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***PATROL REPORTS***

DISTRICT: SIMBU

STATION: GUMINE, 1964 - 1965

Original documents bound with reports  
for: Chimbu, volume 14.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EASTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

CHIMBU DIVISION SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUMES

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>KUNDIAWA</u>		
18 A	R.J. Akins	Yonggamugl Census Div.
<u>GUMINE</u>		
1	M.E. Tomlinson	Nomane Census Div.
2	J. Biltris	Marigl Census Div.
4	D.L. Emery	Salt Census Div.
5 (Special)	D.L. Emery	Part Upper Bomai Census Div.
<u>KEROWAGI</u>		
5	J. Humfrey	East Koronigl Census Div.
5	J. Humfrey	East Koronigl Census Div.
8 A	Kua Kauga Hezron	Kerowagi Sub-District
<u>CHUAVE</u>		
11	P.J. Wohlers	Elimbari Census Div.



Amount  
Returned  
to Station



*Gumine*  
*Copy*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of *Eastern Highland* Report No. *GUMINE Gum No 1 of 1964-65*

Patrol Conducted by *M. E. Tarlinton (C.P.O.)*

Area Patrolled *NOMANK Census Division*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *Nil*

Natives *Two*

Duration—From *6/8/1964* to *16/10/1964*

Number of Days *29 Field Days*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *No*

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services *April/1964*

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

Map Reference *Gum Patrol No 1 of 64/65 2 miles to north*

Objects of Patrol *(a) Census Division (b) 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 .....

.....

.....

COPY

Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE,  
Chimbu Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

PATROL DIARY

GUMINE PATROL No. 1 OF 1964-65

Thurs. 6th August 1964  
Landrover. 1300-1500 walked to GIMINA. Set up camp  
Slept GIMINA.

Patrol Conducted by : Mr. M.E. Tomlinson (C.P.O.)

Area Patrolled : NOMANE CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by : Const. DUMOI No.6789

Interpreter SIME

Date 6th August 1964  
Duration of Patrol : Thurs. 6th August to Sat.  
22nd August, 1964.  
Mon. 5th October, 1964 to  
Fri. 16th October, 1964.

Number of Days : 29 Field Days

Objects of Patrol : a. Census Revision  
b. Routine Administration

Last Patrol in the Area : April, 1964.

Map Reference : GUMINE Patrol No.1 of 1964-65  
2 miles to inch.

Tues. 11th August 1964  
Discussions with people. Settled  
minor disputes by arbitration. People building new rest  
houses.  
Slept NOMANE.

Wed. 12th August 1964  
M.E. Tomlinson  
Cadet Patrol Officer  
Settled minor disputes by arbitration. Afternoon did  
bookwork.  
Slept NOMANE.

Thurs. 13th August 1964  
0800-1200 did bookwork. Afternoon  
did census statistics. Heard native complaints.  
Slept NOMANE.

Fri. 14th August 1964  
Day spent completing census statistics.  
Slept NOMANE.

Sat. 15th August 1964  
0830-1100 walked to YAWAI.  
1230-1500 revised census of OCHAYOGANDA, KAMARI, KAUROMI,  
KUBA, KUMORINA, MISOL and YORA census units.  
Later settled minor disputes by arbitration.  
Slept YAWAI.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

GUMINE PATROL No. 1 OF 1964-65.  
NOMANE CENSUS DIVISION.

PATROL DIARY

Thurs. 6th August, 1964

Landrover. 1300-1500 walked to road head by 1115-1200 to road head by  
Slept OINIMA. Set up camp  
Slept OINIMA.

Fri. 7th August, 1964

En route settled minor disputes by arbitration. 0800-1500 Walked to NOMANE.  
1500-1730 set up camp.  
Slept NAMANE.

Sat. 8th August, 1964

Settled minor disputes by arbitration. General Discussions with people.  
administration. General  
Slept NOMANE.

Sun. 9th August, 1964

Sunday observed.  
Slept NOMANE.

Mon. 10th August, 1964

100-1500 Revised census of  
SIBAKU, WURUM, KENERI, MURAKU, MAIYE, BURUME, KUA(1),  
KARUM(2) and YAKU.  
1530-1730 settled disputes by arbitration.  
Slept NOMANE.

Tues. 11th August, 1964

Discussions with people. Settled minor disputes by arbitration. People building new rest house.  
Slept NOMANE.

Wed. 12th August, 1964

0800-1200 discussions with people. Settled minor disputes by arbitration. Afternoon did bookwork.  
Slept NOMANE.

Thurs. 13th August, 1964

0800-1500 walked to NOMANE. 0800-1200 did bookwork. Afternoon did census statistics. Heard native complaints.  
Slept NOMANE.

Fri. 14th August, 1964

Day spent completing census statistics. 0800-1200 did WAISIME census  
Slept NOMANE.

Sat. 15th August, 1964

0830-1100 walked to YAWAI. 1230-1500 revised census of GORANGGAUMA, KABARI, KAURUMA, KU(2), KURUMUNA, MINOI and YOBA census units.  
Later settled minor disputes by arbitration.  
Slept YAWAI.

Sun. 16th August, 1964

0900 did census statistics.  
Slept YAWAI.

Mon. 17th August, 1964

0800-1015 walked to WAURA.  
1100-1200 revised census of BONEI, KARUM(1), and  
WAI. Afternoon did census statistics. Had discussions  
with people and settled minor disputes by arbitration.  
Slept WAURA.

Tues. 18th August, 1964

0815-0930 walked to KIARI.  
1030-1230 revised census of Komunum and Oimeri. Afternoon  
did census statistics. Settled minor disputes and  
had discussions with officials and people.  
Slept KIARI.

Wed. 19th August, 1964

Morning completed census statistics.  
Settled minor disputes by arbitration. Discussions  
with people.  
Slept KIARI.

Thurs. 20th August, 1964

0815-1045 walked to WAISIME.  
1200-1330 censused KUI, KUMO, MIRI, NEBERI, NERIBA and  
WAISIME census units. Settled minor disputes by  
arbitration. Received word to return to Gumine.  
Slept WAISIME.

Fri. 21st August, 1964

0800-1300 walked to NOMANE.  
1300-1530 at Nomane routine matters attended to.  
1530-1730 walked to DULAI.  
Slept DULAI.

Sat. 22nd August, 1964

0800-1630 walked to Gumine. Cargo  
arrived 1800. Patrol to be continued at a later date.

Mon. 5th October, 1964

1130-1200 to roadhead at DERI by  
car. 1230-1500 walked to OINIMA. Set up camp and  
settled minor disputes by arbitration.  
Slept OINIMA.

Tues. 6th October, 1964

0800-1500 walked to NOMANE.  
Set up camp.  
Slept NOMANE.

Wed. 7th October, 1964

0800-1200 did WAISIME census  
statistics. Afternoon settled minor disputes by  
arbitration. Talks with people  
Slept NOMANE.

Thurs. 8th October, 1964

0815-1115 walked to GEREMA.  
1200-1300 revised census of INEME and KIBI census units.  
Afternoon settled minor disputes by arbitration.  
Slept GEREMA.



Fri. 9th October, 1964

0800-0900 census statistics.  
0900-1530 walked to Tua River and back.  
1600-1700 talks with people.  
Slept GEREMA.

Sat. 10th October, 1964

0815-1115 walked to NOMANE.  
Afternoon settled minor disputes by arbitration.  
Slept NOMANE.

Sun. 11th October, 1964

Sunday Observed.  
Slept NOMANE.

Mon. 12th October, 1964

0845-1245 walked to SINE via  
DULAI. Set up camp. Afternoon paid compensation  
for man recently killed in a fight.  
Slept. SINE.

Tues. 13th October, 1964

0800-1600 commenced Land  
Investigation Report on lease applied by Catholic  
Mission at SINE. Did chain and compass survey.  
Slept SINE.

Wed. 14th October, 1964

0745-0900 walked to YOBAL.  
1000-1300 completed details for land investigation.  
1400-1630 settled minor disputes by arbitration. Made  
compensation payments for gardens etc. destroyed during  
construction DERI-NOMANE road.  
Slept YOBAL.

Thurs. 15th October, 1964

0800-0930 settled minor disputes by  
arbitration.  
1000-1200 walked to OLUI. Inspected roadwork en route.  
1330-1630 made road compensation payments. Settled  
minor disputes by arbitration.  
Slept OLUI.

Fri. 16th October, 1964

0800-0900 settled minor disputes  
by arbitration.  
0900-1200 walked to GUMINE completing patrol.

END OF PATROL

GUMINE PATROL REPORT No.1 OF 1964-65  
NOMANE CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The NOMANE Census Division is situated in the extreme east of the Gumine Sub-District. It is bounded by the SALT Census Division in the west and by the Wahgi and Tua Rivers in the north, east and south. These rivers separate the NOMANE Census Division from the Chuave, Lufa and Karamui Administrative Areas.

2. The terrain of the area is quite rugged, with the land rising steeply from the Taa and Wahgi Rivers to the mountains in the centre of the census division. Altitudes vary from about 3,500 feet on the Tua River to over 8000 feet in the middle of the census division. The most densely populated area is in the vicinity of the Nomane Rest House above the Wahgi River. Except for the area close to the Wahgi the majority of the census division is heavily forested.

3. Parts of the Nomane Census Division first saw European contact in 1949, whilst much of the area was not contacted until 1953 when the initial census was compiled. Since that time the area has been patrolled annually from Chuave, Lufa and Gumine. At the present time the Nomane area is only accessible from Gumine by two days walking. However a vehicular road suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles is at present under construction. There is also a mission airstrip at Nomane.

4. The main object of the patrol was to carry out the annual census of the area and to carry out routine administration in the area. The last few days of the patrol were spent in the SALT Census Division in order to carry out a land investigation and for other administrative purposes.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

5. In all cases the patrol received a good reception. Food was generally ample for patrol needs and generally the patrol received a friendly reception.

VILLAGES.

6. The NOMANE Census Division has no villages as such but is like other parts of the Chimbu. At Nomane houses are usually lined in small hamlets along the tops of knife-like ridges. The little flat land that is available is kept mainly for gardening purposes and thus is not used for building sites. In the days of tribal fighting houses built on these steep ridges were much easier to defend than the scattered homesteads which appear in the Kundiawa area of the Shimbu.

7. Houses are all built low to the ground as is traditional in the Highlands. The main advantage of this is that the houses are warm as temperatures are quite low at night at high altitudes. Each hamlet consists of one or a number of large communal men's houses with their associated smaller women's houses. Men belonging to the same descent group in a large



communal house as do the boys from about the age of 5 or 6. Their wives live in smaller individual houses with their unmarried daughters and infant sons.

8. Generally most houses and hamlets are reasonably clean. Pigs live and sleep in the women's houses although in many cases special houses are built for pigs away from the hamlets in the bush areas. Unlike most parts of the Gumine area it appears that latrines were used in the Nomane area prior to the coming of Europeans. Consequently latrines are used and generally kept in reasonable order.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

9. Village Officials on the whole in the NOMANE Census Division are reasonably satisfactory. Luluai KAMUN at Nomane Rest House is a particularly influential and forceful official. The population in the vicinity of the Nomane Rest House would possibly warrant a luluai to each of the two clans there, but as KAMUN has influence and authority over both clans it doesn't seem necessary to have another luluai. Another official worthy of note would be Luluai GUN of KIARI.

10. Recommendations concerning replacement for the two luluais at WAISIME and GEREMA who wish to retire because of old age are dealt with in a separate memorandum 92-1-1 of 29th October, 1964. Any recommendations for tultuls are also dealt with in the same way.

#### POLITICAL SITUATION

11. The general situation in the NOMANE Census Division is very satisfactory. As has been mentioned in earlier patrol reports for some time the Nomane people have been keen on having a patrol post established at Nomane. However because of the shortage of staff and the lack of population this has not been possible. However towards the end of 1963 it was decided that while staff was available at Gumine a patrol officer could visit Nomane one month in every three to administer to the needs of the people in the Nomane Census Division and to a large part of the SALT Census Division taking in a population of from ten to twelve thousand people. Owing to the changing staff situation at Gumine this has not been put into effect properly. However an increased number of patrols have visited Nomane this year and the people are quite satisfied that they are not being neglected by the Administration.

12. The Nomane people are eager for the Gumine-Nomane Road to be completed. They realise that this will provide a better outlet for their produce. At the present time the NOMANE Census Division is almost completely undeveloped and the people realise the road

will increase the economic development of the area. People have shown much interest in pyrethrum which is being experimented with near Gumine. However it is realised that nothing can be done in this direction until the road is completed.

13. Little or no interest has been shown in the House of Assembly since the elections. In spite of the education campaign people have never fully understood what it was all about. Minor problems of daily life take precedence over all other matters.

14. The patrol visited the YORAI area of the SALT Census Division and here the general situation is not so satisfactory. The area is quite densely populated and consequently friction occurs often among the people. Disputes over land, pigs, women and bride price payments occur often. Owing to the volatile nature of the people squabbles often develop into fights and brawls. In recent weeks a man was killed in the area in a brawl which developed over a pig. A constant source of trouble is men going to work at the coast and leaving young wives at home. Inevitably the woman goes to another man and friction is caused between the lines involved.

#### AGRICULTURE

15. The staple food crop of the Nomane people is sweet potato. This is supplemented with yam, taro, sugar cane and bananas and paw-paw. A small quantity of European vegetables are also grown. About August each year the preparation of new gardens is commenced and this was the case during the period of the patrol. Generally food supplies are adequate for the population but shortages may occur during the early gardening season if rains are late. Small quantities of vegetables are sold to the Lutheran Mission at Nomane.

16. There is very little cash cropping carried out in the NOMANE Census Division as a whole. There is a small amount of coffee grown in the vicinity of the Nomane Rest House although this is practically negligible. However at Kyari there is quite a bit of coffee grown under the supervision of a D.A.S.F. Farmer Trainee. Some of this coffee is sold to the Lutheran Mission at Nomane while perhaps the majority of it is carried across the Tua River to the Lufa area where it is sold to the Mission at GONO. However since the inception of the Kundiawa Coffee Society more and more coffee is being carried to the road in the ELIMBARI Census Division of the Chuave area. Here much better prices are being paid. With the completion of the Gumine-Nomane Road, thus giving better access to markets coffee growing in the area should increase.

17. Interest has been shown by people in pyrethrum. As much of the census division is above 6000 feet in altitude the area should be suited to the growing of pyrethrum. However nothing can be done in this direction until the road is completed.



LIVESTOCK

18. The main livestock kept in the area are pigs. These pigs are kept on a semi-domestic basis whereby they are allowed to roam at large in the bush areas or are grazed on gardening ground which is lying fallow. Generally pigs are hand fed at night with sweet potato and are often locked in the women's houses or special pig houses for the night. These pigs have great value as they are important in the people's social structure. Pigs denote wealth and are important in food exchanges and bride price payments.

19. Native fowls are also common in the area. These too are used in food exchanges etc. Cassowaries are also caught when they are young and kept in captivity until they are old enough to be eaten.

FORESTS

20. With the exception of the bare slopes running down to the Wahgi River where the majority of the population is, the NOMANE Census Division is heavily forested. The type of vegetation varies from that at over 8000 feet to more tropical type vegetation at 3500 feet along the Tua River. The forest areas are used for gathering materials for house building ~~forest areas~~ and the making of clothing. Foods of various kinds are gathered in the forest. The most important of these is the two varieties of pandanus which grow wild or are transplanted closer to the residential areas. These provide fruit and nuts and play an important part in the people's lives, with annual migrations to the pandanus areas. Hunting is also carried on in these forests, the main animals hunted being possum, cassowaries, wild pig, birds of paradise and other birds. Sago also grows along the banks of the Tua but people make no use of it.

21. No commercial use is made of timber in the forested areas. Most of the timber would be unsuitable for commercial use and if it was suitable it would be almost inaccessible. Along the banks of the Tua are some small stands of pine. It was noted that on the south side of the Tua in the LABOGAI Census Division of the Lufa area there are quite large tracts of pine but again the rough nature of the terrain would make it almost inaccessible.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

22. There is only one trade store in the area and that is run by the Lutheran Mission at Nomane. There are no other commercial activities going on in the area.

LAND

23. The people of NOMANE are not short of

land. Much of the land is uninhabited although food gathering and hunting rights are held over all of it. Gardens are gradually being extended into these areas.

24. It was discovered that the KEWO Clan of the KEWO-MEABA group in the Nomane Rest House area is landless. Approximately eighty years ago the MEABA Clan was driven out of the Chuave area and conquered a large area of land at Nomane driving the MEGINI people out. Later the KEWO Clan was driven out of the Chuave area and being finally related to the MEABA Clan was allowed to settle with the MEABA Clan at Nomane. However they were never actually given any land but were allowed to use the land belonging to the MEABA Clan. In the distant future if the population ever becomes large enough to cause a shortage of land there may be friction between the two clans. At the present time the two clans are quite happy to share the land.

#### COMPLAINTS

25. As usual quite a large number of minor complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol. The majority of these concerned women and pigs with an occasional minor disputes over garden boundaries. The majority of these disputes could be settled at village level by the village officials.

#### COURTS

26. The Nomane people are generally law abiding. One serious crime occurred in December, 1963 resulting in a man being convicted for wilful murder. There has also only been one riot of any consequence in the area in the last eighteen months. During the course of the patrol three cases were sent to Gumine to be dealt with by the Court for Native Affairs. Two of these concerned stealing charges and one indecent assault.

27. As mentioned previously the patrol spent some days in the YOBAL area of the SALT Census Division. A woman from this area was convicted for the murder of another woman in July. In recent weeks a man was killed in a brawl over a pig. Two men have been indicted on charges of murder.

#### REST HOUSES

28. There are six rest houses spaced in a circle around the NOMANE Census Division. There is a new rest house at Nomane which is a stepping off place for the rest of the Census Division. From Nomane it is 2½ hours uphill walking on a good track to the rest house at YAWAI. This rest house is built on a windswept ridge at about 8000 feet and can be very cold at night. The rest house at WAURA is 2½ hours walk from YAWAI on a good track. KIARI is an hours walk from WAURA on a good track. From KIARI, WAISIME can be reached in



2½ hours over a bush track. GEREMA is 2 hours walk from WAISIME over a bush track it is 3 hours walk from GEREMA to NOMANE over a rough track. All rest houses although not elaborate are adequate as most of them are only used once or twice a year.

#### CARRIERS

29. Carriers are usually hired from rest house to rest house. There is usually no lack of volunteers for this task. Men quite often volunteer to carry for the full duration of the patrol but it is usual to get new carriers at each rest house unless the patrol is walking continuously. Carriers are paid 1/- per hour.

#### HEALTH.

30. The people of the NOMANE Census Division are generally quite healthy. There are two Administration Aid Posts in the Census Division. These are situated at Nomane and Kiari and both are run quite efficiently particularly the one at Nomane. The Aid Post Orderlies accompanied the patrol through their areas and examined all people who attended the Census. Minor cuts and scratches were treated as were a number of minor respiratory tract infections. No patients were required to go to the hospital at Gumine or to the aid posts.

31. During the past twelve months an outbreak of diptheria occurred at Nomane resulting in two or three deaths. All children of the appropriate age groups were immunised and the outbreak was halted. Also since the last census patrol an outbreak of influenza which affected the whole Chimbu caused a large number of deaths in the Nomane area, particularly of older people and children in the one to four age group. A small number of deaths have also been caused by dysentery.

#### EDUCATION

32. There are no Administration schools in the NOMANE Census Division and there are no recognised Mission schools. The only education facilities are what are provided by the small bible classes run by the Lutheran Mission. In some of these mathematics to a low standard are taught and some instruction in writing in pidgen is given. However generally there is no education facilities in the area.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

33. At the present time a road suitable for four-wheel drive vehicles is being constructed from Gumine to Nomane. The Nomane people have finished most of the work in their area but a considerable amount of work remains to be done in the SALT Census Division.

At the present time Gumine and Nomane are only linked by a walking track as the old motor bike track has fallen into a state of disrepair while the people are concentrating on building the vehicular road.

34. The rest of the NOMANE Census Division is linked by walking tracks. Some of these are graded tracks, while others are rough bush tracks.

#### MISSIONS

35. The only Mission operating in the Nomane Census Division is the Lutheran Mission with its headquarters at Nomane. This mission station is staffed by a European Missionary and his wife and with its associated native staff. Native mission evangelists are scattered throughout the Census Division looking after small village churches and bible schools. The Mission has quite a large following in the area as far as numbers go but its influence only appears to be on the surface.

#### AIRFIELDS

36. There is one airstrip in the area and that is run by the Lutheran Mission at Nomane. It is suitable only for light aircraft and does not comply with D.C.A. Regulations. The strip is 1500 feet long and 100 feet wide.

#### LABOUR.

37. There is no labour opportunity in the Nomane Census Division or in any part of the Gumine area except on mission or Administration posts. However labour recruited from the area for coastal plantations under the Highland Labour Scheme. People are very eager to go to the coast to work for cash wages and there are no lack of volunteers in spite of the problems caused when young wives are left at home alone.

#### CENSUS

38. The present population of the NOMANE Census Division was found to be 3,952 an increase of 1 over the corrected 1963 total. It was found that there were certain inaccuracies in the 1963 figures and these have been corrected as follows:-

KUMC should read	92
MURAKU " "	230
NEBERI " "	57
NERIBA " "	63
OIMERI " "	452
SIPAKU " "	378
WAI " "	54
YAKU " "	253



The corrected total for 1963 should read 3951 not 3896.

39.

Statistics are as follows:

Births	153
Deaths	161
Birth Rate	3.87%
Death Rate	4.08%
Natural Decrease	0.21%
Absentees: At Work	116
At School	25

CONCLUSION

40. The NOMANE people are quite a good group of people to work with on the whole. The patrol was generally well received and all aims of the patrol were accomplished. Although living in a backward area the people have shown keenness to improve their lot. People have been pleased to see that a greater interest in their area is being taken by the Administration.

41. Several days were spent in the SALT Census Division where a land investigation was carried out and where other routine matters were carried out.

M.E. Tomlinson  
Cadet Patrol Officer

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE,  
Chimbu Division,  
Eastern Highlands District.

15th July, 1965.

Deputy District Commissioner,  
KUNDIAWA.

GUMINE PATROL Nos. ~~1 and 2~~ 2/64-65

Following our discussions at Kundiawa on the 9th July, 1965, the office copies of Gumine Patrol Reports Nos. 1 and 2/64-65 are forwarded herewith so that census figures, etc., may be extracted.

2. The originals of these reports, together with camping allowance claims, were in the office until just before Mr. Martin's departure. It is possible that he took the reports with him to Okapa, and intends to forward them on to you.

3. Please return the reports at your convenience.



(G.F. Booth)

Assistant District Commissioner.

Director  
D D A  
Kundiawa

file 67-1-1

RD for information

A.P. Gow D.C.

78



GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO. 2 1964/65

MARIGL CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL DIARY

16th Nov. 1964 To Yani. Marked out route of Dirima-Omdara Road.  
Slept Gumine.

17th Nov. 1964 To Mul. Census Revision.  
Routine Admin.  
Slept Gumine.

18th Nov. 1964 To Mul. Census Revision.  
Routine Admin.

19th Nov. 1964 At Gumine. Routine Admin.  
Slept Gumine.

20th Nov. 1964 At Gumine. Census Revision.  
Routine Admin.  
Slept Gumine.

21st Nov. 1964. Census figures compiled. Gumine.

22nd Nov. 1964 Sunday. At Gumine.

23rd Nov. 1964 To Dirima. Census Revision.  
Routine Admin.  
Slept Gumine.

24th Nov. 1964 To Dirima. Census Revision.  
Routine Admin.  
Slept Gumine.

25th Nov. 1964 To Yani. Census revision.  
Routine Admin.  
Slept Gumine.

26th Nov. 1964 To Yani. Census revision.  
Routine Admin.  
Slept Gumine.

27th Nov. 1964 To Gongale. Census Revision.  
Routine Admin.

28th Nov. 1964 At Gumine. Gongale C.N.A.  
Routine Admin.  
Slept Gumine.

29th Nov. 1964 Sunday. At Gumine.

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21st Dec. 1964 To Olui R.H.. Road supervision.  
Slept Olui.

22nd Dec. 1964 At Olui. Road supervision.  
Slept Olui.

23rd Dec. 1964 At Olui. Road supervision.  
Slept Olui

24th Dec. 1964 At Olui. Road supervision.  
Returned Gumine P.M.

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DIARY CONT.

- 4th Jan. 1965 To Gomgale per L/R. Thence to Dege 2 hrs. 40mins. Routine Admin. Slept Dege.
- 5th Jan. 1965 At Dege. Census revision. Routine Admin. Slept Dege.
- 6th Jan. 1965 To Elmagale. 2 hrs. Census revision. Routine Admin. Slept Elmagale.
- 7th Jan. 1965 To Nondiri 4 hrs. 30 mins. Routine Admin. Slept Nondiri.
- 8th Jan. 1965 At Nondiri. Census Revision. Routine Admin. Slept Nondiri.
- 9th Jan. 1965 To Amiagoa 1 hr. 40 mins. Census revised. Routine Admin. Slept Amiagoa.
- 10th Jan. 1965 At Amiagoa. Talks with Village Officials. Slept Amiagoa.
- 11th Jan. 1965 To Kaluweri. Census revision. Routine Admin. Slept Kaluweri. 1hr. 15 mins.
- 12th Jan. 1965 To Oinima via Mogiagi 4 hrs. 30 mins. Kaluweri - Mogiagi 1hr. 15 mins. Slept Oinima. Talks re road work with Village Officials.
- 13th Jan. 1965 Oinima to Dawa 1 hr. Collected there by A.D.C. and returned to Gumine.

END OF PATROL



GUMINE PATROL REPORT NO.2 1964-65

INTRODUCTION

This patrol was the scheduled annual patrol and was concerned with Census revision and Routine Administration.

After completing routine work at Villages in the Marigl Valley, I was called away to hear Native Affairs Courts at Kundiassa. At the date of my arrival back at Gumine most people were preparing for Christmas celebrations and it was decided to re-commence the Patrol early in the New Year when people had returned home to their Villages.

Villages in the Marigl Valley are all readily accessible by motor vehicle and as they are all under constant supervision from Gumine Station, Census revision was carried out by Land Rover trips from the Station.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

1. As mentioned, Villages on the north of the Kubo Range, i.e. Mul, Gumine, Dirima, Yani and Gongale, receive constant supervision from Gumine. Courts are heard daily at Gumine and these villages are visited by Land Rover at no longer than two-weekly intervals.

2. To the south, villages of Dege, Elmagali, Nondiri, Amia and Kaluweri have been visited during the past twelve months by myself, A.D.O. Mr. Hill, C.P.O. Mr. Tomlinson, Medical Assistant, N. Tengwe, and the Malaria Eradication team under Mr. Flanagan.

3. Courts of any consequence are brought from these areas to Gumine for determination and minor disputes were settled by D.N.A. staff on their visits to the area.

4. Although riots regularly occur over

pigs, women and land, the principal concepts of basic Native Administration have been achieved and the people are, on the whole, law abiding.

5. Village Officials are mainly headmen, or their descendants and as such have the social backing of their clans. On the strength of this social backing old political organizations are still carried on to some degree.

6. In order to in some way preserve these political organizations, it has been the policy of D.N.A. Officers to refer minor disputes back to Village Officials for settlement according to Native custom. I consider that this should remain to be the policy until such time as a social organization capable of substituting for time-accepted rites which have been outlawed by the White Man's Law, are instituted.

7. A lot of the traditional way of life has been taken from these people and very little has been offered by way of substitute.

8. The promise of Economic advancement has been the driving force of these people. The effort put into constructing roads to assist them with their economic development is indicative of where their thoughts and aims lie.

9. Any economic development will necessarily be in the field of Agriculture. It will thus be necessary for an Agricultural Officer to advise and assist these people in the planting of suitable crops. Apart from brief visits by Agric. Officers from Kundiawa to keep a check on Pyrethrum nurseries in the Higher parts of the Census Division, no assistance at all has been given.

10. Surely after the time, effort, and land given to road construction, assistance from the Dept. of Agriculture could be given to help these people



in their economic endeavours.

11. I feel sure that if assistance is not shortly given, a lot of the confidence in the Government by these very pro-government people, will be lost.

12. Tremendous encouragement has been given in the field of economics by Mr. Pople, M.H.A.. With two Land Rovers operating in the District he has provided a ready market for any produce locally grown. With his Pedlar's licence, he has also provided a mobile store stocked with a great variety of goods and thus provides a convenient service to those people not directly served by a Trade Store.

13. Apart from income provided by the sale of small lots of coffee and fresh vegetables to Mr. Pople. The only other avenues open for earning money are from road making payments and payments for other small projects made by the Government. Highland Labourers would, I imagine, bring home a fair proportion of deferred wages earned on the coast.

14. People from Yuwaiyawa have moved from their old garden sites near the Yuwaiyawa Rest House and have settled on ground near to NONDIRI. A census check of these people was carried out at Nondiri.

15. Yuwaiyawa people claim that cannibalism is still practised in the Bomai close to their old garden sites and that this along with the unexplained deaths of several people near Yuwaiyawa during the last year, and the incidence of malaria, forced them to seek new garden sites.

16. As little ago as 1963, Luluai Dai of Gumine went to the Bomai in response to a message that his daughter, DELA (sister to Kuman Dai) had died.

out between Mirina and Gadaru, in the Nondiri District Division. This road, which is about three miles long,

When he arrived the remains of the body were decomposed but he claims it was obvious that portions of the flesh had been removed. Bomai people regard Luluai Dai as a 'big' man, and for this reason only, he claims, the whole body was not devoured.

17. Gumine people still send young girls down as brides to the Bomai in exchange for Bird of Paradise Plumes which are readily available in that area.

18. The Pandanus season is drawing near and shortly it is expected that a few people will experience temporary fits of madness. These fits are unexplained and are not due to eating the pandanus fruit, however, apart from restraining the person having the experience, little notice is taken.

19. The time of the year is noted by these people by where the sun appears on the horizon on rising. It could be that as the sun approaches the pandanus time, expectation of the ensuing feasts and knowledge of the effect the time will have on some people would have a psychological effect that could lead to madness.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

20 Four days were spent supervising road construction near Olui in the Salt Census Division. Work is progressing at a reasonable rate and it is now possible to reach the Olui Rest House by Land Rover. I anticipate that the road will be through to Oinima Rest House in three weeks.

21 A good vehicular road extends the full length of the Marigl Census Division on the South side of the range. This road connects with the Gumine - Kundiawa road at Dirima.

22. During the patrol a road was marked out between Dirima and Omdara, in the Wikauma Census Division. This road, which is about three miles long,



is already about one third completed. People realise that the road must be in time for the pyrethrum harvest about May.

23 A proposition was put forward by the people of Dege to extend the main road from Gomgale to Dege. This route appears feasible to me and as the road will be necessary if pyrethrum plantings are extended to Dege, I would suggest that this road be given consideration for construction in the near future. People are very keen and full support would be given. If a good road were constructed to Dege it could well be the start of an eventual road to the Bomai.

24 In view of three cars constantly using the roads people now maintain them with much more zeal than they did in the past.

25 A few sections of the road become very dangerous when wet. Particularly the section from Dirima Catholic Church to the Gon river. However, I believe plans are in hand for the re-surfacing of this section.

#### MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Aid Posts at Dege and Nondiri are sufficient for the people south of the range, especially as the Yuwaiyawa groups have moved closer to Nondiri. An Aid Post run by the S.D.A. Mission at Yani and the Gumine Hospital deal with the bulk of complaints to the North of the range.

Health of people north of the range is excellent and is a credit to the Hospital staff.

To the south, health appears to be a bit poorer. Two reasons have been offered for this

1. The incidence of malaria in the lower regions
- and 2. the incidence of anaemia amongst the people.

The malaria team have now moved into the region and it is hoped that their efforts will

succeed in erradicating the disease carrying mosquito and with it, the malaria.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS

27 Recorded population of the Marigl Census Division was 14,063. Births totalled 498 and deaths 303. Some errors were evident in last year's Census figures and according to me the population then should have been 13,798. Assuming this figure to be correct the overall birth rate for the Census Division would be 3.61% and the death rate 2.19%. This gives a natural increase of 1.42%.

28 Males in work force age group (16-45) total 3021 giving a H.L.S. availability of 1007. Of these 848 are at present absent from these villages. Theoretically this indicates 125 men still available for recruitment.

29 Any other information required may be gained from the attached Census sheets.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

30 People of the Marigl Census Division are basically subsistence farmers and crops consist of sweet potato, yams, sugar, cabbages, marita, varieties of herbs etc. Sweet potato, of course, being the staple food.

31 Coffee is being grown commercially, in small quantities. Ample ground is available in the south-western section of the Census Division for coffee planting and with a little assistance from the Dept. of Agriculture, a lot more coffee could be produced.

32. Erythrum has been planted, experimentally, in the Gomgale region, and it is hoped the experiment will be a success and the people will have a second cash crop.



33 Livestock, apart from a few cows owned by Kuman Dai and the Catholic Mission, is of the usual nature, i.e. pigs, fowls and a few goats.

34 Ground south of the range is heavily timbered but to the north in the Marigl Valley very few trees are to be seen. This ground has been denuded of trees due to gardening activities and little or no attempt has been made at re-forestation. People have been instructed on the dangers of this and erosion and slides have been pointed out as examples.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

35 Copies of correspondence arising out of the Patrol are attached.

#### CONCLUSION

36 The patrol was very well received, and in the southern villages, gifts of pigs, fowls and food were most generous.

37 Due to the heavy rain, walking in the southern section of the Census Division, was most unpleasant. Leeches were abundant.

38. I would suggest that the Marigl Patrol, in future, be carried out during the Dry Season when clayey tracks would be a little more negotiable.

J. Biltris

Patrol Officer

H.Q.S. Copy



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*GUMINE*

District of *EASTERN HIGHLANDS* Report No. of *1964/65*

Patrol Conducted by *D.L. EMERY* PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled *SALT CENSUS DIVISION*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *NIL*

Natives *1 POLICEMAN, 1 INTERPRETER*

Duration—From *26/5/1965* to *11/6/1965*

Number of Days *15*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *NO*

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services *15/5/1964*

Medical *11/12/1964*

Map Reference *ARMY FOURMIL SERIES*

Objects of Patrol *(1) CENSUS REVISION (2) 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		.....
.....		.....
.....		.....



Pop

Female  
in Child  
Birth

**STATION:** Gumine.

**SUB-DISTRICT:** Gumine.

**DISTRICT:** Chimbu Division of the Eastern Highlands.

**PATROL NUMBER:** NO. 4 of 64/65.

**PATROL CONDUCTED BY:** D.L. Emery. Patrol Officer.

**AREA PATROLLED:** Salt Census Division.

**PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL:** Native Constable KAMA.  
Native Interpreter SIME.

**DURATION OF PATROL:** 26.5.65 to 11.6.65.  
Number of days 15.

**LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:** DNA No 9 of 63/64 15/5/64 to 10/6/64.  
28 days.

**MEDICAL:** 1963/64. 11/12/64 to 23/12/64. 13 days.

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File  
67-4-3

Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE.

15th June, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE.

GUMINE PATROL NO 4 of 64/65.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday 26th May, 1965:- Departed Gumine with ADC in Land Rover up Salt Road. Bridge out  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from station. Continued on foot arriving KILAU 1540 hrs. Overnight at KILAU Rest House.

Thursday 27th May, 1965:- Departed KILAU 8.15a.m arriving DULAI 10.45a.m. Census revision at DULAI.

Friday 28th May, 1965:- Census revision at DULAI, followed by settling of minor disputes and complaints. Departed DULAI at 4.20p.m arriving KILAU at 6.20p.m.

Saturday 29th May, 1965:- Census revision at KILAU. Discussions with people re road construction to NOMANE; settled minor disputes.

Sunday 30th May, 1965:- At KILAU - settled minor disputes in morning. Departed KILAU 4.00p.m arriving MOGIAGI 5.10p.m. Slept MOGIAGI Rest house.

Monday 31st May, 1965:- Census revision at MOGIAGI Rest house in morning. Discussions with people plus settling of minor disputes in afternoon. Overnight at MOGIAGI.

Tuesday 1st June, 1965:- Departed MOGIAGI 8.15a.m arriving OINIMA 10.45a.m. Census figures revised for  $\frac{1}{2}$  rest house in afternoon. Overnight at OINIMA.

Wednesday 2nd June, 1965:- Continued census at OINIMA in morning. Settled minor disputes in afternoon. Talks with people. Slept OINIMA.

Thursday 3rd June, 1965:- Departed OINIMA 7.45a.m arriving YOBAL 8.45a.m. Remainder of day on Census revision. Overnight at YOBAL.

Friday 4th June, 1965:- Continued Census, heard GNA cases, and settled disputes at YOBAL. Departed YOBAL 1.45p.m arriving Gumine 3.30p.m.



(2)

Monday 7th June, 1965:- Departed Gumine 8 a.m per land-rover arriving OLUI 9.30a.m. Work on Census figures until 12.30a.m. 12.30a.m. to 5.30p.m census revision OLUI Rest house. Overnight at OLUI.

Tuesday 8th June, 1965:- Work on Census figures. Settled minor disputes. Supervised maintenance of OLUI section of Salt road for remainder of day. Slept OLUI.

Wednesday 9th June, 1965:- Departed OLUI 9.45a.m arriving DERI Rest house 12.30p.m. Talks with people, and inspection of new road section of Salt road. Overnight at DERI.

Thursday 10th June, 1965:- Census revision at DERI 9.30a.m. to 1.30a.m. CNA Cases and settlement of complaints in afternoon. Slept DERI.

Friday 11th June, 1965:- Departed DERI 11.10a.m. arriving Gumine 12.30p.m.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION: This was a patrol of the Salt Census Division of the Gumine Sub-District. Since the last Census patrol of the area (May 1964) the area to the north west of the Waghi river, and known as Gunangi region, has been relinquished to Kundiawa and is now administered and patrolled from there. The Gunangi area contains a population of 3508 people.

The remainder of the division which is administered from Gumine lies to the South and South West of the station. Both the southern and northern slopes of the Kubor range (at the eastern end) contain the major portion of the population of the Census Division.

The people of the major portion of the area are still backward, and lack any real development by comparison with other areas of the Chimbu Division. Pidgin is only spoken by a very few of the people, and then only by those who have been away at work on the coast. The majority of village officials still speak the local language. Politically, the Division is still in the early stages of development, although there exists amongst the people a keen Administration awareness. This awareness has still to be channelled into the political, social and economic spheres of development to a greater extent before it can be said that there has been a really marked advance in the area. This can only be done by continued political education, and the guaranteeing of economic advancement both of which will help solidify the peoples' confidence in the Administration.

The topography of the area consists of the steeply sloping Kubor Mountain range, combined with small saddles and valleys, all of which go to make up some very rugged and mountainous country.

The whole of the Division is one days walk from Gumine, the farthest rest house being DULAI which is about 8 hours walk from Gumine and 1½ hours walk from Nomane base camp.

The population within the Division is divided mainly into Clans, Sub Clans and Hamlets. The Sub Clan being the basic census unit.

Objects of the patrol were Census Revision and Routine Administration. For Census purposes the rest house basis is used and here the Sub Clans within the Rest House area assembled for Census revision.



NATIVE AFFAIRS:

(1) Reception of Patrol. The patrol was received extremely well in each of the Rest Houses visited, although I am doubtful as regards the motives of the people for being so friendly toward the Administration. I am sure that if the Highland Labour Scheme did not operate in the area and the young males could not look forward to the fact that when the patrol officer visited, they could possibly be selected to go to the coast to work, they would not be nearly as enthusiastic about the visit of an Administration patrol as they are under the present conditions.

(2) Trade with natives. Similar circumstances exist with the supply of fresh foods. Native foods were rarely given freely to the patrol, and only when it was seen that payment would be affected, did the people come forth with food supplies. Even though these motives do exist, it is encouraging to see that the people are pro-Administration and keen for political and economic development.

(2) Outline of Political Situation. Prior to this patrol a local government survey was conducted at DERI and OLUI Rest houses of the Salt Division by Mr. Biltris ADO. The people were shown to be a 100% in favour of the establishment of a Council; so much so that OINIMA and YOBAL Rest House groups (over the Kubor Range from OLUI) protested strongly when informed that they could not be included because it would decrease the chances of the establishment of a council at NOMANE. This fact, I think, demonstrates the enthusiasm of the people for Political development.

Absenteeism from Rest House groups is mainly to the Highlands Labour Scheme and casual work with the District. The degree of absenteeism is shown in an appendix to this report.

AGRICULTURE: The only economic crop within the Division is coffee. Money from the sale of which will help the people of OLUI and DERI to pay tax to the proposed council. There is a market difference in the plantings of coffee from Gumine side of the Kubor Range to the far side. Within the KILAU, DULAI, and MOGIAGI Rest house areas very little coffee is grown - one of the reasons I feel is that the vehicular road has not extended this far and the people are not as enthusiastic about coffee because of the absence of a nearby market. The road is being extended in this area and when trafficable will boost considerably the coffee production within these regions.

The remainder of the Agriculture within the Salt is of the Subsistence type. Crops such as sweet-potato, yams, taro, sugarcane, and bananas being grown. The

(5)

stable is sweet potato. Introduced European vegetables such as beans, potatoes, and tomatoes are also grown in small quantities.

LIVESTOCK: Pigs are still the main form of livestock in the Salt. Small quantities of poultry were also seen. Both are still used to a large extent as a form of currency, and in the payment of bride prices. A number of European bred pigs (sold by DASF Gumine) were also seen in the area.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) Trade Stores. An appendix to this report contains a list of the Trade Stores examined during the patrol. One was operating at DULAI without a licence. The owner is an SDA Mission teacher, - he was informed of the law relating to trade with natives, and was told to obtain a licence at Gumine as soon as possible, and in the meantime he is to cease trading or face prosecution under the Licences Regulation Act of 1934. None of the stores seen displayed prices of any of the articles stocked.

No other individual or group economic enterprises were seen within the Census Division.

(2) Savings Bank Deposits. A list of all known depositors within the division was obtained and appears as an appendix to this report.

COMPLAINTS: These mainly concerned minor disputes over pigs, poultry, women, and damage to gardens.

It seems to me that the longer one stays at a Rest House, the more minor disputes are brought forth. Half of them are old and forgotten (and probably settled) until the "kiap" comes and they are once more revived. The people seem to "try" each visiting patrol officer with their petty disputes in the hope of obtaining a little more from their opponent than they did during the previous visit.

At all times, the people were told to attempt to settle these petty differences with the help of village officials, before bringing them forward.

The absence of married men at work on the coast causes quite a few disturbances to village life, and these were evident during the patrol. Hence wherever possible young single men were accepted as volunteers for coastal work.

COURTS: Two CNA cases were dealt with during the patrol - 3 people being prosecuted for playing cards for money and one for behaving in a threatening manner.



The card game "LAKI" seems to be quite common in the area - one trade store owner at OINIMA putting himself out of business due to his losing a considerable amount of money during a card game one evening.

As has been experienced during previous patrols, it was extremely difficult to maintain order during census, due to the large assembly of people at each Rest House. There appears no ready solution to this problem, except infinite patience on the part of the patrol officer and native policeman.

LABOUR: The mere mention of the pidgin word for coast brought near riots in every Rest House visited. It was extremely difficult to control the crowd when accepting men for the Highland Labour Scheme. In the majority of Census Units, the rate of absenteeism within the able-bodied male population exceeded the  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  allowed for. Approximately half of the men absent are supposedly at work in Goroka, Chuave, and smaller outlying centres. The people were informed of the policy in relation to labour volunteers, and that only when some of the men working within the District returned, could more be accepted for coastal work.

The accompanying appendix on the Highland labour Scheme includes the requirements of the District Commissioner's Circular 60-4-1. From the appendix it can be seen that the number of men absent (739) exceeds the required percentage by 99. The reason for this being that volunteers were accepted on a census unit basis and some units were found to be above the percentage (i.e. "over-recruited" while others were below. Hence a total of 77 men were accepted from the Census Division. The 77 coming from those units that were below the required percentage.

ROADS & BRIDGES: The Salt road over the KUBOR Range is now trafficable for about a mile beyond the OINIMA Rest House. Sections of the road have been completed between OINIMA and KILAU and all that remains to be done is the installation of a few bridges, straightening out 3 or 4 steep vertical slopes and completion of the un-worked sections. Road building tools were taken from the OLUI people (where the road has been completed and distributed amongst the KILAU'S where a few major portions of road have yet to be completed.

Between KILAU and DULAI very little work has been done besides the initial survey. A few logs have prepared for bridging, but the road construction extends little beyond this. The people are keen to see the road go through to Nomane, and at each Rest House a talk was given

(7)

on the economic advantages to be obtained from the use of the road when it is completed. It is estimated that the road will be trafficable to KILAU within two or three months.

Work has come to a standstill on the re-routing of the old Salt road across the Waghi to Kebil. This is because a sheer rock face has been encountered, and a considerable amount of blasting will be necessary before this section can be completed.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH: The seven Rest Houses within the Census Division are catered for by Aid Posts at DERI, OINIMA, KILAU, DULAI, and MOGIAGI. The population was checked in conjunction with the Census by the Aid Post Orderlies from the centres mentioned. No outstanding diseases, epidemics, or ailments were noted. Two people were sent in to Gumine hospital from OINIMA with Goitre.

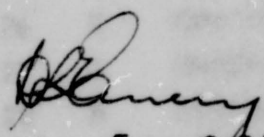
EDUCATION: There are now no registered schools within the Salt Division.

Low standard village mission schools are located throughout the area - placing little emphasis on general education they cater mainly for Baptismal training. The three denominations operating within the area are Lutheran, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist.

CONCLUSION: In accordance with patrol instructions, the census statistics for the Salt Census Division were revised. All disputes within my power were settled (except one which is awaiting settlement at Gumine) and routine Administrative duties were carried out.

The patrol was well received although I am apprehensive to a certain extent as to the motives for the good reception. The people even so are keen for development, and have a confidence in the Administration which can only be maintained by concrete steps forward in political, social and economic advancement.

The village officials seen are an average lot, possessing only a mediocre amount of control over their various clans, subclans and hamlets, but they do not hesitate to bring forward complaints and disputes, no matter how small or large, which indicates their confidence in the Administration.

  
D. L. EMERY.

PATROL OFFICER.

NAME

Biro

Et

Homb

Yol

Giloba

Biro

Koia

Toba

Yol

Wair

En

Siba

Kuan

Toba

Man

Mayine

Dusa

Siba

Kou

Siba

W.

Wahia

Alva

Datra

Kol

En

Gola

Ime

Tine

Guna

Yol

Bero

Alwa

Hoi

Gere

Aura

Yabo

Kaba

Sua

Ma

Ken



APPENDIX "A".

HIGHLAND LABOUR VOLUNTEERS ACCEPTED DURING GUMINE PATROL NO 3  
of 64/65 - SALT CENSUS DIVISION.

NAME	FATHER	AGE	M.S.	CENSUS UNIT	REST HOUSE.
Biro	Bon	24	S	Eruaa	Dulai
Et	Kaupa	25	S	Kumani	Dulai
Hano	Duwa	27	S	Kumani	Dulai
Yul	Olume	33	M	Mokonegau'um	Kilau
Gikoba	Bera	25	M	Mokonegau'um	Kilau
Bire	Hama	40	S	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Moia	Kama	44	S	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Toba	Gulabo	26	S	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Yol	Siba	19	S	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Waie	Tine	18	S	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Mo	Were	17	S	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Siba	Doba	18	S	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Kuma	Muwa	24	S	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Toba	Bire	18	S	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Man	Toba	27	M	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Marino	Siba	17	S	Kamagaulum	Kilau
Duma	Mia	24	S	Yamegau'um	Kilau
Siba	Hane	19	S	Yamegau'um	Kilau
Mou	Dabo	18	S	Yamegau'um	Kilau
Siba	Mo	18	S	Yamegau'um	Kilau
Wi	Mo	28	S	Yamegau'um	Kilau
Guabia	Mou	19	S	Yamegau'um	Kilau
Aiwa	Hu	30	S	Yamegau'um	Kilau
Dabra	Houpa	35	S	Yamegau'um	Kilau
Mol	Aiwa	24	S	Yamegau'um	Kilau
Ku	Gere	25	S	Komagau'um	Kilau
Goia	Yane	18	S	Komagau'um	Kilau
Yane	Biro	27	S	Komagau'um	Kilau
Tine	Miri	23	S	Komagau'um	Kilau
Guna	Hona	18	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Yol	Guna	23	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Bere	Egin	19	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Aluwa	Duwe	19	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Hoi	Yol	18	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Gore	Kuna	25	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Aura	Guna	25	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Yuabo	Woi	26	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Kauba	Kaura	27	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Suna	Huna	22	M	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Ma	Gora	18	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi
Ken	Alua	26	S	Kwoikane	Mogiagi

Highland Labour Volunteers Accepted - Salt Census Div. Cont..

NAME	FATHER	AGE	M.S.	CENSUS UNIT	REST HOUSE
Marine	Yoba	22	S	Aiwaku	Mogiagi
Maume	Yoba	27	S	Aiwaku	Mogiagi
Gole	Aiwa	23	S	Aiwaku	Mogiagi
To	Mo	25	S	Mo	Yobai
Yol	Kona	18	S	Mo	Yobai
Maina	Ana	19	S	Mo	Yobai
Yolawai	Kama	20	S	Mo	Yobai
Mo	To	16	S	Mo	Yobai
Gara	Bongi	18	S	Mo	Yobai
Mol	Au	25	S	Mo	Yobai
Birc	Tine	17	S	Mo	Yobai
Kia	Nime	16	S	Mo	Yobai
Simol	Kene	16	S	Mo	Yobai
Maina	Kauba	21	S	Moiwo	Yobai
Ninkama	Nime	18	S	Moiwo	Yobai
Dirikwa	Kobil	23	S	Moiwo	Yobai
Kuman	Are	25	S	Moiwo	Yobai
Oro	Komol	24	S	Moiwo	Yobai
Nuabo	Kuma	18	S	Moiwo	Yobai
Tine	Wai	19	S	Moiwo	Yobai
Nine	Yoba	25	S	Ni	Yobai
Hauba	Moi-ongo	19	S	Ni	Yobai
Are	Moume	20	S	Ni	Yobai
Auwo	Yoba	16	S	Baniku	Yobai
Duguno	Koma	19	S	Baniku	Yobai
Buro	Kuburo	25	S	Kumo	Yobai
Kura	Dama	19	S	Kumo	Yobai
Aure	Biro	30	M	Kumo	Yobai
So	Yoba	30	S	Yombagau'um	Yobai
Oli	Yoba	25	S	Yombagau'um	Yobai
Kuman	Yoba	22	S	Yombagau'um	Yobai
To	Siba	19	S	Yombagau'um	Yobai
Kanbe	Bani	19	S	Yombagau'um	Yobai
Gunage	Wai	30	S	Yombagau'um	Yobai
Ana	Haria	20	S	Yombagau'um	Yobai
Kauba	Bani	18	S	Yombagau'um	Yobai



APPENDIX "B".

HIGHLAND LABOUR SCHEME DETAILS.

REST HOUSE	LABOUR POTEN. 16-45 INCL. ABSENTEES.	ABSENT	33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> %	RECRUITED	REMARKS.
DERI	195	93	65	NIL.	Above available %
BULAI	276	119	92	3	2 census units under %
KILAU	327	87	109	26	
MOGIAGI	210	62	70	15	
OINIMA	255	96	85	NIL.	Above available %
OLUI	255	152	85	NIL.	As above
YOBAL	402	130	134	33	6 census units under %.
<b>TOTAL</b>					
SALT C.D	1,920	739	640	77	

APPENDIX "C".

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT DEPOSITED.</u>
<u>DERI.</u> KILAU 8' x 5' - native material Goods included: lap-laps, old tin cans etc.	Pass Book No 11525	12. 0. 0
MOGIAGI	KENA - ERIBI	6. 10. 4
"	KINA - KAMA	13. 6
<u>CININA.</u> OLUI 20' x 15' - Native material included: fish, and	POI - NINKAMA NINKAMA-GUMAN	1. 6. 0 1. 11. 0
"	MAPU - NEBARE	2. 4.
<u>OLUI.</u> " New Store under construction no. 30797	KAE - SIL KAUBA - GUNAKAMA	17. 0. 0 4. 17. 0
"	BANE - NINKAMA	9. 6. 0
<u>OLUI.</u> DERI 20' x 25' - Native material WAL-WAHER of OLUI. used knives, spoons and "200 in each hall.	IANA - ARUA GOI - WIWI KORPAD - ULGA	1. 5. 0 1. 0. 0 1. 5. 0
"	GURABI - BANI	1. 0. 0
<u>DERI.</u> " 20' x 15' - Native material of YENI. Stock included: fish, utensils and spades. "75.10.0 in each hall.	ON - BRE BAN - IAWA TIKSE - KOBUL	2. 0. 0 10. 0 2. 1. 0
"	POPAL - MARIME	2. 0. 0
"	MAGWA - DAUA	1. 0. 0
"	BRETINI - KOBUL	10. 0
Report on number of depositors and associated patrol.		<u>41. 15. 10</u>

NAME

NAME

AMOUNT

5364 - IAWA

Sanctified.



APPENDIX "D".

TRADE STORES - SALT CENSUS DIV.

DULAI.

8' x 8' - native materials - no licence. No prices displayed. Goods include lap-laps, shorts. Owner informed of breach of law. Told to cease trading.

OINIMA.

20' x 15' - Native materials. Licence displayed. Goods included clothes, and tinned fish. No prices displayed.

OLUI.

New Store under construction. At present nil - stocked Licence No. 30797 - AURE - KAME of OLUI.

OLUI.

20' x 25' - Native materials. Licence no 30796. DUBA-BANE and TEMAI-NERE of OLUI. Goods included sugar, tinned fish, shirts, bush knives, shorts and cooking utensils. No prices displayed. £200 in cash held.

DERI.

20' x 15' - Native materials. Licence no. 30789 ALNA-KAMA of DERI. Stock included fish, lap-laps, tobacco, cooking utensils and spades. No prices displayed. Approximately £75.10.0 in cash held.

APPENDIX "E".

~~Report on member of R.P.N.G.C. who accompanied patrol.~~

NAME

RANK

REMARKS.

8961 KAMA

Constable.

# Register

APPOINTED VILLAGE		STATION		TOTALS	
AT TOWN	STATION	CHIEF	ASSISTANT	CHIEF	ASSISTANT
M	F	M	F	M	F

## APPENDIX "E".

REPORT ON MEMBER OF R.P.N.G.C. WHO ACCOMPANIED PATROL.

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>RANK.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
8961 KAMA	Constable	Patient - a steady worker.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. GUMINE Special - 5 of 64/65

Patrol Conducted by D. L. EMERY P.O.

Area Patrolled PART UPPER BOMAI CENSUS DIV.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 1 INTERPRETER, 1 POLICEMAN.

Duration—From 22/6/1965 to 25/6/1965

Number of Days 4 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/1959

Medical 2/1962

Map Reference 1

Objects of Patrol (1) GEN. ROAD SURVEY GOMGALI - UNANI

(2) VISIT AU GROUP - NTH. OF MT AU.

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 ..... £.....

.....

.....

.....

Pop

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE.

3rd July, 1965.

The Deputy District Commissioner,  
Chimbu Division,  
BAWANA.  
Eastern Highlands.

Gumine Special Patrol No.5 of 1964-65.

Your memorandum 10-9-1 dated 17th May, refers.

Please find enclosed three copies of the abovementioned patrol recently completed by Mr. D.L. Emery P.O.

Claims for camping allowance for Mr. Emery and Interpreter are enclosed.

The subject matter of the patrol is dealt with by separate memorandum.

The subject matter of the patrol is dealt with by separate memorandum. The subject matter of the patrol is dealt with by separate memorandum. The subject matter of the patrol is dealt with by separate memorandum.

F.J. MARTIN

Assistant District Commissioner.

If it is planned to go on this road, it is recommended that immediately of the route, a small workline of about 10 be engaged to construct food gardens along and track at places which Mr. Durbridge should be asked to locate.

These gardens would then be able to come into fruition during the time that elapses before the road head reaches Dage rest house.

With sufficient food being available and with the use of prison labour, all difficulties would be overcome.

F.J. MARTIN

Assistant District Commissioner.

From GNI to BANI the country is... to be flat but is actually interspersed with... some of them taking 1/2 hour to cross on foot. On the flat sections a road could be constructed with only a small amount of earthwork, but considerable cutting would be required to cross the river gorges. Timber for bridges would be a problem here.

(a) Availability of food in the area of feeding road

The GORALE and BANI groups have extensive food gardens of sweet potato, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining food at TAMARAKI, which is only about 1/2 hour walk from GNI, in the BANI area. The BANI people produce sufficient food for their own needs to trade, and as the population in this area is small, there would be insufficient food from the BANI group onwards, to feed road camps.



10-5-1

Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE.

3rd July, 1965.

The Deputy District Commissioner,  
Chimba Division,  
KUMIYANA.  
Eastern Highlands.

Access Bomai Area.

Your memorandum 10-9-1 dated 17th May, refers.

From Mr. Emery's report it would appear that no trouble would be experienced in putting a road in from Gongale to Dege Rest House. There is already a good patrol walking track in existence and with widening and straightening out of a lot of the grades work on such a road would proceed quickly. However, between Dege rest house and Bomai airstrip there is only a rough native walking track and it is here that the main difficulties would arise. The biggest problem would be lack of local labour. One solution to this would be the use of prison labour, housed in road camps along the route. A necessary preliminary to this would be the establishment of large gardens at each road camp beyond Dege rest house months before the main work force arrived.

If it is planned to go ahead with this road, it is recommended that immediately after Mr. Durbridge's survey of the route, a small workline of about 10 be engaged to construct food gardens along the track at places which Mr. Durbridge should be asked to locate.

These gardens would then be able to come into fruition during the time that elapses before the road head reaches Dege rest house.

With sufficient food being available and with the use of prison labour, all difficulties would be overcome.

(11) A decision must be made as to whose responsibility these people are. In 1961 Mr. Burnett ... a notation in one of the village books that the ... villages would be included in the Bomai ... was transferred over to Karamui ... and the O.I.C. Karamui is probably ... In actual fact, whilst having ... Karamui and Minj areas, they are placed in the Minj patrol routes

*F. J. Martin*  
F. J. MARTIN  
Assistant District Commissioner.

From ONI to ... to be flat but is actually interspersed with steep river gorges, some of them taking 15 hours to cross on foot. On the flat sections a road could be constructed with only a small amount of earthworks, but considerable cutting would be required to cross the river gorges. Fisher for bridges would be no problem here.

(4) Availability of food in the area for feeding road camps.

The GOMALE and DEGE groups have extensive food gardens of sweet potato, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining food at ... which is only about 24 hours walk from ONI, in the Bomai area. The BOMAI people produce sufficient food for their own immediate needs, and as the population in this area is small, ... from the DEGE group onwards, to food road camps.

than either Gumine's or Karamui's.

(111) The inclusion of these villages in some Census Division and the resulting greater contact would alleviate the fear in these 4-1-1's mind that they are neglected by the Administration.

Sub District Office,  
GUMINE.

3rd July, 1965.

The Deputy District Commissioner, MARTIN  
Chimbu Division,  
KUNDIAYA.  
Assistant District Commissioner.  
Eastern Highlands.

Airstrip Site - Kambia (Mt. Au).

Your memorandum 4-1-1 dated 17th May 1965 and attached correspondence refers.

The main problem in the Au area seems to be the lack of contact between the people and the Administration. It appears that the people have discussed this lack of contact with members of the Swiss Mission and have been advised that the construction of an airstrip would lead to greater contact. The idea of construction of an airstrip in the area is not a new one. It is mentioned in correspondence as far back as 1960. There would appear to be no cult background to the desire for an airstrip, just a genuine desire on the part of the people for assistance and contact by Government Officers. The absence of the village names of the 3 Au villages in the 'Village Register' in either Gumine, Minj or Karamui census Divisions shows how these villages have been neglected. There is only a small total population in these villages. Two books seen show a total of 100, and one book is missing, but there would be about 150 all told.

My recommendations are -

(1) The small population of the area, which including the Minj villages nearby is stated to be 700, does not justify the expense of constructing a commercial airstrip. However the Swiss Mission might find it practical to go ahead with the establishment of an unlicensed strip to supply their own needs in the area.

(2) A decision must be made as to whose responsibility these people are. In 1961 Mr. Burnet O.I.C. Gumine made a notation in one of the village books that the three Au villages would be included in the Bomai Census Division, but the Bomai was transferred over to Karamui before another census was done and the O.I.C. Karamui is probably unaware of the existence of these villages. In actual fact, whilst having contact with people in the Gumine, Karamui and Minj areas, they are closer to the Minj patrol routes

From ONI to UMBU the country in all appearances, seems to be flat but is actually interspersed with steep river gorges, some of them taking 15 hours to cross on foot. On the flat sections a road could be constructed with only a small amount of earthworks, but considerable cutting would be required to cross the river gorges. Timber for bridges would be no problem here.

(4) Availability of food in the area for feeding road camp.

The GUMINE and BESA groups have extensive food gardens of sweet potato, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining food at TALARAKU, which is only about 28 hours walk from ONI, in the Bomai area. The BOMAI people produce sufficient food for their own immediate needs, and as the population in this area is small, there would be insufficient food, from the BESA group onwards, to feed road camps.



than either Gumine's or Kamaui's.

(111) The inclusion of these villages in some Census Division and the resulting greater contact would alleviate the fear in these people's mind that they are neglected by the Administration.

Sub District Office,  
Gumine,  
Eastern Highlands.

*F.J. Martin*  
F.J. MARTIN 20th June, 1965.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
GUMINE.

Gumine Special Patrol - Upper BOMAI region.  
Patrol Diary.

Tuesday 22nd June, 1965.

Departed Gumine per Landrover for Songale at 8.30a.m. arriving 9.30a.m. Departed Songale 10.00 a.m. arriving DEGI Rest House 1.00p.m. Overnight at DEGI.

Wednesday 23rd June, 1965.

Departed DEGI 8.10a.m. arriving AU 5.10p.m. after sleeping, sliding, and bogging over a shocking track for 9 hours. Talks with AU people re airstrip under construction. Remained overnight AU.

Thursday 24th June, 1965.

Talks with AU officials in morning, visited airstrip under construction. Departed AU 8.35a.m. arriving TALABAKUL 5.35p.m. Slept TALABAKUL.

Friday 25th June, 1965.

Departed TALABAKUL 7.10a.m. arriving BEMANI airstrip 11.10a.m. Caught regular aircraft back to Goroka at 12.10p.m. Walked from Gakalai to GUMINE.

*E.B. BERRY*  
E.B. BERRY  
Patrol Officer.

From ONI to BEMANI the country in all appearances, seems to be flat but is actually interspersed with steep river gorges, some of them taking 12 hours to cross on foot. On the flat sections a road could be constructed with only a small amount of earthworks, but considerable cutting would be required to cross the river gorges. Timber for bridges would be no problem here.

(d) Availability of food in the area for feeding road workers.

The GOMBE and DEGE groups have extensive food gardens of sweet potato, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining food at TALABAKUL, which is only about 2 1/2 hours walk from ONI, in the BOMAI area. The BOMAI people produce sufficient food for their own immediate needs, and as the population in this area is small, there would be insufficient food from the DEGE group onwards, to feed road gangs.

Sub District Office,  
Gumine.  
Eastern Highlands.

28th June, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
GUMINE.

Gumine Special Patrol - Upper BOMAI region.

Patrol Diary.

Tuesday 22nd June, 1965.

Departed Gumine per Landrover for Gomgale at 8.30a.m. arriving 9.30a.m. Departed Gomgale 10.00 a.m. arriving DEGI Rest House 1.00p.m. Overnight at DEGI.

Wednesday 23rd June, 1965.

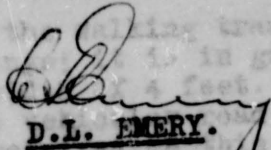
Departed DEGI 8.10a.m. arriving AU 5.10p.m. after slipping, sliding, and slogging over a shocking track for 9 hours. Talks with AU people re airstrip under construction. Remained overnight AU.

Thursday 24th June, 1965.

Talks with AU officials in morning, visited airstrip under construction. Departed AU 8.35a.m. arriving TALABAKUL 5.35p.m. Slept TALABAKUL.

Friday 25th June, 1965.

Departed TALABAKUL 7.10a.m. arriving UNANI airstrip 11.10a.m. Caught regular aircraft back to Omkalai via Goroka at 12.10p.m. Walked from Omkalai to GUMINE.

  
D.L. EMERY.  
Patrol Officer.

(4) Availability of food in the area for feeding road gangs.

The GOMLAGE and DEGE groups have extensive food gardens of sweet potato, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining food at TALABAKUL, which is only about 24 hours walk from ONI, in the BOMAI area. The BOMAI people produce sufficient food for their own immediate needs, and as the population in this area is small, there would be insufficient food, from the DEGE group onwards, to feed road gangs.



Conclusion: A road could be constructed from GOMGALE to DEGE in the BOMAI region but the immediate area is unsuitable with such a construction area.

1-2-1.

Sub District Office,  
Gumine.  
Eastern Highlands.

28th June, 1965.

- (1) Lack of population in the Bomai region.
- (2) Unavailability of food in the Bomai region to feed road camps.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE.

For your information please.

#### Access Bomai Area.

In accordance with your instructions, a general survey was carried out in the Upper Bomai Area between Unani and Gomgale to determine the possibilities of constructing a "kiap" track from Gomgale to Unani.

#### (a) Amount of local labour available.

No labour problem exists in the construction of a road between GOMGALE and DEGE. As at January 1965 the population of GOMGALE was 1091 with a labour potential of 205 and DEGE 581 with a labour potential of 146. Travelling from Dege south, the local population dwindles to almost nothing. Population figures for the Bomai Census Division are not held at this office, but I am of the opinion that the local population would be insufficient to build the road from DEGE onwards.

#### (b) Availability of Bridging materials.

This presents no problem at all. From DEGE south to UNANI the country is covered with virgin forest and an unlimited amount of timber for use in bridge construction.

#### (c) Type of terrain through which the road will travel.

From GOMGALE to DEGE the walking track descends down the southern slopes of the KUBOR range; it is in good condition and has been opened to an average width of 4 feet. With a few deviations to overcome vertical slopes the vehicular road could be built on it. Very little blasting would be required on this section.

From DEGE to ONI the country consists of undulating foot hills with several fairly steep river gorges. This section too, is covered with thick primary forest.

From ONI to UNANI the country to all appearances, seems to be flat but is actually interspersed with steep river gorges, some of them taking 1½ hours to cross on foot. On the flat sections a road could be constructed with only a small amount of earthworks, but considerable cutting would be required to cross the river gorges. Timber for bridges would be no problem here.

#### (d) Availability of food in the area for feeding road camps.

The GOMGALE and DEGE groups have extensive food gardens of sweet potato, but difficulty was experienced in obtaining food at TALABAKUL, which is only about 2½ hours walk from ONI, in the Bomai area. The POMAI people produce sufficient food for their own immediate needs, and as the population in this area is small, there would be insufficient food, from the DEGE group onwards, to feed road camps.

(2)

**Conclusion:** A road could be constructed from GOMGALE into the BOMAI region but the immediate problems associated with such a construction are:

- (1) Lack of population in the Upper Bomai area.
- (2) Unavailability of food in the BOMAI region to feed road camps.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
BOMAI.

For your information please.

Airvisig Sika & Kambia (Group AU)

In accordance with your instructions, I visited the AU group situated in the Upper Bomai area on Monday 23rd June. They are constructing an airstrip on a level ground approximately 3 miles to the north of the AU. A portion of ground measuring 140 yards by 40 yards wide has been cleared of bush and another area about 3 times as large has been cleared of primary growth, mainly large trees.

*D.L. Emery*  
**D.L. EMERY.**  
 Patrol Officer.

From discussions with the people, it seems they have become most concerned over the fact that they have been almost completely ignored by the Administration since 1959.

Evidently during a visit by the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission from Kinj, the possibilities of constructing an airstrip in the AU region was discussed with the people. They also mentioned the fact that they had not been visited by a patrol officer since 1959. The people informed me that the Swiss Mission Representative told them that if such an airstrip was constructed, a patrol officer and the mission would then be able to visit their suite frequently, as they live in an area which is almost inaccessible from both Kinj and Guaine. Some months after the mission visit, an aircraft circled overhead and this was interpreted by the people as the "go ahead" sign to construct an airstrip. According to the AU people, the Swiss Missionary walked and marked the site on which the strip was to be constructed.

From the ground, the strip site looks as though it could be developed into a light aircraft strip without much trouble.

I was also informed that a group of people to the north of the AU group are also constructing an airstrip on land of their own choosing, which lies well into the Kinj area. These people are possibly the HERU group who migrated from AU in 1959. There was no sign of cult activity of any nature amongst the AU people. It seems they are building an airstrip in the hope of more frequent visits by Administration and Mission personnel. The AU groups were last censused by Mr. Burnett P.O. in August 1959. Since then they have been visited by:

- 2.2.62 - Medical Dept. from Guaine.
- 15.9.62 - P.M.S. from Kundawa (population survey)
- 15.10.53 - Malaria Services from Kundawa.
- 25.8.64 - Malaria Services from Kinj.



1-2-1

Sub District Office,  
Gumine.  
Eastern Highlands.  
28th June, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
GUMINE.

Airstrip Site - Kambia (Mount AU).

In accordance with your instructions, I visited the AU group situated in the Upper Bomai area on Wednesday 23rd June. They are constructing an airstrip on an area of level ground approximately 3 miles to the north of Mount AU. A portion of ground measuring 140 yards by 40 yards wide has been completely cleared of bush and another area about 3 times this size has been cleared of primary growth, mainly large trees.

From discussions with the people, it seems they have become most concerned over the fact that they have been almost completely ignored by the Administration since 1959.

Evidently during a visit by the Swiss Evangelical Brotherhood Mission from Minj, the possibilities of constructing an airstrip in the AU region was discussed with the people. They also mentioned the fact that they had not been visited by a patrol officer since 1959. The people informed me that the Swiss Mission Representative told them that if such an airstrip was constructed, a patrol officer and the mission would then be able to visit them quite frequently, as they live in an area which is almost inaccessible from both Minj and Gumine. Some months after the mission visit, an aircraft circled overhead and this was interpreted by the people as the "go ahead" sign to construct an airstrip. According to the AU people, the Swiss Missionary walked and marked the site on which the strip was to be constructed.

From the ground, the strip site looks as though it could be developed into a light aircraft strip without much trouble.

I was also informed that a group of people to the north of the AU group are also constructing an airstrip on land of their own choosing, which lies well into the Minj area. These people are possibly the MERU group who migrated from AU in 1959. There was no sign of cult activity of any nature amongst the AU people. It seems they are building an airstrip in the hope of more frequent visits by Administration and Mission personnel. The AU group was last censused by Mr. Burnett P.O. in August 1959. Since then they have been visited by:-

- 2.2.62 - Medical Asst. from Gumine.
- 13.9.62 - P.H.D. from Kundiawa (depopulation survey)
- 15.10.53 - Malaria Services from Kundiawa.
- 25.8.64 - Malaria Services from Minj.

Conclusion:

The two AU village books which were seen listed a total population of 99. Apparently the remaining book was taken, some time ago to Karimui Patrol Post.

A decision needs to be made as soon as possible concerning the Administration of the AU people. I am unsure of in which district the group lies, according to District Boundaries. The Eastern Highlands District map appears to be inaccurate in this area.

According to an entry made in one of the village books on 23rd January 1961 by Mr Burnett P.O. it was decided that the group was to be administered with the Bomai Census Division which was then under Gumine. Since then this division has been transferred to Karimui Patrol Post under the Goroka Sub-District.

Based on walking times and the fact that AU is more in the BOMAI Census Division than any where else, I think the group could be patrolled from Karimui. The following walking times are given.,


- (1) DEGE Rest House to AU (Airstrip site) - 9 hours.  
This could be reduced considerably if the track was improved.
- (2) AU to TALABAKUL (in the Bomai Census division) 9½ hours.
- (3) UNANI airstrip to AU direct approximately 5½ to 6 hours.  
This track was not walked but I was informed that a direct route does exist, which is considerably shorter than the walk from UNANI to AU via TALABAKUL.

According to Mr H.S. Pegg P.O., who visited AU in 1953, the nearest Minj administered village in ANDIBIL, which is only 2½ hours walk from AU.

Therefore neglecting inter-district boundaries, AU could be visited most easily from Minj (the nearest MINJ village being 2½ hours walk away).

Secondly, if the road from AU to UNANI direct was improved, the people could be included in the BOMAI Census Division patrol carried out from UNANI airstrip in the KARIMUI patrol post area.

For your information please.

  
D.L. EMERY.  
Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **EASTERN HIGHLANDS** Report No. **KEROWAGI 5 of 64/65.**

Patrol Conducted by **MR J HUMFREY CADET PATROL OFFICER**

Area Patrolled **EAST KORONIGL CENSUS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **NIL**

Natives **JAMES AYONG COUNCIL CLERK? KEROWAGI COUNCIL  
2 R.P.N.G Reg No 6326 CONSTABLE ENDIHABA  
Reg No 10425 CONSTABLE ROWY**

Duration—From **15/3/1965 to 22/3/1965**  
**29/3/65 to 9/4/65**  
**13/4/65 to 15/4/65** Number of Days **28 ( 21 camped out )**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **JUNE** /19**64**

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

Map Reference **SCALE 1" = 2 MILES**

Objects of Patrol **CENSUS, SUPERVISION OF KEROWAGI COUNCIL TAX COLLECTION  
REPAIRING OF ROADS AND BRIDGES, 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 ....

Pop



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

67-2-6

Sub-district Office,  
KEROWAGI.  
7th October, 1965.

The Deputy District Commissioner,  
Chimbu Division,  
KUNDIAWA.

PATROL REPORT - KEROWAGI 5/64-65.

Forwarded herewith in triplicate is the above, long overdue report submitted by Mr. J. Humfrey, CPO. His methods of report compilation are not swift, but in addition he has attended a 2 1/2 months course in Moresby, and prior to that his broken hand was in plaster for some 6 weeks. This is the explanation for the long delay in submission, which deprives the report of most of its value.

Apart from the above the report obviously is an earnest effort to compile a full description of the area, and in many ways is a creditable performance for an officer of Mr. Humfrey's seniority.

Some of the expression, and typing, is haphazard, and more care is needed in this direction.

I have not personally observed the "continuous earth tremors" referred to, and I feel this is a possible exaggeration.

Tax exemption were issued on what I consider were flimsy pretexts in some cases (see para 12, page 9). The Tax Review Committee was too lenient, but as this has been replaced by a new one of different calibre, I feel that the situation will be very much changed.

Council Clerk James Ayong was all at sea in the initial stages of the tax patrol (para 14, page 10). Mr. Humfrey does not mention that a Local Govt., Assistant, GIDEON BUNDARI, was posted to the area, and assisted him over the later weeks.

As most of the work associated with the cultivation, harvest and production of pyrethrum (para 15, page 10) is done by the women, it is difficult to be sympathetic to the men who claim that it involves too much hard work. It is a marginal crop, and comparative returns are not as high as for coffee, but it can be a source of income of great value in such areas as Nogare. At present, the people have no substitute for it as a cash crop, and their economic advancement depends on its cultivation.

I am not overly impressed with the market available for vegetables from NOGARE, either in Kundiawa or Kerowagi. Distance precludes this, and also lack of transport.

The fragmentation of village lines (para 16, pages 11 and 12) and the forming of new rest house complexes is, in my opinion, a temporary condition, and as Mr. Humfrey says, probably reflects the quality of the relevant councillor. It is quite possible that after the general elections next May, some new Councillor may influence the people to return to their former groupings.

P.C.



Re roads, various notices have been issued now in this census division, and the Road Maintenance Committee of the Kerowagi Council is charged with the maintenance of these minor roads.

The statistical information supplied with the report will be of considerable use here (Appendices A, B, and F refer).

Claim for camping allowance, duly certified, is attached.

Please prepare to leave on a patrol of the above Division for your consideration, please. Duty will be to conduct a census revision, which has not been done for two years. I wish you to refer to the relevant patrol and census files, Departmental standing instructions, and to the experience gained on your two previous census patrols.

I will accompany you on the above patrol on various other times, but because of the Finance meetings, the Draft Budget, and the incurred because of Mr Orreill's resignation, I will not be able to spend more than a few days at a time.

*R.A. Calcutt*  
.....  
(R.A. Calcutt)

Assistant District Commissioner.

87-3-2

DISTRICT OFFICE

KUNDIYANA

The census revision is to be conducted simultaneously with Council tax collection. It is clear that various miscellaneous questions have arisen in the minds of the natives re the change from collection during the calendar year to collection for the financial year. I anticipate that concise explanations will be required at each rest house to make the position clear.

*Discta*  
*DDA.*  
*Konedobu*

*For your information*

*AF-Gow DC*

Council Clerk, JAMES A. and the Tax Review Committee will accompany the patrol and will handle the Tax collection, under your general supervision.

Take two (2) Constables from our detachment with you.

You have no court powers, so all matters requiring action in the Court for Native Affairs must be referred to me. Minor disputes capable of settlement by arbitration can and should be handled.

You will at all times during the patrol be only a few miles from the station, so if in my absence, you are in any doubt as to procedure or practice, do not hesitate to send in a query.

67-1-2.

Sub-District Office,  
KEROWAGI.

13th March, 1965.

Mr. J. Humfrey,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
KEROWAGI.

Patrol- East Koronigl Census Division.

1. Please prepare to leave on a patrol of the above Division on 15th, March, 1965. Your main duty will be to conduct a census revision, which has not been done for two years. I wish you to refer to the relevant patrol and census files, Departmental Standing Instructions, and to the experience gained on your two previous census patrols.

2. I will accompany you on the 15th, March, and at various other times, but because of the UN visit, Council Finance meetings, the Draft Estimates, and regular station duties incurred because of Mr Orreill's resignation, I will not be able to spend more than a few days at a time with you.

3. The census revision is to be conducted simultaneously with the Council tax collection. It is clear that various misconceptions have arisen in the minds of the natives re the changeover from collection during the calendar year to collection for the financial year July to June. I anticipate that concise explanations will be needed at each rest house to make the position clear.

4. Council Clerk, JAMES AYONG and the Tax Review Committee will accompany the patrol and will handle the Tax collection, under your general supervision.

5. Take two (2) Constables from our detachment with you.

6. You have no court powers, so all matters requiring action in the Court of Native Affairs must be referred to me. Minor disputes capable of settlement by arbitration can and should be handled.

You will at all times during the patrol be only a few miles from the station, so if in my absence, you are in any doubt as to procedure or practice, do not hesitate to send in a query.

*Local Government Council and School of Kaglas, a member of the  
present Tax Review Committee, Road Maintenance Committee,  
Celebrations Committee and Community Trust Committee.*



3. See me before you leave, if you need any clarification of the above. Good luck on your patrol.

*R.A. Calcutt*

.....  
(R.A. Calcutt)  
(Assistant District Commissioner)

Local Government Council and House of Lords, a member of the  
present Tax Review Committee, Road Maintenance Committee,  
Celebrations Committee and Equipment Pool Com. Sec.

REAMBLE

STATION. KEROWAGI

SUB-DISTRICT KEROWAGI

DISTRICT CHIMBU DIVISION  
EASTERN HIGHLANDS

KEROWAGI PATROL REPORT NO 5 OF 64/65

EAST KORONIGL CENSUS DIVISION PATROL

Patrol Conducted By : Mr J Humfrey. Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : East Koronigl Census Division

Personnel Accompanying : James Ayong Council Clerk

(2 R.P.N.G ) Reg No 6326 Constable Endihaba  
Reg No 10425 Constable Rowy

Duration of Patrol: 15/3/65 to 22/3/65  
29/3/65 to 9/4/65  
13/4/65 to 15/4/65  
21/4/65 to 24/4/65

Total no of days: 28 patrol days ( 21 days camped out )

Last patrol to the area: D.D.A. June, 1964.

Objects of the patrol: Census Revision, Supervision of Kerowagi Council tax collection, repairing of roads and bridges, and routine Administration.

6. The East Koronigl area being a council area, has native Councils. There are 76 elected Councils, being, Tachua and Pango of Gogo rest house, Kamba of Sand rest house, Sigipal and Kamba of Mandandruul rest house, Silek Singiga, and Ambaindungua of Tendina rest house, Sigipal of Korotaru rest house, Sigipal, Sina, and Sidanga of Logat rest house, Sawa, Kacpa, and Tala of Kogima rest house, Ronda of Nasingunda rest house and Wendi of Karobau.

7. The most influential councillors of the Malsia area are considered to be, Sial Koronda of Tendina rest house, a member of the House of Assembly and former President of the Korowagi Local Government Council and former of Kogima, a member of the former Tax Review Committee, Road Maintenance Committee, Celebrations Committee and Council Pool Committee.



A. INTRODUCTION.

1. The main object of the patrol was census revision of the East Koroniql Division, which had not been done for the past two years.
2. The census revision was carried out simultaneously with the Kerowagi Council tax collection, ( which was for the council half year of 1st January to 30th June, 1965 ), with the Tax Review Committee and Council Clerk working under my supervision.
3. The East Koroniql Census Division takes in an area of approximately 107 square miles with a total population of 10811 people. It is composed of 5 main linguistic groups, and they are in order of population, from highest to lowest, GENA group 4816, SJAMBUSA group 2977, WAIUSA group 1441, GJRAJGU group 1228, and KOMBAKU group 349.
4. The division is composed of 9 rest houses, being, Bogo, Kawa, Mondandruql, Kendine, Kamataru, Nogar, Kaglma, Dinbinyaundo and Kunabau rest house. All rest houses are connected by road except for Mondandruql rest house, which will shortly have same.
5. The East Koroniql Census Division composes one of the three Divisions of the Kerowagi Local Government Council. It being the largest in population and area, and most economically prosperous, deriving its income from, coffee, pyrethrum, fresh food and Highlands Labour scheme.
6. The East Koroniql area being a council area, has native Councillors. There are 16 elected Councillors, being, Kumuno and Porongo of Bogo rest house, Kamba of Kawa rest house, Aripei and Kambu of Mondandruql rest house, Siwinq Singiqql, and Ambairdungua of Kendine rest house, Gigmai of Kamataru rest house, Gigmai, Wena, and Didongo of Nogar rest house, Asuwei, Kawage, and Tei'a of Kaglma rest house, Mondo of Dinbinyaundo rest house and Wandi of Kunabau.
7. The most influential councillors of the Division area are considered to be, Siwi Korondo of Kendine rest house, a member of the House of Assembly and former President of the Kerowagi Local Government Council and Asuwei of Kaglma, a member of the present Tax Review Committee, Road Maintenance Committee, Celebrations Committee and Equipment Pool Committee.

A. INTRODUCTION (Cont'd)

8. Geographically, much has been said about the East Koronigl Division in earlier reports, however, one point not mentioned earlier and that is, the area is subject to continuous earth tremors, and therefore constant earth movement. It can be summarised the area is unstable and roads are built on poor foundations, which gives support to the large sums of money paid out, each year, to this division for clearance of landslides. The average annual rainfall is approximately 105 inches, falling mainly in the months of January, February, and March, although it does rain in every month of the year. It may be noted because of this continuous rainfall, when vegetation is removed in this Division, that area becomes subject to rapid gully erosion. This is particularly noticeable around Mondandruql rest house

9. The East Koronigl was formerly composed of 8 rest houses, but now is composed of 9, the latest addition being Dirbinyaundo rest house. The rest house is composed of 8 village lines of the Waugz linguistic group, they are Baqraumo, Mitrandekare, Ogondie, Baimanikane, Gogkane, Kamagane, Kombugukane, and Pingagane. The above mentioned lines, have all migrated out from Kunabau rest house.

afternoon discussed with village people and village councillors, some of the projects the money collected was intended to be spent on, also consultation and discussions with village councillors in the evening.

MARCH 18th, 1965. Prepared \_\_\_\_\_ rest house. Departed BOGO 1030 am, leaving Council Clerk and Tax Review Committee to follow later that day. Arrived KAWA 1145 am. On arrival discussed with village people and Councillors rates of tax and the new council year. Completed census revision approximately 1300 pm. Censused ENDIKAWANE, ENDIKAWANE, GONDORAWANE, KUGAWANE, village lines. Remainder afternoon spent inspecting trade stores, in regards licenses, price lists etc. Inspection first rd post and later held discussions with village people. Council Clerk and Tax Review Committee arrived KAWA 1230 pm. Walked back to BOGO rest house and collected carrying gear, left by Council Clerk, in error.

Slept KAWA



EAST KORONJGL CENSUS DIVISION PATROL NO 5 of 64/65.PATROL DIARY

MARCH 15th, 1965 Commencement of East Koronjgl Census/Tax patrol. Departed KEROWAGI 9030 am, via Landrover, arriving BOGO rest house approximately, 1100 am. Remainder of morning settled in BOGO rest house and talked to village people and village Councillors. In the afternoon awaited arrival of the Tax Review Committee to commence collecting tax. During this period talked to the people on the bogo-kawa section of road, and on the purpose of the patrol, pointing out the new council year. Later in the afternoon commenced census revision of OLTOK & village line.

Slept BOGO

MARCH 16th, 1965 Censused OLTOKANE, STUKUKANE NO 2, OGINDJE, SUAMUGUMANGE, NINDAGE and ANDENGGAUMIO village lines. Remainder of afternoon spent hearing minor disputes, mainly pig and bride price payment.

Slept BOGO

MARCH 17th, 1965 Morning spent with Constable Rowy inspecting BOGO section of road, advising of work to be done and how it was to be carried out. Afternoon spent assisting Council Clerk collect tax and checking tax ticket butts and tax registers. Later in the afternoon discussed with village people and village councillors, some of the projects the money collected was intended to be spent on. Minor arbitration and discussions with village councillors in the evening.

Slept BOGO

MARCH 18th, 1965 Prepared to move to KAWA rest house. Departed BOGO 1030 am, leaving Council Clerk and Tax Review Committee to follow later that day. Arrived KAWA 1145 am. On arrival discussed with village people and Councillors rates of tax and the new council year. Commenced census revision approximately 1300 pm. Censused BINDEKANE, ENDUKAKANE, OGONDOKANE, KUGAME, village lines. Remaining afternoon spent inspecting trade stores, in regards license, price lists etc. Inspected first aid post and later held discussions with village people. Council Clerk and Tax Review Committee arrived KAWA 1930 pm. Walked back to BOGO rest house and collected camping gear, left by Council Clerk, in error.

Slept KAWA



MARCH 19th, 1965 As requested by A.D.C. Calcutt, walked into KEROWAGI. Departed KAWA 9000 am, arrived KEROWAGI 1000 am.

Slept KEROWAGI

MARCH 20th, 1965 Departed KEROWAGI via LandRover, arriving KAWA 1130 am. Slight delay because of Landslide near Angangoi. Departed KAWA by LandRover, inspected work done on bridges near BOGO.

Arrived back at KAWA rest house 1215 pm. In the afternoon inspected Council tax registers and tax tickets. Balanced tax money collected. Listened to minor disputes, all being successfully arbitrated. In the evening held discussions with village people.

Slept KAWA

MARCH 21st, 1965 By request of the Mondandrugi people to census on Sunday. Departed KAWA for MONDANDRUGI rest house 0715 am, arriving 1200 am. Walk was prolonged by very slippery bush tracks. The Council Clerk and the Tax Review Committee were to follow on Monday. In the afternoon censused KOMBUGLPALE? NJMAMBUKU, KAJMAGU village lines.

Slept MONDANDRUGI

MARCH 22nd, 1965 Revised census OGONDYE NO 2 village line. Finishing about 1100 am. Inspected trade stores in the area. In the afternoon heard minor disputes. Held discussions with village people about the proposed first aid post, to be built in the area. Council Clerk and Tax Review Committee arrived from KAWA rest house, about 1700 am. Departed MONDANDRUGI for KEROWAGI, arriving the later, approximately 1830 pm.

Slept KEROWAGI

#### PATROL BREAK

MARCH 29th, 1965 Departed KEROWAGI, 1330 pm, via LandRover, arriving KENDJINE rest house, 1500 pm. Afternoon and evening spent in discussions with village people and Councillors.

Slept KENDJINE

MARCH 30th, 1965 Censused WAUGAZANE, SJAWANE, KONDONGGURUGEKANE, KEREWUGU, BOMATKU NO2, and KURUGAJIDUGU village lines. Discussions with Tax Review Committee in the evening.

Slept KENDJINE

MARCH 31st, 1965 Censused KAUGANGGJKU, GJUNAKANE, GOKANE, and KAMAKANE. Spent afternoon hearing minor disputes. Inspected trade stores and first aid post. In the evening spoke to Councillors regards council meeting, on the 1st of April and aspects of Council estimates.

Slept KENDJINE



APRIL 1st, 1965. Prepared to walk to KEROWAGI ? 4th Council meeting.

Departed KENDINE rest house 7030 am arriving KEROWAGI 9000 am.

Departed KEROWAGI , 545 pm, arriving Kendine rest house 1930 pm.

Delay due to two bad bridges on this stretch of road; the road was also found to be in poor condition. In the evening this was mentioned to the village Councillors.

Slept KENDINE.

APRIL 2nd, 1965 Balanced Tax collection with receipts, checked tax ticket butts and tax registers. In the afternoon inspected Road, and made sure the bad spots encountered the night before, were being worked on. Later that afternoon heard minor disputes and held further discussions with village people concerning the KENDINE-KEROWAGI section of road.

Slept KENDINE

APRIL 3rd, 1965 Departed KENDINE for KAMATARU rest house, arriving the later 1145 am. During walk to KAMATARU rest house paid particular attention to road between KENDINE and KAMATARU, advising village people of work to be done. Council Clerk and Tax Review Committee to follow in the afternoon. On arrival at KAMATARU rest house discussions with village people. In the afternoon censused ONGGUGOKU and BATKANE village lines. Later in the afternoon inspected the two native owned trade stores in the area, in regards license and price list etc. Council Clerk and Tax Review Committee arrived 1600 pm.

Slept KAMATARU

APRIL 4th, 1965 Sunday observed, heard minor disputes in the afternoon.

Slept KAMATARU

APRIL 5th, 1965 Collected tax ONGGUGOKU village line, while Council Clerk collected tax Baikane village line. Departed KAMATARU rest house for NOGAR 9015 am. Arriving NOGAR rest house 1230 pm. On arrival commenced discussions with village people. Some of the problems put forward by them, were, market for vegetables, longing for a money crop, doctor boy discontented and a desire for a school. Afternoon spent, inspecting trade stores and first aid post. In the evening discussions with Tax Review Committee.

Slept NOGAR

APRIL 6th, 1965 Commenced census revision, YAGLKOMUT? NENGGE, and NOI village lines. Remainder afternoon assisted Council Clerk and collected tax Noi village line. Remainder afternoon and evening worked on Census figures.

Slept NOGAR.

APRIL 7th, 1965 Censused, WURUMAGAKANE, TANGGEKU, BIGGMEKU, KOMBAKU and BAUKU village lines. Remaining afternoon spent hearing minor disputes.

Slept NOGAR

APRIL 8th, 1965 Censused PAGAUKANE, MITTANDEKANE, and KAMANEGAUWO village lines. Afternoon checked Council Tax money against, register, tax ticket butts and receipt book.

Slept NOGAR

APRIL 9th, 1965 Departed NOGAR rest house 9000 am, arriving KEROWAGI 1515 pm.

Slept KEROWAGI

APRIL 12th, 1965 Departed KEROWAGI for KAGLMA rest house. Arrived KAGLMA rest house 9045 am. Censused KONDUGU, PUNGGAGU, AGAIGU, GNEGGEI, and KUTNENGAUWO village lines. Departed KAGLMA FOR KEROWAGI, on request of A.D.C. Calcutt.

Slept KEROWAGI

APRIL 13th, 1965 Departed KEROWAGI for KAGLMA rest house, via LandRover, arriving the later 9005 am. Censused ENDUGWAGANE, and KUGAMGAUWO village lines. Afternoon spent minor disputes and checked council tax money against tax registers and tax ticket butts. Evening spent discussing general topics with Tax Review Committee.

Slept KAGLMA

APRIL 14th, 1965 Wrote out deposit slip for tax money, checked money against receipts etc. Departed KAGLMA for DJINBYAUWO rest house, arriving the later 1000 am. Censused KAMAGANE, GOGKANE, PUNGGAGANE, and KOMBUKUGANE village lines. These lines took the greater part of the day as they wish to break up and move into other lines. Evening spent discussions with local councillors and one minor dispute heard.

Slept KEROWAGI

APRIL 15th, 1965 Censused BAJMANJKANE, BAGNGGAUWO, OGONDJIJE, and MITTANDEKANE village lines. In the afternoon minor disputes heard. Departed DJINBYAUWO rest house about 1415 pm for KEROWAGI, arriving approximately 1600pm.

Slept KEROWAGI



APRIL 21st, 1965 Departed KEROWAGI for DJNBINJAUNDO rest house arriving the later 9005 am. Supervised the carrying of patrol gear to KUNABAU rest house. Censused KAUBJAMBUXU, KUAMEGU, TAUNJAKU KUMANKAJE, and DJNGGJGU village lines. Evening spent working on census figures.

Slept KUNABAU

APRIL 22nd, 1965 Worked on census figures, balanced council tax money, against tax registers, tax ticket butts and receipts. Minor disputes arbitrated. Discussions with village people in the evening.

Slept KUNABAU

APRIL 23rd, 1965 Prepared to depart KUNABAU rest house for KEROWAGI. Minor disputes arbitrated in the morning. Departed KUNABAU via tractor arriving KEROWAGI 1515 pm.

Slept KEROWAGI

END OF PATROL

11. The Tax Review Committee was...  
12. The Tax Review Committee...  
and the council residents...  
Committee...  
exceptions from paying tax...  
disabilities were accepted...  
tickets were issued...  
impression the Councilors...  
were more worried about...  
coming as elections...  
ensuring as much tax money...  
strengthened, by the fact...  
Tax Review Committee...  
and they, in some cases...  
our rest houses, which...  
for certain parties of village people.

## B. ATTITUDE

10. The patrol was received well at all rest houses, the people lined well without any undue delay to the patrol and they brought abundant supplies of fresh food, tin food and firewood. Infact many rest houses noticeable, Rogar, Dinbinyaundo, and Bogo went to financial strains to buy tin food for the Tax Review Committee. For example, Rogar rest house bought over 60 tins of meat, 28 packets of biscuits, as well as rice, sugar, tea, and salt etc. When one considers the prices charged by native trade stores in the area, the money spent on the above articles adds up to a substantial amount. However, it was hard to gauge whether this reflected the true attitude of the native people to the patrol and the Councillors, as the above articles were only bought by, Councillor Gigmai's line, Councillor Didongo's line and Councillor Wena's line.

11. The Tax Review Committee was made up of six councillors, being, Tsumun, the Council President, Wandu, Aripie, Kumuro, Aqua and Tei. Three of the Tax Review Committee were Councillors of the East Koronigl Division.

12. The Tax Review Committee was received well at each rest house, and the council presidents speeches were greeted with large audiences. However, in the collection of tax, the Tax Review Committee was weak, as continual pleas by the people for exemptions from paying tax on the grounds of old age and physical disabilities were accepted on face value and many exemption tickets were issued throughout the patrol. Infact, I gained the impression the Councillors making up the Tax Review Committee were more worried about gaining electoral favours for the coming re elections, to take place in March '66, than collecting and ensuring as much tax money was collected as possible, to assist the council in its future developments. This was further strengthened, by the fact as mentioned earlier, three of the Tax Review Committee were Councillors of the East Koronigl Division, and they, in some cases scaled the amount of tax to be paid in their own Rest Houses, which undoubtedly must have resulted in favours for certain parties of village people.



B.T ATTITUDE (Cont'd)

13. The people were reluctant to pay tax, which is natural, but I feel this feeling was further <sup>made</sup> worsened by the Tax Review Committee's failure to explain to the people, where the tax money was going to be spent and on what type of projects. This was particularly noticeable, at Rogar rest house, a rest house taking in about 2800 people, of the 10811 in the East Koronigl Division. Because of their numbers they represent a fair proportion of all the tax money collected from this area, and therefore they should in return see something for their money. This, however is not the case as no projects have been attempted in this area over the past two years, and as no attempt, or very little effort has been made by the three councillors of the area to explain, where the money has been going to, the people are at somewhat a loss to understand why they should any longer remain part of the Kerowagi Local Government Council; this has resulted in serious thinking and open talk of joining the Waiye Local Government Council. Even though this cannot be done without the accent of the Administrator, the stray talk and gossip could certainly be, to the disadvantage of the Kerowagi Local Government Council.

14. The Council Clerk, James Ayong, was not received with enthusiasm, and he returned the same attitude to the people and the Tax Review Committee. In fact he openly looked on and treated the people as somewhat inferior, which resulted in neither party wishing to help each other. In fact if I had not intervened, in some cases the native people, I am sure, <sup>would have</sup> Upped and gone home. The attitude of the council clerk, in the early stages, was one of defeat and discontent; which can be further illustrated by letters of intended resignation received at this office.

15. The Rogar and Bogo people, voiced discontent with their coffee and pyrethrum sales. In both these areas the main source of income is from sale of vegetables, which they bring to Kerowagi for marketing. The Rogar people stated they could not grow coffee, and pyrethrum "was just too much hard work" so they had to rely on sale of fresh foods to bring money into the area. However, they complained there was very little market at Kerowagi for sale of fresh foods, and also the prices paid at Kerowagi were very low in comparison to what they could obtain at Kundiawa. They expressed a desire for a connecting road between Rogar rest house and Waiye Council, to permit easier exit to markets at Kundiawa.

B. ATTITUDE (Cont'd)

15. In my mind the Nogar people have an economic problem, and is one in which very little can be done. There only real source of income can be obtained from sale of pyrethrum, and that is only if they are willing to work; " Which apparently they are not!" Therefore one can say the Nogar area is one of uneconomic potential, due to its location, in relation to Kerowagi and Kundiawa and also because of its latitude. The Bogo people are in a similar position to the Nogar people, but they can grow reasonable economic amounts of coffee, and with the help of coffee driers, they have overcome the climatic problems of the area, that is drying coffee in the open sun. The Bogo people also grow vegetables and sell them at Kerowagi, which they find has a sufficient market to cater for the amounts of food they are likely to sell. This<sup>is</sup> because Bogo represents only 750 people, whereas Nogar represents 2800 people, and thus requires a smaller number of people to buy their fresh food. The Bogo people are fortunate, in that, their area is, or will be, one of prosperity, when the saw mill is established in the area. They have abundant timber forests of fair quality timber and the dividend split between a population of 750 will go a long way, to bringing economic satisfaction and security in the area. It may be added the people have already prepared for this coming industry, in that they have collected £300's and are waiting only on a report from a forestry officer, who visited their area some time ago.

16. There is a certain amount of unrest in the Siambuqa linguistic line, with two village lines, moving and forming a new rest house, calling<sup>ing</sup> Kawa. Although this happened some time ago it has not been reported by previous patrolling officers; In the Gena linguistic group two lines have migrated out from Nogar rest house, calling their new rest Kamataru.; and the Wauqa linguistic group, has suffered flightlines moving out from Kunabau rest house, setting up a new Rest house called Dirbinyaundo. From my impressions this is a typical occurrence, as the people are very restless, moving back and to from rest house to rest house. As a result of this some village lines have got out of contact with their council, as some are now unrepresented by councillors; as their previous councillors have remained in the old rest house, to look after village lines which have decided to stay.



## B. ATTITUDE (Cont'd)

16. However, migration is not only limited to village lines forming new rest houses or joining new rest houses, but also goes to the extent of village lines breaking into fragments and village lines joining together. The only reasonable, and sure answer I can give to explain this type of existing situation, lies in the qualities of elected Councillors of each rest house. For example, the village lines migrated from Rogar rest house, Bogo rest house and Dinbinyaundo rest house, all of the above mentioned rest houses are represented by fairly poor council leaders. This can be illustrated further, at Rogar rest house. While I was at Rogar there were continual demands for a Government school to be built in the area, however at the council estimate meetings held only one week prior to my visit to Rogar, the three Councillors of Rogar, that is, Gighai, Wena and Didongo, had not opened their mouths during the meeting. This can be seen two ways, that is, if they did not open their mouths during the council meeting then they probably did not tell the people what happened at the council meeting when they arrived back at their own village. In contrast Rest houses, at Kendine and Kaglma, had very little in the way of migrations in and out, their leaders being Councillor Siwi Korondo (Member of the House of Assembly) of Kendine and Councillor Asuwei of Kaglma. They are very both strong and able leaders.

17. In previous reports, officers have brought the subject of independence to the front and also its devoted servant Siwi Korondo. I found little if anything, to confirm stories that the people wanted Independence, this maybe because native discontent is less than what it was a few months ago and also because the native people have found a new medium by which they can help themselves, namely through the Kerowagi Local Government Council, that is because the Council is now under regular supervision and the councillors are being led to play an active part in their own development. Another minor factor contributing to the improving relationship between the native people and the Administration, is the stability of government staff in the area. The people now have more trust in government staff as they no who they are dealing with.



C. LAW AND ORDER

18. There were a large number of minor disputes heard, during the period on patrol, most of them revolving around, pig prices, bride prices and just talk. All cases requiring court action were sent to the officer in charge Kerowagi patrol post. However these were few, as the people had become accustomed to going to Kerowagi to have their courts heard. A situation which I feel reflects, an understanding on the part of the native people of the worth of Administrative powers in the settling of disputes and a source of obtaining justice.

19. The East Koroniql Division, unlike some areas I have patrolled in, noticeable the Sina Sina Division, has a true perspective of the value of organised law. In this region, there is a larger sense of what is right and what is wrong, and the people at village level offer a bigger deterrent to potential criminals than does, thoughts of serving time in gaol.

20. It may be added the East Koroniql Division people are great talkers and appear to revel in litigation. Consequently a trivial matter can take up considerable time. Important disputes such as land, tempers are liable to become frayed and lead to riots.

D. ROADS

21. Roads throughout the East Koroniql Division, are in fair condition only and I feel some time should be devoted to supervising maintenance and repair and a more adequate system of responsibility for road repair devised. All roads in the area are extremely difficult to drive on, after small falls of rain.

22. For conditions of road throughout the East Koroniql Division refer Appendix D.

23. The Bogu-Kawa section of road serves, Bogu and Kawa rest houses as well as three rest houses in the West Koroniql Division. The Nogar-Kamataru section of road serves Nogar, Kamataru, and Kendine rest houses and the Gagl-Kerowagi section of road serves Gagl T School and Dinbinyaundo rest house. The remaining rest houses, except for Mondandruql are served by the Highlands Highway. Mondandruql rest house will shortly be connected up to Kerowagi by the new Konbi road. Thus all rest houses will be served by an extensive system of roads, (refer patrol map).



D. ROADS (Cont'd)

24. The East Koroniql Division is extensively joined together by about 35 miles of road. Being Gagl-Kerowagi 4 miles, Bogo-Kerowagi 9 miles, Nogar-Kerowagi, 14 miles and the Highlands Highway, approximately, 8 miles.

E. LAND

25. Land in the East Koroniql Division, like all Divisions in the Chimbu is extremely short and in much demand, and is a constant source of arguments and riots. This shortage of land has resulted in constant migration of village lines of the same linguistic group. Example, Sikukane village line of Bogo rest house, has lent some of its able bodied men, to work President Tsumuns land in the Kup. Both are of the <sup>SIRAIKU</sup> ~~Sirai~~ linguistic group.

26. For potential of Tenure Conversion and Formal Land Resettlement in the area, refer, Appendix C.

27. POPULATION.

27. Population is very dense in this region, being, 10,817 people in the Division of 107 square miles. Only the best areas of fertile ground are lived off, which is estimated at approximately 25 percent of the total area of the Division. Then again over twenty five percent of the ground inhabited is used for growing, pyrethrum coffee, meaning, approximately sixteen and a half percent is used for growing food.

28. For population figures refer Appendix 'B'.

G. WORKERS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

29. For numbers working outside and inside the district refer census figures Appendix F

30. It was at most areas, there was of shortage of manpower, due to many able bodied men, working on the coast. It must be stressed this was not due to over recruiting, by patrol officers, but due to many men of the villages seeking work for themselves, by travelling to the coast, paying fares out of their own money.

31. The East Koroniql Division, has been drained of its work force, and it is hoped, many young men on the coast will see fit to come back to their villages in the near future.

H. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

32. For areas of economical potential, refer appendix E.

33. Economic potential has been discussed in the Native Attitude section and Appendix C of the this report.

I. EDUCATION

34. For numbers, attending government and mission schools refer Appendix F.

J. CONCLUSION

35. The area is one of most economic potential of all the Divisions, in the Kerowagi area, income, being derived at present from, coffee, pyrethrum, highlands labour scheme, and sale of vegetables. Later income may be derived from the possible timber mill at Bogo rest house.

36. The present attitude to tax could be improved somewhat by Councillors carrying out their functions more thoroughly, by telling the people, events transpiring during council meetings, especially in reference to estimate meetings, and also if they were prepared to express the desires of their village groups.

37. Roads could do with more time being spent on, in regards supervision of repair of roads, ensuring that a suitable system of responsible ownership to the working of roads was adapted, ensuring the native population did work on the road and also, see to it, the roads were repaired correctly, referring mainly to road drains and the surfacing of roads with proper materials.

Bonsiku 1	167	176	"
Bonsiku 2	132	142	"
Garbagu	200	221	"
Guinabane	310	307	"
Lokane	139	142	"
Lankane	226	228	"
Kananaganano	332	346	"
Kagangiku	63	65	"
Keruwagi	253	276	"
Kombaku	207	232	"
Kondongurugikane	92	93	"
Kuruguyindgu	128	139	"
Mitnankane	219	246	"
Nenge	163	164	"
Soi	175	155	"



APPENDIX 'A'

CENSUS UNITS AND TOTALS FOR 1962/63, 1964/65.

x Represents movement of village lines to new Rest Houses.

NO	CENSUS UNIT	62/63	64/65	GROUP	REST HOUSES
1 x	Bagngaumo	187	191	Siambuga	Kunabau
2 x	Bindekane	130	134	"	Bogo
3 x	Engugakane	79	79	"	Bogo
4 x	Endugwakane	68	64	"	Kunabau
5	Kamaigu	276	269	"	Madandrugi
6	Kombugpagl	327	343	"	Madandrugi
7 x	Kugane	247	247	"	Bogo
8 x	Kuganigaumo	101	95	"	Kunabau
9 x	Kutnengaumo	243	360	"	Kunabau
10 x	Mitnandekane	97	89	"	Kunabau
11	Nimabuku	330	341	"	Madandrugi
12 x	Ogondie	120	122	"	Kunabau
13	Ogondiye	396	424	"	Madandrugi
14 x	Ogondokane	203	219	"	Bogo
		<u>2804</u>	<u>2977</u>		
=====					
15 x	Agaigu	159	160	Wauga	Kunabau
16 x	Baimanikane	116	125	"	"
17	Gengegu	110	144	"	"
18 x	Gogkane	128	122	"	"
19 x	Kamagane	256	270	"	"
20 x	Kombukugane	182	215	"	"
21 x	Kondugu	157	160	"	"
22	Kumankaie	97	103	"	"
23 x	Pingagane	61	62	"	"
24 x	Pungagu	86	80	"	"
		<u>1352</u>	<u>1441</u>		
=====					
25	Dingigu	68	73	Kombuku	Kunabau
26	Kauwimbuku	138	131	"	"
27	Kuamegu	76	89	"	"
28	Tauniaku	57	56	"	"
		<u>339</u>	<u>349</u>		
=====					
29 x	Balkane	213	216	Gena	Nogare
30	Bauku	199	204	"	"
31	Biglmeгу	174	178	"	"
32	Bomaiku 1	167	176	"	Kendine
33	Bomaiku 2	132	142	"	Nogare
34	Ganbagu	233	234	"	Kendine
35	Guinakane	310	307	"	"
36	Gokane	139	145	"	"
37	Kamakane	226	228	"	Nogar
38	Kamanegaumo	335	346	"	Kendine
39	Kaugangiku	88	95	"	Kendine
40	Kerewugo	258	278	"	Nogare
41	Kombaku	207	235	"	Kendine
42	Kondonguruglkane	92	93	"	Kendine
43	Kuruguyaindgu	154	159	"	Nogare
44	Mitnankekane	219	246	"	"
45	Nengge	163	164	"	"
46	Noi	175	155	"	"

APPENDIX 'A' (cont'd)

CENSUS UNITS AND TOTALS FOR 1962/63, 1964/65.

x Represents movement of village lines to new Rest Houses.

RHY	CENSUS UNIT	62/63	64/65	GROUP	REST HOUSE
47	x Ongugoko	122	126	Gena	Nogare
48	Pagaukane	193	213	"	"
49	Sikukane	147	156	"	Kendine
50	Tangeku	131	126	"	Nogare
51	Waugakane	214	236	"	Kendine
52	Muramagakane	239	241	"	Nogare
53	Yogikomun	116	117	"	Nogare
		<u>4646</u>	<u>4816</u>		
=====					
54	Andengaumo	242	249	Giraigu	Bogo
55	Nindage	211	222	"	"
56	Ogondiye	163	171	"	"
57	Oltokane	235	227	"	"
58	Sikukane	152	155	"	"
59	Susmuglmange	208	204	"	"
		<u>1211</u>	<u>1228</u>		
=====					

NOTE: MOVEMENT OF VILLAGE LINES TO NEW REST HOUSES.

RHY	CENSUS UNIT	PREVIOUS REST HOUSE	NEW REST HOUSE
1	Bagagaumo	Kunabau	Dinbinyaundo
8	Kugamigaumo	"	Kaglma
9	Kutnengaumo	"	Kaglma
10	Mitmandekane	"	Dinbinyaundo
12	Ogondie	"	Dinbinyaundo
15	Agaigu	"	Kaglma
16	Baimanikane	"	Dinbinyaundo
18	Gogkane	"	"
19	Kamagane	"	"
20	Kombukugane	"	"
21	Kondugu	"	Kaglma
23	Pingagane	"	Dindinyaundo
24	Pungagu	"	Kaglma
4	Endugwakane	"	Kaglma
29	Baikane	Nogar	Kamataru
47	Ongugoko	Nogar	Kamataru
2	Bindekane	Bogo	Kawa
3	Endugakane	"	"
7	Kugame	"	"
14	Ogandokane	"	"



APPENDIX 'B'

CENSUS RECONCILIATION

Totals for 1962/63 Census year.

SIAMBUGA GROUP	2804
WAUGA GROUP	1352
KOMBUKU GROUP	339
GENA GROUP	4646
GIRAIGU GROUP	1211
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,352</b>

Totals for 1964/65 Census year.

SIAMBUGA GROUP	2977
WAUGA GROUP	1441
KOMBUKU GROUP	349
GENA GROUP	4816
GIRAIGU GROUP	1228
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,811</b>

total increase all groups : 459

NATURAL INCREASE BIRTHS = 588

NATURAL DECREASE DEATHS = 267

NATURAL INCREASE BIRTHS = 321

DEATHS  
INCREASE MIGRATIONS OUT 599  
MIGRATIONS IN 461 = 138

MIGRATIONS IN subtracted from BIRTHS gives 321 + 138 = 459  
MIGRATIONS OUT DEATHS

TOTAL INCREASE ALL GROUPS = 459

(b) If tenure change is to be made, it is essential that the people of the area should be consulted and their views ascertained. It is also essential that the people should be given the opportunity to express their views on the proposed change.

(c) The Administration of this area would not offer the natives of the area, very much more than they are obtaining by themselves, and they are producing their own coffee which is of high quality and they are shared in a number of ways. I feel it would be better if the Administration discontinue to do so, because those people have shown they are capable of taking their own responsibility and any move on the part of the Administration to give a new policy of tenure in the area, would only cause discontent among the natives.

POTENTIAL OF FORMAL RESETTLEMENT AND TENURE CONVERSION IN  
THE AREA.

The main problem in the East Keronigi Division is not lack of finance, supervision or planning but the shortage of land, as it's one of the most heavily populated divisions in the Chimbu, and for that matter, anywhere in the Territory. As a result of this acute land shortage I feel the people of the area are reluctant to lease any land to the Administration. Thus, I feel, one can summarize, as an economic block shared contain at least twenty five acres, to be considered economic by the Administration in tenure conversion and even more in formal land resettlement. Both of these policies of Land Tenure cannot be carried out adequately in this area. The only move left open in my mind, is the resettlement of the people in other areas close by; which could be the Whagi Valley in the Western Highlands.

While bearing the above in mind, and to add further to the Administrations problems in the area, the people do not realise the value of tenure conversion or formal land resettlement; I gather the impression from the natives, there is no real need to change the traditional system of land tenure in the East Keronigi Division to help improve themselves economically, as most rest houses are deriving substantial sums of money from coffee production and to a lesser extent pithum. I feel this may explain the reluctance of the native people of the Division to lease their land to the Administration and similarly to private enterprise, as is occurring at Dengge, and Uge, in the West Keronigi Division. More especially one could divide their reluctance into three fields, economic, social and political, below outlined are some impressions I gained from the natives, in a general discussion as to possible reasons for their reluctance.

1. Economically most rest house areas are reaping large sums of money from the sale of their coffee; the most prosperous Rest house areas being; KENDINE, DINBUNYAUNDS, KALGMA, and KUNABAU. (These rest houses are obtaining approximately two shillings and six pence per pound, from the Chimbu Coffee factory).
- (a) They do not feel the need to obtain more money as the money they are receiving from agricultural produce today, is more than they need, it may be added most of this money is being buried in the ground as most native peoples material wants in the East Keronigi Division are very low, similarly with their material needs. Therefore tenure conversion would mean little, as profits would only be increased to a minor degree, and that small increase would not probably cover the amount of money lost in the change over in tenure methods.
- (b) If tenure change did take place, methods of producing coffee could not be improved to a large degree, as very little machinery is needed in the production of coffee by the natives.
- (c) The Administration at this date could not offer the natives of the area, very much more than they are obtaining by themselves, as they are producing their own coffee, which is of high quality and they own shares in a native factory. I feel it would be to the Administrations disadvantage to step in, because these people have shown they are capable of helping themselves economically, and any move on the part of the Administration to adopt a new policy of tenure in the area, could only cause discontent among the natives.



(d) Specially under their system of tenure, they do not have to worry greatly, on financial aid from the Government for development, as they work their own coffee gardens. They are part owners of a coffee factory, markets are already established, they do not have to worry about supervision, as the local agricultural officer is sufficient, to answer their problems and thirdly, they do not have to worry about raising and food, as they are living on their own land.

(2) Socially, land plays a very important part in their traditional way of life as:-

(a) It is an inherited asset and because of this, plays important roles in:- (1) bride price, food gathering and leadership.

(b) The people are a compact group and any disturbance of their major asset, which is land, would surely disrupt their traditional pattern of life.

and Politically, as there are many landholders in the East Koronigl Division, tenure conversion would most likely mean the emergence of a middle-class and land-less class. This would have bad effects in this area being chiefly an agricultural society.

It may be summarised from the above, that even if the people did lease their land to the Administration, I feel the following undesirable disadvantages would appear amongst the native society:-

(1) The emergence of a landless group, and economic classes, this would mean in turn, a possible disrupted traditional pattern of life.

(2) Social life would be disrupted eg., there would no longer be SING SINGS, on traditional grounds and in general ceremonial tradition would suffer, and thirdly with the re-allocation of land many native leaders of today would lose their standing amongst village people.

#### CONCLUSION:

In the East Koronigl Division, as far as the writer can see, there is no real need for a new tenure system, at least in the immediate future.

The problem of acute land shortage and over populating, can only be rectified by land resettlement, however, at this stage the people do not seem to realise their population problem, as they are reaping substantial profits from cash crops and there is no food shortage. Maybe as the people become more educated they will realise, a need for resettlement, but this will most definitely take place in the distant future. Therefore one can assume a change in land tenure policy, whether tenure conversion or formal land resettlement, if carried out today and would certainly disrupt the achievements of this Division, that have been obtained through traditional land tenure.

(7) Due to the inadequacy of the present drainage system much time was spent in supervising the earthing of new drains, ensuring of adequate depth of digging, that the drains themselves were reasonably straight and that they had a slope in which they could empty into. The writer spent considerable time explaining the purpose of drains and it appeared that they were obtaining a general idea of their worth, however they persisted in digging



## APPENDIX "D"

### ROADS AND NATIVE ATTITUDE

**A. ATTITUDE** It was intended partly, during the patrol to supervise the repair and maintenance of the BOGO-KAWA-KEROWAGI section of road, the MOGAR-KAMATARU-KENDINE-KEROWAGI section of road, and the MINGENDE-GAGL-KEROWAGI section of road.

Although no previous road reports have been submitted to the best of my knowledge; during the length of this patrol the writer attempted to inspect and repair most roads travelled over.

However the following has been noted for the benefit of future officers patrolling the East Koronigl Division:-

(1) Initial reception to the idea of working the BOGO-KAWA-KEROWAGI, NOGAR-KAMATARU-KEROWAGI-KENDINE and MINGENDE-GAGL-KEROWAGI was good, but they appeared to lose interest after the first few days, and from thence on, had to be constantly reminded on the advantages to them maintaining these section of road. However, during discussions with them on the advantages and benefits of these roads, they agreed it was better selling their coffee or pyrethum along their roads, instead of carrying it to Kerowagi.

(2) Most natives appreciate the economic value of these roads, but fail to understand that maintenance is essential, if vehicles are to continue to use the road.

(3) The writer suggested that supervision by myself was only resultant because of their attitude; that is it was necessary to supervise them, to ensure any repair work was undertaken by them and that if they were still reluctant to do so, court action would be taken against them. It was also mentioned that if they were prepared to work for as little as, a few hours every week, such supervision would not be necessary.

### B. CONDITION OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

(4) On commencement of repair of roads and bridges, most bridges were found to be in fair condition, and not warrant further attention. However, considerable time was devoted to improving bridge approaches; that is basically building up road levels and the strengthening of road surface by laying down stone.

(5) Many smaller bridges had to be reconditioned, because they had sunk below road level and in most cases the main supporting bearers had either rotted or broken. Many new small bridges were constructed to allow running water from drains to flow under the road to prevent further wearing away of the road surface and also to provide easements to prevent water from collecting on the road.

(6) In most cases, drains were practically non-existent due to sliding earth and other debris falling into them; what sections of drain that were still full operational, were hopelessly inadequate to handle even small rainfall, due to lack in depth. Consequently rainwater was continually flowing onto the road surface, causing a soft road surface, and over the road causing gully erosion.

(7) Due to the inadequacy of the present drainage, much time was spent in supervising the making of new drains, ensuring of adequate depth of digging, that the drains themselves were reasonably straight and that they had a source in which they could empty into. The writer spent considerable time explaining the purpose of drains and it appeared that they were obtaining a general idea of their worth, however they persisted in digging



shallow drains during the length of the patrol and consequently some time was lost in reworking unsatisfactory sections of road.

(8) Special emphasis was placed on road surfacing. It was stressed at all times that all sections of road were to be surfaced by stone to ensure a hard surface, which would not be so pliable to the elements. As there was an adequate supply of stones on the nearby riverbeds no problem or hardship was experienced by those working on the road to obtain such, it may also be added that they were reasonable lucky as stone was to be found close too, and thus did not have to be carried a great distance, unlike so many nearby roads in the area.

(9) The general condition of the above mentioned roads on the completion of the patrol was still not very good, but was a marked improvement. The best the writer could do was to place a hard surface on some bad sections of road, as time was inadequate to specialise in one particular aspect of road maintenance; the writer endeavoured to repair the road to be satisfactory generally.

#### CONCLUSION:

(10) Some system of dividing the roads into work sections by allocating work marks. This system of road repair would be more satisfactory, as when each individual has finished his mark, he has completed his share of the work on that particular road and thus is free to go. Under this system; there is also a little more attention drawn to each individual section, than is shown under a community basis. The supervisor or road inspector also benefits as he can more easily ascertain which people are working well and who are not. Thus it is not necessary to punish the whole community for the lax behaviour of individual ones.

(11) In conclusion it may be said the patrol, as far as making initial <sup>attempts</sup> of supervision of road repair work, is concerned, was a success. Although further such patrols are essential on these roads, as the roads are built, on basically unstable foundations, which is continually subjected to earth movement causing a large number of landslides, and also because the people of the area, are not prepared to work on their specified road marks for as little as a few hours every week.

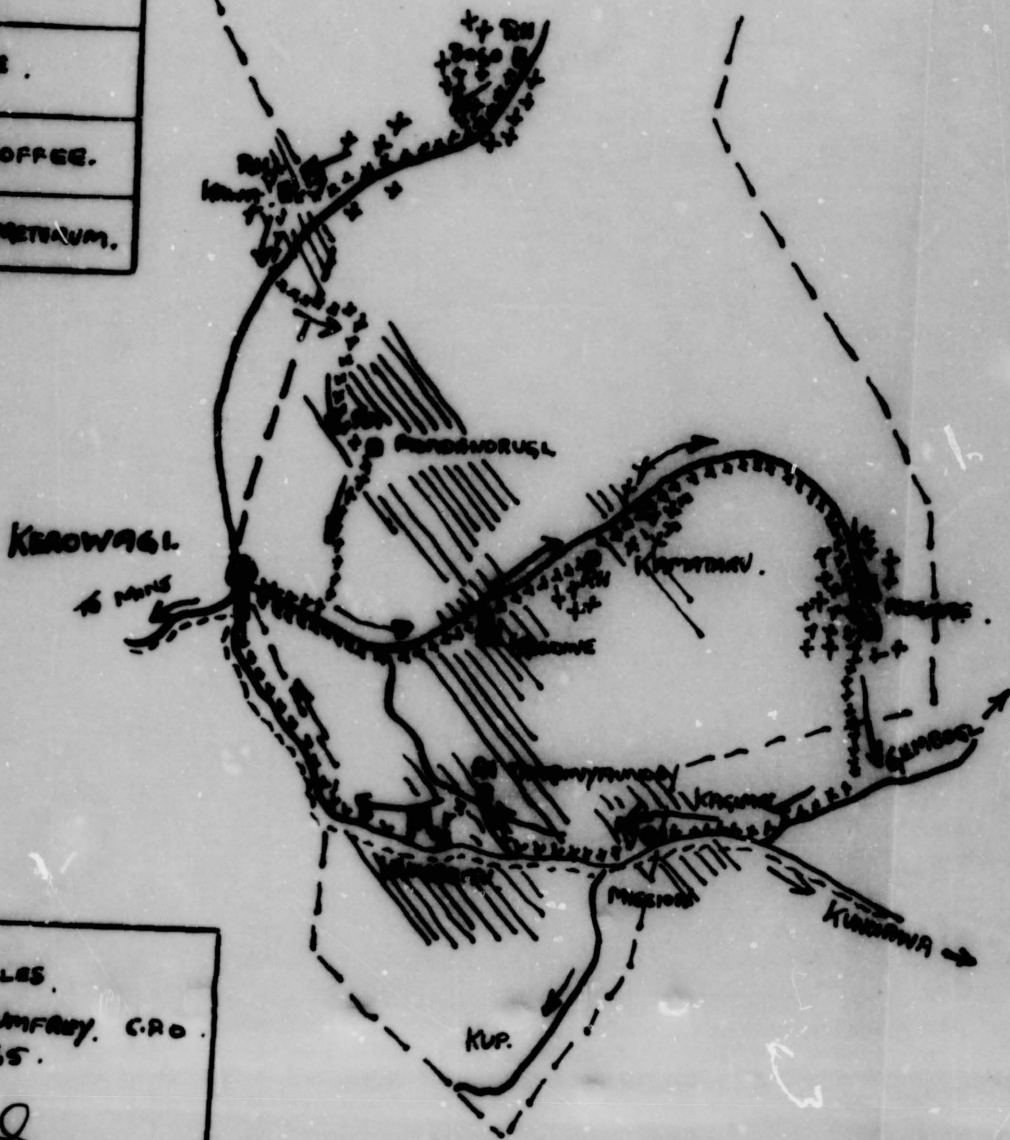
# Patrol No 5 of 64/65.

TV. ↗

## Patrol Index.

■	REST HOUSE.
—	PATROL ROUTE.
—	HIGHLANDS HIGHWAY.
—	SECONDARY ROAD.
→	DIRECTION OF PATROL ROUTE.
■	REST HOUSE.
■	AREAS OF COFFEE.
■	AREAS OF PYRETHRUM.

EAST KORONIGL.  
CENSUS DIVISION.



Scale: 1" = 2 MILES.  
 Surveyed by: MR. J. HUMFARY. C.R.O.  
 Date: 23:9:65.

*John Humfary*

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*KEROWAGI*

District of *EASTERN HIGHLANDS* Report No. *8 of 64/65*

Patrol Conducted by *Mr. J. Humphrey* Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled *East Koronigl Division.*

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans *Nil*

Natives *Uka* Interpreter *Uka*

Duration—From *31./5* /1965 to *1./6* /1965

Number of Days *2 (1 camped out)*

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? *Na*

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services *—/4* /1965

Medical *—/—* /19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol *Inspect Kerowagi-Nogar road, and make a road survey, listing work marks.*

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 ....

Pop

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

67-2-5

Sub-district Office,  
KEROWAGI.  
9th October, 1965.

The Deputy District Commissioner,  
Mimbura Division,  
KUNDIAWA.

KEROWAGI PATROL - 8/6~~5~~65.

Routine: Please find herewith a short report by Mr. J. Humfrey,  
CPO, of a patrol in the Gena area of the East Koronigl Census  
Division, together with claim for camping allowance.

The object of the patrol was to have the villagers  
allocate themselves the sections of the Kerowagi Nogare road  
for which they were individually responsible. This road has  
suffered from poor maintenance for some time, and it was considered  
that this should be the first step, prior to the issuing of notices  
under the Roads Maintenance Ordinance.

The patrol took place just before Mr. Humfrey's course  
in Moresby, and this accounts for the delay in submission.

For your consideration, please.

*R.A. Calcutt*  
.....  
(R.A. Calcutt)

Assistant District Commissioner.

Director  
DDM  
Kondohu

67-3-2  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
KUNDIAWA

*To your information*

*H.G. Gow DC*  
*H*

*Deputy District Commissioner  
Ton Hapi  
Korowagi Division  
Mimbura Division  
Mimbura Division  
Mimbura Division*

*Deputy District Commissioner  
Korowagi Division  
Korowagi Division  
Korowagi Division  
Korowagi Division*



A. INTRODUCTION.

1. The object of the patrol, was to ascertain, which native people had work marks on the Nogar-Kamataru section of road.
2. It is felt, that if a record of these work marks could be made it would be an easier task, to find out specific offenders who were not working their section of road, rather than putting the ownership onto village lines. It would therefore be much easier to take court action against any offenders.
3. The above was felt necessary to be carried out, as the road has been in a declining state of disrepair, and has become fairly dangerous, when subjected to rain.
4. Routine Administration, was also carried out during this short patrol, and some minor disputes were heard and trade stores inspected.

Begunba Hanar  
 Tou Naga  
 Kiangue Borane  
 Bahine Boemane  
 Haha Kigane  
 Zane Kigane

Kuri Sunde  
 Bando Katal  
 Zokia Katal  
 Uka Katal  
 Kikumbi Katal  
 Uka Katal

ATTITUDE

PATROL DIARY

May 31st, 1965. Commenced Nogar-Kamaratu-Kendine patrol. Departed Kerowagi by Toyota, arriving Nogar rest house 9030 am. Commenced walking back to Kamaratu, marking road and taking note of individual work marks. Arrived Kendine 230 pm. People could not decide on work marks, Kamaratu-Siku; section of road, work abandoned, and arrived back at Kendine rest house, 430 pm.

Slept Kendine.

June 1st, 1965. Commenced walking back to Kerowagi from Kendine, taking note of work marks. Arrived Kerowagi 1145 am.

Slept Kerowagi.

As far as the Administration is concerned a recorded record of work marks, will assist in the maintenance of the road in that, the Administration can take court action against offenders, and not as previously, make warnings only. It will also mean the Administration take prosecute individuals rather than as before, lay the responsibility of sections of road on whole village lines.

In general I believe the above idea, will improve relations between the village people and the Administration in the area, to only to a minor degree, as the above represents a fair and just, means by which the up keep of the Nogar-Kamaratu can be carried out.

SHING NONG  
Zogunba Nong  
Ton Nong  
Mangwa Nong  
Baling Borakane  
Uaba Nong  
Zong Nong

Kong Nong  
Kong Nong  
Kong Nong  
Kong Nong  
Kong Nong  
Kong Nong





## APPENDIX "A".

List Of Work marks, Nogar-Kanataru section of road.

<u>Councillor; Dindongo,</u>	Komba Girai	<u>Councillor; Dindongo.</u>	Yimbo Kugame
<u>Line; Nengge</u>	Kuanle Kombe	<u>Line; Gambagu</u>	Uka Ambane
	Kombukun Gumane		Tagai Endikane
	Kawage Kurondo		Kinango Kawage
	Kaigo Aba		Aina Par
	Bogl Aba		Kugame Mewade
	Oguql Demane		Mende Poga
	Kerewe Kama		Uainde Poga
	Aba Kaigo		Au Menade
	Kimin Kaigo		Agua Kemin
	Umbe Aba		Degumba Agua
	Kambu Aba		Kimin Agua
	Demane Aba		Por Kurugl
	Y'uainde ?		Waim Kurugl
	Agua Kagl		Kwiql Kagl
	Moge Komun		Wamuna Kagl
	Degumba Koru		Aba Miuge
	Kinba Bame		Kakuru Miuge
	Mondo Bame		Kaman Miuge
	Kinba Mondo		Konduagl Miuge
	Kaman Page		Wena Miuge
	Kawage Page		Umbe Miuge
			Miuge Gande
			Wena Miuge
			Miuge Wena
			Umbe Miuge
			Aba Dorome
			Agua Womai
<u>Councillor; Dindongo.</u>	Mondo Damba	<u>Councillor; Dindongo.</u>	Korugl Kimin
<u>Line; Noi.</u>	Bole Damba	<u>Line; Yalkomun</u>	Degumba Kimin
	Kinba Damba		Siune Kimin
	Korondo Damba		Kawage Kimin
	Kaigo Nime		Mondo Degumba
	Ambane Ninge		Gene Kua'nande
	Kindagl Ebe		Gande Siune
	Mugua Kega		Tei Kaman
	Agua Kega		Siune Au'u
	Wamuna Gendua		Kerenga Marange
	Numburi Weige		Degumba Uainde
	Dilu Weige		Bomuna Kigl
	Nime Weige		Birikan Uka
	Kawage Siune		Kawage Moge
	Kumba Kawage		Siune Kwanande
	Kaigo Kawage		
	Kurondo Kawage		
	Marange Kugame		
	Par Marange		
	Agua Kindagl		
	Ombu Kwiangu		
	Kurumbi Mogl		
<u>Councillor; Dindongo.</u>	Wena Konu	<u>Councillor, Wena.</u>	Kama Umba
<u>Line; Gambagu.</u>	Singa Name	<u>Line; Bomaika no 1</u>	Kombukun Umba
	Balua Nanme		Gande Kombukun
	Degumba Nanme		Kuri Gande
	Toa Wagl		Mondua Kurai
	Kiangua Bomane		Kokia Kurai
	Balime Boromane		Uka Kurai
	Yimba Kugame		Kurumbi Kua'i
	Kwame Kaglma		Uka Kurumbi



## APPENDIX "A".

List of Work marks, Rogar-Kamataru section of road.

Councillor, Wena <sup>3</sup>  
Line; Bomaiku No 1  
 Kurumbi Kwigl  
 Waim Kwigl  
 Kangare Kwigl  
 Nauru Bokun  
 Mongia Bokun  
 Siba Palima  
 Kugare Baundo  
 Waramugl Gaiye  
 Kumuga Baundo  
 Wenambu Dindongo  
 Kundugl Yawa  
 Degumwa Kama  
 Magua Ongugo  
 Dindongo Kwame  
 Ande Komiu  
 Kinbe Kurumba  
 Endekan Yere

Councillor; Gigmai  
Line, Mitnande'ane  
 Wau Wauge  
 Pogo Parage  
 Degumba Din'ruja  
 Kamane Pogo  
 Rogar Dinbugo  
 Degumba Aqua  
 Amirane Siwi  
 Kagl Wamuna  
 Kondagl Aqua  
 Geve Aqua  
 Gende Bonio  
 Blange Tendeuage  
 Yere Simba  
 Aqua Gewe  
 Umba Panggau  
 Mau'i Kagl  
 Poge Mawi  
 Pingawo Auwe  
 Ongugo Bare  
 Kawage Kombukun  
 Kagl Miuge  
 Kawage Guande  
 Gendi Siwi  
 Bokun Wena  
 Dilu Wau  
 Wau Kagl  
 Siwi Kau'a  
 Alau Gende  
 Wau Nugai  
 Konda Kwigl  
 Ongugo Bone  
 Tenduage Kiagl  
 Gene Ambane

Councillor; Gigmai  
Line; Pazaukane  
 Ongugo Gigmai  
 Umba Gigmai  
 Dar Gigmai  
 Dare Gigmai  
 Dema Pare

Councillor; Gigmai <sup>4</sup>  
Line; Pazaukane  
 Piu Gigmai  
 Wenambo Gigmai  
 Gene Mondo  
 Aina Mondo  
 Gigmai Kawage  
 Kama Kawage  
 Kawage Gigmai  
 Kaman Kawage  
 Moge Kiu  
 Par Umba  
 Diru Kwame  
 Umba Gende  
 Mimambo Ande  
 Kagan Ande  
 Aba Umba  
 Bonai Umba  
 Agagai Wile  
 Wande Numambo  
 Kiangua Moge  
 Kiagl Mondo  
 Gende Aqua

Councillor; Gigmai  
Line; Kamane'gaumo  
 Kawage Kuambe  
 Kawage Kombukun  
 Tai'a Kombukun  
 Weman Wamuna  
 Numambo Palma  
 Witne Komain'de  
 Kombukun Komain'de  
 Waim Kama  
 Guande Kombukun  
 Rogai Kombukun  
 Terbe Siune  
 Siune Baundo  
 Kundugl Kutne  
 Kutne Wenambo  
 Wenambo Kagl  
 Kombukun Tei  
 Kokia Roi  
 Kanan Ande  
 Miuge Ande  
 Bomba Aba  
 En Toi'mbo  
 Guande Toi'mbo  
 Angai Gende  
 Kimaka Wamuna  
 Kokia Wamuna  
 Kanasi Numambo  
 Aba Toi'e  
 Agai Toi'e  
 Bagime Aqua  
 Bogo Tambage  
 Baundo Rogai  
 Gambugl Kagan  
 Numambo Kagan  
 Kagl Rogai  
 Wau Kondia  
 Tai'a Kagl

APPENDIX "A"

List of Work marks, Nogar-Kamataru section of roads.

Councillor; Gigmai Mogl Kagl  
 Abia Kagl  
Line; Kamaneqaumo Angai Teine  
 Wauqa Teine  
 Demane Gewe  
 Kaiqa Gewe  
 Ongugo Dirie  
 Bagime Waim  
 Noi Kua  
 Goiye Kua  
 Wa'au Waim  
 Mondo Kiangua

Councillor; Dindongo Yari Umba  
 Aba Umba  
Line; Baugu Agua Kagen  
 Kimin Kagen  
 Yomba Bau  
 Gigmai Wau

Councillor; Dindongo Mondo Gewe  
 Gewe Mondo  
Line; Biglemeku Teine Apa  
 Kombukun Wauqa  
 Koria Mondo  
 Degumbe Gigl  
 Kagin Gande  
 Siune Kagen  
 Biye Gugl  
 Kwamugl Teinage  
 Mitna Kua  
 Wuka Kurina  
 Tai'a Wuka  
 Muramugl Teinage  
 Agua Teinage  
 Kua Mitna  
 Wogai Kawage  
 Ande Baundo  
 En Tai'a  
 Yembe Keringa  
 Ti Degine  
 Teine Keringa  
 Siune Koman  
 Umba Tangigl  
 Sigl Toga  
 Kamane Kawage  
 Gigmai Witne  
 Gagme Aba  
 Wingge Kauga

Councillor; Gigmai Ongugo Mondo  
 Kende Kitna  
Line; Tanggeku Bagime Baundo  
 Kindin Gigmai  
 Gugl Parapa  
 Bage Tai'a

Councillor; Gigmai Yangogl Teine  
 Ombu Auru  
Line; Tanggeku Baundo Wuage  
 Kwange Siwi  
 Poga Korondo  
 Degembe Siune  
 Siune Kamane  
 Siune Ningauge  
 Orugo Ongugo  
 Ugo Ninga'gl  
 Witne Kawage  
 Kwame Mondo  
 Mondo Witne  
 Kwandom Goiye  
 Ongugo Baundo  
 Baundo Goiye

Councillor; Siwi Kende Degmba  
 Kugame Agagai  
Line; Ongugoku Mogona Agagai  
 Noi Kokia  
 Ambane Kanguma  
 Kwigl Waim  
 Kiangungwa Kaiqa  
 Kokia Witne  
 Wau Kagl  
 Wile Kaima  
 Mondo Kawage  
 Wau Numburi  
 Dindongo Ombu  
 Agina Kawage  
 Kawage Ambane  
 Degmba Ombu  
 Ambane Kawage  
 T'ia Toa  
 Gegua Mondo  
 Mondo Gande  
 Kawage Gande  
 Poga Kawage  
 Unga Mogono  
 Mogono Degumba  
 Kaiqa Degemba  
 Kurumba Kaiqa  
 Waim Kombukun  
 Kombogo Dindongo  
 Mondo Kombukun  
 Ambane Agage  
 Kamange Koria  
 Agua Agage  
 Ongugo Agage  
 Awage Kurondo  
 Mondo Dindongo  
 Bokun Dindongo  
 Ongugo Kwame  
 Kende Mondo

KAMATARU REST HOUSE





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EASTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. KEROWAGI No. 8/64-65.

Patrol Conducted by KUA KAUSA HEZRON, T/PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled KEROWAGI SUBDISTRICT.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives TWO.

Duration—From 10/6/1965 to 12/7/1965.

Number of Days 33.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/1965.

Medical 3/1965.

Map Reference E.H.D. MAP.

Objects of Patrol ASSIST COLLECTION SHARE CAPITAL KUNDIAWA COFFEE SOCIETY.

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

Pop



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

67-2-5

Telephone

Our Reference.....

Sub-district Office,

If calling ask for

KEROWAGI,

Mr.....

Eastern Highlands,  
23rd November, 1965.

The Deputy District Commissioner,  
Chimbu Division,  
KUNDIWA.

KEROWAGI P/REPORT 8/65-65.

Please find herewith 3 copies of the above report submitted by T/PO K.K. Mezron. The report, for which jackets have been prepared in this office, appeared in the mail some 3 weeks ago.

The report is obviously an earnest effort by this young officer to report on the work he carried out in conjunction with various members of Trade and Industry Department and the Kundiawa Coffee Society, to collect further share capital.

The following comments are made:-

- (a) Many of the Sub-district <sup>REST</sup> houses are more than 2 hours' walk from the station. Nogare, for instance, would be 5 hours walk, and NURAMAMBUNO would be about the same.
- (b) The altitude of the sub-district varies from about 3,800 ft. at the Wangi River to 15,400 at Mt. Wilhelm.
- (c) Pyrethrum and tobacco are two other cash crops grown here.
- (d) The Agriculture Department has given, and is still, giving considerable assistance to the people by way of coffee and pyrethrum culture, and assistance with such other things as cattle and fish. It also buys all pyrethrum and tobacco grown in the area.
- (e) The Kerowagi (not Keronigi) Council has built <sup>NO</sup> roads. It has at times allocated money for the maintenance of feeder roads, including £800 spent this year on the NOGARE road.
- (f) If the sanitary position as described by Mr. Mezron is so bad, I fail to understand his comment on page 4 that general health is so good.
- (g) As the sub-district population is over 27,000 and no more than 2,000 are members of the K.C.S., his statement that "only few people did not become Share Holders" is obviously wrong.
- (h) Mr. Mezron needs to take much more care with his choice of words, typing and spelling.

For your information, please.

*R.A. Calcutt*  
.....  
(R.A. Calcutt)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

DISTRICT OFFICE 67-3-  
KUNDIWA

c.c. ~~Mr. K.K. MEZRON~~  
C/- Training Centre  
~~VUNADIDIR. N.B.D.~~

Director  
DBA  
KONEPOSU

For your information

*HPG*



(1)

67-2-6.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was done in the Kerowagi Census Division. The Kerowagi station is situated to the West of the Ghimbu Sub District and is about 17 miles from the Town of Kundiawa. The station is surrounded by two main ranges known as the Bismark range to the North of the station and the Kubor range is to the South.

There are 16 rest houses surrounding the station and the limits of time is not more than 2hrs walk to each rest house from the station.

The altitude of the Census Division is about 5,810ft above sea level. Owing no doubt to the altitude the climate is generally warm throughout the year.

The purpose of the patrol was arranged for the Additional Share Capital Collection of the Kundiawa Coffee Society Limited. With the arrangement of our Department and the Department of Trade and Industry the Co-operative Sections, I and the Four other Trainee Patrol Officer took part in the Collection of Share Capital from the people for their Society.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was cordially received throughout the area within the rest houses visited. With the assistance of the councillors and the people were assembled on the arrival of the patrol and help required was given.

During the Share Capital Collection the people either ~~understood~~ understood the purpose of Share Capital Collection or just accepted it as something that was ~~compulsory~~ compulsory, and required of them by their Society. Throughout the patrol the writer endeavoured to explain the purpose of Share Capital Collection in each rest house or at the meeting places. After discussions, the people did not come forward with any questions regarding the Share Capital ~~being~~ being collected in their areas. They were pleasant, co-operative and outspoken about their grievances and desires. During the discussions some information emerged which appeared to indicate stable progress is ~~being~~ being achieved. The situation is good and they are willing to work towards eventual economic viability.

AGRICULTURE.

Throughout the Census Division the people are subsistence farmers. There is a good supply of vegetables and fruits. However in the previous patrols the conducting officer had to purchase the food being brought in. The staple food of the area is mainly Kau-Kau, with Taro, Bananas, Sugar-Cane, Fruits, Green Vegetables, etc. Towards the East and North of the Census Division the areas with high altitudes are of suitable climate for Cabbages and English Potatoes. The people of these regions grow them and this a major source of income to their areas.

The major cash crop being developed throughout the Census Division was coffee. At the present stage the people are depending on coffee. It is the only Cash Crop being cultivated by the people. It is the major source of income to the Census Division. The individual coffee growers are capable of managing their own coffee process and have the experience of planting coffee seedlings taken from the coffee nurseries.

There was little encouragement given to the people from the Agricultural Officers towards Economic Development, they received all their encouragements from the Kundiawa Coffee Society. Since the people have seen the profits of the Society distributed amongst the Share Holders. They realize that there is money to be made in coffee growing and the people are becoming engaged in it.

The people sell green vegetables and sweet potatoes at the markets and some are selling to the Station for Corrective Institution and the Public Health.

The Department of Agriculture introduced Pyrethium into the area. This crop was planted up in the mountains. The Agricultural Officers regularly visit this cash crop. It is the only cash crop to these people who live in the mountains. They received their encouragement from the visiting officers and planting of this crop was increasing. Within a few years this crop should be another source of income.

LIVESTOCK.

The pigs are well looked after. They are slaughtered on general occasions for parties, bride price payments, etc. According to their traditional customs, if a man did not look after many pigs, the tribesmen would regard him as a poor man. They also keep fowls, dogs and cats.



MISSIONS.

There are three different missions operating in the area which are namely, Lutheran, Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist churches. The Lutheran mission was established at Kerowagi. The ~~Catholic~~ Catholic mission was first stationed at Mingende and S.D.A. mission was at Moruma. They built schools for students and churches for Religious instructions. These schools are staffed by Native Mission Teachers. The stations are under the influence of over seas missionaries.

The missions are taking an important part in teaching the students in primary education. They suffer no difficulties in recruiting the pupils. The majority of the students are attending the mission schools. The missions are respected by the people, and some evidence was shown by an excellent attendences at church services and activities.

EDUCATION.

There are three Administration Primary "T" schools. The council of the area has built these schools. These schools are under the influence of European staffs and assist ~~by~~ by native certificated teachers. The students can go as far as standard six. They are then transferred to Kundiawa for further education. The students are day students from their villages.

The parents of these students give help to the schools with building materials, provision of food to the staffs and assist the students in the schools activities.

There are school committees, who are incharge of the schools. They are responsible for buildings in the schools, make ~~provisions~~ provisions certain that the people bring food, firewoods etc. The schools are under the schools committees' care when the staffs and students go on vocations. The three Primary "T" schools are:

1. Kerowagi Primary "T" School.
2. Gal Primary "T" School, (East of kerowagi.).
3. Kewamugl Primary "T" School, (West of Kerowagi).

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Lae-Mt. Hagen road is the main road through the census division. The road was in good condition. The Koronigl Council is responsible for this road. They are doing a good job by straightening the road, putting gravel and widening of the road.

The Koronigl Council has constructed a new road to Nogar rest house. It was built by the people of that area. Necessary orders were given to maintain this road. In the wet seasons there are lots of landslides. Also the pigs would destroy it and the bridges would be washed away.

The Koronigl Council built another road from the station to Boko rest house. The people are responsible to maintain this road. It was in good condition. The bridges are the major problems to this road. But there are many people living in this area., if these tasks would be much easier for them to manage.

BRIDGES.

The small bridges built to connect the gaps and rivers would be dangerous in wet seasons. Orders were given to improve these bridges and the councillors are responsible to carry out these tasks.

HEALTH.

The health of the people could be described as very good. The census division is served by the hospital at Kerowagi. The hospital is staffed by a Medical Assistant. The Aid Posts are <sup>under</sup> the care of Aid Post Orderlies. The locals turn up on missions for medical treatments as well. Personal contact was made with thousands of people in these areas and there was no serious disease. Scabbies and common ulcers were common, mostly affecting the children of all ages.

The Koronigl Council has taken over six (6) aid posts has been built by the Department of Public Health. The council is responsible for these aid posts. The people turn up daily for medical treatment. Some evidence of good treatments were people turned up with good clean cloaths and showed that there are no sickness ~~dis~~ dissuaded them during the Capital Share Collection.



SANITATION.

In many hamlets and missions' stations visited the latrines were found in bad conditions. The result is that there are number of families living together and use one latrine. Necessary orders were given to improve the conditions and to build new latrines as the number of latrines are insufficient for the population. This is in order to service the increased number of residences.

REST HOUSES.

The sixteen (16) rest houses visited were ~~in~~ in good condition. Mostly these rest houses are on the roads and the carriers are not needed. The rest houses are surrounding the station. The limits of time is not more than two hours walk to each rest house from the station.

VILLAGES.

Preliminary discussions were held on various points and were in rest houses. The houses are typical Highlands round houses, built on the ground. As their traditional customs is concerned, a man has to build a separate house for wife. The wife lives with the pigs. The pigs occupy the other room and she lives in the other room. All the men would build a men's house in which they live together and discuss their problems etc.

VILLAGES OFFICIALS AND COUNCILLORS.

The patrol was cordially received at the rest houses by the councillors. The councillors in each rest house have shown an evidence of being the headmen over their people. While the Capital Share Collection was made, the councillors assisted the patrol. They checked through their respective line, to make sure that everyone bought shares. It was certain that only few people did not become Share Holders.

PATROL DIARY.

- Thursday, 10th June: Departed Kundiawa with Mr Danga the Director of ~~the~~ the Kundiawa Coffee Society and ~~the~~ he is the representative from Kerowagi. Met Mr Culcutt the A.D.C. of Kerowagi and departed for Awage Rest House. Met William ~~George~~ George the Co-Operative Officer.
- Friday, 11th June: Share Capital was collected. Held formal talks with the people in the afternoon.
- Saturday, 12th June: Departed Awage for Kerowagi. Observed at Kerowagi.
- Sunday, 13th June: Departed Kerowagi for Awage rest house by the Society's truck. Departed Awage rest house for Gagul rest house. Discussions with the Locals in the evening.
- Monday, 14th June: Share Capital collected. Meeting held and the work of the Co-operative Society ~~explained~~ explained to them.
- Tuesday, 15th June: At Gagul Share Capital was collected.
- Wednesday, 16th June: Departed Gagul for Goglme rest house, with (16) carriers. Paid the carriers off Share Capital was collected. Preliminary discussion held with the people.
- Thursday, 17th June: At Goglme rest house Share Capital was collected.
- Friday, 18th June: Departed Goglme for Nobina rest house. Share Capital collected. Explained to the ~~the~~ people about the work of the Co-operative Society.
- Saturday, 19th June: By the Society's truck to Nondugl, purchased coffee. Share Capital collected on the way.
- Sunday, 20th June: Observed at Kerowagi. William ~~George~~ George departed for Kundiawa.
- Monday, 21st June: Departed Nobina for Kawa rest house. Share Capital was collected. Talks with the people ~~the~~ about the Co-operative Society.
- Tuesday, 22nd June: Departed Kawa by truck for Angagoi rest house. Met Mr Udu Nou another Co-Operative Officer replaced William George. Share Capital was collected. Mr Nou gave speech to the people.
- ~~Wednesday, 23rd June:~~ Departed Angagoi with (18) carriers for Kerowagi. Walked to Konbi rest house and Share Capital was collected. Arrived at Kerowagi at 9pm.
- Thursday, 24th June: Met A.D.C. Mr Culcutt at Kerowagi, took the Administr



con't.

(7).

- Thursday, 24th June: Met A.D.C. Culcutt at Kerowagi, took Administration L/Rover for Nogar rest house. Advised the people of Nogar rest house to ~~the~~ bring their money to Kendine rest house. Camped at Kendine rest house.
- ~~At Kendine~~
- Friday, 25th June: At Kendine Share Capital was collected. Mr Udu Nou gave speech to the people.
- Saturday, 26th June: Departed Kendine for Dibinyaundo rest house. Mr Udu Nou departed our patrol for Kundiawa.
- Sunday, 27th June: Observed at Dibinyaundo rest house.
- Monday, 28th June: Share Capital was collected at the rest house. Speech was as normal given to the people.
- Tuesday, 29th June: Departed for Kalma rest house. Share Capital collected. Headed ~~the~~ back to Kerowagi.
- Wednesday, 30th June: At Kerowagi Share Capital collected and held ~~preliminary~~ preliminary discussions with the station workers.
- Thursday, 1st July: Attended the meeting of the Koronigl Council.
- Friday, 2nd July: By truck to Kundiawa with the Director Mr Danga. Took rations from the Society's store. Departed for Kerowagi.
- Saturday, 3rd July: Took part in office duties at Goglime Council Office.
- Sunday, 4th July: Observed.
- ~~Office Duties at Goglime~~
- Monday, 5th July: Office Duties ~~at~~ at Goglime.
- Tuesday, 6th July: Hours spent on discussions with the people about Co-Operative Society.
- Wednesday, 7th July: Walked to Kup rest house. Held formal with the people in the evening.
- Thursday, 8th July: Share Capital was collected. Speech was given ~~the~~ to the people.
- Friday, 9th July: Departed Kup for Gamar rest house. Share Capital was collected. Preliminary talks with the people in the afternoon.
- Saturday, 10th July: Share Capital collected at Gamar camp.
- Sunday, 11th July: Observed at Gamar rest house.
- Monday, 12th July: Departed Gamar for Kundiawa.

(8).

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would to these people are progressing, but certainly need a lot more help from the Administration Officers and the Local Government Council activities towards them.

During the discussions some informations emerged which appeared to indicate stable progress is being achieved. They are willing to work towards eventual economic viability.

---

*Kua Kauga Hezron*

KUA KAUGA HEZRON  
TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER.