Posts (at GOGLEME, YOMBAL and GOROMAURO) serving the population of the NIGLKANDE Census Division. In my opinion, another Aid Post might, with advantage, be established at KANGGIRI to serve the people of KENGGAKU and KALAGU clans (about 1,500 persons). An Aid Post was formerly in operation in this locality and was administered from KEROWAGI but has been withdrawn for some years.

2. The health of the people of the Census Division appears to be generally good. Malaria is present in much of the area though in other parts it is too cold for mosquitoes. There is some goitre in the area and what appears to be an unusually large number of cretins near YOMBAL rest house. During the year, T.B. Control tested the people of the Census Division. Once a month, an Infant Welfare Clinic is held at GOGLEME.

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

MISSIONS

1. The Roman Catholic mission has a centre at GOGLEME staffed by a European priest. It also has numerous catechists on outstations throughout the area. The GOGLEME parish includes most of the NIGEKANDE Census Division, much of the YONGGAMUGL Census Division and a small part of the CHUAVE and WATABUNG Census Divisions.
2. The Lutheran mission has had two outstations in the area for about ten years, at ANGGANIRE and GIER. These are staffed by native evangelists supervised from SUMBURU Lutheran mission station.
3. The Roman Catholics have by far the preponderant influence in the area. There are, however, still a good number of pagans in the Census Division, particularly in the Giainigl and Mainigl areas.
4. A report on improvements to mission leases in the area is being sent, as a separate submission, to the A.D.O. KUNDIAWA.

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

EUROPEANS

1. The European population of the NIGLKANDE Census Division is one, namely, the German priest at GOGLME mission station.

2. Europeans are generally highly regarded in the area and a number of people from the Census Division have made requests that a European come and settle in their locality. Such requests show a desire both for economic opportunities and also for a sense of prosperity that a European in their midst would bring.

3. European popularity, however, appears to extend mainly to their ability to bring economic opportunity. At GOGLME, the patrol was informed of a European who had driven up to the rest house with two Chimu girls and who was alleged to have stayed the night with them there. Such proceedings were denounced with indignation.



PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

1. Village Officials in the NIGLKANDE Census Division are, on the whole, reasonably satisfactory. Probably because there are relatively few of them as compared with the population, the holding of office is highly regarded, and although most of the officials are not outstanding at getting things done (e.g. road work), they perform a very useful function in settling minor disputes. The people do not hesitate to bring disputes to an official for settlement and a good official can settle disputes in groups other than his own. Appeals to the Patrol Officer at GEMBOGL from arbitrated settlements by officials are infrequent (they decrease in number with distance from the Patrol Post) but they do show that the people are not afraid to make such appeals and also, that decisions by these officials are, by their own lights, usually very fair. Practically the only fault I find with this method of settling minor disputes is that Village Officials tend to award heavier compensation than I would be inclined to do. However, without their assistance in such disputes, the backgrounds to which usually take a considerable time to uncover, the Patrol Officer at GEMBOGL would do little else than spend his time on these minor squabbles.

2. For a population of 7,000 persons, censused at seven rest houses, the Census Division has four Luluais. It is not considered at present that an increase in this number would give an increase in efficiency. Two of the Luluais, BAGE of GOGLEME and ABAKARAWAGE of KANGGIRI, are pre-war appointees who were of great assistance to the Administration in opening up the upper Chimbu. They are now old and unable to get about much, and although their prestige is still high, their influence in getting things done has declined considerably. Luluai KIRUA of GOROMAUGO (KAMBIANGGE Census Unit) is a young official and is the only exception to the rule in the GEMBOGL Administrative Area that the holding of a Luluai's brass confers authority and respect on the official. The fourth Luluai, KENGGAGL of YOMBAI (KOMBURI No.1 Census Unit), was installed in office during the patrol as a result of approval from Headquarters following <sup>recommendations</sup> a previous patrol.

3. It is requested and recommended that the following appointments to the office of Tultul be approved:-

YONGGOMUGL - UMBA - There is at present no Tultul for the Census Unit of DOGBUN (591 persons) following the resignation of former Tultul KONDAYAGL.

KENDEYAGL - KIMAGL - There is at present no Tultul for the Census Unit of NUNU-PAGAUKANE (338 persons) following the resignation of former Tultul KOKA.

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

1. This was the first census of the NIGLKANDE Census Division since the UPPER CHIMBU Census Division was split up into the MITNANDE and NIGLKANDE Census Divisions.

2. The population of the Census Division is 7,202. The natural increase (births over deaths) since the last census 16 months before was 201. Birth rate per thousand per annum was 32.1, death rate was 10.9, natural increase per thousand per annum was 21.2.

3. There are 432 more males than females in the censused population, but this preponderance of males is not actual as there are 732 males (most of them younger men) away from the area as compared with 35 females.

4. Village Population Registers are attached.

PATROL GEMBOGL 2/62-63

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

1. During the patrol, a survey was made of the clans or areas of origin of all the wives and widows in the NIGLKANDE Census Division. This is mainly of local interest in showing the ties of affinity in the area. Another survey was made of all those at present gardening on land other than that of their agnatic clan. A similar survey had been conducted in the MITNANDE Census Division during May as an attempt, from the GEMBOGL side of the range, to discover facts about the way in which the people of this area are spilling over into the ASARO and BUNDI areas. This present survey was an attempt to discover to what extent similar movements exist in the NIGLKANDE Census Division, and also, as a matter of anthropological interest, to see to what extent the ideal patri-virilocal gardening system is modified in actual practice.

2. With regard to the marriage pattern in the area, the attached sheet shows the Group tendencies in choosing wives in some detail. Briefly, in the KEWANDEGU Group, (which consists of a phratry of three clans, KIGIN-DOGBUN, MENDE-KOMBURI, and GANDIN-KORAKU, in a loose association with two other clans, KENGGAKU and KALAGU, and small splinter groups from the DENGAGU and GIRAIGU clans from outside the area) it was found that 42% of marriages took place within the Group. In the NUNU - YOMANE Group (a phratry consisting of two clans, NUNU and YOMANE), 34% of marriages took place within the Group. In the small settlement of GENA people in the Census Division, separated from the rest of their Group in the East Koronigl Census Division, by a mountain range, only 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % were married to GENA women. A few women from relatively distant parts are married to NIGLKANDE men but their numbers are as yet not great; there are three women from the BUNDI area, and one each from the GUMINE, MINJ, JIMMI RIVER, WABAG, IALIBU and KAGUA areas.

3. In the NIGLKANDE Census Division, there is a fair amount of gardening on land outside the clan boundary, but unlike the MITNANDE Census Division, there are no really significant numbers of persons nominally resident in the Census Division but actually living and gardening on land outside of the Census Division. The only noticeable number of persons officially resident in the area but actually gardening outside it are from the NUNU-YOMANE Group, 18 of whom have gardens in the KORFENA area. In addition, there is a trickle of emigrants from the NIGLKANDE who have their names removed from Census Division books and officially take up residence and pay tax in the ASARO or KEROWAGI areas. During this patrol, only one man (together with his wife and four children) officially changed his residence in this way to the UPPER ASARO Census Division, but 9 adult males, 5 wives and 11 children departed and took up official residence in the KEROWAGI locality. (These numbers are distinct from girls who marry men from outside the area.)

4. Thus, although the practice of gardening on land other than that belonging to the natal clan of the gardener may be of interest,

the practice is restricted largely to within the boundaries of the Census Division and the numbers with gardens outside the area but who are still censused as members of the NIGLKANDE are not significant as yet. However, those who are gardening or emigrating outside the area may help to provide a guide to the direction the people themselves would choose to take to escape from the confines of the Chimbu Valley. In this respect, it is interesting to note that it is not the rule for emigrants into the KEROWAGI area merely to cross over ~~the~~ the range into the GENA or upper KORONIGL localities, but are as often as not living on the plains around KEROWAGI station and some of them have settled as far west as NONDUGL. I do not know whether the lightly populated parts of the Waghi Valley have been much considered as a site for possible Chimbu resettlement, but if such a scheme were feasible, I should imagine that the expense of such a project would be less than resettlement schemes in more remote areas. The scheme's chance of success would also possibly be greater if it utilised a tendency which already existed among the Chimbu.

*P. A. Hardie*

Peter A. Hardie  
PATROL OFFICER

D.N.A.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GEMBOGL No. 3 - 62/63

Patrol Conducted by P.A. HARDIE Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled MISHANDE SENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 Interpreter, 1 Member R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 24./11/1962 to 13./12/1962

Number of Days SEVENTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9./1962

Medical ..../1962

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, LAND INVESTIGATIONS, LAND DISPUTE REGISTRATION

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 ... ..

.....

.....

.....

67-13-27

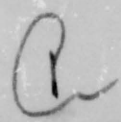
7th March, 1963.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/62-63 - GEMBOGL.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The contents of the patrol report are adequately covered in the covering memorandum. The content of the report is valuable, presentation could be a little tidier.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR



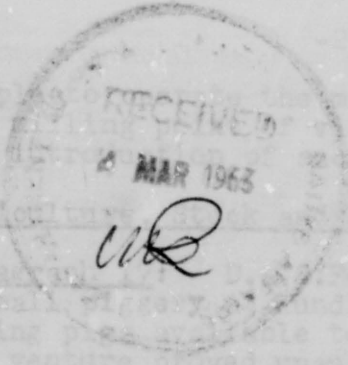
67.13. 27 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

OJMTv

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.



67-11-2

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

27th February, 1963.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL GEMBOGL 3 OF 1962/63.

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr. P.A. Hardie, Patrol Officer, Grade I, is forwarded herewith.

2. Some comments follow:-

Diary: Mr. Hardie has omitted to include a typed diary with his report and relied upon his Field Officer's Journal to supply necessary information. He has been instructed to submit a typed diary with this type of report in future.

Native Situation.

Paragraph 5: This type of attitude is to be expected as sophistication increases.

Paragraph 6: It is unlikely that the staff position will be sufficient to allow the introduction of a Local Government Council into this area during 1963. The situation in relation to the possible introduction of Head Tax is being examined.

Paragraph 8: I am examining the possibility of a private person conducting a C.S.B. Agency at Gembogl.

Paragraph 9: The clearing of cemeteries has been fully discussed in previous correspondence.

Economic Development.

Paragraphs 10-11: The demand for onion seed far exceeds supplies so far made available by D.A.S.F. However, unless Keglsugl Airstrip can be opened to commercial operators, difficulty will be experienced in getting this crop to market. Results of pyrethrum trials are not officially known, however, D.A.S.F. appear optimistic for the future of this crop. //

Paragraphs 12-15: Although the report by the Forestry Officer has not been made available to this office, The District Forest Officer has informed me verbally that he is endeavouring to arrange for an officer of his Department to visit Gembogl, to arrange for the supply of a small mill and to train local native ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

people to operate the mill. It appears that from the milling point of view, the area is suitable for the introduction of such a mill.

Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

Paragraph 17: D.A.S.F. some two years ago, established a small piggery at Kundawa with the intention of making pigs available to the Upper Chimbu area. However, the venture proved unsuccessful. Upper Chimbu natives, if they so desire, can purchase first class pigs from the Goroka Piggery. Transport of the pigs can be arranged within reason.

Airstrip.

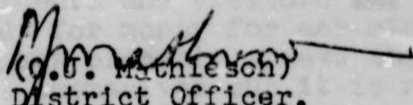
Paragraph 24: Recommendations concerning Keglsugl Airstrip have already been forwarded to you (my memo 51-1-10 of 26/2/63, refers.)

Village Officials.

Paragraphs 28-30: This has been the subject of separate correspondence.

General.

As usual Mr. Hardie has submitted a clear and informative report. I am pleased with his work.

  
(G.B. Mathieson)  
District Officer.



### INTRODUCTION.

1. The patrol of the MITNANDE Census Division was carried out as a follow-up patrol in the interim between the annual census patrols of the area. As usual, the patrol of this area was rather informal as a majority of the population lives within the radius of an hour's walk from the Patrol Post at Gembogl to which they are frequent visitors. No Rest House in the Census Division is more than an hour's direct walking from some other one and some are even closer. Only one policeman was taken on patrol. The patrol was twice interrupted by visits to the Patrol Post to keep abreast of station duties.

2. The patrol was mainly engaged in hearing petty disputes which the people had not bothered to bring to the Patrol Post, in informal discussion about general and particular matters, especially in talk about the introduction of a N.L.G. Council in the area in 1963, and in two land investigations (C.I.235). Almost three days were spent in making chain and compass surveys of a number of disputed areas of land. (Claims for Registration of Native Land will be submitted in due course.)

3. Two nights were spent at nearly every Rest House.

### NATIVE SITUATION.

4. From the point of view of co-operation with the Administration, the native situation in the MITNANDE Census Division remains, generally, very good. The people of the area have just completed a large new school with three class-rooms at Gembogl, and extensions to the Gembogl native hospital, which they undertook in a spirit of self-help for payment in kind. Despite an almost complete lack of supervision, the people have kept open the very landslip-prone Gembogl road. There has been no indictable offence reported among the people of the MITNANDE for at least twelve months.

5. However, the open generosity which characterised these people not very long ago in their dealings with Administration Officers, and which is frequently commented upon in past reports of the Upper Chimbu, is changing to a more grasping attitude towards the increasing numbers of expatriate residents and visitors. This can be chiefly seen in the increasing demands for money for any minor gift or service. This grasping attitude was probably always the rule in their economic transaction amongst themselves but it is now allied with an increasing "money-hunger".

6. The Census Division has not yet been taxed, but even if a N.L.G. Council is not introduced in 1963 as intended, a head tax may be imposed. The proposal to institute a Council and/or a tax has met with opposition from some quarters where it has been made an excuse to increase the cash component of many economic transactions. There have, for example, been a number of disputes at recent weddings over the amount of money which should be paid in the bride-price. Litigation, some of it arising from incidents more than thirty years ago, has been dredged up with demands for a cash settlement. To excuse these demands for money, the prospect of taxation is often brought forward, but this fear of tax is more a result than a cause of the money-hungry attitude.

7. Although the generosity of former times may often have had ulterior motives, I personally think that it was a more attractive trait than the demands for cash which almost always these days follow the presentation of "gifts" which the donor often bestows on one as if conferring a tremendous favour. No doubt the desire for money is an inevitable part of Progress, but it will be a pity if the people of the MITNANDE, who have hitherto been most eager and co-operative in developmental projects, should allow it to hamper their support of more sophisticated development such as

N.L.G. Councils.

8. There appears to be no diminution in the amount of "Lucky" playing in the Census Division, nor does there seem to be any social disapproval connected with it. From the number of youths who have stolen after losing their possessions at "Lucky" or who have stolen and then staked the proceeds of their thefts at "Lucky", I think that there can be little doubt that there is a connection between "Lucky" playing and stealing. However, MITNANDE Village Officials, although they deplore the amount of stealing and are reasonably efficient in other ways, have not once arrested anyone for playing "Lucky" in the time I have been at Gembogl. Besides being socially acceptable, there is evidently considerable pressure exerted on young men with possessions, especially those recently returned from plantation labour, to stake their earnings in a game of Lucky (which can often continue for 24 hours). One lad, recently returned from the coast with £60 (part of which he admitted having won at "Lucky") requested that I place his money in the office safe as he could not trust himself not to gamble it away. (There is no Savings Bank Agency in the Gembogl area.) Older men, although not such ardent gamblers as the younger ones, sometimes make use of the "Lucky" craze to obtain some cash for themselves. When a pig appears sick and likely to die they kill and cook it and then call for the local lads to come and play cards. The game usually continues until there is one man with most of the winnings which he hands over to the pig's owner and then receives the pig. It is a not infrequent sight to see children of ten playing "Lucky" for marbles.

9. During the past few months, a movement which involved the cleaning of graveyards and the expectation of rewards through a supernatural agency was active in the MITNANDE (especially among the INAUGL and GIRAI-TAMAGE Groups). The movement, which apparently, in the ASARO area, concerned itself almost wholly with cleaning and sweeping graveyards and clearing plots of ground near the sites of varicus persons' sudden demise. Numbers of places on river-banks or on cliffs overlooking the river, near to which people had been accidentally drowned or thrown into the river because they were dead or dying from some disease thought to be particularly noxious, were cleared and swept, as were areas near rock-clefts formerly used for the same purpose. The patrol encountered a recently cleared area in the high mountain forest at about 9,000 feet which had been cleared in order to propitiate the spirit (although his body is buried elsewhere) of a murder victim, killed before the advent of the Europeans. However, the movement now appears to be dying a natural death (due, in part at least, to a lack of leaders or prophets), and although there is still some desultory grave-yard cleaning, it seems likely that its collapse will shortly be complete.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

10. There are about 14,000 coffee trees in the MITNANDE Census Division but many of these bear little or no fruit because of altitude and poor soils. Onions appear to offer an opportunity as a cash crop if problems of seed, transport and marketing can be overcome. Some seed was sold to the local people early in 1962, and although some of it was defective, half a ton of onions have been pulled so far and sold for 9d per lb. The people are very interested in onion growing as a cash crop as it has for a long time been their ambition to make a living by market gardening. The prospect of pyrethrum growing has also aroused interest as a cash crop but no cash returns have as yet been made from it. (See Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.) An increasing amount of money is being spent on fresh vegetables at Gembogl Patrol Post with the expansion of P.H.D. there. The two mission stations in the Census Division also purchase vegetables and the Catholic mission at TOROMAMBUNO ships out a Cessna load of vegetables (mainly potatoes) from KEGLSUGL airstrip to Madag nearby every week.

11. These sources of income, although still small, are

increasing and are an improvement on the situation in the MITNANDE area a few years ago when practically the only source of income inside the area was pitting and carrying planks the twenty-five odd miles to Kundiawa. Pitting has declined in popularity among the DENGGA-MAGUAGU Group, who used to cut most of the planks in the area, but the INAUGL Group, who have not in the past been too enthusiastic about development if it meant hard work, are now getting interested and are cutting many more planks.

12. A Forestry officer recently visited Gembogl to inspect the proposed site for a small saw-bench which Luluai KINDUA of SIAGO (1) Census Unit hopes to obtain and put into operation. The officer appeared to consider the project quite promising and it is hoped that the Dept. of Forests will be able to follow the matter through at least until the bench is in operation. The successful outcome of such a project will be beneficial to all concerned: it will supply timber (for Gembogl Patrol Post and the proposed N.L.G. Council) in an area which is rather difficult of access to outside supplies, it will utilise one of the few resources of the area and will assist a very pro-Administration group of local people.

13. One successful sawmilling project in the MITNANDE Census Division might well lead the way to a number of other and bigger ventures in the same field. There is much good forest in the area (though somewhat hard to get at) and the KUNDIAWA district should be willing to buy any timber which the Gembogl area cannot absorb. The main difficulties in the way of such an industry are lack of technical knowledge and transportation difficulties.

14. At present, although eager for economic progress, there are few opportunities within the valley for entrepreneurs to expand the small amount of capital that some of them possess, usually their savings after years of employment. At present, the hopeful native businessman with £50-£200 can think of only one way of utilising his capital - by starting some kind of store. There are five native-owned trade-stores in the Census Division at present. Four of these appear to be moderately, though not outstandingly prosperous, the fifth is barely making its way. One attempt has been made to start an eating-house; this was situated on the KURAGAMBA grass-lands, an uninhabited area at 9,000 feet on the range between POMPOMERI in the MITNANDE Census Division and MIRUMA in the UPPER ASARO Census Division. This was an attempt to tap the considerable native foot traffic which passes over the range. Although this attempt seems to have failed, two other local people have told me of their intention to start eating-houses; these, however, are to be situated near the population centres. One of the trade-store owners has expressed interest in running a tavern as an adjunct to his present business.

15. Not that the system of native-owned trade-stores in the MITNANDE Census Division is a bad idea; it keeps most of the retail trading in the hands of the local people themselves (the only competition is from mission-owned stores), it has in the past caused a drop in mission trade-store prices and it does give the operators some experience in profit and loss. However, retail trading is not in itself very productive and all the money spent in the stores comes from the local people themselves (apart from the "foreign" native personnel of Gembogl Patrol Post). An alternative method of utilising dormant capital, such as the development of a timber industry, would therefore be most welcome.

#### AGRICULTURE, STOCK AND FISHERIES.

16. The Gembogl Agricultural Officer unfortunately went on leave in November just at the time when there was increasing activity in agricultural projects in the MITNANDE Census Division. An onion crop, grown from seed sold to the local people by the D.A.S.F., resulted in a reasonably good harvest. Four trial plots of pyrethrum flowers planted earlier in the year near Gembogl, proved to have a high pyrethrum content and a nursery was established

at Gembogl for the eventual distribution of seedlings to the local people. Should these two cash-crops prove to be successful, they could go a long way to compensate the people of the MITNANDE Census Division for the fact that their area is generally too cold to grow coffee.

17. Numerous patrol reports on the Upper Chimbu area in past years have stressed the opportunities for improving the pig-breeding in the area and also the necessity for improving pig-husbandry methods. At present, all that is being done is by the Lutheran mission at SUMBURU where a small number of good-quality pigs are being bred and sold to the local people.

18. Some time ago it was proposed to introduce golden carp into the Gembogl area but nothing has been heard of the project lately.

#### EDUCATION

19. 1962 saw the first Administration school in the MITNANDE Census Division opened at Gembogl Patrol Post. Two classrooms for this school and the teacher's residence were voluntarily erected by the local people. Owing to the lack of room on the station and the anticipated expansion of the school in 1963 the school site has now been moved and the local people have built three new classrooms.

20. The people have thus given every help and assistance to the Education Dept. and it is hoped that this co-operation will be repaid by a steady expansion of educational facilities in the area. It is anticipated that an additional 40 pupils will be granted an education in 1963-this will, of course, be better than nothing but ~~more~~ begins to cater for the 370 odd births in the Census Division each year.

21. The present popularity of education is likely to increase as the people begin to realise how far they have been left behind by other areas, now that they must be literate to enter the Police or P.I.R. Education is also becoming of increasing importance in everyday village life; the number of letters from absent workers writing home (usually enquiring about persons' health or about matrimonial arrangements) is increasing, and it is a common sight at native weddings these days to see the local native catechist listing the gifts and the names of donors and recipients so that there will be no disputes should the marriage fail and the bride-price have to be returned.

#### ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRFIELDS.

22. There are about 17 miles of road in the MITNANDE Census Division. This is maintained by the village people living along the route for which they receive token payments.

23. Work commenced in September on a road from TOROMAMBUNO mission station to the IWAM PASS. This work was interrupted in November-December by work on extensions to the hospital and shifting the school at Gembogl. Work is to recommence shortly, but it should be at least six months before the road is trafficable.

24. The retention of KEGLSUGL airstrip in its present status and condition remains one of the chief stumbling-blocks to development in the Gembogl area. At present, the airstrip is owned by the Catholic mission, Catholic mission consent is required before non-Catholic mission planes may land there, and at present, only light aircraft are using the strip. In the past, Otters have taken loads in and out of KEGLSUGL but some improvements would possibly be required before KEGLSUGL could be officially classified as a medium-sized aircraft strip.

25. This situation leaves as Gembogl Patrol Post's line of communication for all stores and supplies the Kundiawa-Gembogl road which is very exposed to landslips potentially able to close the road for weeks or even months. The road is unsuitable for any vehicle larger than a long wheel-base Landrover and this limits

the development of public works, such as buildings, in the area.

26. Native trade-store owners report that they find themselves unable to hire aircraft to bring their stores into KEGLSUGL and must bring them the much longer way round through Kundiawa. Similarly, produce from the Gembogl area can only reach market by first being taken by road to Kundiawa. The amount of transport and handling required for this eliminates most of their vegetable produce from the Goroka market.

#### MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

27. There has been a steadily increasing attendance at the Gembogl Hospital since a native Medical Assistant was posted there in May. The local people have just completed extensions to the Hospital for which they received payment in kind.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

28. It is recommended that two officials of the MITNANDE Census Division be dismissed from office. These are :

Tultul KAUMANE of KUNAIGU-PONOGAUMO Census Unit, and  
Tultul DEBO " KUMBINGGAUMO Census Unit.

Tultul KAUMANE was recently sentenced to three months jail for assaulting a woman. He had been previously imprisoned for a similar offence. In my experience, his work has always been poor and there are a number of very disparaging references to him in his Village Book. It is not recommended that a replacement for him be made as there is already one other Tultul for this Census Unit.

Tultul DEBO has left the area and has not <sup>been</sup> seen for almost a year. He sent his insignium to me from Goroka so he has presumably resigned. No replacement is recommended as existing village officials in the area have been capably looking after this small Census Unit (176 persons) and the appointment of another Tultul would not noticeably increase efficiency.

29. Luluai ARIMBA of Gondomakane Rest House (KUNAIGU-OTKANE Census Unit) has resigned. It is recommended that Tultul PUNDUMBA-PUBA of KUNAIGU-OTOKANE be appointed Luluai in his place.

30. It is recommended that SIBA-KAMANE be appointed Tultul to fill the gap made by PUNDUMBA's promotion.

#### LAW AND JUSTICE.

31. There was apparently speculation among some of the people of the MITNANDE as to the purpose of this patrol, since it was not concerned with census or any one particular object. One suggested reason that was reported to me was that the gaol at Gembogl was empty and I was patrolling in order to find wrong-doers to fill it. I trust the fact that no-one was arrested or gaoled during the patrol allayed this rumour.

32. The MITNANDE Census Division is at present very quiet as regards serious crime. There has been no murder or other indictable offence reported among the 12,700 population for at least 12 months. Numerous minor disputes were brought to the patrol for arbitration but ~~many~~ would not have been brought had the patrol not been in the vicinity.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

33. As usual, a number of young men wished to accompany the patrol for its duration. This was not only to earn a small amount of money for carrying the patrol gear, but also to make the acquaintance of young ladies (view mat.) and also of potential trading

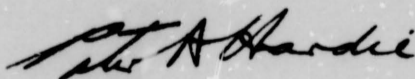
partners in localities which they would not normally have any reason to visit because of lack of acquaintances there.

34. This pursuit of friendships in other areas appears to be a long-established and continuing process in the upper Chimbu area. During the census of the MITNANDE Census Division last May, it was noticed that a number of old men living just south of the Ramu/Chimbu divide were married to women from localities near Kerowagi and Kundiawa (YONGGAMUGL) some considerable distance away, which, at the time of marriage, would have been separated by actually or potentially hostile areas. This was explained by the fact that travellers from the Kundiawa and Kerowagi areas had, before the advent of the Administration, made trips to the BUNDI area for sub-coastal produce (e.g. cassowaries, black-palm); they would traverse the high mountain forest on the slopes of Mt. Wilhelm or Mt. Kerigomna to avoid potential enemies, but still had to have a place just south of the Iwam Pass as a base for forays into the BUNDI area or as a site for an exchange-market with similar traders from BUNDI. For this reason, they struck up friendships with the local people at the head of the Chimbu River, reciprocal visits were made, and wives given and received.

35. With the increasing numbers of peripatetic Chimbos, this tendency to strike up friendships with persons in distant areas is continuing and probably increasing. One of the reasons for this would be the hope of establishing a stop-over place en route to distant parts (e.g. Wabag, Southern Highlands, Karimui, Okapa) often visited by the Chimbos, another reason would be to widen the area of acquaintance in order to have a greater range of choice in matrimonial affairs. One reason that people from the MITNANDE Census Division are often accepted as friends by Chimbos from other areas is that they live adjacent to the high mountain forest and also to the sub-coastal area of BUNDI and have ready access to produce unavailable to the ~~slopes~~ <sup>Chimbu</sup> of lower areas (e.g. cassowaries, black bird-of-paradise plumes). Friends within a couple of day's walk are invited to the big pig-killing festivals and presented with gifts of pork; if the acquaintance is of sufficient intimacy, one friend may be asked to help the other with a bride-price.

36. An example of one such friendship was that struck up between a man of the MITNANDE Census Division and one from NONDUGL. The former was returning home from Mt. Hagen, where he had been visiting friends, and was caught in a storm. The NONDUGL man invited him to take shelter in his house, where he spent the night. An acquaintance was struck up, the Chimbu was given a present of money on the understanding that he would try and find some Pesquet Parrot feathers for the NONDUGL man, whom he in turn invited to come and stay with him for a while.

37. Three years ago, some Chimbu from the Gembogl area brought back a young boy from AGAMUSEI Village in the PIORA Census Division. They claimed that they fed him a lot of pig meat in order to make him favourably disposed towards them so as to cement relations with the people at AGAMUSEI, which was a good base for trading in the WONENARA area. I do not know whether this eventually had the desired effect, but during his sojourn in the Chimbu area, I believe the boy got very homesick as he and his hosts had no common language in which to communicate.



(Peter A. Hardie)  
Patrol Officer-in-Charge.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....EASTERN HIGHLANDS..... Report No..... GEMBOGL PATROL No. 4/62-63

Patrol Conducted by..... P.A.HARDIE Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled..... YONGGAMUGL Census Division.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil.....

Natives..... 1 Member R.P.&N.G.C., 1 Interpreter

Duration—From..... 17 / 1 / 19 63 to..... 16 / 2 / 19 63.....

Number of Days..... SIX.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany..... No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / 2 / 19 63.....

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... ROAD SURVEY.....

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 ....

# Register

Area covered

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE		LAW & ORDER	FIRE	TOTALS
MALES	FEMALES			

Females in Child Birth

## TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

QJNtr 67-13-28

14th March, 1963.

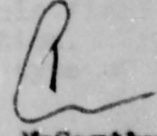
The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

The Director,  
Department of  
KORORANGA  
PATROL REPORT NO. 4/1962-63 - GEMBOGL

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

As the Report was of a purely routine nature,  
no comment is required.

2. Unfortunately, a typed diary was not available as Mr. Harlin relied upon his Journal to supply necessary information. Diaries will be submitted with this in future.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
Director.

3. The road survey was carried out by the District Officer. The road of the native people. The road Census 1962/63 has been constructed but access from the main highway to GOROKA has not been practical. Mr. Harlin has been route which will enable the opening of...

  
DISTRICT OFFICER



Op  
No.

Register

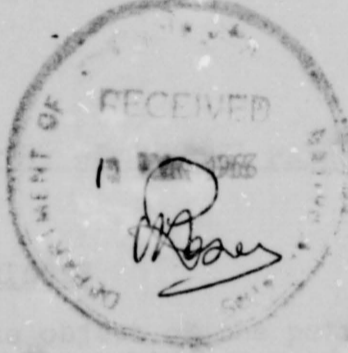
67.13.28 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

OJmtv

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....



67-11-2

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

7th March, 1963.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL GEMBOGL NO. 4 OF 1962/63.

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr. P.A. Hardie, P.O. Gr. I, is forwarded herewith.

2. Unfortunately, a typed diary has not been included, as Mr. Hardie relied upon his Field Officer's Journal to supply necessary information. Typed diaries will be submitted with this type of report in future.

3. The road survey was carried out at the request of the native people. The road through the Yonggamugl Census Division has been constructed for some years, but access from the main highway to connect this road, has not been practical. Mr. Hardie has now pegged a route which will enable the opening of this road.

(O.J. Mathison)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Register

REPORT OF GEMBOGL PATROL NO. 4 OF 1962-63

ROADS AND BRIDGES

1. The object of the patrol was to examine the feasibility of a vehicular road from WOMAI (SINASINA Census Division) on the Highlands Highway over the Porol Range into the KWINIGL Valley at NIGLGUMA (YONGGAMUGL Census Division). The existing bench was examined and some marks placed for tentative re-routing. It was also intended to have a look at a possible route into the KWINIGL Valley through the Chimbu Gorge (SIKUWAGI) via KAGAJ on the left bank of the Chimbu River, but the time I had allowed myself for the patrol did not permit this.
2. A report on the road is being sent as a separate memorandum to the Assistant District Officer, KUNDIAWA.
3. Other Patrol Report headings as per circular Instruction No.217 are not applicable to this Report.

*Peter A. Hardie*

.....  
Peter A. Hardie P.O.

D-25



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GEMBOGL 5<sup>A</sup>-62/63

Patrol Conducted by P.A. HARDIE Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled MITNANDE Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 Member B.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 19/2/1963 to 1/3/1963

Number of Days SIX

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /12/1962

Medical /1962

Map Reference TORO Strat Series

Objects of Patrol Marking road route from TOROMAMBUO to the IWAM Pass.

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

67-13-36

Sub-District 27th June, 1963.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
QOROGA.

23rd April, 1963.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5/1962-63 - GIMBOGL

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report  
is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr Hardie has worked well in putting in the  
pegs for the people which will assist them in their road  
construction towards IWAM.

No further comment is called for.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
Director.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KUNBLAWA.

Forwarded for your information, please. The survey  
was carried out at the request of local native people.

DISTRICT OFFICER

23/4/63

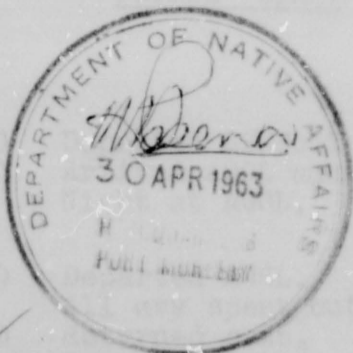
cc: A.B.C.  
KUNBLAWA

cc: P.O.F.C.  
KUNBLAWA

Females  
in Child  
Birth

67. 13. 36

GRB/aac



67-2-2/99

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

8th April, 1963.

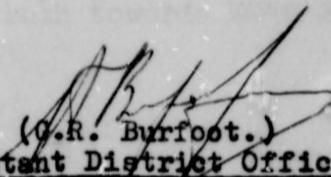
The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

Gembogl Patrol No. 5/62-63.

The above-mentioned report is forwarded herewith  
in duplicate.

2. The patrol was for a special purpose and calls for  
no comment as the road report referred has already been  
forwarded.

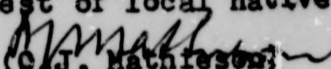
3. Delay in on forwarding from this office is regretted  
but the file was ~~was~~ inadvertently put away before action was  
completed.

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

7-11-2

→ Encl to: The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDJUBU.

Forwarded for your information, please. The survey  
was carried out at the request of local native people.

  
(C.J. Matheson)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

23/4/63.

cc: A.D.O.  
KUNDIAWA.

cc: P.O.I.C.  
GEMBOGL.

PATROL DIARY

19.2.63 1400 Departed GEMBOGL PATROL POST  
1630 Arrived AUGL and pitched camp.  
Night at AUGL.

20.2.63 0800 Departed AUGL.  
All day spent cutting road marks.  
1730 Returned camp.  
Night at AUGL.

21.2.63 0745 Departed AUGL  
All day spent cutting road marks.  
1800 Returned camp.  
Night at AUGL.

22.2.63 Unable to continue work because of rain.  
1000 Departed AUGL  
1200 Arrived GEMBOGL.

26.2.63 1045 Departed GEMBOGL  
1800 Arrived TAGUA and made camp.  
Night at TAGUA.

27.2.63 0800 Departed TAGUA and spent the day cutting road  
marks through the bush towards MONDIANIGL Ck.  
1630 Returned camp.  
Night at TAGUA.

28.2.63 0800 Departed TAGUA.  
Mark cutting all day.  
1715 Returned Camp.  
Night at TAGUA.

1.3.63 0800 Departed TAGUA.  
1130 Arrived GEMBOGL.

END OF PATROL

REPORT OF GEMBOGL PATROL NO.5 OF 1962-63

ROADS AND BRIDGES

1. The object of the patrol was to complete the placing of marks, by Abney Level, on the proposed road-route from the road-head, six miles north of Gemboql, to the top of the Iwam Pass on the Eastern Highlands - Madang District boundary. Earlier examination of the country which the route traverses showed it to be suitable and half the distance had already been pegged and a six-foot bench cut for about one-third of the way. The patrol virtually completed the marking required.
2. A report on the road is being sent as a separate submission to the Assistant District Officer, KUNDIAWA.
3. Other Patrol Report headings as per Circular Instruction No.217 are not applicable to this Report.

*Peter A. Hardie*

.....  
Peter A. Hardie P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GEMBOGL 5<sup>B</sup>-62/63

Patrol Conducted by P.A. HARDIE PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled NIGLKANDE CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 1 Interpreter, 2 R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 12/3/1963 to 6/4/1963

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1962

Medical 3/1963

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Road repairs, census revision, compilation of Common Roll.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/12/1963

*[Signature]*  
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 .....

.....

.....

.....



Pop

Over 13  
F  
Females in Child

67-13-75

January 22nd, 1964.

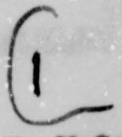
The District Officer,  
Chimbu Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
KUNDIANA.

PATROL REPORT No. 5 - 1962/63 - GEMBOGL

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

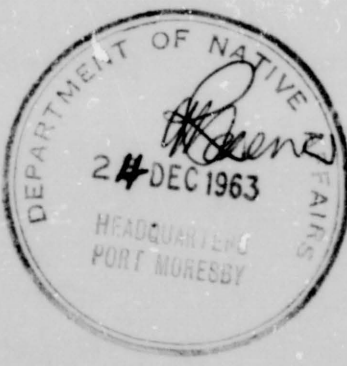
Progress in the Division during the last three years is particularly notable and encouragement should be given to ensure that the industries already established are not abandoned after the first enthusiasm.

The content of paragraph 4 at page 4 is surely a first class record of the adventurous spirit of the people seeking new experiences in more advanced areas. It is regretted that there is a breakdown in clan loyalties but this is inevitable - we should retain social disciplines so long as practical as our police resources are insufficient to provide contemporary controls.

  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR

67-13-75

SER/aao



Sub-District Office,  
Chimbu Sub-District,  
KUNDIANA.

3rd July, 1963.

The District Officer,  
Chimbu Division,  
KUNDIANA.

PATROL REPORT  
GEMBOOL 5/62-63.

The abovementioned report is forwarded herewith.  
Claim for camping allowance is attached.

- 2. The patrol has been well carried out and the report is quite informative.
- 3. Movement of people from the Upper Chimbu area to and from the Upper Asaro area has been going on for at least fourteen years to my knowledge.
- 4. For your information please.

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

PATROL DIARY

12th March

0800 Departed GEMBOGL.  
1300 Arrived YOMBAL.  
Discussions with village officials and local people.  
Night at YOMBAL.

13th March

0800 To WAMINDIRA for supervision of rockburning and breaking operations.  
1230 To WAGANIGL for supervision of replacement of bridge.  
1830 Returned YOMBAL.  
Night at YOMBAL.

14th March

0800 To WAMINDIRA for supervision of road work.  
1730 Returned YOMBAL.  
Night at YOMBAL.

15th March

0800 To WAMINDIRA for supervision of road work.  
Carriers and patrol gear to MANDIME.  
1515 Departed WAMINDIRA.  
1800 Arrived MANDIME.  
Night at MANDIME.

16th March

0800-1200 Supervised roadwork on stretch MANDIME-KOU.  
Night at MANDIME.

17th March

Sunday - Observed.  
Night at MANDIME.

18th March

Census at MANDIME of KENGGAKU-KURUKU Census Unit.  
Discussions with local people.  
Numerous petty disputed settled by arbitration.  
Night at MANDIME.

19th March

0800 Supervision of roadwork in MANDIME locality.  
1600 Departed MANDIME.  
1800 Arrived YOMBAL.  
Night at YOMBAL.

20th March

Census at YOMBAL of GANDIN, MENDE and KOMBURI No.1  
Census Units.  
Discussions with local people.  
Petty disputes settled by arbitration.  
Census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at YOMBAL.

21st March

Census of KOMAINDE Census Unit.  
Court for Native Affairs convened.  
1430 Departed YOMBAL.  
1530 Arrived DUGLPAGL.  
Discussions with village officials.  
Census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at DUGLPAGL.

22nd March

Census of KORAKU and DOGBUN Census Units.  
Discussions with local people.  
Disputes settled by arbitration.  
Census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at DUGLPAGL.

23rd March

Further discussions with local people.  
0915 Departed DUGLPAGL.  
1215 Arrived GUNGGUGME.  
Census figures.  
Night at GUNGGUGME.

24th March

Worked on census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at GUNGGUGME.

25th March

Census of DENGAGU-GUNGGUGME Census Unit and part  
of KOMBURI No.2 Census Unit.  
Discussions with local people.  
1345 Departed GUNGGUGME.  
1500 Arrived KANGGIRI.  
Work on census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at KANGGIRI.

26th March

Census of KALAGU-MUNUMBUGU, KALAGU-KAGAGU and  
KENGGAKE-INAUKANE Census Units.  
Discussions with local people.  
Fetty disputes settled by arbitration.  
Work on census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at KANGGIRI.

27th March

Census of KENGGAKE-WURAMAGAKANE Census Unit.  
More disputes settled.  
Census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at KANGGIRI.

28th March

Worked on Common Roll.  
1000 Departed KANGGIRI.  
1315 Arrived GOGLME.  
Court for Native Affairs convened.  
Work on census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at GOGLME.

29th March

Census of KIGIN and part of KOMBURI No.2 Census Units.  
Discussions with local people.  
Work on census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at GOGLME.

30th March

Returned GEMBOGL.

3rd April

1430 Departed GEMBOGL by vehicle.  
1530 Arrived DUGLPAGL.  
Night at DUGLPAGL.

4th April

0715 Departed DUGLPAGL.  
0930 Arrived GOROMAUGO.  
Census of NUNU-GUMBUGLKANE, NUNU-PAGAUKANE, KAMBIANGGE  
and KOMBUGLKANE Census Units.  
Night at GOROMAUGO.

5th April

Census of KERANGGE Census Unit.  
Recorded names of volunteers for Highland Labour  
Scheme.  
Numerous disputes settled by arbitration.  
Census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at GOROMAUGO.

6th April

Discussions with local people.  
0900 Departed GOROMAUGO.  
1130 Arrived DUGLPAGL.  
Attended native celebration at DUGLPAGL.  
1245 Departed DUGLPAGL by car.  
1330 Arrived GEMBOGL.

END OF PATROL

## INTRODUCTION

1. This patrol of the NIGLKANDE Census Division was carried out mainly with the object of revising the census and compiling the lists of eligible native voters for the Common Roll. Five days were also spent supervising road-works in the NIGLKANDE Census Division.

## NATIVE AFFAIRS

2. In the past three years that I have been acquainted with the people of the NIGLKANDE Census Division, there have been some notable changes in their outward signs of sophistication but almost imperceptible development in basic traditional attitudes, particularly political attitudes.

3. Since 1960, a road has been built through the area, there have been increased plantings of coffee which European buyers come into the area to purchase, there is an increasing amount of money about and a proliferation of (native owned) trade-stores. Traditional native dress among men is rapidly disappearing, except for ceremonial occasions, and is now almost entirely replaced by the dirty laplap. (There are, however, few changes in women's dress except among women who have resided for some time outside the area, and also among Lutheran converts.)

4. Every year, increasing numbers from the Census Division venture further and further afield in search of work and trade. Because so many in the 16-45 age group are now out of the area, few volunteers can be accepted for the Highlands Labour Scheme, but this does not prevent numbers of men (including fathers of families) from making their own way to the coast in search of employment. Women and older men are also showing less reluctance to leave home for forays (and even to take up residence) in areas some considerable distance away. For example, about two years ago, some young NIGLKANDE men brought home three youths from the PANGIA area of the Southern Highlands and one was "adopted" by an elderly man of DOGBUN Census Unit. Now the youth is returning home and taking his adopted father with him for a visit. Three old men from DOGBUN and MENDE Census Units recently paid visits to Port Moresby to see their sons who were in employment there. (One of the sons is a Port Moresby taxi driver.) With the assistance of the Goroka Sub-District Office, the three got safely to Port Moresby, visited their sons, and came back again without mishap, although none of them could speak a word of Pidgin. One of these old gentlemen is now planning a trip to Manus to visit his daughter there.

5. More basic changes in traditional attitudes, however, are harder to discern. A breakdown in clan loyalties is evident, but this has been a gradual process which began with pacification. As there is no longer any need to maintain clan solidarity for the purposes of defence, there is what appears to be an increasing amount of intermingling among members of different clans. Many men now take up residence for varying periods with persons from different clans (usually, their wives' or mothers' relatives), and for all practical purposes, transfer their allegiance to their new clan. Attention, however, is still paid to the clan of origin in the matter of marriage prohibitions. Also, in these cases, relations with the natal clan are seldom completely severed so that claims to land inheritance may be kept alive. For this reason, a man will often keep his name in the Village Book of his natal clan or sub-clan although he has been resident elsewhere for years. Besides these persons who have practically abandoned the clan of their birth except for more or less tenuous links, there are many others who maintain relations with one or more other clans because of ties of friendship or relationship.

This cutting-across of traditional clan lines can be seen on ceremonial occasions such as food presentations and marriage payments, ideally undertaken by members of the one clan and a few affines but in fact shared by members of a number of different clans. Riots are still usually said to be between two named clans, but this is only nominally so; on examination, it is found that members of the same clan fought on opposite sides and this helps to account for the innocuous nature of the riots in this area. However, this breakdown in traditional narrow clan loyalties extends only to an individual's immediate area; there is little or no concept or feeling of unity with anyone outside one's circle of acquaintance.

6. There are at present over 700 adults absent from the NIGLKANDE Census Division; this number has been increasing over the past few years. It might be thought that, with so large a proportion of the adult population in other areas, there might be some awareness of or interest in the wider political structure of the Territory. However, as stated in previous Gambogl patrol reports, political knowledge in this area is very slight and (no doubt partly because of this ignorance), interest in such things is almost non-existent. A number of opportunities was taken to speak to the people about the reorganization of the Legislative Council and its implications (Eastern Highlands District Officer's instruction not to supply the native people with such details was not received until the patrol was almost over), but these efforts were met almost entirely with massive indifference. Extensive propaganda would be required to dispel the ignorance but I see little prospect for much increase of interest until these matters can be shown to the people to impinge upon their immediate concerns.

7. The people of the NIGLKANDE Census Division are at present making preliminary preparations for their pig-killing festival which is held at approximately seven or eight year intervals. The ceremonial "koa" flutes have been blown and a number of houses have been erected on the pig-killing grounds. There is some dispute at present as to when the actual killing of pigs will take place (this is only the climax to months of festivals) as there are two schools of opinion, one wanting just after Christmas this year, the other preferring a later date. At the moment, there seems to be more support for the first proposal.

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

8. The lack of rain during January and February this year resulted in a decrease in the amount of vegetables being offered for sale to mission stations in the NIGLKANDE Census Division, but I could find no cases of hardship as a consequence of the drought. The situation is now apparently back to normal, and during the patrol, a number of food presentations (of sugar-cane and pandanus fruit) was made between clans.

9. There are over 60,000 coffee trees in the Census Division and the number is no doubt increasing as some new plantings were seen by the patrol. Only in the areas near KANGGIRI and GOROMAUGO Rest Houses is the growing of coffee hampered or impracticable because of the cold.

10. Some time ago, the D.A.S.F. announced intentions of introducing golden carp into the area and at least one large pond was prepared by the local people in readiness. However, a number of setbacks in the scheme in other areas has apparently delayed the project and no fish have as yet arrived. The D.A.S.F. is also proposing to open a small station at GOGLME.

This project should be of great benefit to the people of the NIGLKANDE Census Division, if carried through, as they suffer somewhat by their distance from the Patrol Post at Gembogl.

#### MEDICAL AND HEALTH

11. There is a Papuan Medical Assistant stationed at Gembogl who makes regular patrols of the NIGLKANDE Census Division in which there are three Village Aid Posts.

12. Malaria is present throughout much of the area and I noticed some goitre and cretinism near YOMBAL Rest House, but on the whole, the health of the people of the NIGLKANDE Census Division appears to be generally good. The only abnormal number of deaths recorded was at GOROMAUGO, where, out of a population of 1,500, 17 children under the age of four died since the census seven months before—apparently from pneumonia.

#### EDUCATION

13. At a time when there is talk of introducing compulsory attendance at schools in parts of the Territory, the situation in the NIGLKANDE Census Division compares most unfavourably. The only reasonable education in the area itself is provided by three certificated native teachers of the Catholic Mission, two at GOGIME and one at BARENGIGL. A handful of students from these schools will go on to the Catholic Mission school at KONDIU. These three native mission teachers provide the only educational opportunities in an area with a juvenile population of 2½ thousand.

14. Of the few people from the NIGLKANDE Census Division who have received a moderate education, a good proportion have had to leave the area to obtain it. Thus, in the past, a small number of children from the KANGGIRI locality have been accepted in Administration schools in the KEROWAGI area and a few from KENGGAKU-KURUKU have found places in WAIYE Council school. At present, there are a few children attending schools in the Goroka Valley, two girls at the Administration school at WABAG and a boy at TARI. This, of course, does not begin to meet the problem of *lack of educational facilities.*

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

15. The eight miles of road in the NIGLKANDE Census Division are in reasonable condition at present, the main difficulty being the transport of surfacing materials which have to be carted by hand, often from long distances. Five days during the patrol were spent supervising road works. The main work undertaken was the widening of a cutting through a limestone cliff at WAMINDIRA, by means of burning the stone and then breaking it up with sledge-hammers and crow-bars.

16. The bench of a six-miles long side road to GOROMAUGO, described in the last patrol report of the NIGLKANDE Census Division, has been completed but a number of bridges need to be built before it will be trafficable. It is hoped that the road will open up the GIAINIGL Valley to some form of development, as the 1,500 odd residents feel their isolation somewhat, especially as there is little cash-cropping in the area. (It is mostly too cold for coffee.) Over 80 residents of this locality recently emigrated out into the KORFENA area of the ASARO Valley (see Anthropological Appendix), giving as one of their reasons the lack of opportunity for development at home.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS

17. Village Officials in the NIGLKANDE Census Division generally appear to do a reasonable job. Although few of them can ever manage to transcend narrow clan loyalties once tempers are aroused, there are a number who can be counted on to arbitrate impartially, even against the interests of fellow clan members, if a dispute is brought to them by the two parties in a fair and open manner for settlement.

18. A recommendation for the appointment of a Tultul for DENGAGU-GUNGGUGME Census Unit is being submitted to the A.D.O. Kundiawa in a separate memorandum.

MISSIONS

19. The only change in the mission situation and personnel since the last report of the NIGLKANDE Census Division is that there is now a second priest at the Roman Catholic mission station at GOGLME.

NATIVE LABOUR

20. There are 691 males aged 17 years or over in occupations outside the area. As far as can be ascertained from their relatives and friends at the village, they are engaged in the following occupations:

COFFEE PLANTATION WORKERS :	257
DOMESTICS :	53
STUDENTS :	46
RUBBER PLANTATION WORKERS :	29
GOLD MINERS :	28
MISSION EMPLOYEES (CATECHISTS AND TEACHERS) :	24
COPRA PLANTATION WORKERS :	16
R.P. & N.G.C. :	14
COCOA PLANTATION WORKERS :	12
PEANUT : " " :	6
OTHER :	60

There are, in addition, 146 men whose occupations are unknown, and of these, there are 50 men whose even approximate whereabouts are unknown.

21. Perhaps worthy of note are the 53 NIGLKANDE men employed in various parts of the Territory as domestics and the 28 goldminers, all but one of whom are working on native-owned claims near WAU, KAINANTU, HENCANOPI and BENA. The six peanut plantation workers are said to be employed near KAIAPIT, to where they apparently walked in search of jobs. Two of the 46 students are said to be **studying** at theological seminaries.

22. A separate memo on the acceptance of Highland Labour Volunteers is being submitted to the A.D.O. Kundiawa.

CENSUS

23. Although the usual month for the census of the NIGLKANDE Census Division is September, the census was revised during this patrol in order to have the most up-to-date information for the Common Roll.

24. The census showed a total recorded population of 7,172 for the Census Division, a decrease of 30 since the last census in September, 1962. This decrease was owing mainly to a large migration from the KAMBIANGGE Census Unit into the KORFENA area of the UPPER ASARO Census Division (see Anthropological appendix).

25. There was a natural nett increase (births over deaths) of 64. As the last census was only six months before, it is necessary to double figures for births and deaths to obtain a birth and death rate per annum. Thus, there was a birth rate of 33 per thousand per annum, a death rate of 15.3 per thousand per annum, and a natural nett increase of 17.7 per thousand per annum.

26. Village Population Registers are attached.

*Peter A. Hardie*

Peter A. Hardie  
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX A

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

1. For a long time past, there has been a tendency for people of the Upper Chimbu valley to emigrate into the Asaro valley, chiefly into the areas near KONGI, MIRUMA and KORFENA. Sometimes these people make their permanent homes in the Asaro area and register their names in the Village Books of their adopted locality, sometimes they regard themselves only as sojourners and intend to return eventually to the Upper Chimbu. These latter have been accustomed in the past to retain their names in their original Village Books as they often feel that it preserves a link with their home locality, and even, that it maintains for them a quasi-legal right to resume occupation of their ground when they return. These persons usually return home briefly for census and then go back to the Asaro. Often, they do not plant coffee or make other permanent arrangements in their new district until they regard themselves as settled there and have their names put in the Village Books of the Upper Asaro Census Division.
2. During January this year, a total of 84 persons, including 20 adult males, from KAMBIANGGE Census Unit of the NIGLKANDE Census Division officially took up residence in the KORFENA area of the Asaro Valley. Many of these were living near KORFENA at the time, or had lived there previously; the significance of their action was that from then on, they would regard themselves as permanent residents of the KORFENA area, symbolising this by planting coffee gardens and registering in the Village Book of their new locality.
3. Three of these emigrants are married to KORFENA women and two of these are living on the ground of their wives' relatives. The rest, apparently, are claiming actual ownership of ground in the KORFENA area. The emigrants state that although at present they are living scattered about the place, they intend shortly to get organised and to gather together in one settlement. Incidentally, they state that they intend to abandon the dispersed homestead type of Chimbu settlement and adopt the "house line" method of the Goroka area.
4. Reasons given by the people of KAMBIANGGE for their decision to migrate were (i) that their ground in the Upper Chimbu is too poor (it is, in fact, very high, steep, and prone to some shocking erosion) and (ii) that they were afraid of the introduction of taxation into the NIGLKANDE Census Division as they had no sources of income and little prospects for development in the area. (This latter reason is rather illogical as taxation has not yet been introduced into the NIGLKANDE, taxation is already in force in the UPPER ASARO, and until their recently planted coffee is bearing, they have no source of income there either.) No-one said he moved because he was short of land. This is not unusual, as very few people in the Upper Chimbu have ever complained to me about lack of ground; reasons for emigrating almost invariably concern the poorness of the ground, the opportunities for coffee growing in the Asaro valley, or some other factor such as the continual sickness of their children or pigs on their home ground. Others of the remaining members of KAMBIANGGE state that they intend emigrating to the KORFENA area at some indefinite time in the future. KIRUA, the Luluai of the NUNU-YOMANE Group at GOROMAUGO, states that he is only waiting for his aged mother to die before he also shifts out. I suspect that the approach of the pig-killing festival, which is held at intervals of about seven years and which will probably take place at the end of this year, is an inducement to remain at home for a while yet.

5. In his comments on the last patrol report of the NIGLKANDE Census Division (GEMBOGL Patrol No.2-62/63), the Director of Native Affairs enquired as to native reaction to advice about opportunities for re-settlement in New Britain or the Northern District (Director's memo 67-13-7 of 20/2/63 refers). No-one with whom I discussed this matter was interested or knew of anyone who might be interested, giving as reasons for their reluctance the unfamiliarity of the environment and the distance from home. I do not think any residents of the Gembogl area would be prepared to undertake any resettlement except in an area where they had a number of relatives or friends. Furthermore, I doubt if anyone living in this area at present would be willing to uproot himself to settle in so distant and strange a locality. Only Chimbus deracinated already by many years of absence from home would, in my opinion, be at all likely to be attracted by the proposal. (It is, of course, another matter again as to whether they could succeed in so foreign an environment with such an unfamiliar land-use pattern.)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GEMBOGL 6/62-63  
(CHIMBU DIVISION)

Patrol Conducted by P.A. HARDIE PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled MITNANDE CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. P. EMMERY, MR. P. WEST-NEWMAN, AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS

Natives 2 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C., 1 INTERPRETER

Duration—From 22/4/1963 to 30/5/1963

Number of Days SIXTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1963

Medical 5/1963

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION, COMPILATION OF COMMON ROLL

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17/12/1963

  
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 .....

Pop

ver 13

F

Females  
in Child  
Birth

67-13-76

January 23rd, 1964.

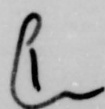
The District Officer,  
Chimbu Division,  
HIGHLANDS.

The District Officer,  
Chimbu Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
KUNDIWA.

Claim for PATROL REPORT No. 6 - 1962/63 - GEMSOGL

2. Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is  
acknowledged with thanks.

3. The contents of the Report which was of a routine  
nature brings me up to date on what is happening in the area.  
Generally speaking, satisfactory progress is being made.

  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR

67.13.76

GRB/sao



Sub-District Office,  
Chimbu Sub-District,  
KUNDIANA.

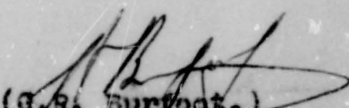
3rd July, 1963.

The District Officer,  
Chimbu Division,  
KUNDIANA.

PATROL REPORT  
GRMBOGL 6/62-63.

The above-mentioned report is forwarded herewith.  
Claim for camping allowance is attached.

2. Mr. Hardie as usual has conducted a thorough patrol and submitted quite an informative report.
3. Matters raised in the report are self explanatory and do not call for lengthy comments. I concur fully with views expressed in the report.
4. For your information please.

  
(G. R. Burfoot.)  
Assistant District Officer

PATROL DIARY

22.4.63	1200	Departed Gembogl by car.
	1230	Arrived Goenigl and collected carriers.
	1400	Arrived Augl and pitched camp. Inspected work on road-construction. Night at AUGL.
23.4.63	0800	Departed camp. Marked route and supervised road construction.
	1730	Arrived back camp. Night at AUGL.
24.4.63	0800	Departed camp. Supervised road construction.
	1530	Broke camp.
	1615	Arrived Goenigl.
	1645	Returned Gembogl by vehicle.
29.4.63	1330	Departed Gembogl by car.
	1430	Arrived Waimambuno and collected carriers.
	1600	Arrived Augl and pitched camp. Inspected progress of road construction. Night at AUGL.
30.4.63	0800	Departed camp. Supervised road construction.
	1500	Returned Augl and broke camp.
	1615	Arrived Goenigl.
	1645	Arrived Gembogl by car.
13.5.63		Census at GEMBOGL of MIUGU No.1 and SIAGO No.2 Census Units. Common Roll compiled.
14.5.63		Census at GEMBOGL of YAMAGILGAUMA No.1 and PAGAUKANE Census Units. Common Roll compiled.
15.5.63	1300	Census at GEMBOGL of GUMBUGLKANE Census Unit. To ENGGEREMAMBUNO by vehicle.
	1800	Census of MIUGU No.2 Census Unit. Returned Gembogl. Common Roll compiled.
16.5.63	0800	To ENGGEREMAMBUNO by vehicle. Census of YAMAGILGAUMA No.2, KUMBINGGAUMO, SIAGO No.1 and WANTIGE-BOMKANIM Census Units.
	1745	Returned Gembogl. Common Roll compiled.
17.5.63	0800	To ENGGEREMAMBUNO by vehicle. Census of WANTIGE-AUGENIGENDE and WANTIGE-WOPANA Census Units.
	1330	To POMPOMERI by vehicle. Census of part of GARINGGAGU Census Unit until nightfall.



Common Roll compiled.  
Night at POMPOMERI.

18.5.63 0800 Census of GARINGGAGU Census Unit completed.  
Census of KOMBUGLPAGL No.1 and GEREGLKANE Census Units.  
Common Roll compiled.  
Night at POMPOMERI.

19.5.63 1000 By vehicle to GEMBOGL.  
1500 By foot to GONDOMAKANE.  
Work on census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at GONDOMAKANE.

20.5.63. Census at GONDOMAKANE of KUNAIGU-OTOKANE and KUNAIGU-PONOGAUMO Census Units.  
Installation of new Luluai.  
Compilation of Common Roll.  
Night at GONDOMAKANE.

21.5.63 1400 Census at GONDOMAKANE of KUNAIGU-GUEUNBOKANE and  
1600 KOMBUGLPAGL No.2.  
Departed GONDOMAKANE.  
Arrived ENGERUGL.  
Census of KALAGUKANE Census Unit.  
Compilation of Common Roll.  
Night at ENGERUGL.

22.5.63 1100 Census at ENGERUGL of ~~KALAGUKANE~~ <sup>KUNAIGU-MAGUASUKANE</sup> Census Unit.  
1230 Departed ENGERUGL.  
Arrived KALINGU.  
Census at KALINGU of part of KOMUN and OGONDIYE  
Census Units.  
Compilation of Common Roll.  
Night at KALINGU.

23.5.63 1300 Census at KALINGU of KOROKANE No.2 and  
1530 KEWANDEGUKANE Census Units.  
Departed KALINGU.  
Arrived GERE.  
Census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at GERE.

24.5.63 0900 Census of remainder of KOMUN and OGONDIYE Census  
1015 Units.  
Departed GERE.  
Arrived GOGLME where met District Officer and  
proceeded with him to Gerbogl.  
1530 Dropped by vehicle at DUGLPAGL.  
1600 Arrived ANGANERE.  
Census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at ANGANERE.

25.5.63 Census at ANGANERE of DORIME and KOROKANE No.1  
Census Units.  
Census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at ANGANERE.

26.5.63 0930 Departed ANGANERE.  
1000 Arrived DUCLPAGL.  
By vehicle to Gembogl and thence KONINGANIGL.  
1600 Arrived BONGUGL.  
Worked on census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at BONGUGL.

27.5.63 Census at BONGUGL of KOMUNKANE and ENDEWINGGAUMA  
Census Units.  
Compilation of Common Roll.  
Night at BONGUGL.

28.5.63 Census at BONGUGL of GICLKANE Census Unit.  
1230 Departed BONGUGL.  
1400 Arrived KURUMUGL.  
Census at KURUMUGL of INAUKANE Census Unit.  
Compilation of Common Roll.  
Night at KURUMUGL.

29.5.63 Census at KURUMUGL of SAMBUKANE, GENDAGU and  
WOPANA Census Units.  
1430 Departed KURUMUGL.  
1530 Arrived WOMATNE.  
Heavy rain.  
Worked on census figures and Common Roll.  
Night at WOMATNE.

30.5.63 Census at WOMATNE of AWAKANE, GANDIGLNEM and  
NITNUMBUNEM Census Units.  
1700 Returned Gembogl by vehicle.

END OF PATROL

INTRODUCTION

1. This patrol of the MITNANDE Census Division was undertaken for the purposes of taking the annual census and compiling the Common Roll. Three days spent in supervising road construction in the Census Division are also included in the Report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

2. The people of the MITNANDE Census Division have a long tradition of support for the Administration and eagerness to better themselves. Both of these characteristics stem largely from a realistic attitude towards their situation; the people realise that their environment is poor and that their situation compares unfavourably with that of other areas. They are therefore eager to better themselves and to assist in any project which will help towards this end.

3. Not unnaturally, most interest is shown in schemes for economic advancement. Most of the MITNANDE is unsuitable for coffee and sources of income in the area itself have been very limited in the past. In order to acquire cash, most workers have had to leave the area; at present, out of a total adult male population of 4,700, more than 1,000 are absent from the area. Much interest has therefore been aroused in the past twelve months by the introduction of onions and pyrethrum into the area as cash crops. Unfortunately, however, the maximum possible propaganda value for the Administration has not been extracted from this development. Lack of seed has hampered the promotion of both crops and the extravagant expectations of some of the growers with regard to the financial returns to be expected from the onion crop have resulted in some disappointment. I think much of the cause of these great expectations as to cash returns can be traced to prior attempts to explain to growers that their onions would be bought for 9d per lb. In one such explanation that I heard, the word "pound" was frequently used in the sense of avoirdupois, but as the local people are unfamiliar with this use, it has led to misconceptions. I have since had it demanded of me as the price of one onion. The situation is not at all serious and will no doubt rationalize itself in time; it is just a pity that some of the effect of the introduction of these crops has been dissipated in this way. Similarly, lack of seed has caused the onion industry to progress by fits and starts and hampered development of the pyrethrum.

4. Hunger for education in the area is increasing, and a certain amount of frustration is inevitable among these ambitious people when they realize that few jobs more elevated than that of the common labourer are open to them without literacy qualifications. The desire for increased educational facilities is evidenced by the number of requests received from time to time for more schools and the support given to the few (and quite inadequate) educational institutions in the area, both Mission and Administration. At the end of last year, a large new school was built at Gembogl with an extra classroom in expectation that the two classes at Gembogl would be increased this year. Instead of this, however, Gembogl's two European teachers were replaced by two indigenous teachers and there was no new intake of pupils.

5. Interest in advances in fields other than those which appear to the people to have an immediate relevance to themselves are not well supported. There is no head tax in the MITNANDE Census Division at present and the chief idea that a Native Local Government Council conveys to these people is an unwelcome one connected with the introduction of taxation. If a prospective N.L.G. Council in this area had some specific economic or other developmental benefits attached to it, more interest would be

aroused. However, it is difficult to see what tangible benefits a Council would bring to this area, and attempts to arouse interest in a Council as a machine for political education are received with a marked lack of enthusiasm. (Indeed, the main reaction to any ideas of wider political significance is one of indifference). This is not due to any lack of energy or ambition among these people; rather, it is caused by preoccupation with immediate concerns. The support that the introduction of a Council would have in this area (and it is not negligible) stems mainly from a feeling that the Administration's projects ought to be supported merely because it is the Administration which is proposing them.

6. During April, the Administration cinerover visited Gembogl and showed films to a large and enthusiastic crowd. It was the first time that almost all the viewers had seen the pictures and there was an almost continual appreciative hubbub. The first film shown concerned the Legco elections in 1961 and a few of the participants were recognised by the audience. It is hoped that the cinerover will be able to visit this area regularly as the films are a forceful and effective way of reaching large numbers of people in this locality who are virtually untouched by other propaganda media such as wireless, newspapers and pamphlets.

7. The Inaugl Group (about 3,000 persons) are beginning preparations for their pig-killing ceremony which is held about every seven years. Present indications are that the pigs will be slaughtered in about six months time, but the date of these festivals is always very vague, even up to the last minute, because of the large numbers of people involved, directed by no central authority or committee, who have to reach a consensus of opinion. The ceremony is planned to coincide with that to be held by the KEWANDEGU and NUNU-YOMANE Groups of the NIKKANDE Census Division, a total population involved of over 10,000.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

8. For further information on the economic development of the MITNANDE Census Division, please see previous reports of the area, especially that of Patrol Gembogl No.2 of 62/63.

9. Demands for economic development are strong and have only been whetted rather than satisfied by the recent introduction of onions and pyrethrum as cash crops. In January this year, over £40 worth of onion seed was sold to the local people in a day and the amount sold to each person was strictly limited. About three weeks later, a similar amount was sold in an afternoon. There is a strong demand for more seed which the Department of Agriculture is apparently unable to supply. To overcome the impasse, the Agricultural Officer at Kundiawa is endeavouring to obtain seed privately through his own exertions, in a most praiseworthy attempt to establish the industry on a more regular footing than its hitherto unplanned and almost accidental nature. Although it is unlikely at present that difficulty will be experienced in selling the onions, transport out of the valley and to the markets is likely to be a problem. In this respect, it may have been a mistake to have started purchasing the onions at 9d per lb as freight costs may eventually necessitate a decrease in price.

10. In the case of onions as with practically all economic development in the MITNANDE Census Division, the retention of KEGLSUGL airstrip in its present status and condition is a major drawback. As stated frequently before, the acquisition of KEGLSUGL by the Administration and its improvement to Otter standard would have a number of important results from the point of view of development :

(a) It would enable the rapid shipment of produce out of the valley by the quickest means and the most direct route instead of the present long haul over land-slip prone roads to Kundiawa in vehicles no larger than a long wheel-base Landrover.

(b) It would foster the development of a truck crop industry in the area. Excellent vegetables such as lettuce, cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, have been grown in the MITNANDE Census Division but have never reached market owing to the long distances which they have to be hauled by road. Flying time to Coroka is about twenty minutes from KEGLSUGL, by road it is over 100 miles.

(c) Native trade-store owners in the Census Division are being hampered by the fact that they have to bring their cargo into the valley by road. Their main competition is from the Catholic mission which possesses a great advantage in that it can use KEGLSUGL to fly its trade goods in.

(d) Difficulty will be encountered with the development of public works, such as buildings, in the area owing to the inadequacy of the Gembogl road. The opening of KEGLSUGL to Otter aircraft (which have landed there in the past) would go a long way to overcome this problem.

(e) The uncertain nature of the road-link with Gembogl Patrol Post makes the provision of a second line of communication most desirable.

#### NATIVE AGRICULTURE

11. The drought at the beginning of this year caused a falling off in the quantity of vegetables offered for sale at Gembogl Patrol Post, but conditions have since returned to normal. Numbers of extra gardens have been planted by the people of the Inaugl Group in preparation for their pig-killing festival.

#### EDUCATION

12. As indicated in the section NATIVE AFFAIRS, interest in education in the Census Division is increasing but facilities for it are not. The Roman Catholic mission, which has been in the area since 1934, this year brought its total qualified teaching force up to three indigenous teachers. Added to the two indigenous teachers at the Administration school at Gembogl and a European and an indigenous teacher at the Lutheran Mission at SUMBURU, this gives a total of seven teachers to a juvenile population in the Census Division of 4,227. Hardly adequate.

13. At ANGANERE Rest House, a deputation requested the establishment of an Administration school in the area. I had to reply that all previous attempts to get additional teachers for the area had failed and there seemed to be few prospects in this case. I suggested that the village people themselves deputize officers of the Education Department.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

14. The only new road-works in the Census Division is the road to the top of the Iwam Pass, on the boundary between the Eastern Highlands and Madang Districts. It is expected that the road bench will reach the top of the Pass in a months time, but considerable work will still be required to render it trafficable. The road is being undertaken with the full support of the local people who have considerable contacts with the Bundi area at present and look upon the road as a means of increasing these contacts.

It is also hoped that, with the cooperation of the Department of Forests, a native sawmilling industry can be established in the forest opened up by this road.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

15. There is a hospital at Gembogl staffed by a Medical Assistant from the Papuan Medical College and four medical orderlies. Inpatients average about 30. There are five Aid Posts throughout the Census Division which are usually well supported by the local people.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

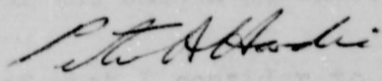
16. With deaths, resignations and dismissals, there has been a lot of "dead wood" removed from among the Village Officials of the Census Division over the last few patrols of this area. Replacements are usually chosen by election by the people themselves. There are, at present, 7 Luluais and 38 Tultuls in the Census Division. A recommendation for the appointment of a new Tultul is being forwarded to the A.D.O. Kundiawa as a separate submission.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

17. The census showed a total recorded population of 12,729 for the MITNANDE Census Division, an increase of 19 over the figure twelve months previously. The smallness of this increase was owing to a number of migrations out of the area, mainly from GEREGLKANE Census Unit into the KONGI-MIRUMA area of the UPPER ASARO, but also from SAMBUKANE Census Unit to the SIAMBUGA Group of the EAST KORONIGL.

18. There was a natural nett increase (births over deaths) of 182. This is a birth rate of 28.5 per thousand, a death rate of 14.2 per thousand, and a natural nett increase of 14.3 per thousand.

19. Village Population Registers are attached.



(Peter A. Hardie)  
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX A

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

1. Definition of the structure of the descent groups in the MITWANDE Census Division is made difficult by the fact that while descent is the main factor in determining tribal structure, residence plays a larger part in the people's daily life, and on occasions, modifies tribal structure and causes difficulties of classification. Generally speaking, a person appears more conscious in normal daily affairs of his place of residence (e.g. locality name) than of his descent group (e.g. sub-clan name). For example, unless a person is familiar with one's interest in his descent group, he will generally supply his locality name on being asked where he comes from, not his clan or sub-clan name.

2. There are four (or possibly five) large, named, quasi - descent groups comprising the whole population of the MITWANDE Census Division, viz.

- GIRAI - TAMAGE
- INAUGL
- KUKANE
- DENGGGA - MAGUAGU

The first three of these groups would probably be classed as phratries; they each consist of a number of clans within a common territorial boundary, acknowledging a common ancestry. The fourth group, the DENGGGA - MAGUAGU, has the same territorial appearance as the others, that is, it is contained within a common boundary and the land holdings of its constituent clans and sub-clans are inextricably mixed, but there are some other differences. Fr. John Nilles in an article in Oceania some years ago classed the DENGGAGU and MAGUAGU as separate groups of the same apparent status as the INAUGL, KUKANE and GIRAI - TAMAGE, and it is true that tradition has it that the two lines have a different common ancestor (although the people do not appear to attach much weight to this factor). However, although the DENGGGA-MAGUAGU can hardly be described as one quasi-descent group like the other three, I think it would be more correct to treat it as one group rather than as two discrete bodies. Dr. P. Brown's nomenclature of a "tribe" which she applied to the large groups near KUNDIAWA (phratry + accretions) would possibly be suitable terminology for the DENGGGA-MAGUAGU.

3. There follows a list of what I consider to be the constituent clans and sub-clans of these four groups, with population figures where known:

<u>PHRATRY/TRIBE</u>	<u>CLAN</u>	<u>SUB-CLAN</u>
GIRAI-TAMAGE	GIRAI	OGONDIYE (335)
		KOMON (287)
		KOROKANE (364)
INAUGL	TAMAGE	KEWANDEGUKANE (228)
		KALAGUKANE (287)
		DORIME (244)
GEREGLKANE (639)	GARINGGAGU (754)	SIKOKANE
		WANTIGE
		OGONDAKANE
KUKANE	KUKANE	KONDONAKANE
		URAIMO
		EREKANE

The population figures above are taken from official census figures and are not exact in anthropological

2.

PHRATRY/TRIBE

CLAN

SUB-CLAN

INAUGL (contd.)

KUNAIGU

OLTOKANE (582)  
 FONOGAUMO (373)  
 GUGUNBOKANE (193)  
 MAGUAKANE (143)

KOMBUGLPAGL (532)

KUKANE

AWAKANE (349)

GANDIGLNEM (403)

NITNUMBUNEM (502)

GENDAGU (103)

WOPANA (151)

SAMBUKANE (541)

INAUKANE (356)

GIGLKANE (327)

KOMUNKANE (308)

ENDEWINGGAUMA (531)

KALAGUTAMBUNO  
 KEWANDEGUTAMBUNO

DENGGGA-MAGUAGU

DENGGAGU

YAMAGILGAUMA (527)  
 KUMBINGGAUMO (186)  
 MIUGU (649)

WANTIGE

AUGENIGENDE (297)  
 BOMKANIM (409)  
 WOPANA (421)

SIAGO (562)

KOMUNKANE

PAGAUKANE (671)  
 GUMBUGLKANE (425)

4. In the above list, I have classed as "clans" the largest named exogamous groups, with the exception of WANTIGE/SIAGO, WOPANA/SAMBUKANE and GIGLKANE/KOMUNKANE, which do not intermarry but which do not have a common name and which are not apparently connected in any other way. It is rather more difficult to classify the sub-clans. In the above list, I have classed as such those groups which are generally recognised as named divisions of clans and which appear to be governed in their structure through descent. If one tried hard enough, names could be found for sub-divisions of all the clans which I have not split up into sub-clans, but all or nearly all of these would be just extended families, hamlets or locality names. The SIAGO clan, for example, is for residential purposes divided into two main groups, but only after a prolonged mental search will even a member of SIAGO dredge up names to describe interior divisions of the clan in descent terminology (usually, a name ending in the suffix "-kane" or "-tambuno"); non-clan members invariably refer to the two divisions in residential terms (suffix "-nim"). There are, of course, borderline cases where I have made an arbitrary choice; this is inevitable as there is no regularly recurring pattern or criterion on which to base such a classification. Definition of descent groups through genealogies is impossible in this area owing to the shallowness of most genealogies; few persons can remember more than two generations back and some cannot even remember their grandfather's names.

5. The population figures above are taken from official census figures and are not exact in anthropological







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 2 of KEROWAGI 1961-1962.

Patrol Conducted by E. J. MITCHELL C.P.O.

Area Patrolled WEST KORONIGL CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives TWO

Duration—From 3/10/62 to 8/10/62

Number of Days 36 patrol days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19 60

Medical / / 19 60

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol REVISION OF CENSUS ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

COMPILATION OF TAX-CENSUS SHEETS.

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 ...

67-13-29

22nd March, 1963.

District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

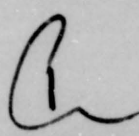
PATROL REPORT NO. 2/62-63 - KEROWAGI.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. It appears to me that the ex Luluai named ANDE might have influence beyond the DENGE/KENAMUGL area. You had better keep an eye on him.

3. It is interesting to note that the women are keen on commercialising on their skills in basket making.

4. The balance of the report is adequately covered in the comment from the Assistant District Officer yourself.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR

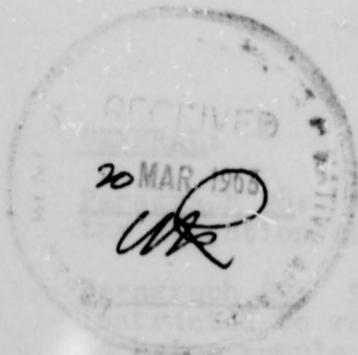


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 13. 29  
✓

OJmtv

In Reply  
Please Quote



No.

67-9-2

District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

12th March, 1963.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

PATROL KEROWAGI 2 of 62/63.

The abovementioned report submitted by Mr. E.J.R. Mitchell, C.P.O., is forwarded herewith.

2. SOME COMMENTS FOLLOW:

Paragraph 5: September/October is part of the dry season in this area.

3. NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Paragraph 6: It is known that an ex-Luluai named ANDE possibly uses his influence against Council activity. His reasons are probably due to loss of prestige, as after losing his Luluai position he was not elected as Councillor. His influence is restricted to the DENGGE/KEWAMUGL area.

4. EDUCATION:

Paragraph 9: This refusal is also probably a result of ANDE'S influence.

5. ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Paragraph 16: This road is being constructed as a result of requests by the local native people. The "police supervision" mentioned appears to have been the loan of capable police, at the request of the local people, to mark out a reasonable grade. A.D.O., Chimbu Sub-District, has since been instructed that police can only be used on road work, in any emergency, and with the written permission of the District Commissioner.

6. AGRICULTURE:

Paragraph 19: I have requested Mr. Johnson to provide me with details of this proposed scheme.

7. HEALTH:

Paragraphs 23 and 24: The contents of these paragraphs has been brought to the attention of the District Medical Officer at Kundiawa.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

8. GENERAL:

Paragraph 28: This matter has been brought to the attention of the Vulcanologist at Rabaul.

Paragraph 29: P.O.I.C., Kerowagi, has been instructed to request some of the local women to bring sample baskets to Kerowagi for inspection of Mrs. Wilkinson, Welfare Officer, during her next visit to Kerowagi. Perhaps sale can be arranged through the Kerowagi Women's Club.

9. Although the patrol was completed on 13/11/62, the report did not reach this office until late February. P.O.I.C. Kerowagi, has been instructed to explain the delay.

10. The report is not well written and leaves much to be desired, however, I believe that Mr. Mitchell conducted the patrol in an efficient manner.

*(Signature)*  
(O.J. Mathieson)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

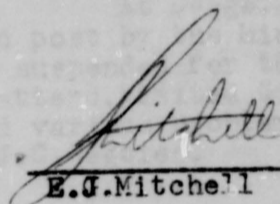
Patrol Post  
Kerowagi  
E.H.D.

6th November 1962

Officer in Charge,  
Patrol Post  
KEROWAGI.

Patrol Report - West Koronigl Census Division.

Conducted by. E.J.Mitchell C.P.O.  
Accompanied by. Cpl.Onipiso Z91.  
Interpreter UKA  
Duration. 3/9/62 to 8/10/62.  
No. of days. 36 (33 Camping Days).  
Objects of patrol. See your 67-1-1(52) of 3rd  
September 1962.  
1. Census Revision.  
2. Routine Administration.

  
E.J.Mitchell C.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL DIARY.

West Koronigl Census Division 1961-1962.

SEPTEMBER.

MONDAY 3rd. At Denge.  
Departed Kerowagi early Monday morning. Arrived Denge 1030hrs.  
Spoke with assembled villagers regarding census and the  
council tax. Rain fell approx. 1300hrs.  
Slept at Denge.

TUESDAY 4th. At Denge.  
Visited gardens to the north of the rest house. Very little  
coffee grown in this region. Rain fell early afternoon.  
Slept at Denge.

WEDNESDAY 5th. At Denge.  
Danggakane No 1. (or Danggakanesuwara), Derikane censused  
before rain fell and halted operations. Settled several  
minor complaints by arbitration. Referred one complaint  
to Kerowagi for hearing under C.N.S.  
Slept at Denge.

THURSDAY 6th. At Denge.  
Bandie, Danggakane No. 3 (or Danggakanetuwata) and Dumku  
censused. Rain again fell early in the afternoon.  
Slept at Denge.

FRIDAY 7th At Denge.  
Census carried out on Guindekane and Endugakane. Rain fell  
early in the afternoon.  
Slept at Denge.

SATURDAY 8th At Denge.  
Due to the opening of an aid post by the Minj council, at  
Nondugl, census work was suspended for the day to allow  
the local population to attend. Visited Government school  
at Kewamugl and discussed various problems confronting  
the teacher, with him - Mr. J.C. Regtien.  
Slept at Denge.

SUNDAY 9th At Denge.  
Day observed. Spoke with Mr. P. Johnson of Banz, a coffee buyer.  
Voiced my concern at the indiscriminate buying of good  
and bad coffee going on in the area. Discussed the coffee  
market and the supply from the West Koronigl area.  
Slept at Denge.

MONDAY 10th. At Denge.  
Wuramagake, Pagaukane No. 2 (or Pagaukanetuwo) and Munduglkane  
censused. Work suspended due to rain in the early afternoon.  
Slept at Denge.

TUESDAY 11th At Denge  
Waiyekane and Tegakane censused. Visited nearby Lutheran  
Mission and spoke with Mr. Hannerman, the resident pastor.  
Obtained information regarding the mission lease.  
Slept at Denge

WEDNESDAY 12th At Denge.  
Proceeded Kerowagi on foot with selected councillors and headmen, to see the Political Committee for the Advancement of Papua and New Guinea. Returned to Denge late afternoon.  
Slept at Denge.

Thursday 13th At Denge.  
Proceeded Kundiawa for dental treatment. Returned to Denge late afternoon.  
Slept at Denge.

FRIDAY 14th. At Denge.  
Patrol moved to Gagugl in the morning. Although the Awage rest house was next, the condition of this rest house was shocking. Orders were given for its repair, and the patrol moved to Gagugl.  
Slept at Gagugl.

SATURDAY 15th At Gagugl.  
Visited the Catholic mission at Gagugl and discussed the local situation with Father Welbing, the Priest in charge of the mission. Spoke with councillors and headmen.  
Slept at Gagugl.

SUNDAY 16th At Gagugl.  
Day observed. Visited gardens to the south of the rest house. An area of very heavy cultivation was found here.  
Slept at Gagugl.

MONDAY 17th At Gagugl.  
Censused Agandagu, Danggakane No.2 (or Danggakanetuwo), Gamkane, Kalagu-Munambu, Kwinegu, Miugakane, Waiyagu, Yoggaku and Dambakane No.2 (or Dambakanetuwo).  
Slept at Gagugl.

Tuesday 18th At Awage.  
Patrol moved to Awage. Patrol given a very warm welcome. Spoke with assembled people. Taimagaumo, Aguagaumo and Yinggumkane.  
Slept at Awage.

WEDNESDAY 19th. At Awage.  
Proceeded to Kewamugl with P.O.I.C. to discuss the council's desire to purchase more land for extension of the school and future building of a Community Centre. Strong opposition was met. Returned to Awage late afternoon.  
Slept at Awage.

THURSDAY 20th. At Awage.  
Gaulaku, Pagaukane No1 (or Pagaukanesuware) censused before rain suspended operations.  
Slept at Awage.

FRIDAY 21st. At Awage.  
Proceeded Kundiawa again for dental treatment. Returned late afternoon to Awage.  
Slept at Awage.

SATURDAY 22nd. At Awage.  
Visited land applied for by Manton Bros. of Mt. Hagen. Found to be a lease of Mr. I. Rutledge of Banz. Clerical Census work occupied rest of day.  
Slept at Awage.

SUNDAY 23rd. At Awage.  
Proceeded Kerowagi for discussion with P.O.I.C. Returned late afternoon to Awage.  
Slept at Awage.

MONDAY 24th At Awage.  
Komonokane, Gendua, Kiwakane, Dambakane No.1 (or Dambakanesuware)



OJmtv

67-9-2

District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

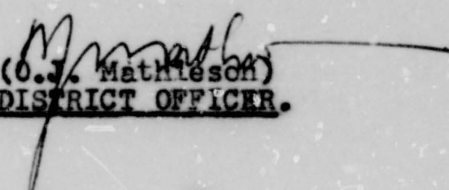
30th May, 1963.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

KEROWAGI PATROL REPORT 4-62/63.

The abovementioned Report submitted by Mr. K.C. Wilson, C.F.O., is forwarded herewith. The patrol was mounted to supervise the replacement of a bridge across the Ehrnigl River. Mr. Wilson capably carried out this task.

2. Any further correspondence on this report should be forwarded direct to the District Officer at Kundiawa.

  
(O.J. Mathieson)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

MCW/np  
In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

Sub-District Office,  
GOROKA.  
Eastern Highlands District.

14th May, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Chimbu Sub-District,  
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 - 62/63  
BRIDGE REPLACEMENT - KEROWAGI.

INTRODUCTION.

Prior to the unexpected journey of the Governor-General to Mt. Hagen by car, the Eastern Highlands District Commissioner and District Officer made an inspection of the road from the Western Highlands border to Goroka on 1st May, 1963.

I was instructed to repair a bridge over the Ehrnigl River, some eight miles West of Kerowagi Patrol Post. This bridge was in a state of collapse and its immediate repair was necessary not only because of the Governor General's visit, but also because of the heavy traffic expected on the weekend of the Mt. Hagen Show.

DIARY:

Wednesday 1st May, 1963

Arrived at Dengge Rest House, settled in and inspected the collapsed bridge with P.O.I.C. Kerowagi, E.R. JOHNSON.

Thursday 2nd May, 1963.

Supervised felling and hauling of logs to bridge site.

Friday 3rd May, 1963.

Supervised felling and hauling of logs to bridge site, replaced foundations and began to place logs in position across creek.

Saturday 4th May, 1963.

Bridge inspected by District Officer and P.O.I.C., Kerowagi. Supervised felling and hauling of additional logs. Placed bridge decking in position.

Sunday 5th May, 1963.

Supervised construction of bridge approaches and trimmed decking. Returned to Kerowagi.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

On Wednesday afternoon, the P.O.I.C., Kerowagi and I inspected the bridge and decided to replace the old bridge. Because of the shortage of logs of suitable length it was decided to leave the old bridge standing and incorporate it in the foundations of the new bridge. This may appear to have been somewhat a slipshod method but the

were censused. Rain fell early in the afternoon.  
Slept at Awage.

TUESDAY 25th At Angangoi.  
Patrol proceeded to Angangoi rest house, approx. two hours walking distance. Spoke with assembled people regarding the council tax.  
Slept at Angangoi.

WEDNESDAY 26th At Angangoi.  
Kugl, Songgwa'agu and a part of Magua censused before rain halted work. Settled several disputes by arbitration.  
Slept at Angangoi.

THURSDAY 27th At Angangoi.  
Magua completed, and Nouku and Kuno censused.  
Slept at Angangoi.

FRIDAY 28th. At Angangoi.  
Patrol moved to Nombuna. Discussed the council with the people. Settled several disputes by arbitration. Rain fell early in the afternoon.  
Slept at Nombuna.

SATURDAY 29th. At Nombuna.  
Census work was suspended due to religious services held on the Kerowagi, station, about a few minutes walk from the rest house.  
Slept at Nombuna.

SUNDAY 30th At Nombuna.  
Day observed. Census Clerical work occupied day.  
Slept at Nombuna.

OCTOBER.

MONDAY 1st At Nombuna.  
Census carried out on Bundo and Kugaku before rain fell and halted work.  
Slept at Nombuna.

TUESDAY 2nd. At Nombuna.  
Rain fell in the early morning. Census carried out on Togo, Tambande and Siambuga.  
Slept at Nombuna.

~~WEDNESDAY 3rd.~~ WEDNESDAY 3rd. At Nombuna.  
Proceeded to Kundiawa for dental treatment. Returned late afternoon.  
Slept at Nombuna.

THURSDAY 4th. At Nombuna.  
Again to Kundiawa for dental treatment, returning in the afternoon.  
Slept at Nombuna.

FRIDAY 5th At Nombuna.  
Census completed on Gogunba and Kura. Assisted Infant Welfare team, before starting census. Complaints heard that some children not seen.  
Slept at Nombuna.

SATURDAY 6th. At Kerowagi.  
Patrol moved to Kerowagi, as the rest house at Siku had not been completed. 6th and 7th spent at Minj.

MONDAY 8th. At Siku  
Aiabukane, Dogumbagu, Kawanggamakane, Kuandekane, Kunagu, Mitnandekane and Talkane all censused at Siku rest house.  
Returned to Kerowagi afternoon.

PATROL ENDS.

ROAD SUPERVISION - ANGANGOI.

WEDNESDAY 10th

Patrol moved to Angangoi for road supervision at the request of the District Commissioner. Arrived 1430 hrs. Slept at Angangoi.

THURSDAY 11th

Day spent at Kawa, where road construction was slowed by large stones. Slept at Angangoi.

FRIDAY 12th

Assisted the Pagau group near Angangoi. Proceeded Kerowagi Friday afternoon. Spent the night at Kerowagi.

SATURDAY 13th.

Returned to Angangoi early afternoon. Spoke with councillors from Nombuna. Slept at Angangoi.

SUNDAY 14th.

Day observed. Commenced work on patrol report. Slept at Angangoi.

MONDAY 15th

Assisted Pagau group with grading section of road. Slept at Angangoi.

TUESDAY 16th.

People did not work on road due to Council opening on 18th. Worked on patrol report. Slept at Angangoi.

WEDNESDAY 17th.

Proceeded to Kerowagi morning.

THURSDAY 18th

Spent at Kerowagi. Extension to Koronigl N.L.G.C. officially opened.

FRIDAY 19th.

Returned to Angangoi morning. Census clerical work for West Koronigl Census Division occupied afternoon. Slept at Angangoi.

SATURDAY 20th.

Continued work on patrol report. Slept at Angangoi.

SUNDAY 21st.

Day observed. Walked through to Bogo inspecting the sections of completed road. Slept at Angangoi.

MONDAY 22nd.

Supervised road work at Kawa, morning. Worked on patrol report afternoon. Slept at Angangoi.

TUESDAY 23rd.

Excellent progress made on the Pagau section of the road. Visited and assisted this section. Slept at Angangoi.

WEDNESDAY 24th.

Difficulties with large stones experienced at most road sites visited today. Not much progress made. Slept at Angangoi.

THURSDAY 25th.

Worked on patrol report this day. Slept at Angangoi.

FRIDAY 26th.

Again worked on patrol report. Visited road site below rest house. Again difficulties with large stones. Slept at Angangoi.

SATURDAY 27th.

Worked on patrol report. No work on the road on the weekend.  
Slept at Angangoi.

SUNDAY 28th.

Day observed. Again worked on patrol report.  
Slept at Angangoi.

MONDAY 29th.

Visited road site at Kawa today. Stones slowing up progress.  
Pagau section suffering the same trouble.  
Slept at Angangoi.

TUESDAY 30th

Assisted Pagau group at Nombuna today. Good progress made on this section. Fewer stones encountered here.  
Slept at Angangoi.

WEDNESDAY 31st.

Visited Bogo section of road. Not much progress being made here due to absence of young men.  
Slept at Angangoi.

THURSDAY 1st NOVEMBER.

Proceeded Kerowagi for treatment of ankle.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY spent at Kerowagi.

MONDAY 5th.

Returned to Angangoi morning. Worked with Pagau group today. Good progress.  
Slept at Angangoi.

TUESDAY 6th

Worked on patrol report in the morning. Assisted Giraigu group at Kawa.  
Slept at Angangoi.

WEDNESDAY 7th.

Worked on patrol report morning. Worked with Pagau group afternoon.  
Slept at Angangoi.

THURSDAY 8th

Visited Bogo section of roads. Very poor progress being made on this section.  
Slept at Angangoi.

FRIDAY 9th.

Worked on patrol report morning. Visited road site below rest house in the afternoon. Solid rock face holding up progress.  
Slept at Angangoi.

SATURDAY 10th

Worked on patrol report.  
Slept at Angangoi.

SUNDAY 11th.

Day observed. Proceeded Kerowagi morning. Returned to Angangoi afternoon.  
Slept at Angangoi.

MONDAY 12th.

Completed patrol report morning. Visited road site Bogo.  
Slept at Angangoi.

TUESDAY 13th.

Returned to Kerowagi. End of road inspection.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

West Koronigl Census Division 1961-1962.

Introduction.

1. The West Koronigl Census Division is one of three census divisions in the Kerowagi Administrative Area. It is officially estimated at eighty three square miles, and contains 2050 people, none of whom live more than two hours away from the Kerowagi patrol post. The borders are generally, the Koronigl River to the Wahgi River, along the Wahgi to the Western Highlands border, along that border to the mountain range, North of Kerowagi, of which Mount Udon is the highest local peak. The border follows this range for a short distance, and then follows the Kogonbuna ridge to the Koronigl.

2. The bulk of the 2050 people is found near the Highlands Highway, at Denge, Awage, Gagugl and at Siku. The terrain in the census division is generally flat. The ground occupied by the people at the above mentioned place is flat and very productive. The wealth of the division is found here. Coffee is grown in this area fairly extensively. The large Pagau group, which lives around Nombuna and Angangoi is too high to successfully grow coffee. They rely on money from the Highland Labour Scheme for their cash. Their wealth is not great and the council tax of twenty five shillings could prove to be a burden which may be beyond them.

3. The census division has recently been incorporated into the Koronigl Native Local Government Council. The Siku group of 792 had been included in the Council since its inception.

4. Census revision occupied the patrol, although a council tax team collected the first council tax in the area, in conjunction with the patrol. The council clerk was in charge of this.

5. Work was seriously hampered by rain, which fell on nearly every day, usually about noon. It is a pity these patrols could not be mounted in the dry season, when the work could be done, perhaps, more quickly, and more conveniently for villagers and patrol personnel.

Affairs.

6. The Koronigl Council has recently been extended to include the West Koronigl Census Division. On the whole, the population was very much in favour of the Council. However some opposition was found at Denge, but this opposition was not very widespread.

7. The patrol was greeted very warmly at each rest house. When the patrol visited Awage on the 14th of September, the rest house was in a shocking condition, and the population displayed a very uninterested attitude. When the patrol returned on the 18th, the change in attitude was very great and for the better.

8. The census division is very close to Kerowagi, and any complaints in the area are received at the patrol post very soon. The Native situation is thus good. The Administration is held in good respect by the population. The extension of the council to the area has further improved the position. Activity in the division by the Administration, has been at a low level lately, and I feel the people may have been of the opinion that they had been forgotten.

Education.

9. There are two Government schools in the area. They are at Kewamugl, about ten miles west of Kerowagi, and at Kerowagi itself. When more land was requested for

future expansion of the Kewamugl school, it was refused. However, on the whole, the people are strongly in favour of Education, to the extent that it is almost a cult. This desire for education for their children is common throughout the Kerowagi area.

10. Of the three missions active in the area, the Catholic mission would be slightly ahead of the Lutheran mission in numbers, while the Seventh Day Adventist mission is very small in followers and is only of any force around Awage. They - the S.D.A - have a station at Moruma, near Awage.

11. The Lutheran mission maintains a station at Kewamugl, where Mr. Hanherman is in charge, and one at Kerowagi itself, where Rev. B. Hager is in residence. At Kewamugl, a "Bible school" is conducted, in which Mr. Hanherman teaches, in the main, subject of a religious nature. Some English is taught in the higher grades. Mr. Hanherman is the only European teaching in the mission schools in the census division.

12. At Gagugl, Father Welling is the representative of the Catholic mission.

13. The government school at Kewamugl has been in operation since the start of the year. It is run by Mr. J.C. Regtien, and the enrollment is 93 children, in two classes. Mr. Regtien is alone at Kewamugl. On a recent visit, the District Commissioner commended Mr. Regtien on the work he has put into his school.

14. 197 children were absent at the three missions' various schools, while 76 were at government schools in the area.

#### s & Bridges.

15. The Highlands Highway runs through the census division from East to West. Its condition was better than the other section in the Kerowagi area, due to better terrain. Nevertheless, when wet, it is very dangerous, and vehicles must proceed with caution at all times. Mr. Paul Kublic has recently moved to Denge, where he will supervise road improvements and construction of several bridges on the highway.

16. At the time of writing, a "branch" road is being constructed from Kerowagi, North through the census division, to the Bogo rest house in the East Koronigl census division. This road is being built by the local people and are receiving no payment from the Administration. Only some police supervision has been given. The villagers have appealed to their councillors to ask the Council to purchase tools, but so far these appeals have met no reply. This road will probably take longer than was expected. The terrain has proved very difficult, and the young men of the place have fled the area to avoid working on the Kawa section of the road. Efforts are being made to effect the return of these idlers.

17. The walking tracks in the census division were very poor, due to the amount of rain which fell, and the custom of allowing pigs to wander on the tracks.

#### riculture.

18. Mr. R.J. Brown, the agricultural officer, has recently conducted meetings of the villagers in the census division, and has demonstrated the correct methods of processing coffee. However, while the coffee market is as it is, the average coffee grower will take no care about their coffee. So many coffee buyers are operating in the area, that all coffee is being purchased regardless of quality. Appeals to buyers to refuse sub standard coffee have had no effect, and the hard work of the former agricultural officer, Mr. Dick, appears to have wasted.

19. Coffee is the main cash crop in the census division

and all areas except Angangoi have large numbers of trees yielding coffee. The people at Angangoi live too high to successfully produce coffee. Mr. Johnson, P.O.I.C. Kerowagi has put a scheme before the Koronigl council for converting vacant lands below Awage into coffee blocks, to be leased to selected people from these areas, which will not support coffee. He calls it the Wahgi Flats Reclamation Scheme. If this idea is accepted, it will give these people a chance to earn an income.

20. Peanuts are grown in some quantity around Awage, and these are usually sold to the Seventh Day Adventist mission nearby. European vegetables are grown in the census division with only limited success. The potatoes grown are about the size of peas, and the beans and peas produced are of only fair quality. These vegetables are usually offered for sale at Kerowagi, as no other market exists.

#### Health.

21. Generally health in the census division was good. But I was surprised to see the number of people suffering from scabies and similar skin complaints. This was in an area with four aid posts, and no person further than two hours walk from the Kerowagi hospital. This state of affairs could indicate the need for a medical patrol to visit the area annually. 1960 was the last time the people were seen by the Medical Assistant at Kerowagi.

22. Infant Welfare clinics are held regularly at rest houses accessible by car. One was held at Nombuna, not far from Kerowagi, whilst the patrol was present there. When the Papuan nurses departed at twelve o'clock, complaints were received that quite a few children had not been seen. This was later denied by the Sisters, who declared that they had been told that none remained. Obviously whatever good is derived from these clinics will be lost if the attention is not continuous.

#### Local Officials.

23. The Koronigl Council with the elected representatives of the people of the division has ended the work of the headmen, the Luluais and Tul-tuls. Even at this stage, all these officials still have the full support of the people, and should continue to be an influence in the area. It was impressed on them that they should give advice to these new councillors, who were very inexperienced compared to themselves.

24. On the whole, the officials recognise that the council is progress, and give their support to the new councillors. However, the Luluai at Denge, Ande, has shown signs of discontent, and of being against the council. Ande is still very powerful, and if he keeps these ideas, he could cause unrest in the area. I feel that his opposition is due to his loss of prestige.

#### Tax Collection.

25. The clerk of the Koronigl council accompanied the patrol, collecting the first council tax in the census division. To my mind, the tax tribunal, made up of local councillors, was very harsh in deciding who should, and who should not pay tax. I suggested several times to them that perhaps they were being hard. But I noticed that in these cases, the tax was always found quickly enough. The Tribunal obviously knew the financial standing of every person.

26. The collection of the tax was carried out without incident, although the tax is more than twice that normally paid.

#### Rest Houses.

27. There are rest houses at DENGE, AWAGE, GAGUGL, ANGANGOI and NOMBUNA. The rest house at Nombuna is a new one. At Angangoi, the location of the rest house has been changed. On the whole, the rest houses were in good condition. The exception was at Awage. It was in a deplorable condition when visited on the 14th of September. The Luluai, Kangi, was interviewed and requested to improve the buildings. When the patrol returned on the 18th, this



request had been met.

General.

28. Whilst at Denge, I was told of the existence of, apparently, a thermal lake, in the hills to the north of the rest house. The local people declare that the water in the lake becomes very hot and that the level of the water rises quite appreciably, for unexplainable reasons. The lake was visited, but the water was of normal temperature, and nothing unusual in its level, so the report could not be verified. Such reports are not so unusual, as it is said that thermal pools exist in the nearby Jimi River.

29. Very sturdy baskets are made by the Pagau group, of Bamboo and similar materials. These baskets vary in size and generally of very good quality. They have a practical as well as ornamental value, and if a market could be found for them, could prove to be a source of income to this poorest of all groups in the census division.

Conclusion.

30. The patrol was enjoyable, though without incident. As said before, rain severely hampered the work of the patrol.

31. Now that the census division has been included in the Koronig Council, advancement should be of a more overall and concentrated nature.

*Stewart* C.P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAUA AND NEW GUINEA.

CENSUS RECONCILIATION.

WEST KORONIGL CENSUS DIVISION 1961-1962

Total 1960 7762

Total of:  
Migrations in 74 + 238  
Births 191 + 172  
One error 1  

---

675

MINUS

Total of:  
Migrations out 70 + 252  
Deaths 156  

---

478

Reconciliation + 7762  
198  

---

Total 1962 7960

-----  
NATURAL INCREASE.

Births - Deaths.  
191+172 - 156

207

Natural Increase per 1000 - 26.005

-----  
Percent at work.- 16-45 years, males.

Inside District - 61  
- 34.65 per 1000 (3.46%)

Outside District - 136  
- 77.27 per 1000 (7.72)

Total at Work - 197  
- 111.93 per 1000 (11.19).  
-----

Amount  
Returned  
to State



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. Kerungi 4-62/63

Patrol Conducted by M.C. WILSON, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled WEST KORONIGL

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

Natives LANCE CORPORAL - one

Duration—From 1/5/1963 to 5/5/1963

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Bridge Replacement

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 ...

FDA'GR.

67-13-45.

June 12th, 1963.

The District Officer,  
Eastern Highlands District  
GOROKA

KNOWAGE PATROL No. 4 of 1962/63

Receipt of the report of the above patrol is acknowledged.

2. I have no comment other than that Mr. Wilson should ~~not~~ be expressing himself in phrases such as "the Councillors were told". Not for grammatical reasons, but to avoid giving the impression that there has been no change from direct Administration in the Eastern Highland Council areas.

P.2  
Report

*R*  
(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

OJMBV

67.13.45

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Dr.

67-9-2



District Office,  
Goroka Division,  
Eastern Highlands District,  
GOROKA.

30th May, 1963.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDCBU.

KEROWAGI PATROL REPORT 4-62/63.

The abovementioned Report submitted by Mr. M.C. Wilson, C.P.O., is forwarded herewith. The patrol was mounted to supervise the replacement of a bridge across the Ehrnigl River. Mr. Wilson capably carried out this task.

2. Any further correspondence on this report should be forwarded direct to the District Officer at Kundiawa.

*M. Mathieson*  
(O.J. Mathieson)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.

Do

1. ack.

*I had no comment other than "the C were used etc" not for grammatical reasons but for to avoid giving the impression that there has been no change of administration in FH L. & Council areas.*

*believe  
said  
series  
himself in*

Ehrnigl is such that a flash flood would wash away all but the strongest steel bridge and time, not durability was to be the limiting factor.

// ii) The Councillors were told to arrange for the felling of logs and the recruiting of volunteer labour. //

iii) The logs which were first felled were Casuarina sp. and were unsuitable for the purpose. However, apart from Camarari in a nearby SingSing ground, they were the only logs within a day's walk and had to be used.

iv) Following discussion with the District Officer on Saturday morning, it was decided to cut two (2) Camarari from the SingSing ground. The owners of the trees were willing to cut the Camarari when speaking with the District Officer. However they backed down on their word immediately he left and it was only after much talking amongst themselves that one log was finally cut.

v) Because the logs were of odd and assorted sizes, the bridge decking required much trimming and was not finished till late Saturday<sup>Sunday</sup> afternoon.

The finished bridge will withstand reasonably heavy traffic, but nevertheless is 'temporary' in the true sense of the word. It is hoped that a Bailey Bridge will soon be made available to bridge this unpredictable creek.

M. C. Wilson  
( M.C. WILSON )  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

See Kandon's Speech in June  
LegCo concerning payment  
for Road work in E.H.D.

WCC  
12/6