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# PATROL REPORTS

District : Western Highlands.  
Station : Jimi River  
Volume : 7  
ISBN NO : 9980-910-94-1  
Accession NO : 496  
Period : 1964-1965

[Also one report from 1963]

Filed by/ for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
Port Moresby, 1994.

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1963/1964/1965

JIMI RIVER

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1 - 1964/1965	M. D. Brown	Schreeder Ranges & part of Kunaga Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	M.D. Brown	Upper Jimi Census Div.
2 - 1963/1964	M.P.C. Sage	Schrador Ranges

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of JUNI RIVER BARRAGE POST Report No. 1 of 64/65

Patrol Conducted by Mervin D Brown P.O. (R)

Area Patrolled SCHRADER RANGES & PART OF KINOGA TENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Native 5 members R.P.A.N.C.C. + 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 17/8/64 to 23/9/64

Number of Days 37 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/1963

Medical NIL / NIL/19

Map Reference See Journal of Ram and accompanying map compiled the patrol

Objects of Patrol To gain further contact with the people in the SCHRADER RANGES AREA and complete tribal census.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Remuneration Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-14-9

May 26th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
HOHEI HAGEN.

JIMA RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 1/65-65

Receipt of the above report, forwarded by your  
memorandum W.H.D. 406 of 26th January 1965, is acknowledged.

2. This is a most interesting report and a successful patrol into a difficult area. Mr. S/MS apparently performed very well in establishing the level of contact achieved and has submitted a very informative report. I agree generally with your comments addressed to the Assistant District Commissioner Hoheii Hagen but the proposed developmental activity in the Jima River area could result in greater contact and better relations with this group than might otherwise have been achieved.

*T. G. Mitchell*  
(T. G. MITCHELL)  
A/ASSISTANT

67-14-9

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams (MSADM)

Telephone

Our Reference WHD498

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of District Administration,

MOUNT HAGEN. W.A.D.

28th January, 1965.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

JIMI RIVER PATROL REPORT  
No. 1 of 64/65

Reference Sub-District Office 67-2-3 of the 29th December, 1964, and District Office WHD498 of the 25th January, 1965.

Enclosed please find the above-numbered Patrol Report. The report is being forwarded without the supporting sketch map due to the fact that the sketch map tracing was sent to the Department of Lands, for copying and has not been returned despite reminders. Perhaps you yourself could contact Lands and endeavour to obtain the map.

(S.E. FOLEY)

a/District Commissioner

*Handwritten notes:*  
I would include report of a successful patrol into a  
difficult area. The ground conditions were well  
in spite of the level of contact achieved. I have attached  
a comprehensive report.  
Agree quarterly with your council & the H.M. S. P.  
line the proposed development activity. The fact area  
could result in improving contact & status with the  
people.

67.14.93



WHD.498

Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

25th January, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

JIMI PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 64/65

Receipt of the above-mentioned report is acknowledged.

Certain developments have occurred since you read this report. The main one is the approval to construct an airstrip in the HNTI area, on the plains opposite the ARAMAI, KAIROSI and SA Valleys. An officer will be stationed there until the work is completed and he will endeavour to draw labour from these sources for work on the airstrip. About 40 TEBGAPI men have already visited him at Buti and were in fact there when I visited the camp last Thursday. The opening of the airstrip and the possible construction of the Hasing road will do much to break down the isolation of this remote area.

However, in terms of our staff availability, the problems of 134 primitives determined to hide themselves in remote valleys is not less large in our planning. They will be contacted and a rule of law and order established. Apart from this, I see little prospect of this area being important at this time. However, they may wish to join the development of the Lower Jimi after they become familiar with the activity there.

*S. H. Selby*  
(S.H. Selby)  
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

cc: The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
PORT MORBY.



No 7414 FOSE : A keen and willing worker.

No 8254 Const DAIPO A willing worker when supervised.

No 8274 Const YANFURI : This Const acted as N.C.O. as no suitable N.C.O. available for this patrol. He carries out his duties well and is generally all round satisfactory. However, his command is not such as to make him N.C.O. material at this stage of his career.

No 8258 Const KORIPPA : A tower of strength, a willing worker, and has some initiative.

10642 Const AYMO : A keen energetic worker but at times his energy exceeds his initiative. ??

No 10638 Const SANGRI : This young constable was the junior member of the patrol, but his initiative by far exceeded that of the other members while his energy was equal to that of any of the others and generally better directed; he is definite N.C.O. material.

*Morris D Brown*  
MORRIS D BROWN  
OFFICER IN CHARGE

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

PATROL DIARY No 1 / 64-65:

SCHRAEDER RANGES :

MONDAY 17th of AUGUST , 1964 :

Departed TABIBUGA and proceeded for 45 minutes along landrover road to TSINGOROPA NAZERENB MISSION STATION. Thence , along road for thirty minutes to the TSAB JIMI RIVER divide. Discussions with the people engaged with roadwork at KWIEUN then descended 2,000 ft to the JIMI RIVER. Patrol then ascended to KOINAMBI and established camp beside the airstrip . Arrived KOINAMBI 1650 hours. Inspected work being done on the new airstrip , allocated work to be done in my absence and selected further members of a permanent carrier line and explained terms of employment. Camped in tent at Koinambi airstrip. Walking time TABIBUGA to KOINAMBI approximately 4 hours.

TUESDAY 18th of AUGUST , 1964 :

Departed KOINAMBI airstrip at 1730 hours and descended to PINT CK. Bridge constructed and then patrol proceeded firstly along the north bank of this stream and later along the north bank of the JIMI RIVER. Throughout this day , patrol used an overgrown hunting track that made it necessary to cut and open the track for carriers . at 2340 hours , patrol established a camp below TSENHANY cane bridge on the north bank of the JIMI RIVER. A faster patrol with less carriers could make the trip from KOINAMBI to TIMBUNKI in one day.

WEDNESDAY 19th AUGUST , 1964:

Departed camp "A" at 0735 hours and proceeded along good track to TIMBUNKI. Much faster progress than yesterday as track meanders over flat ground and is better cleared than first section. Arrived TIMBUNKI at 1100 hours. Carriers rested and fresh food purchased from TIMBUNKI people. Departed TIMBUNKI at 1230 hours and proceeded by regular patrol track to TSENDIAP. Made camp in TSENDIAP Rest House 1870 ft A.S.L.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

THURSDAY 20th August , 1964:

Departed TSENDIAP at 0730 hours and proceeded by patrol track to TSARAP 4,950 ft A.S.L. Three hours personal time but 5 hours for heavily loaded carriers. Made camp in Rest House. Numerous minor complaints heard and general administration for balance of day.

FRIDAY 21st AUGUST , 1964:

At TSARAP. Re arranged carriers , sorted carrier loads and selected line to take food direct to SENGAPI base camp under escort of Const DAIPO. Discussions with village officials re area to be patrolled. Runners sent to west side of KAIMENT CK to spread word of patrols pending visit. TSARAP is the most western point in the JIMI to be regularly patrolled.

SUNDAY 22nd AUGUST , 1964:

Departed TSARAP at 0745 hours and proceeded along newly constructed track to the headwaters of the KAIMENT CK and then along the western bank of this stream at 5,000 ft A.S.L. to NORSORMEN which is the main centre of population for the ANDOM GROUP. Arrived NORSORMEN at 1000 hours. Patrol rested and talked to ten rather nervous men of the ANDOM group. All told of census to be held at MAREN. Patrol reached end of newly formed track at 1120 hours then cut track for one hour until MERGE reached. A number of Tsarap men were sent to all centres to persuade people to visit patrol. 1500 hours , a number of ANDOM people visited the camp. Medical attention given and reasons for the patrols visit explained. All young females have been hidden . Recorded names of all those present in village book. Further ANDOM people visited camp late in the afternoon. Patrol chatted and traded with these people until, near dark.

(2)

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA:

SUNDAY 23 of AUGUST , 1964 :

Carriers , police and a number of ANDOM people all worked on the construction of New Rest House at MEREN. Further names recorded in village book and explanations given re the Administration , laws of the land and in particular regarding killing fighting. A few people of the KUNDOP group visited the camp in the afternoon. This group lives further down the mountainside from MEREN near the banks of the JIMI RIVER. No young women seen from either of these groups.

MONDAY 24th AUGUST , 1964:

Departed MEREN at 0600 hours in heavy rain and descended in a westerly direction to AP CK (a mere trickle) and then made a short climb to more level ground where track passes through KUNAI patches and old garden sites. On reaching a point ENE of BANTANAK PK patrol descended down KUNAI covered ridge to KININT CK. After crossing this stream , camp was established 100 ft up the north bank between the confluence of KININT and YAMBALA CKS. Camp visited by some 10 people of the TAUAN group who informed us that the GONGEMBAIN people had said that they would not visit the patrol. The objects and reason for the patrol explained in detail and runners sent off to contact the GONJEMBAIN and WENJEL groups. Location for future Rest House marked out. There appears to be three main groups in this area (1) the GONJEMBAIN who live to the south and west of the Campsite at BENJEM. (2) The TAUAN group which lives to the north of BENJEM on the north wall of KININT CK and (3) the WENJEL group which lives on the top of the north wall of KININT CK and spill over onto the south wall of the SAR RIVER. Actual walking time from MEREN to BENJEM is 4 hours with a slow carrier line. Those present in the TAUAN group claim that many people are away hunting plumes for a dance ceremony that is shortly to take place.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA :

(2)

Names of twenty TAUN people recorded in the village book.  
Camped at BENJEM.

TUESDAY , 25th of AUGUST , 1964:

Carriers commenced work on the construction of Rest House at 0700. Small number of new names recorded during the morning and food purchased for trade goods. By 1400 hours 46 people all of the TADAN group had arrived in camp and had their names recorded. Work of the Administration , laws of the land with emphasis on fighting killing etc explained to all those present. Food purchased for trade goods Rest House almost fully completed by 1700 hours. Village book given to TADAN man named WOLINI who acted as spokesman for this group This man will make a suitable Village Official if he performs satisfactorily between now and the next patrol. A pig was presented to the patrol and purchased with trade goods. Census compiled and map brought up to date. Contact was not made with the WENJEL and GONJEMBAIN groups.

WEDNESDAY 26th AUGUST , 1964.

Departed camp at 0740 , crossed the AMBANU and NIMBULA CKS near their junction with KININT CK and then cut track to the top of the SAR / KININT divide. Observed several houses belonging to the WENJEL people en route - all were deserted. Contact was made with a very frightened WENJEL man at the top of the divide. After much consideration and lying , he lead the patrol to a community house full of equally frightened WENJEL men and women. All the young women were rushed away as we approached. Discussions with these people for one and half hours while self and police were given food. These people claimed that they had always run away when other patrols had been near. After being promised food , patrol descended to the SAR RIVER and established camp at 1240 hours. Self and two police departed camp at 1300 hours and made the steep climb for 1000 ft up the north wall of the

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA:

SAR valley. A number of armed men followed us on an opposite ridge. After half an hour's climb more armed men rushed off at our approach. For next half hour, a shouting match was carried out across the ridge tops until those opposite finally relented and crossed to meet the patrol. These in turn called out to others and within fifteen minutes, some forty people had joined us. People from this area are now in the SIMBAI Patrol Post area but have not as yet been censused. After talking to these people, and buying food returned to camp. The patrol was visited late in the afternoon by members of the WENJEL group who had their names recorded in the BENJEL book. The census of this group is also far from complete as no young women or men were brought to the patrol. Note sent to GAVIN CARTER P.O. SIMBAI who is patrolling in the KAIRONK area.

THURSDAY 27th AUGUST, 1964:

Departed camp at SARRIVER at 0730 hours, climbed 1,000 ft out of the SAR RIVER and then turned east and cut track for 4 and a half hours along the north wall of the SAR valley, re-crossed the SAR and then climbed to ARAMNAM Rest House. This is a new Rest House which has not been visited from SIMBAI as yet. P.O. GAVIN CARTER arrived from SIMBAI at 1300 hours. Discussions with O.I.C. SIMBAI re the division of groups that spread over the boundaries of both the MADANG and WESTERN HIGHLANDS Districts. 1640 hours, O.I.C. SIMBAI returned to the KAIRONK RIVER. Camped at ARAMNAM.

FRIDAY 28th AUGUST, 1964:

Departed camp at ARAMNAM at 0730 hours, crossed the SAR, and then proceeded west over broken country to OBUDIM. Here the patrol was met by a number of people who were informed that they would be censused by P.O. SIMBAI in a few weeks. Patrol departed OBUDIM at 1100 hours and continued on in a westerly direction, crossed MEREMP CK then proceeded along top of KUNAI covered ridge between SAR RIVER and MONT KE which flow parallel to each other in a westerly direction. At 1500 hours, patrol descended to the KAIRONK

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

(X)

RIVER and crossed to the west bank without difficulty as river very low.

This could be a difficult crossing during the wet season or in rainy conditions. After crossing the KAIRONK RIVER, track was cut along the north bank of MUMIL CK, over YU'MP CK and then camp established near the junction of these two waters. 6 hours walking time from ARAMNAM Rest House to WARAMBIN. Several people of the WARAMBIN group visited the patrol and claimed that there had been no more fighting since P.O. SAGES visit last year (see JIMI RIVER Patrol Report No 2 of 1963/64) A small amount of food purchased and medical treatment given. Three men agreed to accompany patrol next day to WAN CK. P.O. SIMBAI intends to establish a Rest House at WARAMBIN.

SATURDAY 29th AUGUST, 1964:

Departed camp at WARAMBIN at 0700 hours, proceeded along the north bank of MUMIL CK for fifteen minutes then crossed to the north bank and negotiated steep climb to 4,200 ft A.S.L. then proceeded to the top of divide between MUMIL and WAN CKS. Arrived 1030 hours. Small population scattered along both sides of this divide. Patrol descended to WAN CK making contact with several people en route. People at WAN CK are the same line as those that reside at WARAMBIN and will census at WARAMBIN. Some forty people visited camp. Small amount of food purchased and medical treatment given to those present. Walking time from WARAMBIN to WAN CK 4 hours 45 minutes.

SUNDAY 30th AUGUST, 1964:

Departed camp at WAN CK at 0700 hours and proceeded along this creek bed for 45 minutes until junction of WAN and GORO CKS reached. Thence, track was cut along the broken rugged north wall of GORO CK. After crossing the IRI, HIRIGAN and SISAI CKS the patrol made contact with several men of the Barenjep group. These menfolk were extremely surly and showed no inclination to cooperate or to provide

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any information regarding neighbouring groups, walking tracks or the name of their clan. At 1200 hours, camp was established at BARENJEP. Every effort was then made to get the BARENJEP men to bring the rest of their people out of hiding. The only result was that several more men were brought forward. No young women or boys were seen. Small amount of food purchased and medical attention given to those present. Camped at BARENJEP.

MONDAY 31st of AUGUST, 1964:

Departed camp at 0720 hours and made the steep climb to the top of ARAMI RIVER and WANDANK CK divide 4275 ft A.S.L. and then descended to WANDANK CK which is a tributary of the ARAMI RIVER, 3,650 ft A.S.L. Patrol almost immediately met by two runners sent from BARENJEP yesterday and 4 WANDANK men. Reason for visit of patrol explained and WANDANK men, returned to bring in other members of their group from surrounding areas. 1430 hours, 25 men women and children visited camp. Names recorded in census and explanation given of the Administration, its work, and laws of the land. Small amount of poor quality food purchased. Camped at WANDANK. Walking time from BARENJEP to WANDANK CK approximately 4 hours.

TUESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1964:

At 0730 hours, police and carriers commenced work on construction of Rest house between WANDANK CK and ARAMI RIVER. Several people not previously seen visited camp and had their names recorded in census. As in other areas no young women or men brought to the patrol. Further discussions re the aims of the Administration law etc. Rest House almost fully completed by 1700 hours. Further medical attention given to those present and small amount of food purchased. Village book left in charge of headman.



TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA:

WEDNESDAY 2nd SEPTEMBER, 1964:

Departed camp at 0700 hours and made slow progress along the north bank of the ARAMI RIVER. Crossed the ARAMI RIVER at 2,500 ft A.S.L. and after a short rest, climbed up and westward along the west wall of the ARAMI VALLEY till a height of 4,500 ft was reached at AUREIMP. Camp erected here on open KUPAI covered ridge. During morning, patrol passed through several gardens and saw some twenty or thirty people en route. None of these could be encouraged to approach the patrol and ran away as we approached them. A number of OBONA men met us as we reached the campsite which was located below a large community house from which people came to visit the patrol immediately we arrived. All young women and children were rushed away as we approached. A difference in attitude most noticeable here. Men rather surly in attitude, showed little regard for anything we had to say. One fellow who was refused an axe in exchange for three bits of sugar cane retired to a nearby ridge and screamed and yelled his displeasure.

Population on the west side of the ARAMI is greater than seen in other areas to date and the quality of food seems superior to that in the lower areas. People also are more healthy.

THURSDAY 3rd of SEPTEMBER, 1964:

0800 hours police and carriers assisted by some of the local people began constructing Rest House and Police Barracks at AUREIMP. Further names recorded in village book for OBONA group and ARADIP group. These books were given to two headmen from these groups who were elected as provisional FULTULs. This resulted in an immediate change in attitude amongst those present. Much finger clicking and laughter at the turn of events. Possible that through difficult interpretation purpose of visit not understood until this stage. Decided to remain here another day to consolidate relations established this afternoon. Further detailed explanation

of the Administration , its work and laws of the land.  
Camped at AUREIMP. Bitterly cold night winds.

FRIDAY 4th of SEPTEMBER , 1964 :

At AUREIMP . Carriers and police , assisted by the local people put KENAI roof on Rest House. Majority of the locals assisted with some enthusiasm while a few merely sat atop a ridge some 100 yards away and observed. N.M.A. gave medical attention to those that requested it. Self and police visited outlying houses and talked with people but could not induce them to visit patrol camp. Issue was not forced. By 1730 hours Rest House and police barracks were completed to a stage where the people will be able to put the finishing touches to them. Another night of bitterly cold strong winds.

SATURDAY 5th of SEPTEMBER , 1964 :

Departed AUREIMP camp at 0700 hours and climbed steadily along the north wall of the ARAM VALLEY. The Valley wall becomes very steep and broken at this point. Observed burial platform and remains of body that had decomposed thereon. Two and a half hours walk from AUREIMP , patrol reached the northern extremity of land owned by the ARADIP group. Made camp on ARADIP land above the southern bank of AS CK. Small previously uncontacted population in the area. People observed watching patrol from distant ridges. Through previously contacted people of this group , word was sent to these people to visit patrol. Further 25 names recorded in the afternoon. Food purchased with trade goods. These people will census with the OBONA GROUP at AUREIMP Rest House. Many of the men in this area wear the dried index finger of dead relatives on strings around their necks while the women wear the dried hands of their dead children in the same way.

SUNDAY 6th of SEPTEMBER , 1964 :

Accompanied by several ARADIP men , patrol departed camp at 0700 hours and cut track up the ARAMI RIVER until 0830 hours when the confluence of the ARAMI RIVER and INANT CK was reached. At this junction , the ARAMI VALLEY changes direction from almost north south to an easterly bearing. At this point , patrol crossed the ARAMI and cut track to the east through a mixture of bush and pitpit for one and a half hours until the base camp at TSENGAPI was reached. Another decomposed body on a burial platform was observed en route. All gardens and tracks to houses had been marked to forbid our entrance. Camp was made in Best House established in November last year. Four TSENGAPI men sent to outlying hamlets to inform people of our visit and intentions. Carriers and police set to work to clean up and improve base camp. Some 25 old men and old women visited camp with food which was duly purchased. Reasons for our visit explained and people told to return the following day with their families for census. Another night of bitterly cold winds.

MONDAY 7th of SEPTEMBER , 1964 :

At TSENGAPI. Police sent to north bank of ARAMI to bring in the HAMEL GROUP while an inspection was made of proposed airstrip site to be developed next year by the NAZARENE MISSION. A good site but limited labour will make construction difficult. TSENGAPI people started to arrive in camp at 1200 hours and 97 names were recorded in the TSENGAPI book. 3 young women or men brought forward. Hamel group not brought forward. Explanations re Administration , law etc. Camped at TSENGAPI.

TUESDAY 8th SEPTEMBER , 1964 :

Departed camp at 0500 hours , crossed the ARAMI and then climbed up and west on the north wall and made

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contact with the HAMEL GROUP which previously had shown no inclination to visit the patrol. Although they denied the fact I suspect that they were afraid to come onto TSENGAPI land unprotected. Runners were sent to surrounding hamlets and by 1200 hours sixty people had joined the patrol and accompanied us back to TSENGAPI where their names were recorded in the HAMEL village book. Constable AIMO found another decomposed body on a platform during the morning and the people claimed that they were involved in a mourning ceremony and because of this had not visited TSENGAPI. Once these people had lost their initial nervousness, they were quite cheerful and openly friendly. Many of them gathered food for sale to the patrol en route to TSENGAPI.

THURSDAY 10th SEPTEMBER, 1964 :

Departed camp at Taengapi at 0800 hours and retraced our track for one hour along the south bank of the ARAMI then crossed over by native bridge to the north wall of the valley. Track was then cut for two hours westward along the north wall until point reached above the junction of ARAMI and INANT ck. Camp was established here on a Kungai ridge near the apparent centre of population. 12 people visited camp and were sent off to bring in the people hiding in the surrounding bush. Several adult males observed through field glasses watching patrol from nearby garden area. All of them ran to the bush when approached to within thirty yards of them. Census impossible as too few people visited camp. Those present claimed that the others of their line were away visiting to the north west in the SIBDAI area. However, fires were observed here yesterday.

FRIDAY 11th SEPTEMBER, 1964 :

Self and police spent morning visiting houses scattered around the rugged mountainsides both to the north

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA :

and south of Inant Ck. All were deserted though some still warm fires were found. Returned to camp at 1350 hours. Camp was visited by more people of the HAMEL group and a further 48 new names were recorded. General discussion re administration activities laws of the land with special emphasis on fighting and killing. Those people recorded today will census at YSENGAPI.

SATURDAY 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1964 :

Departed camp at INANT CK at 0605 hours and returned to YSENGAPI two and a half hours walk. Re-sorted patrol gear, established small food dump, and gave final instructions to those men in charge of village books re the construction of patrol tracks and maintaining Rest Houses. Departed YSENGAPI at 0900 hours and proceeded firstly over broken country to the east of YSENGAPI then proceeded to climb along gently sloping ridge to the top of the AHAME / KAIRONK RIVER DIVIDE 7,100 ft A.S.L. A steep descent was then made to NUNIL CK which was followed until 1700 hours when patrol turned to the east and descended to the KAIRONK RIVER 3,200 ft A.S.L. On my suggestion that camp be erected here the carriers said they would rather move by moonlight and reach the Rest House at SALEMP. After short rest, patrol made the steep difficult climb from the KAIRONK ~~RIVER~~ to SALEMP Rest House situated at 5,200 ft. A weary patrol arrived at SALEMP Rest House at 2000 hours. Local people continued to bring in food for patrol until 2400 hours.

SUNDAY 13th of SEPTEMBER 1964 .

Departed SALEMP at 0800 hours and proceeded by graded track to SINGAI Patrol Post. 5 hours personal time 7 hours carrier time. Slept P.O.S House SINGAI .

(B)

MONDAY 14th of SEPTEMBER, 1964 :

Observed public holiday.

TUESDAY 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1964 :

Received medical attention for fever. Discussions with MS HAGEN and TABIBUGA re Director's visit. Heard complaint by mission re stealing at TABIBUGA store. Departed SIMSAI Patrol Post at 1100 hours followed graded track for half an hour and then climbed to 7,000 ft to cross the BISMARCK RANGE and then descended down the North wall until KUNGA patrol track reached at 1300 hours. Thence proceeded east along this track for one hour until WAIN Rest House reached. 6,000 ft A.S.L. Runners sent off along intended route of patrol to inform people of our pending visit. Still running a fever. Balance of day in bed. Rest House leaked slept on platform in kitchen.

WEDNESDAY 16th SEPTEMBER, 1964 :

Discussions with Village Officials and instructions given re holding courts beyond their jurisdiction. Medical inspection of all those present. Census called and alterations pencilled in books for routine census patrol next year. Departed WAIN at 1100 hours and proceeded via graded track to GURBOMPEN. 2 hours walk to the east. Made camp at Rest House. Medical inspection and routine Administration Minor complaints heard. There are still a number of uncensused people in this area. People told to bring these people forward next time patrol visits without fear of punishment. Food purchased. Camped in Rest House. Height 6,875 ft A.S.L.

THURSDAY 17th SEPTEMBER, 1964:

Departed GURBOMPEN at 0740 hours and proceeded east along graded track to JINJINJI. 2 hours walk. Luluai here about it. roads overgrown, Rest House a rotten mess, Aid Post poorly supported and Aid Post Orderly having difficulty in getting food carriers and general support from the people. Three sick children found in nearby houses. Accordingly three C.M.A. cases heard. Investigation revealed LULUAI not a true representative of these people but

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA:

just happened to be visiting from the SIMBAI area when the position was made. Application will be made for his replacement when the routine census patrol is conducted next year.

FRIDAY 18th of SEPTEMBER, 1964:

Departed Ginjinji at 0730 hours and proceeded to SEMBANT by graded track. 2 hours walk. Arrived 0920 hours to find Rest House, Police Barracks a rotting mess in spite of five weeks warning that the patrol would pass through this area. Census conducted 33% absentees. A search of the area resulted in all but a few of the people coming before the patrol. Several sick people found in houses and carried to the Aid Station at Ginjinji for treatment. Lack of visits by the Administration and poor standard of village officials appears to be the main problem in this area.

SATURDAY 19th of SEPTEMBER, 1964:

Departed SEMBANT at 0800 hours and proceeded to KANDAMFLAMP by graded track. Arrived KANDAMFLAMP at 1000 hours. Track and Rest House in fair condition and 100% attendance at Census. Discussion with the people re the completion of the KOINAMBI airstrip and bringing serious court cases to TABIBUGA. Minor complaints heard, paper work and brought patrol map up to date. Camped in Rest House.

SUNDAY 20th of SEPTEMBER, 1964:

Departed Kandambiap at 0800 hours and proceeded along graded track to BOKOFAL. 2 hours walk. Census. minor disputes heard all involving women and bride payments. Discussion with people regarding one last all out effort to finish KOINAMBI AIRSTRIP. Routine administration. Camped in Rest House.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA:

MONDAY 21st of SEPTEMBER, 1954:

Departed BOKOPAI at 0700 hours and proceeded along graded track to TIMBUKUMA. 3 hours walk. Three minor complaints heard and general administration. Departed BOKOPAI at 1200 hours and descended to KOKINAMI AIRSTRIP. 1 hours walk. Made inspection of work done on airstrip in my absence. Allocated further work to be done, and pegged out drainage system. Made camp in tent at side of the airstrip. Marked out suitable site for new Rest House near the KOKINAMI AIRSTRIP. Rest house to be constructed here once present building falls into disrepair. Slept KOKINAMI.

TUESDAY 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1954:

Departed KOKINAMI airstrip at 0800 hours and descended to KHEK JIM RIVER then climbed 2,300 ft to KHEKIN Rest House and then walked to TABIBUGA by vehicular road. Arrived TABIBUGA at 1025 hours.

END OF PATROL



INTRODUCTION:

The prime object of this patrol, was to gain further contact with the people living to the north of the YUAF RIVER on the southern fall of the SCHRAEDER RANGES and to conduct an initial census of the people living therein.

This area consists of a series of high ridges and deep gorge like valleys that extend northwards from the YUAF RIVER to the tops of the SCHRAEDER RANGES. In the main, the area within the TANIBUSA patrol region is densely timbered in mountain rain forest with smaller areas near the population centres that have been reduced to grassland by the natural process of native cultivation.

This patrol was conducted as a follow up patrol to that conducted by P.G. SAGE in November last year when a number of the people in this area were contacted and their groupings listed. The remoteness of this area from an administration centre, the rugged topography contained therein and the small population are all factors that have excluded this area from receiving administration attention.

The people are similar in appearance and culture to those living near SIMBAI and along the southern fall of the BISMARCK RANGE, typically they are small in stature, wear their hair in mushroom shaped wigs covered in bark cloth and have heavily tattooed faces. Although the composition of houses vary with the altitude at which they are located, the same pattern of accommodation prevails throughout the area. Whole extended family groups share a large common-community house which may be up to sixty feet in length, built on the ground with small apertures for entrances. Pigs are kept in houses nearby.

As to be expected, firmer contact was made with the people than on the occasion of Mr Sage's visit, but there still remains a number of groups scattered through the area

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA:

that have as yet had no contact at all.

NATIVE AFFAIRS :

Throughout this area, the people live in scattered isolated hamlets perched upon ridges which knife downwards from the steep mountainsides. Each small valley appears to contain a clan that limits its activities to a fairly confined area. Social intercourse is therefore limited to those groups that have firmly established kinship relations. In spite of the limited horizons which these people share, it was found that they were well aware of the Administration, its laws with regards to fighting, killing and other repugnant customs. This can be mainly attributed to the patrol, and the fact that those living on the fringe of the administered areas have passed news of the Administration and its activities to the <sup>remote</sup> ~~remote~~ uncontacted areas.

The most difficult task encountered by the patrol, was that of actually making contact with the people. It would appear that only one or perhaps two patrols at the most have entered this area before, so it was natural for the people to view this visit with trepidation. Also, the people would <sup>have</sup> felt insecure at the ~~sight~~ <sup>sight</sup> of so many people travelling together in their area. The people also explained their nervousness when they outlined some stories (exaggerated) of the activities of police in the SIBAU area many years ago. These stories I believe resulted in them hiding their menfolk even after they were aware that we were present with peaceful intentions. The people also claimed to be under the impression that we would take their young men away to work in distant places which resulted in them hiding the majority of their menfolk. In order not to encourage this belief, no attempt was made to

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA :

bring any young men back to work as labourers at TABIBUGA on this occasion. This can be delayed until the people have gained more confidence in the Administration. Arrangements have been made that the men selected as prospective Village Officials be brought to TABIBUGA at IMAS under police escort to have a look at the outside world.

At least two, and in some places three days were spent at each camp where people were contacted. This was necessary as the people were extremely timid and slow to come out of hiding. At least this amount of time was required to gain their confidence. Those that were first contacted always returned later bringing some of their group. However, even after a number of visits to the camp and hours of talking, the people were in the majority still extremely cautious, timid and appeared to want us well away from them and to be left alone. At no time did they appear impressed or pleased at the prospects of civilization being brought to their area. In fact the impression was given that they considered that the prospect quite impossible if not distasteful. On the other hand a number of the young men of warrior class treated the patrol with an attitude of indifference that broached on open hostility. At every opportunity, the people were told that the Administration was well aware of the people in this area and that this visit would be followed by others to further Administration control throughout the area.

As patrols to this area will be limited to no more than one or two yearly, it was considered necessary that some material evidence should be left behind to press home the fact that we intended to return in the near future and that control was being brought to the area. In all, five Rest Houses were constructed at the main centres of population to the stage where the people could put the finishing touches to them. In actual fact the people did complete them after we left. This was reported by a mission that has since visited part of the area.

Where census was conducted village books were left

(7)

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA :

in the hands of clan headmen that will in all probability become the future village officials for their groups. Their activities in the next few months will be observed and application will be made for their appointment on the occasion of the follow up patrol next year.

Because of the small scattered population, it is unlikely that large scale warfare occurs in this area. However, it is certain that inter-clan and family feuds still take place without check. The people feel too remote from the Administration for any news of fighting or killings to drift through to an outstation. Therefore they continue in their traditional manner without fear of punitive measures being taken. In actual fact, their belief in this respect is quite correct as there are four separate language groups between the MA ARAMI RIVER and TABIBUGA Patrol Post and the chances of any talk of incidents getting through this tangle of languages is fairly remote.

It is quite possible that the future of these people will be closely tied up with that of the HAGEN / MADANG road, which, if constructed will in all probability follow the KAIRONK FAULT through the ranges. If this road is constructed, these people will be much closer to the Administration and have a brighter economic future. At present, a large tract of uninhabited land exists between TSENGANI and the KAIRONK DIVIDE. If the road was constructed the people would possibly shift or be induced to shift nearer the road. If this road is not constructed, this will always remain as a difficult region administratively.

At present it is difficult to envisage what the future of these people will be. However, on present indications and conditions these people are deemed to be of the groups that will be bypassed by civilization and will possibly remain as one of the ~~primitive~~ anthropological

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA :

exhibits of the Territory.

POPULATION AND CENSUS:

Where sufficient people were contacted, an attempt was made to list the people in the groups to which they belong. Those groups that were recorded are still far from complete as many people were hidden from the patrol. Other groups were not contacted in sufficient numbers to even start compiling a census of their group. On this occasion no attempt was made to force the people to attend census. It can only be said that a start has been made and in the natural course of events, with continued patrolling, the people will eventually come forward.

This area will now pose a problem for census statistics for, if it is included in the KUNOGA Census Division which it abuts, it will be necessary for a long difficult patrol to be conducted each year to cover the whole of the Census Division. Also, the KUNOGA Census Division figures are now nearly complete with almost all names having been recorded. The addition of this new section will now effect the KUNOGA figures and make them less useful for many years to come. That is, the continual addition of new names from the SCHRAEDER area will be such as to affect the all-over total of the KUNOGA census figures and thus reduce their usefulness.

It is suggested that a new census division called the SCHRAEDER CENSUS DIVISION be created. This new division would follow a line from the headwaters of the KAIMENT CK to the JIMI RIVER, turn west and follow the JIMI to the YUAT and continue on down the north bank of the YUAT to the SEPIE boundary. The north line of the division would then follow along the top of the SCHRAEDER RANGES, include the ARAME RIVER and then follow along the KININT CK back to the headwaters of the KAIMENT CK. This proposed division

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TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA :

will be sketched in on the patrol map when suitable mapping materials are to hand.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS:

Communications in this area are limited to native tracks which meander around the mountainsides connecting native hamlets and garden areas. These tracks are in the main overgrown and quite unsuitable for carriers with heavy loads. It is now imperative that a system of graded or at the least cleared tracks be built throughout the area. When the Village leaders visit TABIBUGA in December they will be given a quantity of spades to take back with them in order that this work can be started.

AIRSTRIPS :

A further investigation was made into the proposed airstrip site investigated by MR Sage last year. The strip site is located on a ridge top at 5,975 ft A.S.L. in the upper ARAMI VALLEY near the YSENGAPI base camp. The site will provide for an airstrip of 1,940 ft in length and 150 ft in width. Keen interest is being shown by the NAZARENE MISSION who have since been into the area and are now waiting on orders from AMERICA to go ahead with operations in this region. It is anticipated that there will be an application for the land forthcoming from this mission in the near future.

Although the location of the site is quite suitable, difficulty will be encountered in marshalling the limited labour in the area to construct it.

MISSIONS:

The only mission at present interested in this area is the NAZARENE MISSION which has its H.Qs in America and has only recently started operations in this country.

They are at present waiting for the go-ahead signal from America to start operations in the TSENGAPI area. A European missionary will be permanently based in the area. This mission recently made a trip to TSENGAPI and were well received by a number of the people. The people indicated that they were quite willing to sell enough ground to provide for the airstrip site and the mission station. This mission appears to have seemingly unlimited funds and may well do a good job in the area.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH :

In spite of their shyness, the people readily presented themselves to medical inspection and treatment. Although it is possible that a number of very sick people were not brought to the patrol the general health of the people appeared to be good. In the colder regions it is noticeable that the people must sleep very close to the fire to obtain maximum warmth as their skins are a mass of burns and peeling skin from burns.

The patrol was accompanied by N.M.O. KAUNAI who worked and conducted himself throughout the patrol in an extremely keen, energetic and efficient manner. He also showed a good understanding of the methods and demeanour required to deal with people such as those encountered on this patrol.

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture as carried out by these people consists of purely subsistence cropping of traditional crops. At the time of the patrol the people were experiencing dry weather and were in the process of clearing and burning off new gardens. Food was in short supply. Thus, the patrol was forced to be approximately 90% self supporting.

Soils throughout the area appeared to be of poor quality. Topsoils were shallow, stony and in some areas the

topsoil consisted of shale and friable clay. In all the areas visited, the people cultivate slopes up to and in many cases above 45 degrees. In some places the slopes are so steep that tree trunks are pegged across the hillsides to stop the topsoil from being washed away and the women are able to do the weeding standing almost upright.

It was noted that the sweet potato in the ARAMI RIVER area was of poor quality and size. The texture of the potato was stringy while the actual root in many cases was not more than an inch in diameter. This can perhaps be attributed to either a combination of poor soils and cultivation methods or, a poor quality strain of sweet potato. On the occasion of the next patrol, it is intended to introduce some sweet potato from TABIEUGA into the TSENGAPI groups and observe the results.

The only thing that could be termed an economic resource in the region would be the stands of timber that cover much of the countryside. This could only be of economic importance if the HAGEN / MADANG road goes through.

CONCLUSION & FUTURE :

This area poses an Administrative problem by virtue of its isolated location, sparse population and lack of economic attractions. At the present time it is impossible for the O.I.C. at TABIEUGA to <sup>go</sup> more than one or at the most two patrols into this area each year. The population in the JIMI RIVER area lies at the headwaters and upper reaches of the river and it is here that most effort must be concentrated. Unless the staff situation changes, it will only be possible to bring this area under full administrative control over a period of years.

It is intended to do a follow up patrol into this area via the Lower Jimi grasslands next year. On the occasion of this patrol application will be made to have the officials that were provisionally elected this time permanently



TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

②

appointed to their positions.

The D.M.O. has approved the establishment of an AID POST at TSENGAPI and staff is available. The A.P.O. will return with the Village Officials after Xmas this year and establish his post at TSENGAPI base camp. All supplies will be brought in from SIBAL.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Marris D Brown

PATROL OFFICER JINI RIVERS

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APPENDIX "A"

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

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MAPS AND MAPPING :

Attached to this report is a tracing copy of the WEDDER JIMI KUROGA census division map. The further details required on the occasion of this patrol have been added to this map. It would be appreciated if several map prints of this map could be obtained from hereafter and returned to this office. It would be appreciated if great care could be taken of the <sup>tracing</sup> copy and that it be returned together with the surprints in order that further alterations and additions can be made on the occasion of future patrols to these areas.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. 2 / 64-65

Patrol Conducted by MR. H.D. SPORN P.O.

Area Patrolled UPPERJIMI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans R.B. CRUICKSHANK C.P.O.  
2 PATROL POLICE,  
2 INTERPRETERS.

Native

Duration—From 1 / 2 / 19 65 to 17 / 2 / 19 65.

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany AS FAR AS OLNA.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1 / 19 64.

Medical 1 / 19

Map Reference PATROL MAP DRAWN WITH CORRECTIONS FROM MR EDWARDS MAP.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,  
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19 \_\_\_\_\_  
 District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ \_\_\_\_\_

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

Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN DISTRICT Report No. 2/64-65

Patrol Conducted by WALTER R. BROWN

Area Patrolled Part of Maseko Sub-District, West of Ulu  
and Maseko Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans (1) G.P.O. & (1) M.P.  
Natives 3 Males of N.P. & N.O.C. & 2 Males of  
3 - 11 - 64 to 13 - 11 - 64

Duration - From 1/2/1964 to 2/2/1964

Number of Days 2

Did Medical Assistant accompany? Part of Patrol

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 3/1964

Medical 1 / 19

Map Reference Part of P.M.

Objects of Patrol General Survey, Local Government Council Survey,  
General Administration, & to Sample Up to Date Map.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19 \_\_\_\_\_  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

WHD.514  
60-1-11

Department of District Administration,  
Western Highlands District,  
KINSHASA.

1st September, 1963

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KINSHASA.

PARTIAL PATROL REPORT No. 2/1-63  
Area: KINSHASA AND DISTRICT

Attached please find

- (a) Patrol Report by Mr. Gwizobank, S.P.O.
- (b) Preliminary Local Government Survey by Mr. H.D. Brown, P.O.
- (c) Census Statistics, and
- (d) Summary memorandum by Mr. F.P.V. Robb, A.D.C.

Mr. Gwizobank in his report has covered all general administrative aspects and census statistics, and Mr. Brown's report has been of the nature of a preliminary local government survey.

I agree with the results of Mr. Gwizobank's report made by Mr. Robb, A.D.C. The situation in the area appears satisfactory, and indicates that Mr. Gwizobank has spent considerable time with the people and in forwarding ideas on different matters.

With regard to the preliminary local government survey presented by Mr. Brown, there are certain omissions in the report which will have to be clarified before definite steps can be taken to introduce a Council to the area. I refer, for instance, to Local Government Circular No. 3 of 21/1/63.

Mr. Brown has indicated that the form of representation to be one representative for each of the village groups listed on page 3 of his report. To my mind, the populations per representative do seem a little out of proportion - e.g. KALIN group, pop. 227; KOL group, pop. 1420, etc. Nevertheless, if the groups concerned are quite favourable, these facts do not appear to be any reason why the proposals should not be accepted.

The report does not contain any of the views of the few "foreign" natives and Europeans of the area.

Mr. Brown is about to make another patrol through the proposed Council area, and omissions will be rectified and further propaganda and educational talks will be given on local government activities.

.../2

It is obvious that the proposed Council area would be classified as a low-level and certainly a low county council area, but I do not consider this an insurmountable objection to the formation of a council if the people of the area are ready, willing and desiring to have this form of own administration.

Director General  
Department of the Environment  
London

1974  


1. The Council area proposed in the report is a low-level area and would be classified as a low county council area. It is obvious that the proposed Council area would be classified as a low-level and certainly a low county council area, but I do not consider this an insurmountable objection to the formation of a council if the people of the area are ready, willing and desiring to have this form of own administration.

2. The Council area proposed in the report is a low-level area and would be classified as a low county council area. It is obvious that the proposed Council area would be classified as a low-level and certainly a low county council area, but I do not consider this an insurmountable objection to the formation of a council if the people of the area are ready, willing and desiring to have this form of own administration.

3. The Council area proposed in the report is a low-level area and would be classified as a low county council area. It is obvious that the proposed Council area would be classified as a low-level and certainly a low county council area, but I do not consider this an insurmountable objection to the formation of a council if the people of the area are ready, willing and desiring to have this form of own administration.

1974  
1974



(26)

(26)

(39)

67-14-19

23rd September, 1963.

District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
Mt. HAGEN.

TARINUMA PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1964-65

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of two lengthy patrol reports by Messrs. Brown and Cruickshank covered by your memo 49-1-11 (WHF514) of 6th December, 1963.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Robb are noted.
3. Mr. Brown's report, which is a preliminary local Government Survey of the Upper Jind Canyon Division, has been presented to the Local Government Section for examination.
4. Mr. Cruickshank has submitted a very full report and is to be congratulated on the effort. Apparently he has spent a lot of time observing the ordinary things taking place around him in the field and writing up extensive field notes. This report is a very commendable effort on Mr. Cruickshank's part and my advice to him is to try and keep the standard of reporting high in subsequent reports.

(T.G. Aitchison)  
A/DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-19



Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference: M2914  
If calling ask for 40-11



Department of District Administration,  
MOUNT HAGEN, W.D.

6th December, 1965.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KORORUA.

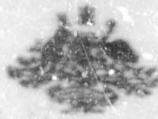
TARIBUSA PATROL REPORT No. 2/64-65  
~~NUMBER 2701 AND CRUICKSHANK~~

Attached please find map of the area patrolled,  
which was omitted from the report forwarded to you  
on today's date.

*T.W. Ellis*

(T.W. ELLIS)  
District Commissioner





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference: YHD.514  
If calling ask for 40-1-11  
No. \_\_\_\_\_

Department of District Administration,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

3rd September, 1965

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOU.

TABIBUGA PATROL REPORT No. 2/64-65  
Messrs. BROWN and CRUICKSHANK

Attached please find:

- (a) Patrol Report by Mr. Cruickshank, C.P.O.
- (b) Preliminary Local Government Survey by Mr. M.D. Brown, P.O.
- (c) Census Statistics, and
- (d) Covering memorandum by Mr. F.P.V. Robb, A.D.C.

Mr. Cruickshank in his report has covered all general Administration aspects and census statistics, and Mr. Brown's report has been of the nature of a preliminary Local Government Survey.

I agree with the remarks on Mr. Cruickshank's report made by Mr. Robb, A.D.C. The situation in the area appears satisfactory, and indicates that Mr. Cruickshank has spent considerable time with the people and in formulating ideas on different matters.

With regard to the preliminary Local Government Survey presented by Mr. Brown, there are certain omissions in the report which will have to be clarified before definite steps can be taken to introduce a Council to the area. I refer, for instance, to Local Government Circular No. 3 of 27/4/65.

Mr. Brown has indicated that the form of representation be one representative for each of the village groups listed on page 3 of his report. To my mind, the populations per representative do seem a little out of proportion - e.g. MAXIN group, pop. 227; KOP group, pop. 1429, etc. Nevertheless, if the groups concerned are quite favourable, there does not appear to be any reason why the proposals should not be accepted.

The report does not contain any of the views of the few "foreign" natives and Europeans of the area.

Mr. Brown is about to make another patrol through the proposed Council area, and omissions will be rectified and further propaganda and educational talks will be given on Local Government activities.

ula

It is obvious that the proposed Council area would be classified as a low-level and certainly a low economy council area, but I do not consider this an insurmountable impediment to the formation of a council if the people of the area are ready, willing and desiring to have this form of area administration.

  
(S. A. Hill)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Encls.

67-2-3

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

2nd July, 1965

The District Commissioner,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

PABINGGA PATROL REPORT No. 2/64-65  
RESUME. BROWN and CRUIKSHANK

Enclosed please find the above-numbered Patrol Report for your information and forwarding.

The report is in the nature of a preliminary council survey. It is straightforward and requires no comment.

It is apparent that Mr. Cruikshank has taken a great deal of trouble and care in his compilation of the secondary report.

  
(F.P.V. Robb)  
Assistant District Commissioner

Encl.

PATROL DIARY

Monday, 1st February. Departed TARIBUMA at 1025.  
1440: Arrived at KARAP.  
Inspected coffee nursery.  
Slept at KARAP.

Tuesday, 2nd February. 0900: Departed KARAP.  
9400: Arrived MAHEP.  
Checked village books.  
1310: Departed MAHEP.  
1520: Arrived at OENA.  
Checked village books.  
Slept at OENA.

Wednesday, 3rd February. 0640: Departed OENA.  
1020: Arrived at NAME.  
Checked village books.  
1225: Departed OENA.  
1545: Arrived at KOL.  
Inspected Aid Post.  
Slept at KOL.

Thursday, 4th February. A.M.: Compiled census data and  
completed D.I.V. forms.  
P.M.: Assisted Mr. Brown in several  
native disputes.  
Slept at KOL.

Friday, 5th February. A.M.: Censused KILMANKARA and KOWEKA  
Groups of HEGINDOL.  
P.M.: Completed census data for  
HEGINDOL.  
Slept at KOL.

Saturday, 6th February. 0720: Departed KOL.  
1230: Arrived at MONGGUM.  
Censused the BANGAGANA, KIDUANA,  
SOMRAGANA, KOWA, GARANGA, SIBERE,  
and KOWEIL Groups.  
Slept at MONGGUM.

Sunday, 7th February. A.M.: Visited Catholic Mission at  
AMBUTHA.  
P.M.: Compiled census data for MONGGUM.  
Slept at MONGGUM.

Monday, 8th February. 1040: Departed MONGGUM.  
1145: Arrived at NAME.  
Proposed Local Government Council  
discussed with the people and Mr.  
Brown arbitrated in several disputes.  
1230: Began censusing the clans KONO,  
DAMPUSA, HOCET, TOBAKAI, VORUKAI  
and compiled the census data.  
Slept at NAME.

Tuesday, 9th February. 0820: Departed NAME.  
0935: Arrived GERAL.  
Censused the NENAGA, KOWEKA and  
HILINTSE clans.  
Completed census data.

Wednesday, 10th February. 0315: Departed GERAL.  
1100: Arrived at IABARUN.  
Censused the KENAGI and KOWEKA  
clans of the KUMBUKA Group,  
the HEMIKI and ARAGA clans of the  
KOWEKA Group and the DABO and  
VORUKI clans of the BAKA Group.  
Completed the census data whilst  
Mr. Brown held discussions with  
the village officials.  
Slept at IABARUN.

2  
PATROL      DIARY

Thursday, 11th February      0755: Departed IANARMIN.  
0900: Arrived at NIBULSUNGA.  
Mr. Brown held discussions with the village officials.  
Censused the WIXA, TANBONAN and WAREP clans of the AINBIGA Group, the NIGANK clan of the KUMORA Group, the OYUGA, KIBURGA, KEMAGAN, WAUROGAN and KOMBUNGAN of the MAIPAGA Group, and the AINDEN clan of the KUNAGAI Group.  
Compiled the census data.  
Slept at NIBULSUNGA.

Friday, 12th February.      0855: Departed NUBWISUNGA.  
1120: Arrived at NUBGILE.  
Censused the TUNGA, KOMBUGA, DARASA, and AOTIIGA clans of the KEMA Group.  
Completed census data whilst Mr. Brown arbitrated in disputes.  
Slept at NUBGILE.

Saturday, 13th February.      0845: Departed NUBGILE.  
1005: Arrived at KOSAP.  
Censused the DABANA, KOMBUKANA clans of the AUVIKA Group and the TUNGA clan of the KIBUGA Group.  
Completed census data.  
Slept at KOSAP.

Sunday, 14th February.      0845: Departed KOSAP.  
1100: Arrived at MOGILI.  
Censused the TANUNGAI, TANGIIGA and ANAIGA clans of the YAGIKA Group. Completed the census data.  
Slept at MOGILI.

Monday, 15th February.      0815: Departed MOGILI.  
0945: Arrived at KORICH.  
Censused the SIGONT, FURUGA and SARANGA Groups of the OSORA Group.  
Completed the census data. Slept here.

Tuesday, 16th February.      0815: Departed KORICH.  
1000: Arrived at KWICP.  
Mr. Brown had discussions with the people and departed for TABIBUGA.  
Censused the WANUKA, KEGIKA, KARUGA and FURUGA Groups of the MANGA Group. Slept at KWICP.

Wednesday, 17th February.      0815: Departed KWICP.  
1045: Arrived at TABIBUGA.  
Began compiling census data for the UPPER JIMI CENSUS DIVISION.  
Slept at TABIBUGA.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

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### INTRODUCTION.

The patrol traversed the census points for the Upper Jimi Census Division. This area extends from TABISUGA up the Southern side of the JIMI RIVER, crosses its source the KUE river and flanks the towering BISHARUK RANGE. Then back down the Northern bank of the JIMI and across to TABISUGA.

The country encompassed is rugged mountain dissected by rushing torrents and showing the topography of a geologically young landscape.

Over ten thousand natives live within the Upper Jimi boundaries including some partially contacted little groups who live in country near the Madang District boundary.

The more Easterly groups of people were first contacted from the new Eastern Highlands District fifteen or twenty years ago but, West of KOL the length of time of contact is much diminished.

The people's lives remain much as they were before they were contacted with the proviso that they now generally law-abiding.

At the present time, however, they are poised ready for Political and Economic advancement.

The former is to be realized by the institution of a Local Government Council in the Upper Jimi and a plan for the raising of coffee, already begun, will largely contribute to the latter.

These movements will be dealt with below under their respective headings.

### RECEPTION OF PATROL.

At every census point the patrol invariably received a rousing welcome.

A high percentage of available people were seated at the resthouses, drawn up in clan groups. The group officials stood in line at attention as the patrol entered each village and on a signal the people yelled their peculiar cry of welcome.

I stress that this greeting is an organized one, made on a signal from the leaders, and cannot be considered spontaneous. However, this does not mean that the greetings were insincere, as crowds in the so called civilized world are sometimes handled in this way, particularly in dictatorial regimes.

Food was invariably piled on a platform for the patrol to buy, and towards the end of the patrol, from KOL onwards, fowls and even pigs were supplied.

Sometimes, as at MUBULSUGA and KOKIUM, wild flowers decorated the resthouse. Plenty of fresh water was always waiting and usually fires were already kindled in the cookhouses.

The census day is treated as a gala occasion by these people, and this could account partially for their enthusiasm, but the fact remains that the patrol was greeted well everywhere it went.

### RESTHOUSES.

Generally the resthouses and police barracks occupied by the patrol at the various census points were clean and showed signs of recent repair.

At MANIMP the filth and flies complained about by Mr. Griffin in an earlier report had been eradicated. KOGINI

An exception to the general rule was ~~KOGINI~~ where the roof leaked and the latrine was dirty. The group officials were advised to rectify these faults.

### HEALTH.

A Native Medical Assistant, Mr. Kona, accompanied the patrol as far as OLNA, where he left to continue his work on the Northern side of the Jimi.

He carried out physical examinations of all the people of KARAF, MANIMP and OLNA.

At KOL an N.M.A. is stationed who is operating an efficient Hospital. The store was well stocked with drugs and supplies.

West of KOL there are a series of Aid Posts operated by Native Medical Orderlies at MONGGUM, IAWAMUN and MUBULSUGA.

At MONGGUM the Orderly was found to be running a well kept Aid Post but was reprimanded for refusing treatment to a woman who brought her sick child to him on a Sunday morning.

The next Aid Post, at IAWAMUN, was found to be in a filthy condition.

condition with dirty bandages littering the floor and open jars of preparations spread about attracting flies. The Orderly was reprimanded and ordered to rectify this .

At SUBULWAGA the Aid Post was in fair condition.

The Native Medical Assistants at these three Posts do not seem to receive any supervision and much support although they are working in an isolated part of the country. As a result they appear rather demoralized.

Beyond, however, at KOSAP and KORION the state of the Medical Aid Posts is much better. The Orderlies were found to be well turned out, keen and operated from tidy Aid Posts.

The numbers of sick people at these Posts were large, it was noticed. At KOSAP I saw thirty, including many children, suffering from mainly Malaria and Pneumonia.

The people appear weedy, at KORION and KVIOP, in comparison with the other groups of people seen, and at KORION have a high death rate of young children and young adults for such a small group of 345.

The Orderly at KORION was involved in a scuffle with a Mission teacher; the incident being elaborated under the "Mission" section.

As well the local people had refused to help the Orderly to construct a new building and from the way they spoke did not appreciate the expense or effort which was involved in maintaining the Post.

This, has prompted the removal of the Orderly for re-posting to a larger more needy group.

At KVIOP, in conjunction with the census, I carried out a medical inspection and people in need of aid were allowed to accompany the patrol to YABINWA for treatment.

In regard to diseases noticed during the patrol--

- 1) Of the 10707 people censused only one case of body tinea was noticed.
- 2) There seems to be much more Pneumonia and Malaria on the Northern side of the Jini River .
- 3) There seems to be many more cases of Sores on the Southern side of the Jini River.

The predominance of the different diseases was quite marked and on questioning the Medical Orderlies it was found that this distribution is the normal.

This trend is a strange one, especially in regard to Pneumonia and Respiratory complaints, as the groups on each side of the Jini River live in low, smoky houses and breathe the same damp, foggy atmosphere.

#### ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE TOWARDS HEALTH SERVICES.

The people of the Upper Jini are not at all distrustful towards the Medical Services. They realised very quickly the obvious benefit of Medicine to them and there does not seem to be a clash between the Aid Posts and exponents of Traditional "cures"

However, on inspection of the Treatment Records kept by all Aid Posts it was obvious that the majority of patients had come in very recently for treatment to save being charged with neglect of their condition at Census time.

The reason for this is laziness on the part of the people. They would rather lie in their beds until the disease is in an advanced state and causing them real distress before they would trouble to walk to the Aid Post.

It could be, also, that they overestimate the power of medicine to cure anything and do not realise the advantages of early treatment.

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OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

Under this heading I will deal with the current political trends in the Upper Jini, how traditional social customs are faring and the work of the Group Officials.

As said before the area is poised on the brink of political advancement through the vehicle of a Local Government Council.

During the patrol Mr. Brown held discussions with the people on the possible setting up of a Council, fathomed the people's attitudes and gauged their ability to pay a tax. The assembled throng, as well as the officials, heard these discussions which, owing to the total ignorance of the work of Councils revolved chiefly around the economic pros and cons.

All people expressed misgivings about the payment of a tax, and when questioned on this indicated that they thought that each man's tax would be several pounds. When assured that the tax was likely to be a few shillings only, and voted by themselves in any case, most Groups seemed content.

This was especially true of the IANARHIN Groups who failed to vote en bloc for the Legislative Council Elections because they thought that it was a device to put in a Local Government Council under their guard.

All Officials nodogdi in agreement that each man could pay a tax of a few shillings when reminded that quite large sums, of up to one hundred pounds, had been paid for marriage gifts lately.

The people are not openly enthusiastic about the possibility of forming a Council but many of the influential men are for the idea. Many times I observed looking around among themselves, ready to stand up for the idea if someone else did, but when no one person had the strength of initiative to do so they settled down again.

Now that the spectre of a high tax has been laid to rest, so to speak, I think that most leaders and their groups are in agreement with the possible initiation of a Local Government Council.

As well as the Council talks discussions were held on the growing practice of fixing high marriage gifts. As previously mentioned, some groups have asked up to £100 in cash for their women and are creating a situation akin to inflation. Also, with so much money tied up in marriage gifts, little will be available for economic development. The Group Officials agreed.  
Group Officials.

All Officials lined with their people and helped with the census. With one exception they are not powerful men in the sense of holding sway over many people but are doing a useful job arbitrating in minor disputes.

However it is obvious that they are concealing many offences and even crimes from the Government and are not doing their duty in this regard.

The only outstanding man is the Laluai Kolye who lives at BUBULSUNGA, has an interest in a trade store, and holds sway in BUBULSUNGA, MASINPOL and KOL.

At KOL an old Official, Iegume, has been "converted" by the Lutheran Mission and now is adopting a "Holier than thou" attitude towards the Government.

Some of the Officials are old men and expressed a wish to hand their office over to their sons as a matter of right. When told that the badge could not be used as part of the patrimony and must be handed in when a man retires most all decided to that they were still young enough to continue after all.

The reason for their wish to hand over their office to their sons is to put the sons in their debt for future social security I think. The sons are often young unsuitable men who could, in any case be controlled from behind the scenes.

Another problem for the Officials is that of the young men returning from work outside the District. These young bucks have a great attraction for the local maidens and often begin to live with them without formally marrying and paying for them. The Group Officials are having difficulty in controlling these more sophisticated men who are becoming laws unto themselves and undermining their authority.



Also indicative of the bad ideas being brought into the Jini was the complaint that a man from ESOAP, recently returned from work outside the District, had proposed that a certain married woman be set up in a house for the common use of all.

The Group Officials and the women husband made no direct complaint on this matter but complained that convey had been used against the women to keep her childless. This hedging around the point is a constant factor in case dealings with the Jini people.

However, it was obvious that the leaders were very concerned with this problem which had arisen as the practice of prostitution is quite outside their experience in their traditional society. The people had quickly comprehended the practice as an evil it is pleasing to hope.

Disputes over marriages still constantly arise as has been noted in previous Patrol Reports. The real evil seems to be that the girl girls have little choice in deciding who they are to marry.

In the past the girls could be forced to stay with their husband and killed if they repeatedly ran away but the rule of law and order has vetoed this simple expedient.

Now that a girl can run away from her husband more marriages tend to be dissolved which brings on interminable strife about the proportion of the marriage gift to be returned to the husband's line. There is also the problem of the custody of any children of the marriage, which of course is a problem the British ever.

The solution to some of this strife, it would seem, is to allow the girls a free choice of a marriage partner. If this was done I think that the people of the Jini would contract a very large proportion of stable, happy marriages.

The stumbling block is tradition and the greed of parents of girls of our people age who think primarily they will of the price that they will receive for their daughters and not of the choice which will be caused by a broken marriage. In this regard the women are just as necessary as the men towards their daughters.

The patrol noticed that the power of public opinion is still deterrent to offences against the traditional taboos in such things. In one case a man wished to marry his own wife and here group condemnation was swift. Also, the offender was the leader of the group and a Village Official but even this did not allow the village not to condemn his transgression of the clan incest taboo.

In conclusion: The Upper Jini society is facing disruptive outside influences and revolutionary changes but is still strong.

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AGRICULTURE

Much of the area is still in the primitive state, with the people pursuing their traditional methods of sustenance.

Bananas, pandanus nuts and taro were seen growing but the native sweet potato continues to be the staple food of the entire area.

The people certainly have enough to eat, in volume, but are bound to suffer from nutritional deficiency due to their great dependence on the sweet potato.

Therefore, I think that it is highly desirable to introduce European vegetables into the diet of these people.

A start has been made in this direction. Mr. Brown has distributed various vegetable seeds in the more accessible of the villages visited and a few people have raised them quite successfully.

This scheme, whilst showing that certain European vegetables are able to be grown in the UPPER JIMI area, has not been large enough to make much impression on the people. They seem to raise the cabbage, onion and potato to sell to the station and patrols, and judging by the quality of the produce, generally do not have the knowledge to successfully cultivate introduced vegetables at this stage.

However, a future Local Government Council in this area could supply sufficient seed and guidance and could instil into the mass of the population a desire to introduce these beneficial foods into their diets.

The population of the Upper Jimi has ample arable ground to till and is not, at this stage, increasing at such a rate as to cause concern over the possibility of future land shortages. During the last FOUR years the population of the area has increased by 2% per centum.

However, it is true to say that the natives are setting their heritage, the land, by continuing to employ their traditional methods of agriculture. The system of leaving land fallow and the bad cases of soil erosion seem support this statement.

Both these evils could be corrected the introduction of more diversified cropping and expert guidance.

Turning to envisaged cash crops for this area the coffee crop is salient. There are some old plantations in the HUNJILU-HUNJILUNGI area, producing some 15 bags of coffee each year, but these are ill-kept and overgrown and the trees have been placed too close together.

On the other hand coffee nurseries showing much more promise have been established recently along the track from KARAP to OLEA. Here, 20,000 seeds have been sown during the last two to three months in community owned nurseries.

The outstanding beds are run by Laluai ANUK of YABOOI near HANENP, and whilst inspecting the plot found his line to be enthusiastic about the crop.

KOSINGA, the station interpreter, has a plot near OLEA which is also well-tended.

In the nursery near KARAP, however, the fencing was weak and incomplete and the owners were advised to rectify this.

When these seedlings are ready to be transplanted they will be shared among the men of each line to be planted on each man's own ground. In regard to this scheme, Mr. Brown, to enable future disputes about ownership to be easily arbitrated upon, is to institute a system of registration of each man's holdings.

This group of plantations mentioned should do well as—

- 1) They are favorably placed in regard to transport.
- 2) They are close enough to TARIKUGA to ensure adequate supervision.
- 3) They are placed on good suitable land.
- 4) The owners are enthusiastic about the project.
- 5) The services of a trained man in coffee growing are available.

I must say that I know little about coffee growing, but even so, certain points were apparent in regard to further d

development of the Upper Jimi as a coffee growing area.

Firstly, I spoke to people in most areas and found them to be enthusiastic to grow coffee. Many of the men are working, or have worked, with plantations in Goroka, Mt. Hagen and Buna and others have seen the crop. The people have seen the Whagi Valley natives' success and wish to emulate this.

There is, however, a general feeling that coffee growers become rich men overnight.

Secondly, areas of ground were observed near most villages where coffee growing is feasible.

Thirdly, and very important, the future growers must have a market and communications with it. In regard to the former, buyers in Mt. Hagen have offered to buy Jimi Valley produce. The latter condition, of communications, will be rather more difficult to fulfil.

The TABIBUGA to KOL road will, when completed, serve that area well but due to lack of staff and money in the area west of KOL it will surely be several years before that section of the Jimi Valley is served.

This is unfortunate because there is suitable land for coffee there and the people are keen to grow it.

Turning to other cash crops, tea and pyrethrum, most of the area patrolled is high enough for these crops but expert opinion would have to be sought as to whether other conditions must be met for these crops to be grown.

CORN SMUT : This disease recently ravaged the area necessitating the destruction of all corn. The patrol looked for traces of the disease and for any unburned corn but none were in evidence.

#### CENSUS.

Lining at all points was good and virtually all available people attended. Exceptions were very old people and mothers in confinement. It was noticed that many were old women than old men attended census, the old men often staying at home.

It is known that groups in the Upper Jimi tend to hide their sub-normal members at census time and consequently many of these people are never recorded. I found this to be true whilst at PANE where I noticed a devoted individual jumping up and down brandishing a bow and arrows. On questioning the people they admitted that they did not have his name on the roll, because they were ashamed of him. It would be interesting to know how many of these people are hidden away especially from a health point of view.

Another practice which tends to invalidate the census and throw out estimates of the health of these communities is that of women who do not mention the death of infants who have never had their names on the roll. Perhaps it does not cross the woman's mind to do so as they seem to forget the death of these unnamed infants quickly. This apparent trait of forgetting events extends even to parents in regard to daughters who have left the line to be married. One needs to call the departed persons name several times before the parents recall what has happened to him or her.

It seems a wonderful thing to them that the Censusing Officer can "remember" the names as he does.

One way to check on case of unrecorded deaths of infants is to ask each woman, previously marked as pregnant, what has become of the infant but naturally only obviously pregnant women are marked as such and others are with child during the periods between censuses.

These trends are unfortunate because they are bound to invalidate estimates of infant mortality and birth rate.

MISSIONS

Three missions operate in the Upper Jimi Census Division - Anglicans, Lutherans and Roman Catholic.

At this time there is a scramble for influence between the competing faiths and as a result there is some ill-feeling between the Catholic and Lutheran priests and the Catholic and Anglican priests.

This enmity stems partly from the failure of the Catholic faction to observe the unofficial agreement on "spheres of influence" kept between the Lutherans and Anglicans.

Under this agreement the Anglicans minister to the people on the North West side of the Jimi River whilst the Lutherans keep to the South East bank.

This arrangement seems to be successful but is complicated by the Roman Catholic "Mission of the Holy Ghost", based at ANBULUNA which does not recognise it.

Consequently, one finds the Catholic Mission strong near ANBULUNA and its establishments competing strongly with the Lutherans for influence on the South East side of the Jimi and extending through the Middle Jimi Census Division. In this area both missions are building at a fast rate and competing strongly ~~for~~ for the allegiance of the people. To this end the Catholics are building new churches at KARAP and HANZ.

The Catholics are also working in Anglican "territory" as evidenced by the proposed new church at KOSAP.

As a result of this scrambling for converts each Mission's resources are bound to be spread very thinly over so large an area and so education services and spiritual ministrations are bound to be poor.

All church buildings seen belonging to Catholics and Lutherans were very decayed. The few children seen at school are certainly receiving low grade teaching from nearly illiterate teachers.

The Anglican Mission of St. Francis, near KORIOM, was inspected and the teaching services were found to be on a higher plane than those other mission schools inspected. Teaching was in English by Papuans and more advanced lessons were being taught.

Unfortunately, this good impression was tarnished by the allegation of the native medical orderly at KORIOM that he had been assaulted by one of the mission teachers. This allegation was found to be correct and the teacher was convicted by Native Affairs Court.

Later another teacher tried to provoke the Orderly to fight.

Incidents of a similar nature had taken place before indicating that an unhealthy, strained relationship has developed between Government and Mission personnel.

P. J. Stitt, on this tendency to resort to force, in 1961, wrote: "Group discussions were held with the Mission representatives and the Native people at all Mission stations between TABIBUGA and SIMBAL. At all places the people stated that they wanted the Mission. However, it was explained to all concerned that there was no authority to force these people into the ways of the mission. .... It was explained to the Mission representatives that they must in no way use force to make the people do anything. They might ask them to send their children to school or to assist them in some project or other, but under no circumstances were they to use force."

Discussions of a similar nature have taken place between Mr. Brown and the Mission Teachers.

However, from observation and the teachers own words, they are using force to complete their projects. These teachers, sophisticated by Jimi standards, are setting a bad example to the people that they are here to help and are confusing them. In effect, they do not practice what they preach.

Also, when the building projects of the Government Aid Post and the Anglican Mission have clashed there has been ill-feeling between the two and the confused local people have taken advantage of the situation by doing little community work. This was evidenced by the neglected state of the Aid Post at KORIOM.

These Papuan teachers seem ill-paid and neglected and are somewhat demoralised. Several spoke in a hostile way about their immediate superiors.

Turning to the Spiritual side of their activities, no

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evidence of any great awe by the Missions over the minds of the people was observed.

At AMBULLE, when attending the Roman Catholic Mass as an observer the number of Communicants was impressive as most of the congregation of two hundred participated. At this service Father McDermott spoke in the local language and is adapting his faith to meet the society in which he is working. He is subtly superimposing Christian ritual onto the local people's ceremonies and way of life. One sees Christian symbols at the "sing sing" places, for example.

To me this seems sound and realistic although some Christian purists might well be appalled by this. This policy, I might add, has been shown to be successful in winning converts to the Faith in Africa and South America where the Roman Catholic rituals have wedded to "Su Su" practices and fertility rites.

Father McDermott's full converts are at this stage negligible but he is making a start towards this goal without condemning outright the traditional beliefs and ceremonies of his people.

Considering the magnitude of the task the Missions are advancing little in the Jimi Valley but one cannot but admire the spirit which moves some of their European staff.

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ROADS AND BRIDGE.

The entire Patrol route is covered by a well-graded walking track. Generally the condition of the track is good and it is apparent that the people are maintaining it well.

An exception is the section from KORION to KWIOF where the contrast between the KORION people's part, overgrown and rough and the well-kept KWIOF section is quite marked. The KORION people were advised to rectify this.

Perhaps the worst part of the track, rather ill-graded and slippery, is the last leg between KWIOF and TABIBUGA.

The TABIBUGA to KOL road is proceeding slowly towards KARAF and considering the magnitude of the work and the primitive methods being employed is going quite well. Subsequent to the P Patrol I carried out another inspection and found the finished road bedding down well and in much better condition than when the Patrol passed. The road should reach KARAF within four months.

Another section of the road, extending a couple of miles West of KOL is being worked and is moving satisfactorily.

Bridges along the route are in good condition and the Jini Bridge between BUBULSUNGA and BUBULE has been rebuilt recently, although lightly. The bridge over the JINI beyond KWIOF is much more heavily built and is in good condition.

LIVESTOCK.

Some changes are taking place in the traditional pattern of livestock keeping.

Fowls are being successfully raised at all points and in such quantities as to be sold to the Patrol.

The pig, however, remains very much the source of protein for these people and some large, well covered specimens were seen. The people living closer to TABIBUGA have banded together to buy seven Berkshire piglets with the view to improving the local strain. These piglets are at present housed at TABIBUGA pending distribution to the people.

Two dairy herds are grazing in the Upper Jini and both are owned by the Missions. The Catholic Mission at AMBULESA has several milking cows and a bull and two or three horses as well. At KOL the Lutheran Mission has a dairy herd.

At present no natives own any cows, and as has been written in other reports, are not likely to do so. However, some are gaining experience of livestock handling by working at the Missions.

AIRSTRIPS.

Two airstrips are found in the Upper Jini and are both for "B" Category aeroplanes. They are found at KOL and AMBULESA and were both found to be in good condition.

FORESTS.

Most of the area patrolled is covered by secondary growth on old garden sites. Near to the tops of the ridges some of the original dense rainforest remains but very little left.

The useful Yax trees are found everywhere in profusion. Several teams of men are at present engaged in sawing timber for the Administration between TABIBUGA and KOL but on a very small scale.

The valley of the HANE River shows an interesting diversity of species of trees- one similar to the Australian White Gum and also large specimens of the Klinkii Pine.

REPORT ON THE PATROL POLICE DETACHMENT

APPENDIX A

TWO Policemen served with the patrol and both showed themself as very helpful to me, personally, as an inexperienced Cadet.

Sergeant F. HANSEN. No. 1816.

Obviously a very experienced Policeman. Has a quiet authority and controls his subordinates effectively.

Constable AING. No. 10642.

Cheerful and efficient. Has a good voice and address and handles the patrol carriers well.

R. B. CHUCKSHANK

R. B. CHUCKSHANK.  
C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. JIMI RIVER No. 2 of 1963-64.

Patrol Conducted by M.P.C. Sage, PATROL OFFICER, Grade 1.

Area Patrolled SCHRAEDER Ranges.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans See Details first page.

Natives 4 Patrol Police, 1 Interpreter, 35-63 carriers.  
3 Police at base camp.

Duration—From 9/10/1963 to 11/12/1963

Number of Days 64 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Part - see first page.

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

Medical / / 19 Nil

Map Reference Patrol Map included.

Objects of Patrol Initial contact of the SCHRAEDER Ranges.

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.F. Trust Fund £



67-14-34


15th November, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MT. HAGEN.

TABIFUGA PATROL REPORT 2/61-64:

Reference your LHD.457 of 14th September 1965.

Thank you for forwarding me the above report. It is clear and comprehensive and would have been most valuable had it been received a year earlier. I can find no record here of a map being received for sub-printing.

  
(T.G. Aitchison)  
A/DIRECTOR.

67-14-34 (12)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams  
Telephones  
Our Reference: MEM 457  
If calling ask for  
M



Department of District  
Administration,  
MOUNT HAGEN, W.I.P.N.G.

1965, September, 1965.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KORORUA:

LABRUGA PATROL REPORT No. 2403/64  
SCHAEFER RANGES - W.I.P.C. SAGE  
PATROL OFFICER

It would appear that this report had been filed  
and forgotten pending submission of a map of the area.  
Mr. Sage was contacted and he stated that copies of the  
map were made and submitted for stamping. I can  
find no record of any maps.

The report is now forward for statistical and  
reference purposes.

*W. Ellis*

(T.S. ELLIS)  
District Commissioner

SMF/JS

WHB.457

Department of Native Affairs,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

12th March, 1964.

Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1963/64 - JIMI SAGE  
SCHRADER RANGES

Mr. Sage's report is acknowledged and claim for camping allowance has been passed for payment.

Mr. Sage has provided a good description of the people and the geography of the Schraders. His report is factual and does not contain unnecessary assertion and comment.

The administrative arrangement with the KUPAN District will stand. I propose that Mr. Sage should return to this area in July after his recreation leave and spend a period of three months there. In that time, he can survey patrol tracks, assist the Missions and any other interested group with the airstrip at SANGAPI and continue his good start on gaining the confidence of both the KANAN and the KUPAN. However, it is not proposed to open a Post, nor is it proposed to ask for Administration funds to build SANGAPI Airstrip. The arrangement will be similar to that already made with the Catholic and Lutheran Missions in the MABAWUNI Valley of the VABAS Sub-District. The strip will be registered as a private landing place, for the Administration already owns and maintains fifteen airstrips in this District. Mr. Sage will assist the Missions to build the strip, but the Administration will take no responsibility for its maintenance or registration. If we want to go there in a hurry, we will use Mission aircraft.

Incidentally, Mr. W. White of the Nazareth Mission, KUDJIP, has indicated to me that they are very interested in this area. Members of his Mission will visit the Schraders after Mr. Sage's second patrol.

It is proposed to leave questions of administrative control and census divisions until after the second patrol. At this time, I am inclined to bring Schraders under direct control of your office. However, I want a second patrol before anything is decided.

c.c.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KOMODOOR.

(S.M. POLKY)  
District Officer.

The report may be delayed here until the map arrives. The report is difficult to follow without a map.

*S.M. Polky*  
(S.M. POLKY)  
District Officer.

DISTRICT OFFICE  
- 9 MAR 1964  
MT. ROBIN, W.A.S.

On Patrol,  
UPPER JIMI Census Division,  
JIMI RIVER Patrol Post,  
Western Highlands District.

T.P.N.G.

4th. March, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Sub-District Office,  
MCURT HAGEN.

SCHRADER PATROL REPORT.

Herewith five copies of JIMI RIVER Patrol Post No. 2  
of 1963-64, the sixth copy being held at this Patrol Post.

The Patrol Map is being forwarded under separate  
cover for eventual sun-printing. If it does not catch the same  
mail as this report it will be on the first available aircraft.

Enclosed is the camping all owance claim.

I am fighting a losing battle with the paper work,  
I doubt if I will ever be able to go on leave.

*M.P. Sage*

(M.P. Sage)  
PATROL OFFICER.

*Sub-District office  
Hagen  
9.3.64*

*Dist. office  
Hagen*

*Herewith above report & camping allowance  
claim for your attention  
to the Accommodation of Patrol Accommodation report*

*M.P. Sage*

PREAMBLE.

Station : JIMI RIVER Patrol Post.  
Sub-District : HAGEN.  
District : WESTERN HIGHLANDS.  
Report Number : JIMI RIVER Patrol Report No 2 of 1963-64.  
Patrol Conducted by : M.P.C.Sage, PATROL OFFICER, Grade 1.  
Area Patrolled : SCHRADER Ranges, extending to the UPPER and MIDDLE CLAY (MUNGY) River Valleys.  
Personnel Accompanying the Patrol : (a) TSENLIAF to SANGAPI- 14th. October to the 6th. November, 1963.  
(1) Mr. P. Robb, A.D.O., HAGEN Sub-District.  
(2) Mr. D.Vincin, E.M.A.I, Leprosy Division.  
(3) 5 Patrol Police.  
(4) 1 Native Medical Orderly.  
(5) 1 Interpreter (KERAM speaker only).  
(6) 63 Carriers.  
(b) SANGAPI to LOWER MUNGI- 7th. November to the 22nd. November, 1963.  
(1) 4 Patrol Police.  
(2) 1 Interpreter (KERAM speaker only).  
(3) 46 Carriers.  
(c) WUMABAMBIN.  
(1) 4 Patrol Police.  
(2) 1 Interpreter (KERAM speaker only).  
(3) 35 Carriers.  
Duration of Patrol : 9th. October, 1963 to the 11th. December 1963.  
64 days duration.  
54 nights camped out.  
Last Patrol to the Area : D.N.A.  
Previously uncontacted except for the ARANE headwaters and the KAIMSET Valley.  
Objects of the Patrol : Initial contact of the people of the SCHRADER Ranges.

*M.P.C. Sage*  
(M.P.C.Sage)  
PATROL OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

JIMI RIVER Patrol Post,  
Western Highlands District,  
T.P.N.G.

30th. January, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Hagen Sub-District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

SCHROEDER RANGERS.

PATROL REPORT NO 2 of 1963-64.

PATROL DIARY.

Extract from Field Officer's Journal folios 54 to 102.

Wednesday, 9th. October, 1964.

Departed JIMI RIVER Patrol Post at 1345, the carriers and cargo having departed several hours earlier. Arrived KWIBUN at 1545 after having stopped by at the SINGGOROPA Nazarene Mission to discuss various matters.

Arrived KOINAMBI Anglican Mission at 1800. Discussions with Papuan Mission teachers.

Slept KOINAMBI (Altitude 3350 feet)

Thursday, 10th. October, 1964.

Departed KOINAMBI at 0740 following a rough track in the general direction of TIMBUNKI. Arrived PINTS River at 0905. Bridged the river to enable carriers to cross. Passed by small inland lake KAREMBONG at 1105, and waited for carriers to regroup at the KAN River at 1215.

Arrived at KUNG, a campsite on the north bank of the JIMI River where the GAMAN Creek joins the JIMI, at 1600 the carriers arriving later. Set up camp.

Slept KUNG (Altitude 1600 feet).

Friday, 11th. October.

Departed campsite KUNG at 0755. Passed the NINIMBAIK bridge at 0820. Finally arrived, after numerous halts to wait for the carriers, at TIMBUNKI at 1300, the carriers arriving two hours later.

Set up camp on the north side of the JIMI River, directly opposite TIMBUNKI. Unable to go to the rest house as the bridge was in the process of being renewed.

Slept TIMBUNKI (Altitude 1500 feet).

Saturday, 12th. October.

Crossed newly completed bridge and inspected TIMBUNKI rest house and experimental coconut and coffee plots. Discussions with Officials. Distributed grass and plant seeds.

Left TIMBUNKI at 1300 arriving TSENDIAP at 1845 the carriers taking an easy 3 1/2 hours. Discussions with TSENDIAP people about impending patrol.

Slept TSENDIAP (Altitude 1850 feet).

Sunday, 13th. October, 1964.

Discussions with Village Officials, and people. Attended to paper work.

Slept TSENDIAP.

Monday, 14th. October.

Left TSENDIAP at 0700 to meet the Assistant District Officer, Mr. Robb and European Medical Assistant, Mr. Vincin, who were coming from TIMBONKI. Met pair halfway and returned to TSENDIAP.

Remainder of day spent in repacking all patrol gear.

Slept TSENDIAP.

Tuesday, 15th. October.

Departed TSENDIAP at 0710 with A.D.O., E.M.A., police constables, two interpreters and 63 carriers. All carriers heavily laden with patrol gear.

Headed roughly north west, crossing several small creeks until the KAIMENT River was eventually reached at 1005.

Carriers rested for a considerable time before clambering up an extremely steep slope, some 1500 feet, before a suitable resting place was found.

The KAIMENT Creek marks the boundary of the TSENDIAP Groups and the people west of the KAIMENT have not been censused, in fact most of the area has not even been visited.

Reached a suitable campsite, about due west of TSARAP rest house some three miles away on the eastern side of the KAIMENT.

Set up camp, a few of the local people being present. Small quantities of food purchased with salt.

SLEPT MEREN (4650 feet).

Wednesday, 16th. October.

Self departed 0830 in a general <sup>east</sup> westerly direction to investigate centres of population. After about 2 1/2 hours reached the main centre of population at NOKSORMEN on the slopes above the SOWEL creek.

Throughout the morning had been dropping in on isolated gardens and meeting a few people, who, although being timid at first were in no way frightened.

~~Throughout~~ The people to the north east of NOKSORMEN, at the actual headwaters of the KAIMENT census at TSARAP whilst a few census in the SIMBAI administered area. The remainder are uncensused.

Returned to campsite MEREN at 1330. The E.M.A. despatched medical treatment during the afternoon. People readily availed themselves of it.

General discussions with people of the area. They are:  
(a) KUNDOP Group, who live in the TSAUWI area, south of the campsite near the KAIMENT. Some 28 people, including women were present. Estimated population 65.

(b) ANDUM Group, living mainly at NOKSORMEN and between the campsite and the KAIMENT River. 30 people present. Estimated population (uncensused group) 95- plus those who now appear in the SIMBAI or TSARAP census.

People brought in small quantities of food to supplement rice and meat issued to carriers.

Slept MEREN (Altitude 4650 feet).

Thursday, 17th. October.

Broke camp at 0645.

Arrived KUNONG River at 0815, the small creek that marks the end of the ANDUM Group's land. This incidently, also is the termination of the KERAM language Group, stretching from KANPAMBIAMP in the east to MEREN. Travelling extremely rough until sections of kunai grass reached in the general vicinity of LINT (to the south of the KININT River).

Arrived the KININT Valley proper at 1030 and with some difficult

dropped down into the KININT River and set up camp on a bank overlooking the creek. The camp was set up.

In the afternoon members of the GONJEMBAIN and ~~THE~~ TAUAN Groups visited the campsite and were given medical treatment.

Slept BENJEN (Altitude 3700 feet).

Friday, 18th, October.

Left campsite at 0815 to visit the surrounding local areas and to ascertain best track across the ridge top to the SAR Valley.

Climbed a steep slope and entered into the WENJEL Groups land. Passed through several gardens and viewed houses through binoculars. No people were seen although at virtually every house site hurriedly abandoned cooking fires were noticed. At the NEMSUJA Creek ridge a group of some three or four men waited until self was almost upon them before scuttling away and hiding in the bush.

No WENJEL people appeared ~~appeared~~ although they were following at a discreet distance.

After searching for possible tracks up the slopes crested the top and viewed the SAR Valley. Several of the SAR people were viewing self from a ridge a half a mile or so away. They were all armed and were making obvious attempts to conceal themselves. Height of ridge 5200 feet.

Spent several hours attempting to find an easier track for the carriers. During this time saw no members of the elusive WENJEL Group although on several occasions saw their tracks following self and heard them running away through the bush. Returned down the slope to the campsite, arriving 1630. Again observed fresh tracks in the AGUNBIEN area (southern section of WENJEL land) and noticed that the people had erected marks forbidding trespassing in their gardens.

(a) TAUAN Group, who live at PAILNEEL and MONGUPONG, the former being on the northern middle section of the KININT Creek and MONGUPONG being the area around the lower reaches of the KININT where it flows into the KAIRONK River. 28 people of this group present; estimated population 70 or more.

(b) GONJEMBAIN Group, who live in the LINT area to the south of the KININT. 15 people present, an estimated 50 people being in this Group.

(c) WENJEL Group of AGUNBIEN. The Group resides in the SAR Valley but members have houses and gardens on the middle and upper slopes of the KININT north wall. Population seen was ~~na.~~ out of an estimated 50 in the KININT.

(d) The OIYUWA and KININT clans, generally classified as the KOBEN-KININT Group who census at DERANK on the kunai flats to the south of the JIMI River.

SLEPT BENJEN (3600 feet)

Saturday, 19th, October.

Departed BENJEN at 0745, finally cresting the KININT-SAR range at 1015, resting the carriers on several occasions. No members of the WENJEL Group seen.

Proceeded down into the MAMBA Creek, a small valley running into the SAR, climbed up into the MAMBA ridge, a kunai grass slope from which virtually the whole of the SAR Valley can be observed. Actual carrier walking time from the KININT-SAR ridge to the MAMBA ridge is 1 1/2 hours.

Continued down the ridge and made camp beside the SAR River.

20 or so people brought in food in the afternoon.

Slept WANJEM (Altitude 3900 feet)

Sunday, 20th, October.

Self left camp at 0830 and headed in an easterly direction to the top of the KAIRONK ridge. Climbed along the ridge top



the population centres. Crossed over numerous creeks. Reached the top of the range at 1400. Height 6600 feet. KAIRONK Valley and several SIMBAI Rest houses. Turned to camp via the scout's wall of the SAR Valley, arriving the camp at 1815. Throughout the day passed through many groups of houses and several hundred people. On the outward walk the adult males were suspicious but on the return trip the same people were on the track with most members of their Group and with gifts. Returning to the camp learnt that a pig had been purchased. Odd people had been into visit the campsite. At WANJEN (Altitude 3900 feet)

21st October.

Discussions with MEBEN and BENJEN people who were returning to their own areas. Left camp at 0930 to find an easy track out of the river valley. The carriers. Crested the WONE ridge in 50 minutes. Proceeded in an easterly direction for an hour or so to a WAK Sub-Group. Returned to camp at 1245. The afternoon discussed various matters with the local people. A rumour has been in the area for several years regarding the killing of a group of SIMBAI police constables who were alleged to have plundered gardens and killed pigs in the SAR Valley. Upon inquiry the matter it turned out to be a partial fabrication of the local people. (There is, however, some basis for the rumour as a group of SIMBAI police did come into the SAR years ago and made arrests of KAIRONK people and they may have been a bit suspicious of the people in at the campsite were: MGBAS Sub-Group, who live on the north wall from the WONE creek. Several members also live on the south wall. About 50 members seen. Estimated population 180. WENDU Sub-Group, who live in the WENDU valley at AMDU or the northern end of the SAR valley. Some 20 members seen out of an estimated 100. WAK Sub-Group of the SAR headwaters. A portion of these people live at FIRAP, a SIMBAI rest-house. A Luluai, TIMEAN, and BENJI, were present, both being appointed by the O.I.C. Estimated population out of an estimated 120. WAMBA Sub-Group. Reside on the middle section of the south wall of the AMDU and MAMBA valley areas. Some 20 members visited out of a total of an estimated 90. Estimated population of the SAR valley is 400-500. The whole valley is extremely poor soil consisting mainly of a poor topsoil over a layer of stone. People readily availed themselves of the soil. At WANJEN.

22nd October.

Left camp at 0645 cresting the ridge top at 0800. Continued on the steeply sloping kunai grass ridge after crossing a small stream. At the bottom of the valley crossed the WENDU creek and followed the SAR River for 1/2 of a mile or so. Crossed the KAIRONK (or WELE) River at 1140, the crossing was made in a westerly direction for 1 1/2 hours and slept on a

bank overlooking the YUMP and WUMIL creeks.

Later in the day some 35 male members of the WULEME and HAR groups visited the campsite. Met an individual, who, several months earlier at KUTI, had warned me never to cross the JIMI River to the north side. He seemed to be resentful but was not unfriendly. (Later on when I returned to WUMARAMBIN to investigate a tribal disturbance also had some dealings with the same person).

Slept WUMARAMBIN (Altitude 3000 feet)

Wednesday, 23rd, October

Broke camp and moved out from WUMARAMBIN at 0630. Topped the WULEME ridge ~~at~~ to the north of Mt. WULEME at 0800. Continued in a general westerly direction for an hour rising to an altitude of 4400 feet along the ridge top. Descended in a north westerly direction and finally found a suitable campsite by the WAN river.

Walking time, including rests from WUMARAMBIN was 4 hours.

Some 70 people visited the campsite in the afternoon, bringing food for purchase and receiving medical treatment.

Slept YAMEL (Altitude 3200 feet).

Thursday, 24th, October.

Remained at YAMEL for the day.

Local inhabitants arrived during the day, bringing food and receiving medical treatment. The people of the area, the WULEME and KURO valley, are very suspicious and by far the most primitive seen to date. (This was borne out by the WUMARAMBIN incident at a later date).

The people present were;

(a) HAR Sub-Group of the KAIRONK river, to the north of WULEME. Some 15 people present out of an estimated 70, including people living in the Lower KAIRONK region.

(b) WULEME Sub-Group who live in the vicinity of WULEME. 30 people present out of an estimated population of 80.

(c) ANGABUN Sub-Group who mainly live in the Upper KURO valley and WAN valley. 30 present out of an estimated 90.

Very few cases brought forward for medical treatment, it being obvious the majority were being hidden.

Slept YAMEL (Altitude 3200 feet).

Friday, 25th, October.

Heavy rain delayed departure from YAMEL until 0740. Followed the WAN river and thence the KURO river (the WAN flowing into the KURO) for 2 1/2 hours. Left the KURO and headed in a north-westerly direction for 3 1/2 hours until a suitable campsite at BERENJEP was found. Very little distance covered in the day as the going was extremely rugged, especially on leaving the KURO when it became necessary to cross over and climb up creek beds.

A few male members of the BERENJEP Sub-Group appeared.

Slept BERENJEP (Altitude 3700 feet)

Saturday, 26th, October.

Left BERENJEP at 0700. Three or four BERENJEP women appeared with food which they offered to take forward to the next camping place.

(a) BERENJEP Sub-Group; estimated population is 40, which does not include several more who live on the north bank of the JIMI River below BERENJEP.

Topped TRME, the top of the ridge (4900 feet) at 0830. After travelling for an hour or so was able to view directly the ARAHE valley, or at least the section running north-south. Descended down

the kunai grass slopes and crossed the WANDANG creek at 1045 and he headed towards the ARAME. However, it soon became apparent that no suitable campsite was within reasonable distance so returned to a campsite on the eastern bank of the WANDANK River, near the junction of the YIBUN creek.

In the afternoon some 20 local people visited the campsite bringing in food.

From this point on, from about the top of the TEME ridge, the language changes and very few people can converse with one another. The average member of the BEHENJEP Sub-Group, being a KOBAN or MANA speaker (the language extending from the KAIMENT creek west to the KURO River) cannot speak with the TAMAN speakers of the WANDANK-ARAME valleys.

Slept WOIWONEM (Altitude 2500 feet) on the banks of the WANDANK River.

Sunday, 27th, October.

Sgt left WOIWONEM with 40 carriers to collect additional supplies from a camp somewhere in the headwaters of the ARAME. A.S.O and E.M.A. remained behind at WOIWONEM.

Followed the eastern side of the ARAME ridge for 2½ hours, and crossed the ARAME at 0930. Crossed per log bridge at 2750 feet at the SIMAI creek. Would be impossible to cross at this point without the bridge as the river is a series of rapids.

Climbed up the western wall of the ARAME to MOUYA. Continued along the western wall, meeting a few people at AUGERAIUMP, but because of language difficulties was unable to converse. (It was impossible to converse even with the guides). Kept on climbing up the west wall up to 7000 feet and made a camp above the AS river at 1530. At this stage the ARAME was to the south of the campsite.

Several people visited the campsite.  
Slept ARANDEMP (6850 feet)

Monday, 28th, October.

Broke camp at 0630, crossed the AS creek at 0700 and continued along the northern wall of the ARAME. Crossed the YIHANT River at 0900 and immediately crossed the ARAME (5850 feet). Headed in a south east direction through flat swampy country for ½ hour before starting to gradually climb again. Finally arrived at the supply camp, SANGAPI, at 1145.

For remainder of day checked through stores and discussed possible routes over the ranges with the local people.

Slept SANGAPI (Altitude about 6000 feet).

Tuesday, 29th, October.

Sent surplus carriers, those who had brought stores to the base camp, back to their own area under police escort.

Departed from SANGAPI at 0640. Crested the YIMBULENG ridge (7500) at 0740 and for 1½ hours descended down an almost sheer slope until the WANDANK river was reached at 1220. Followed the WANDANK for ½ hour and then headed up the north wall of the WANDANK to about 4500 and then descended straight down to the campsite on the WANDANK river, arriving at 1430.

Although this route, that is via the DAMDABO, YILAH, JEP and SANJENG creeks and the WANDANK, is the most direct to the headwaters of the ARAME it is not recommended that patrols go up this way as the track is too steep for heavily laden carriers in many places. (This does not apply coming down).

Spoke with assembled peoples and attempted to ascertain grouping. It is;

- (a) WANDANK Sub-Group. The biggest group who live in the WANDANK and JEP valleys as well as to the south of the ARAME, towards the BERENJEP area. About 40 members would have visited the camp out of an estimated 120-140.
- (b) MALAM Sub-Group. These people live in the western-middle section of the ARAME, in the vicinity of the DIMAIN bridge across the ARAME. Estimated population, about 70, some 15 members being seen. Both these sub-groups claim to be members of or known as the MUNGNER Group.
- (c) WANJIYER Sub-Group. Living in the vicinity of the south-western corner of the ARAME. Nil seen out of an estimated 80. Slept MOIWONEM (Altitude 2500 feet)

Wednesday, 30th. October.

Broke camp at 0630. Crossed the ARAME at 1030 and began the long climb up to MOUYA, arriving 1315, with the carriers in poor shape. Continued along the kunai grass flats, crossing the AREMDO, RAI and ASA creeks until a suitable campsite by the YINT creek was located. Set up camp.

Several members of the local population arrived with gifts of food for purchase. No success in obtaining information about a possible track across the HAIARE ridge to the YUAT river.

Slept MUNGUNUMP (Altitude 5400 feet)

Thursday, 31st. October.

Ascertaining the whereabouts of a track across the ridges to the YUAT but the people denied the existence of such. They claimed the area was uninhabited which appears to be correct as there is very little area between the ARAME and the YUAT.

Decided to investigate and left the camp at 0845, heading in a general northerly direction, crossing a low saddle in the ridge at 7300 feet. Continued for about another hour until a spot was reached where the YUAT river was overlooked. Also visible to the south-west was the GAI river and the flat kunai grass plains stretching to HUTI rest house. Returned by garden and hanging tracks to the campsite. No point in heading west at this stage.

Several people visited the campsite in the afternoon. A pig was brought in and exchanged for trade items and then shot with a rifle.

Some 40 people visited the camp from the following groups;

- (a) MAUYKI Sub-Group, residing in the vicinity of MAUYKI. Estimated population 100.
- (b) MALAH Sub-Group. See ~~entry~~ entry of the 29th. October. Slept MUNGUNUMP. (Altitude 5400 feet)

Friday, 1st. November.

Broke camp at 0615. Continued along the western wall of the ARAME for 3 hours and set up camp above the AS creek, to the north-west of ARAME.

Several of the local people visited the campsite. Despite the promise of substantial quantities of trade goods for a guide the people refused to acknowledge the existence of a track to the YUAT River.

Slept ARANDUMP (Altitude 6850 feet).

Saturday, 2nd. November.

An elderly inhabitant agreed to show an alleged track to the west. Left camp at 0715 and headed due north. After crossing the SCHRADER ridge at an altimeter reading of 8800 feet the guide returned. Continued on for a further 4 hours in a general northerly direction

attempting to find a track in a westerly direction to the YUAT. Ended up in a lightly populated valley the inhabitants being a sub-group of the ARANDEMP people. Returned from the GOL area by the same track, arriving campsite at 1730.

Although the existence of the YUAT was again denied the road followed today eventually leads into the MUNGI valley and thence the RAMU.

Slept ARANDEMP.

Sunday, 3rd, November.

Left camp with E.M.A. at 0800. The guide of yesterday again agreed to show a possible track to the YUAT river which he had just remembered was in existence.

After 3 hours of walking approximately north, on a ridge to the west of that followed on the previous day, came to a point where the YUAT River could be overlooked. Altimeter reading 5000 feet. Heavy fog and mist prevented a clear view, however, later in the day was able to view the southern bank of the YUAT river, some two miles distant.

Returned to the camp at 1700 and obtained the following information about the grouping;

- (a) ARANDEMP Sub-Group. Living in the vicinity of the campsite. Some 25 people visited the camp out of an estimated 60.
- (b) MILIMBE Sub-Group. Living in the area of the MILIMBE and LUMBO creeks to the immediate west. 3 seen out of an estimated 30.
- (c) GOL Sub-Group. Living in the vicinity of the MAMBOK river to the north of the camp on the north fall of the SCHRADERS. Nil seen but gardens and houses observed would indicate a population of 80 or more.
- (d) Unknown group to the west of the YUAT river. An alleged small group of TAMAN speakers living along the YUAT river and at the mouth of the WARENA creek. Impracticable to visit them at this stage in view of their limited number.

Slept ARANDEMP.

Monday, 4th, November.

Broke camp 0545, crossed the AS creek and followed the north wall, crossing the YINANT creek and the ARAME at 0615. Continued in a general south-easterly direction, crossing the AMBAHA creek and arriving SANGAPI, the base camp, at 1100.

Discussions with the people concerning possible tracks to the north west regions.

Some 25 local people present.

Slept SANGAPI.

Tuesday, 5th, November.

Further discussions concerning tracks to the north-west to the MUNGI River.

As A.D.C. and the E.M.A. had decided to return to HAGEN via the KAIRONK loaded and arranged three separate ration and trade loads, namely (a) 43 carriers to return to MEWJIM with the A.D.C (b) 46 with self to the head of the SCHRADER ranges (c) remainder to stop at SANGAPI with additional rations.

Approximate grouping for the UPPER ~~XIMEXIX~~ ARAME is;

- (a) HALEM Sub-Group, on the east side of the ARAME between the YIRIBA and AMBIK creeks. 20 people out of an estimated 100 visited the camp.
- (b) SONGOPI (or SANGAPI) Sub-Group. The main sub-group, residing around the campsite, at the lower YINANT and at the southern end of the valley. Some 50 visited the camp out of an estimated 130.
- (c) AIYUM Sub-Group who reside in the west wall of the UPPER

ARAME valley. 15 seen out of a possible 90.

(d) WUNDIMP Sub-Group. A small group living in the middle YINANT area. Nil seen out of an estimated 20. TAMAN speakers.

Several people came in to be treated for minor cuts and ~~XXXX~~ ulcers.

Slept SANGAPI.

Wednesday, 6th, ~~XXXX~~ November.

The A.D.O, Mr. Robb and E.M.A Mr. Vincin, departed for KAIRONE and thence HAGNE at 0630.

Self left SANGAPI at 0740 with 46 carriers and four police. Headed in a general northerly direction, crossing the ARAME River at 0945. After the GOIMBA turn-off at 1.00 continued on a rarely used overgrown track. Progress was slow as it required continual cutting to clear a path for the carriers. Crossed the head of the YINANT creek at 1345 and continued in a N-N-E direction until the range was crossed at JELEBA at 1430. Continued down the side of the range for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour and prepared a campsite at DUROM by the bank of the WULONDON creek. Camp in the uninhabited bush with no people seen since leaving the YINANT.

From this point on the altimeter became faulty.  
Slept DUROM.

Thursday, 7th, November.

Broke camp at 0620 following the WULONDON creek until the TEPARABI creek was reached at 0650. (A more suitable campsite than DUROM is at the junction of the two creeks.) Heading north until the AIBUL Ridge was crossed at 0730. From here on the track petered out and the guides became lost on several occasions.

Arrived at a small hamlet and garden 0930. The place, FUMBURE, is roughly to the north-east of and over the ridge (forming the barrier to the RAMU and YUAT falls respectively), from the MAMBOK River. At FUMBURE a few members of the WUNDIMP Sub-group reside. Obtained a further local guide. Crossed the MUNGU river and the MUNGU again at 1030 and 1045 respectively.

Crossed the range at the ANDELE ridge at 1300 and began a steep descent for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours until a campsite was found at ARUE, besides the ARUE creek.

The general direction followed to-day was north although at some times the direction tended to bear to the north-east. There was no track as such to FUMBURE and progress was slow as the track had to be cut, but from FUMBURE on, a definite track was followed.

Slept ARUE.

Friday, 8th, November.

Broke camp at 0610 and continued in a northerly direction. WARU creek crossed 0630 and AUYE creek crossed at 0600. AUNGE ridge, above the AUYE, crossed at 0815 and then descended to MANEM, crossing the ABARE and MANE creeks at 0940 and 0945 respectively. Made camp at MANEM, 1000. MANEM is a centre of population for the WUNDIMP Sub-Group.

In what could be termed the MAMBAL River valley is an estimated 120 people of the WUNDIMP Sub-Group. Some 20 people visited the campsite bringing very little food for purchase in proportion to the large number of gardens in the area.

Slept MANEM.

Saturday, 9th, November.

Left MANEM at 0600 in light rain. After a slight rise dropped steeply to the junction of the WALJWAL creek and the MUNGU river, at 0715. (This incidently, is probably the Clay River). Good going

along the river flats in a general northerly direction, crossing the large TUMAL creek flowing from the west at 1145. Recrossed the same again at ~~1215~~ 1140 and crossed the MUNGCI again at 1215. For the next two hours followed the actual water course, continually crossing the river. As this was heavy going made a temporary camp on the bank of the MUNGCI.

Slept AURAHAM.

Sunday, 10th, November.

Heavy rain fell during the night with the river in heavy flood. Fortunately the campsite was just above the flood level.

Unable to continue with the river in flood.

Left AURAHAM at 1300 and followed the MUNGCI River for an hour or so. Some difficulty experienced owing to the strong current. Left the river and cut across country for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour until a patrol track was reached. The track ran in an easterly to south easterly direction. Continued for another  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours and camped at the edge of the KERAM or VIMORO River. (Thought to be the TAMIL River.)

Camped KERAM.

Monday, 11th, November.

Broke camp at 0545 and continued along the patrol track until a small hamlet BURATO was reached at 0700. Continued onto a larger hamlet TESIBU, arriving 0745 and stopped for half an hour or so, receiving coconuts and information. Ascertained that the area was administered from ALOME Patrol Post.

Arrived GOKTO rest house at 0945. From discussion with the local Iulua and from information in the Village book decided the best and most direct route to proceed back was via LITIBU rest-house and then up the URUM or WULAMER River to the head of the ARAME.

GOKTO is in the RAO-BHERRI Census Division of the MADANG District.

Slept GOKTO.

Tuesday, 12th, November.

Left GOKTO 0615 and headed in an easterly direction, arriving JONIGITA rest-house  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours later. Stayed until 0845, the people bringing gifts of food, sago, coconuts etc. for the carriers.

Headed south, coming to the URUM or the WULAMER River at 1000 and following the said river for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours to LITIBU rest-house. Discussions with LITIBU people concerning a road across the ranges.

Paper work.

Slept LITIBU rest-house.

Wednesday, 13th, November.

Departed LITIBU at 0600. For 6 hours climbed steadily up to about 5,000 feet on a ridge running parallel to the WULAMER River, heading in a rough south west direction.

Continued for another  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours over a system of ravines and broken country. The ruggedness can be judged by the fact that in this  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours only about a mile was covered.

Several people, who had not been visited by either ALOME or JIMBAI, came to the campsite. They are: AUNGUL Sub-group, on the north side of the WULAMER and the MUKSURUP Sub-group on the south side. Estimated population would be about 70, some 20 visiting the campsite.

The carrier line performed exceptionally well to-day.

Slept AUNGUL.

Thursday, 14th, November, 1963.

Broke camp 0545. Negotiated extremely broken country for 2 hours to the WULAMER River. After resting, the carriers climbed up to the AINAI area, the northern most point that a SIMBAI patrol has come to, taking 4 hours. After crossing the GONYEMP River camped next to the small MANBEN creek at 1415.

The terrain covered to-day has been the most difficult since the patrol began and consists of steep ravines and limestone cliffs. Carriers again did an exceptional job.

Slept MANBEN.

Friday, 15th, November.

Left MANBEN campsite at 0545. Topped the first ridge at 0645 and topped the ~~final~~ final and main ridge at 0815.

Began the descent down to the WULAMER River, arriving at 1015. After resting the carriers proceeded to follow the river upstream for half an hour or so and then began the ascent to GEPENEK Rest-House, arriving at 1245.

Ample quantities of food purchased in the afternoon.

GEPENEK Rest-House is in the SIMBAI area and was established several months ago after some strife and tribal fighting involving the YEN and MUNGAM Groups. All appears to be peaceful now, although I believe this is the first time that a member of the MUNGAM Group has come into YEN territory since the SIMBAI Patrol Officer departed.

Slept GEPENEK Rest-House.

Saturday, 16th, November.

Decided to remain the day to rest the carriers and catch up on necessary work before going off to-morrow. Surplus of food brought in and purchased with trade goods.

Day spent in mapping, medical treatment etc.

1930 : an informant rushed in and announced that one or two YEN men had attacked two members of the MUNGAM Group as they had returned to their own area. Reported to be nothing serious but will remain to-morrow in case something develops.

Slept GEPENEK.

Sunday, 17th, November.

Word sent out for the assailants of the two men to appear. They refused. Self left GEPENEK at 0815 to go to the YEN houses to interview those concerned. Successfully done and the matter resolved.

The whole incident resolved around ill-feeling concerning a tribal killing some months ago. A MADANG Patrol Officer was in the area some months ago but feelings are still running high and the YENS are still considering revenge. Note despatched to the O.I.C. SIMBAI for his attention as GEPENEK is in the SIMBAI administered area.

Large supplies of food brought in and purchased. Paper work.

Slept GEPENEK.

Monday, 18th, November.

Left GEPENEK in the rain at 0550. A police constable remained to await arrival of SIMBAI police in case any further incidents occur between the MUNGAM's and the YEN's.

Crossed the ANYINGARL creek at 0620 and began to climb out of the WULAMER Valley. Crested the ridge at 0845 and spent 1/2 hour negotiating a huge rock slide at the head of the TAMIL valley. Crossed numerous small creeks and finally crossed the TAMIL proper at 1100. Crossed the small PURONG, MANAGU and NU creeks and finally crossed the YINONG creek at 1300. So far no person has been viewed although there are houses and gardens in the vicinity. Crossed the



YIDJUWAR creek at 1325 and was forced to make a camp at 1345 as the GEPENEK guides were unfamiliar with the area.

Local people finally appeared late in the afternoon.  
Slept GOIMBAM.

Tuesday, 19th, November.

Discussions concerning an alleged wrecked aircraft in the area. Fruitless.

Departed GOIMBAM 1000. Crossed the HANGIYA creek at 1030 and another 3 small creeks before crossing the two headwaters of the AMOINTU river at 1135 and 1145 respectively.

Finally crossed the head of the Range at 1420. Down the slopes to the AMBINK creek at 1530 and followed the said creek for 50 minutes. After leaving the AMBINK finally crossed the ARAME River at 1720. Between the ARAME and SANGAPI is the GAIF creek which was crossed, coming up to SANGAPI campsite at 1820.

A particularly hard days travelling, the greater part being spent in the high RANGES. Carriers performed very well.  
Slept SANGAPI.

Wednesday, 20th, November.

Examined a possible site for a light aircraft airstrip.

Details are:

(a) Length: 1800 feet comfortably but able to be extended to 2000 feet.

(b) Approaches: Northern end. Through a gap it is about 1 in 40, and over the Ranges about 1 in 20. Southern end over the range is about 1 in 8 but the final approach would be about 1 in 14.

(c) Gradient @ About 3%, sloping down from the southern end.

All of the above figures are approximate, but the site would not require a great deal of effort, drainage would be no problem and gravel is readily accessible.

For further details see Appendix C.

Discussions with local people for the remainder of the day.

Many more people have visited the campsite.

Slept SANGAPI.

Thursday, 21st, November.

Brief discussions with SANGAPI people. Left 0550. Crossed the ARAME river at 0655 and topped the first ridge of the WAGL Range at 0815. For the next 3 1/2 hours continued along the ridge top at a constant height of about 7000 feet.

Descended at 1145 to the WULIM valley breaking out of the ranges at 1215. Reached the WULIM creek at 1245, the LUMP creek at 1350 and finally the KERAMUN Creek at 1420. Rain had been falling for the last hour or so and after a particularly heavy burst set up camp by the KERAMUN creek at 1430.

During the rain some of the local people brought in food.

This area, known as WULIM, is in the SIMBAI administered area. Discussed possible routes to the JIMI, SAR etc. Heavy rain continued.

Notable feeling of unrest in the area. Something has or is happening but am unable to place it.

Slept HARAMIN.

Friday, 22nd, November.

Left HARAMIN 0545. Crossed two creeks and came to the junction of the AMBAUN and KAIRONK Rivers at 0715. Began the steep climb out of the KAIRONK Gorge and crested the Kanai grass slopes at 0815, arriving at KIAMIN rest-house. Left KIAMIN (or SAMP) at 0830, going ahead of the carriers, passed through SANGUVAK at 0830 and spent some time discussing matters with a SIMBAI police constable at the KAMPAR River. Continued on to AINONK Rest House, arriving

0950. Unpacked some of the patrol gear and paid by means of trade goods to several people who had been assisting the patrol. Left AINOK 1045.

As the patrol was on the main SIMBAI road went ahead of the carriers, arriving WOMOK rest-house 1110, and KAIROMK rest-house 1135. Spent 1 hour at the KAIROMK rest-house talking with a member of the New Zealand linguist and anthropological team. Left at 1200, passed through FUNGOI 1220, ARAPAN 1250 and FUNDUM 1330.

Arrived SIMBAI Patrol Post at 1415.  
Carriers arrived SIMBAI 1645 after an 11 hour walk from the WULIN area.  
Slept SIMBAI Patrol Post.

Saturday, 23rd, November.

At SIMBAI.

Discussions with Electoral propaganda patrol that had arrived from JIMI RIVER Patrol Post.  
Rationed carriers etc.  
Slept SIMBAI Patrol Post.

Sunday, 24th, November.

Packed up and prepared patrol gear for return to JIMI RIVER.  
Slept SIMBAI.

Monday, 25th, November.

Self and gear ready to depart for TSUWENKAI. Radio from MADANG advising that a conference was to be held on administrative boundaries.  
Carriers departed as planned with all patrol equipment.  
Slept SIMBAI.

Tuesday, 26th, November.

To MADANG per Cessna. Slept MADANG.

Wednesday, 27th, November.

Self, P.O.I.C. SIMBAI, D.O's MADANG and WESTERN HIGHLANDS Districts and A.D.O's of MADANG Central Sub-District and HAGEN Sub-District discussed administrative and District boundaries. The outcome:  
(a) District Boundary to remain as is.  
(b) Remainder to remain as is with the exception of SIMBAI administering the SAR.  
(c) Agreements do not appear to be permanent.  
SIMBAI fogged in. Slept MADANG.

Thursday, 28th, November.

Returned SIMBAI per Cessna.  
On arrival SIMBAI learnt of an alleged murder in the WULEME area near WUMARAMBIN.  
Investigations of fight rumours.  
Slept SIMBAI Patrol Post.

Friday, 29th, November.

Prepared rations, tents etc. from SIMBAI stocks. Patrol Report.  
Slept SIMBAI Patrol Post.

Saturday, 30th, November.

See Appendix B - WUMARAMBIN Murders.  
Slept FIRAP Rest-House.

Sunday, 1st, December.

See Appendix B - WUMARAMBIN Murders.  
Slept AURENEK.

Monday, 2nd, December, 1963.

See Appendix B - WUMARAMBIN Murders.  
Slept WUMARAMBIN.

Tuesday, 3rd, December.

See Appendix B - WUMARAMBIN Murders.  
Slept WUMARAMBIN.

Wednesday, 4th, December.

See Appendix B - WUMARAMBIN Murders.  
Slept WUMARAMBIN.

Thursday, 5th, December.

See Appendix B - WUMARAMBIN Murders.  
Slept WUMARAMBIN.

Friday, 6th, December.

See Appendix B - WUMARAMBIN Murders.  
Slept KIAMIN.

Saturday, 7th, December.

See Appendix B - WUMARAMBIN Murders.  
Arrived back at SIMBAI. Paid off SIMBAI carriers.  
Slept SIMBAI Patrol Post.

Sunday, 8th, December.

Left SIMBAI at 0830, arriving KINIMBONG rest-house at 1300.  
Went on to TSEMBAGA, arriving 1430. Remainder of day and night spent  
in discussions with Anthropologist Mr. S. Rappaport. Carriers arrived  
KINIMBONG at about 1600.  
Slept TSEMBAGA.

Monday, 9th, December.

Further discussions with Mr. Rappaport.  
Back to KINIMBONG turn-off. Continued on with the carriers  
to the top of the BISMARCK Range taking about 2 hours. Going rough  
and the track a mere native pad. Continued on down to the TSUWENKAI  
rest-house in another 2 hours. The times are carrier times and slow  
as some time was spent in investigating the possibility of a motor  
cycle track across the BISMARCKS.  
At TSUWENKAI ~~met two students of the~~ met two students of the  
MELBOURNE University who were to meet self and travel onto station.  
Discussions with people and Officials in the afternoon.  
Slept TSUWENKAI.

Tuesday, 10th, December.

Departed TSUWENKAI at 0745 arriving KOMPIAI 3 1/2 hours later  
after an easy walk with the students.  
Discussions concerning the proposed KOINAMBI airstrip, arbitrated  
in native disputes and gleaned more information about the "cargo cult"  
that is active north of the BISMARCKS. The people on the JIMI side  
are aware of its existence but are not taking much notice of it. By  
now I am reasonably sure of the factors involved. Too detailed to  
be incorporated into this report.  
Slept KOMPIAI.

Wednesday, 11th, December.

Left KOMPIAI at 0630. Some delay because of late arrival of  
carriers. Arrived at the NAZARENE Mission Station, "SINGGOROPA", in  
4 hours easy walk.

Patrol Diary.

Page 15.

Lunched with the resident Missionary.  
Arrived JIMI RIVER Patrol Post at 1935.  
Slept JIMI RIVER Patrol Post.

Completion of SCHRADER Patrol.

*M. P. Sage*  
(M. P. Sage )  
PATROL OFFICER.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

JIMI RIVER Patrol Post,  
Western Highlands District,  
T.P.N.G.

30th. January, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,  
Hagen Sub-District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

Patrol Report No. 2

SCHRADER RANGES -(LOWER JIMI)

INTRODUCTION.

The SCHRADER Ranges are the rugged series of valleys and ridge tops that extend westwards from the BICMARKS to the YUAT River, bounded on the south by the JIMI RIVER and extending northwards to the flat featureless plains of the RAMU fall.

Although the eastern sections of the KAIRONK, KAIWENT and extreme headwaters of the ARAME Rivers, were visited some nine years ago this patrol can be considered as the initial contact patrol for the KININT, SAR, LOWER KAIRONK, KURO, LOWER ARAME, MIDDLE ARAME, GOL and MUNGI Valleys. In all, the estimated population of the areas visited which covers the complete SCHRADER Ranges, other than that already administered by SIMBAI Patrol Post, is about 2580.

The people of the SCHRADERS fall into two main Groups, the KOBONS and the TAMANS. The TAMANS have had no contact with Europeans and are generally unaware of the Administration. On the other hand the KOBONS, although the bulk of them have had no contact with Europeans, are at least aware of the existence of the Administration and realize that it is opposed to the more traditional violent ways of life. However, this is of little concern as the general belief held, even when the patrol was actually in the area, was that the Administration had no intention of establishing itself anywhere in the vicinity. Therefore the peoples immediate task was to be as pleasant as possible to the patrol without incurring its wrath in any way. Consequently no incidents of note were encountered and on the surface the area appears to be relatively peaceful and contented. However, this is far from the case as can be evidenced by the fact that there have been at least six killings and two major tribal fights in the last two months.

The entire area will pose a problem administratively as basically the population live in small pockets scattered amongst the valleys. They could be described as self contained and the rugged nature of the terrain restricts movement between the numerous centres so that people live in their own small sphere with little regard for their neighbours in the adjacent valley. Assuming that the Administration does intend to bring at least the vestiges of law and order to the SCHRADERS it will be a considerable time before the people can be considered a unit and not a series of isolated and independent clans living alone. On the other hand the absence of traditional large scale disputes and animosities make the task less of a problem.

The route followed by the patrol was difficult and hard on carriers but if all areas are to be visited there is no alternative but to continually cut across the grain of the country, clambering up ridge slopes to altitudes approaching 8,000 feet and then plunging down to the valley floors. This was virtually a continual process through the KAIMENT Valley, to the KININT Valley, to the SAR thence crossing the LOWER KAIRONK, out of the WUMIL Valley and into the KURO Valley, finally travelling the length of the ARAME Valley into the plateau like terrain at SANGAPI, which is suitable for a light aircraft airstrip. At this point the Assistant District Officer, HAGEN Sub-District, and the accompanying European Medical Assistant departed and the writer continued onto the north following the TAMAN population across RAIN (GOL) Mountain to the MUNGI Valley. After following the MUNGI which eventually merges into the CLAY River the patrol headed south east, into the fringes of the RAO-KERRI Census Division of the MADANG District, and then made the difficult trek back to SANGAPI through the WULAMER and TAMIL Valleys. On arriving back at SIMBAI Patrol Post it was necessary to return to the WUNARAMBIN area to investigate a tribal disturbance.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The extremely rugged topography of a series of gorge like valleys bisected by high mountain ridges has divided the SCHRADER area into a series of small hamlets and clan groups. These clans, although owing allegiance to certain adjacent clans, form no close knit community of a number of clans forming themselves into a single large Group as exists in most of the Highlands. This in itself appears to be advantageous as although tribal fighting still occurs it does not take on the proportions of bitter large scale disputes between traditional and powerful enemy Groups.

Sorcery plays a major part in the peoples lives and a number of incidents frequently occur as a direct result of alleged sorcery. Death, except amongst the very aged, be it from disease or natural causes, is attributed to sorcery by either a "spirit" or by a living individual. Few diseases are recognised, with the possible exception of those associated with a particular place, such as scrub typhus, and when a death occurs close relations or clansmen of the deceased endeavour to find the individual who they consider was responsible for causing the death by sorcery. Eventually a suspect is found, either within ones clan or an outsider, and finally disposed of. Surprisingly enough there are few retaliatory measures taken as even if the person killed may not have been a known sorcerer the popular belief is that a "spirit" or "being", similar to the "KUM" amongst the MARINGS, entered their body and used it as an agent to carry out deeds of sorcery against a particular person. Several incidents of this kind actually occurred while the patrol was in the area (See Appendix "B") and must be reasonably frequent judging by the number of cases that were brought to light by the patrol.

An accepted pattern of life, common to many primitive areas, is the vendetta or "pay back" killings. These, however, appear to be more than the haphazard murder of any member of an enemy clan responsible for a clan members death as the individual responsible is sought out. However, if this is impracticable an innocent member may inevitably suffer. Vendetta murders do not necessarily occur immediately and frequently the people harbour the thoughts for many years before an incident prompts them to take action. No doubt if and when the Administration decides to take positive steps to bring law and order to the SCHRADER area a number of outstanding vendetta murders will be unpaid.

The patrol was greeted with caution and initially was regarded with suspicion. However, when its intentions became apparent timidity changed to visible overtures of friendliness and small quantities of food were brought forward for purchase.

On some occasions it was difficult to procure guides, particularly amongst the TAMAN Groups, and despite offers of an ample reward in trade goods in some cases the people flatly refused to show the whereabouts of existing tracks. In one case, near the MUKHI headwaters, the SANGAPI guides went so far as to deliberately lead the patrol astray. This was not an attempt to conceal anything but as the guides later explained when finally confronted that all they were anxious to do was to return to their area as quickly as possible to participate in a tribal ceremony.

The attitude of the people, once they had lost their initial fear and suspicion, was one of indifference. They had generally no conception of the Administration and merely regarded the patrol as a party of people who passed through never to return again, this opinion being shared by both the TAMAN and the majority of the KOBON peoples. This attitude was somewhat forcibly brought to mind by the fact that after the patrol had left the WERAKHE area and was still in the vicinity of the SCHRADER, two murders were committed and the people engaged in a tribal battle. As one group was being dispersed those concerned stated that the fact that a patrol had only recently visited the immediate area was not considered as it was assumed the patrol would never return again, at least not for many years. Besides, it was further explained that they had no idea of where the patrol had come from only that it was so far away that it was inconceivable that the Administration would be aware of events in the area. This, incidentally, is a correct assumption as walking time with carriers, from JIMI RIVER Patrol Post to SANGAPI, is six days and with four separate languages, not merely dialects, between the TAMAN and the Patrol Post, there is little possibility of any disturbances being reported.

A notion held, after the patrol had visited the area, was that the Administration was opposed to tribal fighting and some of the more brutal aspects of the peoples way of life. However, while the people realize this may be so as they have no concept of the Administrations ideas of punishment they merely go ahead without a second thought of some form of punitive measure. Clearly, a positive example of punishment for murder or tribal fighting is required before the people of the SCHRADER Ranges even begin to respect the Administration.

A report on tribal unrest and action taken to curb such is included in Appendix B.

#### LANGUAGE and GROUPING.

The SCHRADER Ranges can be divided up into two distinct Groups, those who speak the KOBON language and the TAMAN speakers.

KOBON, or as is sometimes locally known as MANA, is the language spoken by the people who live in the following areas;

From an imaginary eastern boundary extending in a line from AIRONK Rest House (SIMBAI area) cutting across the headwaters of the SAR Valley and thence following the KAIMENT River down to the JIMI River, thence from this eastern boundary running parallel with the JIMI RIVER, west of the mouth of the KURO Valley and then cutting across the Ranges north west to the UPPER ARANE Valley, slightly to the west of SANGAPI. (Although being in the MADANG District the WULMER Valley system also speaks the KOBON language). An interesting point is that although

The BAR Valley people and the SANGAPI people speak the same basic language there is virtually no contact between the two places and the housing pattern and customs appear to be substantially different.

That of the KUMON language to the TUMI River, and extending north as far as the HUNGI or GIAT River flats TAMAN is spoken. TAMAN is also the language of the GUMMAN area, tentatively established from KUMON Patrol Post. This language is totally different from KUMON and there are few contacts where they overlap. In and among the adjacent people are unable to converse with one another although there is the inevitable person who, usually through marriage, is fluent in both languages.

Interpretation into and from TAMAN was a problem as it was necessary to use three interpreters, viz. Pidgen to KUMON, KUMON to HUNGI and finally HUNGI to TAMAN. This, naturally provoked queries and detailed explanatory discussions and attempts to obtain detailed information became frustrated because of poor interpretation. The best that can be hoped for at the moment is a direct Pidgen to KUMON and thence KUMON to TAMAN translation which will be possible as soon as the TAMAN station trainees become adept at Pidgen.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics is interested in the TAMAN language and if the Administration decided to go ahead with supervision of the SANGAPI airstrip there will definitely be a married couple in the vicinity of SANGAPI.

#### POPULATION.

In Appendix "A" are the number of people seen and the estimated population for each "valley group". An initial census would only be possible if far more time was spent at each centre and even then the initial census would be far from complete.

Of the people seen it was pleasing to note that numbers of the men were bringing their wives and children forward. It to be expected a conspicuous absence of young girls of marriageable age was noted.

At the moment the SCHAPER Ranges fall into the KUMON Census Division. It is suggested that two entirely separate Census Divisions be created, one for the KUMON Group and one for the TAMAN Group or if not feasible at least a single entirely separate Census Division for the SCHAPERS.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

No appointments were made or recommended. At this stage it was too early to seek out the traditional leaders and any appointments would only mean the issuing of Official cables to a lot of non-entities.



AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is purely subsistence cropping of traditional crops with no evidence of introduced crops of any type.

It is impracticable to accurately judge the position in regard to shortages or surpluses of food as although the people readily brought food forward only a limited number of the population can forward to visit the patrol. Of the whole area of the land appears to be plentiful and only in the heavily populated KAR Valley with its poor stony soil, does there appear to be any evidence of over-gardening.

The subsistence pattern falls into two groups, the lowlands and the upper slopes. In the lower areas or valleys adjacent to the lower reaches of the KAIKORO, KIRIKI, etc., the staple crop seems to be the cooking banana supplemented by yam and taro. At higher altitudes and upper slopes of the above mentioned valley systems the subsistence pattern is based on the sweet potato.

Various projects appear dim, notwithstanding the complete lack of access and productivity of the inhabitants which would preclude any attempts at introduced forms of agriculture. Even when the area is eventually brought under influence and effective Administration is possible the extremely rugged terrain consisting of a series of ridge tops and ranges curtails any agriculture save subsistence cropping.

c.o. District Agriculture Officer,  
Western Highlands District,  
EDWIN HARRY.

REPORT

A European Medical Assistant, attached to the Legation  
Nairobi, and an Aid Post orderly accompanied the patrol from the  
KALININ area to KANGONI in the ARBER Valley. Medical treatment was  
offered and universally accepted by people who visited the various  
campsites.

Throughout the area, sickness is generally attributed to some  
form of sorcery and as such internal ailments were brought  
forward for medical treatment. Despite the fair proportion of cuts,  
burns and rashes were treated. It was gratifying to note that the extreme  
cases who were undergoing penicillin treatment were prepared to go  
on the immediate adjacent area to continue having injections over a  
period of one or two days. In view of the spectacular results  
obtained by penicillin the need for a competent Aid Post orderly to  
accompany future patrols cannot be overstressed. However, in view  
of the sorcery aspect and extreme primitiveness of the people  
attempting surgery of internal ailments would be a decided risk, espe-  
cially in view of the fact that the only cases brought forward would be those on  
the verge of death and would probably inevitably be leaving health in  
some degree of debility.

As a precaution has been taken at KALININ and although  
being in the same general vicinity KANGONI from the ARBER area will  
not be visited. No more Aid Posts are recommended  
further south as the area becomes more established.

DISTRICT OFFICER  
Western Highlands District  
PORT MORTIMER

The following report was received from the  
patrol on 11/11/54. The patrol was  
accompanied by a European Medical Assistant  
and an Aid Post orderly. The patrol  
visited the KALININ area and the  
KANGONI area. The patrol reported  
that the people in the area were  
generally healthy and that there  
was no evidence of any serious  
disease. The patrol also reported  
that the people in the area were  
generally friendly and that they  
were willing to accept medical  
treatment.

REPORT

The following report was received from the  
patrol on 12/11/54. The patrol was  
accompanied by a European Medical Assistant  
and an Aid Post orderly. The patrol  
visited the KALININ area and the  
KANGONI area. The patrol reported  
that the people in the area were  
generally healthy and that there  
was no evidence of any serious  
disease. The patrol also reported  
that the people in the area were  
generally friendly and that they  
were willing to accept medical  
treatment.

With the establishment of a permanent  
Aid Post at KANGONI it is hoped that  
the health of the people in the area  
will be improved.

LAND.

There are no substantial areas of unpopulated land suitable for agriculture development in the area patrolled, except immediately west of the KAINENT River on the timbered flats bordering the JIMI RIVER and the large kumai flats on the south side of the JIMI River near the GAI Junction. Of the remainder the ruggedness of the terrain and prevalence of high ridge tops that form natural barriers between the numerous river systems dictates that level and suitable ground is at a premium.

If the Administration or a Mission planned to establish itself in the STRADERS the people would grant part freely with their ground. However, in such a case the problem would not be so much in securing the land but more in finding a suitable location for an airstrip or with reasonable access. At the moment, with the exception of SANGAPI, such an area does not exist.

VILLAGES and HOUSING.

Following the general Highlands pattern the people do not live in villages but tend to live in clan settlements or a few houses. Unlike the UPPER and MIDDLE JIMI Census Divisions the settlements tend to consist of, especially amongst the TAMANS, a large communal house usually frequented by one family group with their respective wives and families. The women do not venture to their own houses with the family pigs at dusk as is common in most of the Western Highlands but sleep in the same house as their menfolk. The pigs are stabled in special shelters usually within one hundred yards or so of the communal house.

Housing pattern varied substantially between the KOBON speakers and the TAMANS. The KOBONS tend to live in nondescript houses, usually round and varying in size up to about twenty five feet in diameter. The only variation in pattern is that while some houses are thatched with kumai grass others, usually on the upper slopes and higher regions, have roofs made from fronds of the large pandanus tree. A few builders prefer the rectangular pattern to the round house. Amongst the TAMAN speakers housing falls into a definite pattern with few variations. Houses are large, up to seventy feet long, rectangular in section with a clamshell or humped roof constructed solely out of pandanus fronds. These houses are extremely well made, are lavishly built with a view to long lasting qualities, are extremely weatherproof and it is obvious the people have taken far more painstaking care in construction than is customary in most Highlands areas.

Sanitation and water supply, as to be expected, is not catered for.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

The most important and necessary step is the immediate construction of a network of patrol tracks and rest houses. At present movement is very tedious and difficult as the rough and uncared for native pads are unsuitable for the transport of patrol gear by carriers. A team of men invariably had to precede the carriers with the sole purpose of cutting down underbrush and cutting foot holds on steep and slippery slopes.

While the establishment of patrol tracks is an absolute

necessity, not only for ease of access but also because it means the Administration is here to stay, the only way to achieve this is to have an Officer stationed full time in the SCHRADEK area for several months. The people would be willing to construct a series of tracks to link their adjacent areas but their energies would be wasted unless closely supervised as they have no concept of what is required and also if not supervised and in a large working group memories of past killings may arise with the result that road work would turn into a series of tribal disputes. The use of police constables, even if they were allowed to supervise road construction, would be decidedly risky in such a primitive area as adequate supervision and assistance is so far away as to be impracticable.

With major river systems throughout the area it will be essential for adequate bridges to be constructed, preferably steel wire suspension bridges. Besides the TIMBUKI bridge there should also be another suspension bridge across the JIMI River in the vicinity of the GAI junction and a suitable bridge spanning the Lower KAIKORU as a necessity.

In important future consideration for rapid development of the area is the proposed KIBANG-KAREN road link. The SIMBAL-KAREN River section will presumably proceed from SIMBAL down the KAIKORU Valley and then out across the HUII kumat grass flats to KAREN River. Labour and food supplies will be necessary and as there is such a small population on the south side of the JIMI River the SCHRADEK peoples will be called upon to provide a large measure of the needed labour and food supply. At their present stage such a consideration is completely out of the question which only helps to indicate that this area cannot be left to its own devices for any longer.

#### AIRSTRIPS.

In the centre of the SCHRADEK Ranges is an excellent site for a light aircraft airstrip. The 2,000 or so feet would be suitable for B Category aircraft such as the Cessna 185. Construction presents no problems other than the marshalling of the primitive labour. The airstrip site is situated in what could be considered the centre of the combined KUDON-TAMAM Groups. The plan, profile and interpretations in Appendix C are self explanatory.

Another airstrip site to serve a possible developmental scheme will be the proposed Category A airstrip on the kumat flats south of the JIMI River in the vicinity of HUII. However, while much has been done in preliminary land investigations, soil surveys etc. the immediate large centre of population, the TAMAMs and the KUDONS, have been completely neglected in so much as this was the first time a patrol had visited the area.

#### MISSIONS.

Four Missions have expressed an interest in the ARANE River area. They are;

- (a) The ANGLICAN Mission, based at SIMBAL.
- (b) The KASARENE Mission, which has as its head station KUDJIN, near BANZ, and also a station near JIMI RIVER Patrol Post.
- (c) A Reverend J. [unclear] of KAGUAT Southern Highlands District.
- (d) The Summer Institute of Linguistics, although not technically a Mission included here in this section.

The Anglican Mission, through its headstation at SIMBAL,

has established Papuan staffed village level Mission Stations throughout the LOWER JIMI and SIMBAI areas. Staff permitting, the Mission plans to carry out the same procedure in the SCHRAEDER areas, gradually extending westwards from its existing station at KAIRONK. There are no immediate plans for a European Missionary to be stationed in the vicinity, SIMBAI being considered close enough at the moment.

The Nazarene Mission initially had grandiose plans for establishing a European staffed Mission station somewhere in the UPPER ARANE but now that it has been established that the population is not as great as they expected interest has waned to a certain extent. The same can also be said for the Reverend Hummel. However, the NAZARENE Mission still intends to do a preliminary survey of the ARANE area in early February.

The Summer Institute of Linguistics, accompanied by the writer, did an aerial survey of the complete area and two linguistics walked in from the SIMBAI to SANGAPI after this patrol had been completed and while the writer was in the adjacent WUHIL Valley area.

From discussions with the Missions concerned the pattern seems to be that isolation and the supply route would be too great a problem unless an airstrip was established. However, while the establishment of an airstrip is feasible, the Missions concerned would not be capable of its construction at this early stage. Therefore Mission activity will be largely determined by an Administration decision to build, or at least supervise the construction of, a light aircraft airstrip at SANGAPI.

Failing this, and if the Nazarene Mission does not want to go ahead without an airstrip, the Anglican Mission will gradually extend its influence westwards from its present field of operations until it covers the KOBON area and eventually sections of the TAMAN community.

#### WESTERN CARRIERS and FOOD SUPPLY.

A permanent carrier line is essential as any attempts to persuade the local people to carry would be only result in desertion and abandonment of the patrol gear when conditions became adverse.

The patrol used carriers from the MIDDLE and UPPER JIMI who were generally unsatisfactory. However, to their credit the final team of forty six that went over the SCHRAEDER Ranges to the north fall were good, the continual complainers and lazier members having already been escorted back to their home areas when they became redundant.

When the patrol returned to the WUMARAMBIN area to investigate reports of a disturbance (see Appendix B) carriers from the vicinity of SIMBAI Patrol Post were recruited. Although physically they do not have the carrying capacity of their UPPER JIMI and MIDDLE JIMI counterparts they more than make up for it with their cheerful attitude and willingness. If any long patrol is contemplated in the SCHRAEDER areas consideration should be given to the use of KERAM carriers from the western KUNOGA areas, these being the same people as those at SIMBAI. KERAM, or the SIMBAI type carriers, also have the additional advantage of a much smaller appetite than the MIDDLE and UPPER JIMI people. This is important in long patrols as whereas the KERAMS can be comfortably fed off the land with only a small supplement of rations the JIMIS are dependant upon supplementary meat and rice to the extent of some 40%.

The patrol was about 40% dependent on rations, i.e. food brought in by the local people would cater for a little over half of the carriers' lines requirements. No doubt the position will change as the people lose their timidity as judging by the large number of gardens in the area only a token amount of food was brought forward for purchase.

The most popular items of trade for native foods are beads, matches, paint and salt. Small knives and mirrors are essential as if food supplies are short a few of these items given to the suppliers of the larger quantities will encourage people to bring in more. Matches, although being partially a novelty are handy as being extremely light the weight problem is offset. Surprisingly enough salt is in little demand and the concept that most Highlands people have a natural craving for salt certainly does not apply in the SCHRADER.

The occasional pig is purchased with a knife or sometimes "kimas" or gold tipped shells forming little part of the economy. The major items are also handy as an individual reward for services rendered, such as the showing of a possible route that fellow clan members are reluctant to disclose.

In short, beads, matches, paint, small mirrors and knives plus a limited quantity of salt will readily purchase native produce anywhere in the area.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL

The writer certainly learnt a lot and formed a lot of opinions but at this early stage as they are only opinions and not facts they do not warrant inclusion in this report.

#### FUTURE and CONCLUSION.

The only possible solution for future Administration of the SCHRADER area is for an initial patrol post, or at least a base camp, to be set up at SANGAPI in the UPPER ARAME Valley. From this point the SANGAPI airstrip would be constructed and work commenced on a network of roads and rest-houses. The above would be supervised by a Patrol Officer who would be stationed in the area, receiving supplies from airdrops. On the completion of the airstrip and at least the vestiges of a rough network of patrol tracks established, if the staff situation was such that the establishment of a permanent Patrol Post was not warranted, the Officer could be recalled and future Administration carried out in the form of regular patrols either from HAGAN through BAIYER River or from JIMI RIVER Patrol Post itself.

As soon as the airstrip was completed, and if it was not possible for an Officer to remain, a Mission, if one had not already established itself, would open a station at SANGAPI (see Missions). The Summer Institute of Linguistics has also expressed interest in the area and would send a married couple to the ARAME on completion of the airstrip. In short, although an Officer may not be stationed in the area, with an airstrip kept open by the Mission the situation would be at least an improvement on what it is now. If this was carried out it would lead to an undesirable state of affairs in which a Mission, or body other than the Administration, would play far too active a part in bringing a new area under control. But with the staff situation this may be inevitable.

Although a Patrol Post may not be warranted in the SCHRADEE area, in view of the relatively limited population, when effective administration of the entire JIMI RIVER area is considered it becomes a necessity. At the moment the JIMI RIVER area, with its lack of communications, is too vast for effective administration even when the SCHRADEE Range are not included. It is only possible to devote limited time to each existing census division or totally ignore large sections of the community while concentrating on a particular section. ( This is clearly illustrated by the KERAM Language Group, population censused by JIMI RIVER 2,300. The KERAMS, by an administrative agreement and District boundaries are jointly administered by SIMBAI and JIMI RIVER Patrol Post. There is no comparison in the development of both as the SIMBAI section is so far more advanced both in material aspects as well as general attitude).

To add the burden of the initial opening up of the SCHRADEES would only jeopardise development of the more sophisticated established areas and the scanty treatment that the SCHRADEES would require would be tantamount to nothing. It is therefore proposed that if a Patrol Post was considered not only would it administer the complete SCHRADEE area but also the KERAM section of the KUNOGI Census Division, and south western side of the JIMI RIVER in the vicinity of HUCI and if desirable the LOWER YHAI regions now under the sphere of KUMPIAN Patrol Post. Failing this, or at least the establishment of a base camp the future looks bleak for the SCHRADEE people.

*M.P.C. Sage*

(M.P.C. Sage)  
PATROL OFFICER.

(2)

APPENDIX A

POPULATION. - SCHRAIDER RANGE.

JIMI RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1963-64.

KOBON GROUPS.

<u>Place</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Population Seen</u>	<u>Estimate.</u>
MAREN	KAIHENT Valley	58	260
BERJEN	KININT Valley	43	210
WANJEN	SAR Valley	115	480
WUMARAMBIN	WUMIL Valley and LOWER KAIROK	35	170
YANEL	UPPER KURO Valley	65	160
BERENJEP	LOWER KURO Valley	10	90
SANGAPI	UPPER ARAME Valley	80	350

Total KOBON = 416 1720

Also in the KOBON Groups are the WULAMPAN and WULIM Valleys administered from SIMBAI.

TAMAN GROUPS.

<u>Place</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Population Seen</u>	<u>Estimate.</u>
WOIWONEM	LOWER ARAME	55	270
MUNGUNUMF	MIDDLE ARAME	50	140
ARANDEMP (Upper Arame)	NORTH WEST ARAME (GOL area and YINANT Creek also )	20	210
FUMBURE	UPPER MUNGI	5	30
MANEM	MUNGI Valley	20	120
GOIMBJAM	TAMIL Valley (administered from SIMBAI)	15	90

Total TAMAN = 165 860

Therefore the combined total of the KOBONS and the TAMANS is 581 seen out of an estimated 2580.

This does not include the Groups initially contacted in the north-western end of the WULAMPAN Valley who are administered from SIMBAI.

*AF Long*



(11)

APPENDIX B

WUMARAMBIN MURDERS

SCHRAEDER PATROL REPORT - 2 of 1963-64.

DIARY.

Extract from Field Officer's Journal Paragraph 150 to Paragraph 159.

INTRODUCTION.

A month after the patrol had been in the WUMARAMBIN area of the WULEME Valley two murders were committed. At the time of the killings the patrol was at, or had only left, WULIM? which is less than a days walk away from WUMARAMBIN.

A week later news of the killing drifted into SIMBAI Patrol Post and although nothing definite was known the writer set out to investigate the matter.

DIARY.

Saturday, 30th, November, 1964.

Discussions with the Anglican Mission Priest at SIMBAI and staff of the Summer Institute of Linguistics concerning the ARAME area.

Aerial survey in the Institute's Cessna of the SCHRAEDER area. Main purpose was to ascertain the suitability of SANGAPI as an airstrip site.

On returning to SIMBAI the carriers from TSUWENKAI had arrived with personal gear and local SIMBAI carriers were despatched with three police constables to WOMUK. Self remained to discuss various matters with the S.I.L. team who were contemplating going to SANGAPI at the same time that I was in the WULEME area.

With O.I.C. SIMBAI to WOMUK per motor cycle in 45 minutes. Carriers arrived at about the same time. With carriers to FIRAP Rest-House, arriving 1700.

A SIMBAI policeman, who had been working on the road nearby, on the O.I.C. SIMBAI's instructions joined the patrol at FIRAP making a complement of four constables.

Slept FIRAP Rest-House.

Sunday, 1st, December.

Left FIRAP at 0600, cresting the AUWIL Ridge at 0710. Continued along the ridge for an hour or so, dropping down into the SAR side and finally broke out of the tree line at 0840. Crossed the ANUNK Creek at 0935 and the NIMBINANG Creek at 1035.

Continued down the kunai grass slopes, meeting a large group of agitated TONGUBAS Sub-Group people. It seems as if a TONGUBAS woman living in the WULEME area was killed.

Arrived AURENEK at 1200 and set up a camp above the NOROMI Creek. Early camp made here instead of at WUMARAMBIN as considered

it undesirable to arrive in the strife area so late in the afternoon.

Nobody in the immediate vicinity and all the people in the LOWER SAR and WENDU Valley, including women and children, are gathered at WUMARAMBIN to avenge the dead woman.

Food brought in by the MIDDLE SAR people.

Slept AURNEK.

Monday, 2nd. December.

Broke camp and set off at 0545 down the kunai grass slopes. Observed by people in the WULEME area miles away as concealment was possible. Crossed the WENDU Creek where it joins the SAR at 0735 and arrived at the KAIRONEK River at 0850. Completed crossing the river, with the aid of a rope, at 0930.

Viewed a decomposing body of a woman in a garden. The body was lying on a wooden platform, uncovered and judging by the state of decomposition death would have been about 7-10 days ago.

Arrived at previous campsite WUMARAMBIN 1050. Up to date not a person has been seen since leaving the campsite this morning and all houses have been deserted.

Set up a well prepared camp and completely cleared and fenced a wide perimeter. An informant from the SAR area said everybody was a short distance away from the campsite preparing to fight.

At 1245 some 25 warriors, all heavily armed with bows, arrows and fighting shields came up to the camp perimeter. They had all been lined up to fight but on hearing and observing the patrol had decided against it. They all freely gave up their shields and weapons and went forth to the gardens to bring food. More people arrived in the afternoon, all armed, from the SAR and WULEME areas. All weapons were being used, the shields had freshly broken arrows in them and many arrow tips were broken off.

General discussions held. Food brought in by males in the afternoon.

Night guards posted.

Slept WUMARAMBIN.

Tuesday, 3rd. December.

Dawn arrival at camp by local people. No incidents. Careful to conceal the fact that only four police constables were on the patrol.

Left camp at 0800 with two police, two remaining at the camp. After half an hour's cautious walking arrived on the kunai grass ridge that had been used for the fighting. Evidence of heavy fighting with fences uprooted and broken weapons. Rumour had it that the KIRI line was all waiting on top. Clambered up to the ridge top to be confronted by a large group of heavily armed men. Managed to persuade them to lay down their weapons and came up to them indicating they were not to run away. On arrival, several made a grab for their weapons but were persuaded by voice alone to refrain from doing anything rash.

Discussions and continued talking for three or four hours about the fight. Two men willingly agreed to accompany myself back to their camp. A noticeable point is that about a dozen GEPENEK men had joined the KIRI ranks. (The GEPENEK men are from the WULAMER Valley and have only recently been involved in tribal strife themselves).

Arrived back at the camp without any incidents and made certain of the safety of the two KIRI men by erecting further fences around the camp and encasing them in a sturdy hut erected for the

Appendix B

Patrol Diary

Page 3.

purpose. The local people swarmed in and it was explained that the two men were not to be harmed or molested. A gift of a pig and other food was offered as a bribe for the two men or to ensure that the patrol dealt with them in the harshest possible manner.

All people kept outside of the camp perimeter.  
Slept WUMARAMBIN.

Wednesday, 4th. December.

FBI weapons all collected from an appointed spot and males escorted to the camp. Local enemy Group later recalled up. Brief discussions.

Demonstration of rifle fire given. All parties very impressed by the fact that a bullet is capable of penetrating six or more fighting shields and being able to continue to cut through the underbrush for what seems a never ending distance. Both parties forgot their animosities and even persuaded their wives and children to come and view the proceedings.

Preliminary investigations.

Extremely heavy rain fell during the night, tent unsuitable and everybody wet and miserable.

Slept WUMARAMBIN.

Thursday, 5th. December.

Whole day spent in interviewing people.

Administrations views explained to those who had been fighting. Fighting shields and other fight weapons destroyed. Many more still in the area.

Feelings between the two opposing sides have cooled down but with the impossibility of effective administration it remains to be seen what will eventuate.

From the people observed in the fighting only minor wounds were inflicted as the patrol had arrived just as things were beginning in earnest.

Slept WUMARAMBIN.

Friday, 6th. December.

Broke camp 0545.

Examined rapidly decomposing body again and took a statement of identification. Not much left by now.

A significant factor is that all the people connected with the deceased, that is, the husbands and the wife's line, were all absent, allegedly down by the River KAIRONK. No incidents.

Because the KAIRONK was in heavy flood due to heavy rain the only possible route was to do the hard climb out of the valley to the WULIN area. Incidentally, the people had claimed that the river would be in flood and that we would be drowned if their weapons were confiscated.

Left the body at 0620 and followed the KAIRONK upstream, skirting where the people were all gathered in view of the fact that the two alleged killers were accompanying the patrol. Crossed the FBI Creek at 0740. Began climbing the kunai grass slopes, crossing numerous creeks until finally the WULIN Ridge was crossed at 1140.

Crossed over the WULIN River at 1210 and joined up with the SANGAPI track. Continued down to the junction of the

Appendix B

Patrol Diary

Page 4.

ANBAH and KAIRONE Rivers, arriving in heavy rain at 1305. Because of the rain decided to head for the nearest rest-house instead of proceeding along the SAB-KAIRONE Ridge. Arrived KIAMH (SILHET) Rest-House in the pouring rain at 1405. The downpour continued for most of the afternoon. No local people appeared, there being a certain amount of unrest in the area.  
Slept KIAMH Rest-house.

Saturday, 7th December

Left KIAMH at 0705, arriving SIMBAI at 1045 after spending some time with the New Zealand linguist at KAIRONE Rest-House. Carrier time was about six hours.

Paid off the local SIMBAI carriers who had performed extremely well.  
Slept SIMBAI.

End of Diary for Appendix B.

*W.P. Sage*

(W.P. Sage)  
PATROL OFFICER

APPENDIX B

WUMARAMBIN MURDERS

SCHRAIBER RANGES PATROL REPORT - No. 2 of 1963-64.

BRIEF.

See Field Officer's Journal Paragraph 150, Folio 93 to Paragraph 159, Folio 100.

DETAILS.

The following is a summary of events leading up to the murder of two women and subsequent tribal disturbances in the WUMARAMBIN area of the LOWER KAIRONG.

Details are dealt with as fully as possible consistent with the reluctance of the extremely primitive people to readily disclose information.

History.

(1) Some fifteen years ago the HAURAHANDAMA clan and the HARAMBIN clan, both of the KIRI Group, allied together to fight a common enemy, the TINEN Group from the KIRINTI area. In the course of a tribal fight, ARANGAN of the HAUPAHANDAMA clan was killed. No apparent "vendetta murder" was attempted by the HAURAHANDAMA clan.

(2) Several years ago members of the HAURAHANDAMA clan decided the following:

ARANGAN had been killed by the TINEN group because he had allied with the HARAMBIN clan to fight the TINENs. Therefore, ARANGAN's death can be attributed directly to the HARAMBIN clan because he was killed while assisting them in a tribal dispute.

WUBENG, ARANGAN's brother, then elected to avenge ARANGAN's death by killing a member of the HARAMBIN clan. A few days later WUBENG killed YUNGANG, a member of the HARAMBIN clan.

(3) The HARAMBINs considered the killing unjust and MILEMBIRE (or GAUREMAN), YUNGANG's brother, avenged the death by killing WUBENG a month or so later. The matter was then settled and as both deaths had been avenged the matter was considered closed.

(4) WUBENG had two wives, the first wife (deceased for many years) bearing him a son WUNDINYING. On her death the second wife, NINAU, assumed responsibility for caring of the children, including WUNDINYING, and with WUBENG's death this responsibility became an even greater burden.

At this stage although MILEMBIRE killed WUBENG WUNDINYING bore him no animosity and had even gone to the extent of occasionally sharing food with him.

(5) At about the time this patrol visited WUMARAMBIN, October 22nd 1963, a young boy GONGORA died. It soon became evident in the eyes of the WINYALE clan, also a member of the KIRI Group, that GONGORA had died as a result of sorcery. GONGORA's father, KAMBIJIN, then set out to find the alleged murderer of his son. After all aspects were investigated the logical suspect for GONGORA's death was NINAU,

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the widow of WUBENG. In KAMBILJIN's mind there was no doubt that NINAU had killed his son by sorcery so he planned to kill her.

(6) On or about the 22nd. November, 1963, NINAU and another woman KUMEST were going to their gardens. At "WOLUWALI" KAMBILJIN and another clan member, AUNE, ambushed NINAU and KUMEST. An arrow was fired at NINAU but missed and KAMBILJIN then sprang forward and held onto NINAU while AUNE struck her on the head and neck with a tomahawk. She died immediately. Meanwhile, KUMEST managed to escape and fled to inform WUNDINYING of his stepmother's death.

(7) When WUNDINYING learnt of NINAU's death at the hands of KAMBILJIN he became both angry and distressed and set off to avenge his mother's death by killing somebody. At no time did he consider retaliatory action against KAMBILJIN or his clan as he considered KAMBILJIN's actions as justified, which does tend to substantiate the fact that NINAU was probably a practising sorcerer. While still filled with anger WUNDINYING enlisted the aid of another young man MILE and together they set out to kill MILEMBIRE, the man who had killed WUNDINYING's father WUBENG after WUBENG had killed MILEMBIRE's brother YUNGANG. It is important to note that prior to the murder of his mother WUNDINYING was harbouring no active thoughts of revenge towards MILEMBIRE.

(8) On arrival at WUMARAMBIN to kill MILEMBIRE WUNDINYING and MILE were forced to change their initial intention because the intended victim was with a married couple WALEMP and his wife TENEMP. Both were SAR people who had migrated into WUMARAMBIN and who had been living with MILEMBIRE for some years. As WALEMP was with MILEMBIRE the pair decided against killing him and instead decided upon the following;

As TENEMP had moved some distance away to her house and was unaccompanied by her husband it would be possible to kill TENEMP who would be unable to offer any resistance. It was then expected that WALEMP would become angry with MILEMBIRE and would demand heavy compensation from him. The reasoning behind this was that it was assumed that WALEMP was familiar with the fact that MILEMBIRE had killed WUNDINYING's father and therefore if he intended to kill anybody it would have been MILEMBIRE. If the innocent TENEMP was killed instead of MILEMBIRE WALEMP would demand compensation from MILEMBIRE. Her death would therefore be justified as not only would NINAU's death be avenged (unfortunately by a completely innocent party) but also MILEMBIRE would suffer for the killing of WUBENG as he would be required to pay compensation to WALEMP.

(9) A few minutes after TENEMP had retired to the house, several hundred yards away from where MILEMBIRE and WALEMP were sitting down, WUNDINYING and MILE followed and after engaging her in conversation TENEMP was shot and killed by two arrows fired by WUNDINYING and MILE. The pair then fled for their lives and MILEMBIRE and WALEMP, on hearing TENEMP scream, rushed over to where she lay dying and instead of arguing over compensation armed themselves and set off in pursuit of the pair. After following them into the HAURAHANDAMA clans' territory they fired arrows into a house that WUNDINYING and MILE were taking refuge in, were in turn fired upon by the HAURAHANDAMA's and then retreated. In the succeeding days the two clans were engaged in a series of tribal skirmishes. However, as TENEMP was a woman from the FULING clan of the SAR Valley, her own clan came to WUMARAMBIN to avenge the unprovoked and unjustified killing of one of their clan members and joined forces with the HARAMBIN clan. In turn former allies of the HAURAHANDAMA clan from the WULAMER Valley joined the ranks of the HAURAHANDAMA and at the time of the patrols arrival in the area the situation was serious.

**Conclusion:**

Of those concerned WUNDIYING and MILE were brought back to JIMI RIVER Patrol Post. KAMBILIN, the person who killed NIBAU, was interviewed but was not brought back and it is recommended that no action be taken against him as it is generally considered by the people that he was justified in his action. This also applies to his accomplice AUNE.

If either WUNDIYING or MILE return to their homes in the near future they will be killed outright. All people, including their own clan, consider the killing of TENEMP as unnecessary. Their own clan, the HANRAHABAMA, were anxious to have WUNDIYING and MILE removed from the area as unlike most "vendetta" warriors, when any member of the opposing clan is killed, the combined HANRAHABAMA-WULAMER were specifically after the pair at no matter what cost to others.

The history and facts recorded are as accurate as possible and were taken, together with statements, from a number of independent witnesses. However, in view of poor interpretation there may be discrepancies.

To summarize the situation since the patrol made initial contact with the KIRI people is:

- (a) A young child died, allegedly as a result of surgery,
- (b) A woman was killed because she was suspected of causing the death of the child.
- (c) An innocent woman was killed as a result of (b).
- (d) An ensuing tribal fight resulted with some 70 warriors involved from as far away as the MIDDLE SAN and the WULAMER Valleys.

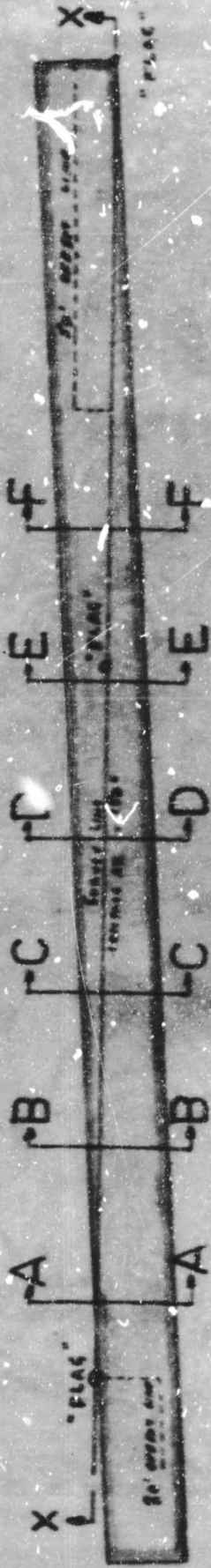
Little can be done about the situation as it is impossible to effectively administer the area from five or six days walk away. (See comments in the body of this Patrol Report).

Since the patrol, not including the murders as dealt with above, there have been at least another four known killings in the SCHRABER Ranges.

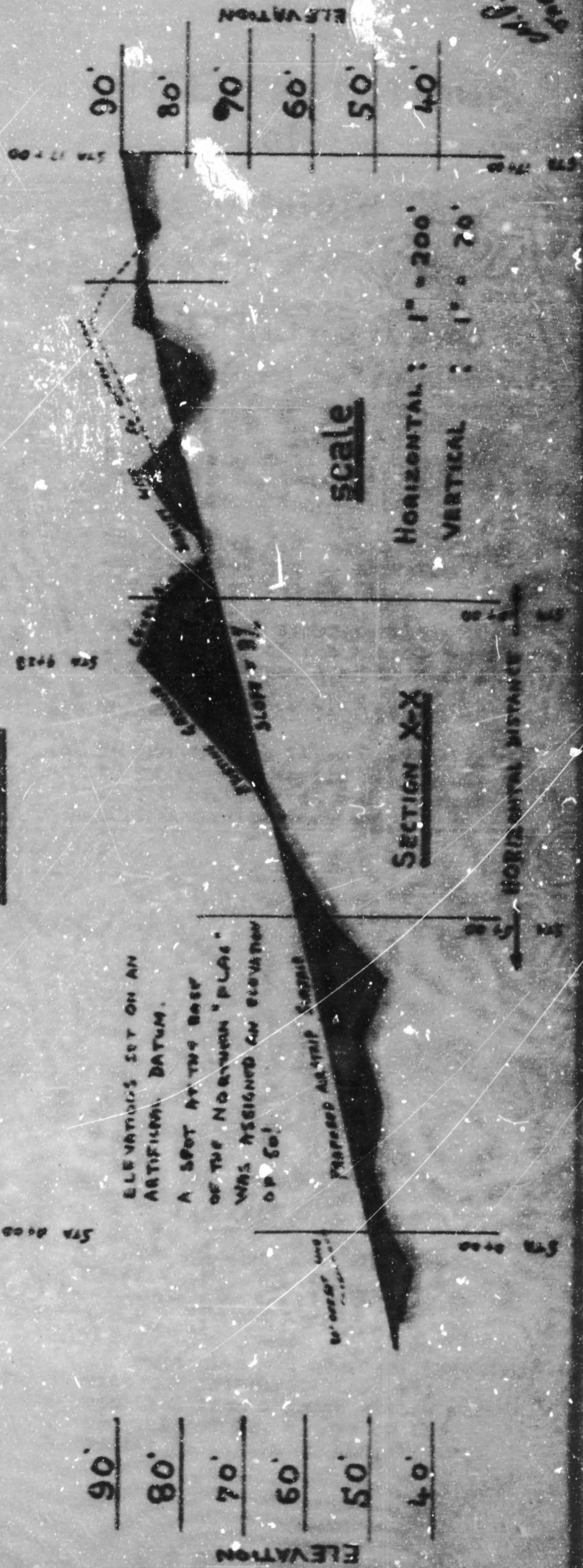
*M.P. Sage*  
(M.P. Sage)  
PATROL OFFICER.

# APPENDIX C

PLAN VIEW OF AIRSTRIP  
SHOWING SURVEY LINES AND  
LOCATION OF CROSS-SECTIONS.



PLAN AND PROFILE OF  
POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP AT  
**SANGARI**



ELEVATIONS SET ON AN  
ARTIFICIAL DATUM.  
A SPOT AT THE BASE  
OF THE NORTHERN 'FLAG'  
WAS ASSIGNED AN ELEVATION  
OF 50'

PROPOSED AIRSTRIP PROFILE

SECTION X-X

scale

HORIZONTAL : 1" = 200'  
VERTICAL : 1" = 70'

Handwritten note: *1/18/55*



# INTERPRETATIONS of SANGAPI

A-A  
(Sta 100)

B-B  
(Sta 300)

C-C  
(Sta 500)

D-D  
(Sta 700)

E-E  
(Sta 900)

F-F  
(Sta 1100)



- (1) Elevation = 6000 ft.
- (2) Suggested Slope = 3% (½ grade)
- (3) Required length for Sections 185 =  $1500' + \frac{6000}{10} - 50(3) = 1950$  ft.
- (4) Careful examination of the profile and cross sections will give an idea of the earthwork involved.
- (5) The vertical distance between existing and proposed ground elevations is the depth of cut or fill.
- (6) Note from the cross-sections the irregularity of the ridge, remembering the vertical scale of 1" = 20 ft.
- (7) Maximum cut = 14 ft. (at sta. 9+00)
- (8) Volume of this large mass of earth to be removed equals approximately 10,000 cubic yards = approximately 80,000 wheelbarrow loads.

scale

VERTICAL: 1" = 30'

Transverse sections across  
SANGAPI airstrip as shown  
on map.

This plan and profile, together  
with the interpretation, was  
compiled from a rough sketch per  
courtesy of Mr. W. Dye of the  
Summer Institute of Linguistics.

*M.P. Joyce*  
DENTAL OFFICE  
JAN. 1962

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APPENDIX D.

REPORT ON ACCOMPANYING POLICE.

SCHRAUER RANGES PATROL - JIMI RIVER PATROL REPORT NO 2 of 1963-64.

First Section.

No. 2338 Constable 1st. Class TADONI.

Performed poorly. Has the experience and the potential but failed to exert his authority with the result that the patrol suffered. Lax in the control of the carrier line.

No. 8279. Constable 5th. Year INAPE.

Reliable and experienced. A good patrol policeman.

No. 10632. Constable 2nd. Year AINO.

Performed well but was not up to his usual high standard. His first sustained patrol of this type, and, like the remaining junior members of the patrol, was a little uncertain of his actions.

However, under conditions of considerable tension at WUMARABIN (see Appendix B) his behaviour was steady and reliable.

No. 10636. Constable 2nd. Year NIRNWA.

Only average. Will improve as he becomes more experienced in this type of patrolling.

No. 10830. Constable 1st. Year SANDARI.

Showed initiative and intelligence in the course of the patrol. Acted calm and steady, (especially at WUMARABIN (see Appendix B), throughout the patrol despite the fact that he was the most junior member.

Second Section.

No. 4040 Constable 1st. Class KERAU.

Unreliable and incompetent. Displayed such naivety that in cases when the action of the people was uncertain he was assigned to a position where he could be supervised.

No. 8535 Constable 5th. Year WIK.


Performed creditably. His knowledge of the Upper JIMI language was useful in dealing with the Upper JIMI carriers.

No. 10671. Constable 2nd. Year MALIBAN.

Keen, hardworking and showed initiative.

All members conducted themselves well. For most of them it was their first contact with primitive people who had not yet been contacted by Administration patrols.

c.c. Police Superintendent.

  
(N.P. Sage)  
PATROL OFFICER.