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STATION : MINJ

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: MINJ ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 1 1949/53 Number of Reports: 12

PERORT No:	FOLIO:	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PTS	PERIOD OF PATROL	FIC No:
[1] 1 of 1949/50	1-11	B. CORRIGAN P.O	KUDJIP, AVIAMP AREA		27/7/49 - 2/8/49.	
[2] 1 of 1950/51	1-17	G. LINSLEY P.O	S. WALL KAWN (JIMI) RIVER VALLEY	MAP	9/9/50 - 23/9/50	
[3] 1 of 1951/52	1-9	T. DWYER CPO	WAHGI VALLEY (NORTH SIDE) THENCE TO MT. HAGEN VIA BAIYER RIVER LIVESTOCK STATION		10/7/51 - 16/7/51	
[4] 2 of 1951/52	1-39	B.B. CORRIGAN PO	IKOBUN, JIMMI RIVER VALLEY & BAIYER RIVER VALLEY	MAP	8/8/51 - 30/8/51	
[5] 3 of 1951/52	1-24	B.B. CORRIGAN	KAMBIA AREA, KAUGIL RIVER & UPPER MENDI VALLEY.	MAP	7/11/51 - 6/12/51	
[6] 3A of 1951/52	1-12	K. WALTERS PO	KAMBIA AREA, KAUGIL RIVER & UPPER MENDI VALLEY		7/11/51 - 6/12/51	
[7] 4 of 1951/52	1-15	J. CHAPMAN CPO	WESTERN & EASTERN WALLS OF WAGHI VALLEY	MAP	8/1/52 - 20/1/52	
[8] 1 of 1952/53	1-35	KEITH WALTERS P.O	KUNO AREA OR UPPER & MIDDLE JIMI RIVER VALLEY		13/10/52 - 15/11/52	
[9] 2 of 1952/53	1-35	R. JEFFREY DAUGHETY P.O	NORTH-EAST WALL WAHGI VALLEY		21/10/52 - 18/1/53	
[10] 3 of 1952/53	1-29	BRIAN CORRIGAN	SOUTH ~~EAST~~ WAHGI WALLS	MAP	6/1/53 - 24/2/58	
[11] 4 of 1952/53	1-35	BRIAN CORRIGAN	UPPER & MIDDLE JIMMI RIVER VALLEY	PHOTO MAP	29/4/53 - 2/5/53	
[12] 5 of 1952/53	1-20	R.J. DAUGHETY P.O	KAMBIA AREA	MAP & PHOTO	11/6/53 - 27/6/53	
[ ]						
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WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

MINJ SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1949/1950 ✓

1950/1951 ✓

1951/1952 ✓

1952/1953 ✓

Cleared
[illegible]
27/1/

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 4/60

Patrol Conducted by Corrigan

Area Patrolled Kerowagi Sub-District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives

Duration—From ../../19 to ../../19

Number of Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

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

Medical ../../19

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Census

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

../../19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: CENTRAL HIGHLANDS Report No: MTHJ No 1 of 49-50

Patrol Conducted by: B CORRIGAN, Patrol Officer

Area patrolled: KUDJIP, [illegible] area, Mt Hagen Sub District.

Patrol accompanied by - Europeans: N i l

Natives: AJ MAEN, NOPF

Duration: 27th July 1949 to 2nd August 1949

Object of Patrol: Initial Census of Native peoples.

---oOo---

(6)

JULY 27th:

I left KINJ at 9-30 am this morning for KUDJIP to conduct Census of that area. The road on the right bank of the WAGHI was followed for the entire journey. KUGLAIGL Patrol Post was passed at 11-35 and we arrived at KUDJIP at 12-30. Afternoon spent in explaining to the people the reason for the Patrol and on native affairs generally. One CNA was conducted.

JULY 28th

Carried out Census of the TUNAK and APUN Groups on a common ceremonial ground to the West of KUDJIP. For an initial Census there appeared a good attendance but progress was slow to the extreme.

Returned to KUDJIP at 1710 hours.

JULY 29th

Moved from KUDJIP at 8-5 am to census the MEKWARA group - a total of 388 names were recorded. Thence down the valley to MAIANKA clan for a total of 372. Following this I proceeded round the western slopes of the KUSIN watershed to the territory of the KUKUPA group. This group was censused for a total of 326. Returned to KUDJIP at 1910 hours. Today's journey was a very trying one as the country traversed was rough and broken and native pads which form the byways were definitely not made to order. Heavy rain tonight.

JULY 30th

Today fine and warm and I moved off at 7-30 for the territory of the GENIGA tribe. A census revealed 197 names. This group habit the headwaters of the KUDJIP river and very enthusiastically received the patrol. On the completion of the census I crossed the Kudjip River and proceeded through the timbered ridges to KAVANKA territory. Conducted a census for 80 names. This latter group is isolated from the large tribal clan.

The country hereabouts is very swampy and mosquitoes are thick. Six pigs were purchased. Very extensive and well cultivated gard s line the foothills of the main range. Returned to KUDJIP at 1610 hours.

JULY 31st

Moved to the AVIAMP area this morning by way of the main arterial highway. As I had sent on news ahead that I was coming, large groups of people were assembled when I arrived at the Patrol Post. Abundant quantities of food and 2 pigs were purchased.

It is apparent that two main groups form the population of this area and after Lunch I censused one for 276 names. Remained overnight.

AUGUST 1st:

The remaining group was recorded this morning for a total of 240 names which makes a total of 516 for these clan groups of the AVIAMP. This is the most westerly of the areas administered from KINJ. From casual observance, it seems that the bulk of the population is to be found in the TUNAK watershed - native reports bear out this statement.

(iv)

AUGUST 1st (contd)

At 10 am when I was prepared to move, large numbers of people were waiting to carry cargo which unfortunately was not sufficient for them all. Passed KUNIP at 12-5 and continued on to AUKLOWIL Patrol Post which is another hour on the road to MIMJ.

Here again large crowds of people had assembled and even though Patrols pass along the road regularly and a Policeman is stationed at the Post, their enthusiasm does not seem to wane.

For the Gold Lip Shell that I had with me I could have bought their world, I think, and suffice to say many pigs changed hands. One old man, overcome at the sight of some much wealth, fainted. He explained to me afterwards that the glimpse of it all in quantity unlimited was too much for his feelings. Yet this has its parallel in Australia it seems, for in a book I read recently, I remember it said that miners in the early days of the Victorian fields fainted once when a bucketful of gold was raised to the surface.

The afternoon was taken up mainly with Native affairs and various complaints were satisfactorily settled. Remained overnight.

AUGUST 2nd

Returned to MIMJ at [illegible] hours.

END OF DIARY

Garrison

DISTRICT OFFICER

Lo.

(3)

GENERAL SUMMARY:

INTRODUCTION

This being my first Patrol to the HUDUIP areasmainly for Census and making myself acquainted with the general configuration of the area under observation, it is not proposed to express myself freely at this stage. These people are an entirely new experience to me and quite unlike any I have yet come in contact with (they differ considerably from the Bena Bena natives).

However, good contact was made with all groups and an initial Census made. One's first impression is that a satisfactory situation exists in all areas visited.

Suming up I will say that the patrol was valuable in that :-

(a) Some idea of the population is now known

(b) It has enabled me to put my finger on old sores which may present the possibility, if remote, of future unrest.

CENSUS:

This calls for little comment: The Census was carried out without trouble or incident and the lining was generally satisfactory.

The total number of natives censused was 2,247.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The general native situation is good. An incident which is pleasing to record is a shew of feminism - the fact is that the younger women are beginning to assert themselves in the WAGHI Valley as, I am told, they do elsewhere. My attention was first drawn to it by meeting a man with a black eye which he had received from his wife. This,though I believe common enough in the higher culture, is rare in my experience and I was encouraged to further inquiry. The result was I found another husband, who seeking to beat his wife, had himself been deservedly beaten. I have the sincerest respect for native custom and I fully realise the desirability of maintaining them and recognise the awful results that follow their neglect, but still I am glad that the women hit back and I think that others will agree with me.

Another aspect that is beginning to make its presence felt is the young women refusing to marry anyone but the man of their choice! A suitor may have the approval of her parents and may have paid over portion of the Bride Price, but if the girl does not like him she will not marry him. I am sentimental enough to approve the change and so far there have been no repecussions.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

My observations of these people do not pretend to go beyond the superficial. It maybe said, however, that their organisation is patrilineal and they appear to be distributed in small local clans. Marriage is patrilocal and by purchase.

I do not think there is any highly developed system of chieftainship though each settlements seem to have their recognised headman, although these do not appear to have the authority over their people that I have seen elsewhere.

(2)

ROADS

The arterial highway linking MILNE with HAGEN isin good repair, although in a few sections it requires regrading and redraining. This work will be put in hand.

As regards their own roads I find myself reflecting how bad the tracks are rather than how good. They go to some trouble themselves to sidestep the mud but continue to tolerate it as a standing nuisance. What they want is some sort of a Native Road Board and they could put things right with no great trouble if only by simply laying logs over the worst places. Stretches of track were in a deplorable condition and maybe it was part of the scheme to frustrate me by bogging me in; I think not, but it is pure laziness as the matter stood, and judging them on their roads alone one may justifiably call them lazy people. However, before I left MUDVIP the whole thing was put right in 3 hours work under the guidance of AC DAUM.

AGRICULTURE

A lasting impression is the obvious suendsbility of this country to more advanced methods of Agriculture and one may say this without implying anything but admiration for gardening methods as they exist. It is easy again to picture the terracing of these slopes and there can be no denying that it would greatly enhance their possibilities.

It is pretty safe for an amateur to say that the soil in many places is overworked by the same old crop. It would be an interesting place for an experimenter to work in with the object of discovering what new products would be at once suitable to the environment and welcome to the inhabitants - by this I do not mean any commercial crop but something they would be happier and better for eating and which would enable them to preserve their ground by rotation.

Further it is a place where a plough could be used with immense profit and little difficulty. I am thinking of a plough drawn by oxen.

VILLAGE OFFICALS

It is recommended that the provisional appointments of the * Luluais be approved, plesse. At present none exist in the area visited and a start has to be made. If at a later date these appointees do not prove satisfactory consideration could then be given to a change. At present literally hundreds of "Boss Boys" exist in the area and wield authority by virtue of being in possession of white porcelian rings. With the recording of the Census and the advent of Luluais and Tul Tuls, the time is ripe, I venture to say, to "purge" "a gentle weal" and rid the area once and for all of these unnecessary evils.

CONCLUSION:

The patrol was of a routine nature and none of the country traversed was new country. The behaviour of the Police was very satisfactory and the health of the patrol good at all times.

PATROL OFFICER

Province.

Village Population Register

Year: 1949 - 1950.

KUBJIP AVIAMP Area. Mt. Hagen Sub District

Village		Date of Census.		Absent with Census D. M.	Absent with Census D. F.	Jam Village Visitors M.	Jam Village Visitors F.	Labour Taxable Males 16	Labour Taxable Males 16 to 45	Labour Taxable Females 16 to 45	Labour Taxable Females 45	Exempt	Total Taxable	Total: Males M.	Total: Males F.	Total: Females M	Total: Females F	Total:
KAUWEI	(1)	29.7.49.	Initial Census.					21	76	20	85	8	58	46	35	83	69	233.
KAUWEI	(2)	29.7.49.	"	"				11	41	10	33	2.	22	20	20	54	36	180.
MAIAMKA		29.7.49.	"	"				38	79.	35	98	6	65	89	71.	99	113	372.
KURUPA		29.7.49.	"	"				29.	97.	15	82	7	69.	70	82	111	92	325.
APUN.		28.7.49.	"	"			1	12	100	15	64	4	81	36	51	120	75	282.
TUNAK		28.7.49.	"	"	1			19.	41	22	31	4.	21.	34	34.	47	37.	152.
GENIGA		30.7.49.	"					28	53	20	40	6	29.	43	39.	66	49.	197.
KAUANKA		30.7.49.	"	"		1	-	9	14	3	18	-	4	11	10	18	14	53.
DONGA		31.7.49.	"	"	1			39	66.	26	60	3	47.	76	50	79	71.	276.
MONKA.		1.8.49.			1.			12.	76	16	67	3	84	44	40	81	78.	240.
			Grand Totals:		3	-	1	1	190	641	192	148	42	400	449	412	758	641	2,247.

30/16/52 (1)

30/2-576

District of Central Highlands.
District Office,
[illegible].

29/8/49

Director of District Services
& Native Affairs,
[illegible].

[illegible] No. 1/49-50 - [illegible]
[illegible].

Forwarded herewith, please, is above report.

Mr. Corrigan is being asked to amplify his remarks of the first sentence of paragraph 3, page 2 of the Diary in regard to Gold Lip Shell.

It is felt that pigs were being bought during the patrol for the purpose of taking back to the [illegible] station, there to be held or farmed out and drawn upon to conserve the imported meat ration.

Indiscriminate large scale purchasing of pigs by patrols forthe provision of feasts for patrol personnel has never achieved any desirable objective.

It is not proposed to recommend any Luluai appointments at this stage.

Mr. Corrigan's remarks about the white pores in rings, so familiar in the Chimbu and Asaro Valley areas, are heartily concurred with; but the 'purge' must be carried out gently and with discretion. This is a subject for early discussion, in conjunction with census matters, with Assistant District Officers.

For many years the sector between [illegible] and the [illegible] River was a kind of 'No Man's Land' as far as active administration was concerned, and it is gratifying to see that progress is now being made in this locality.

The absence of any map reference will be brought to the attention of Mr. Corrigan, with the request that he get on with a map of the area being administered from [illegible].

[signature]
[illegible] DISTRICT OFFICER.

1949 - SC.

Village	
APUN.	
TUNAK.	
KAUWEI	(1)
KAUWEI	(2)
MAIANKA.	
KURUPA	
KADANKA	
GENIDA	
DENDA.	
MONKA.	

DS. S.-16-52

7th September, 1949.

GOKOBA
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

BUSH PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 49/50

I agree with your comments in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

A year ago I passed through this area on the main road and was enthusiastically received by the KUKUKU people who were very anxious that the Government establish a station there and offered to give land which I surveyed with the view that it might be suitable for an agriculture station.

I was not happy about the position in the Tumu and west towards Kero, and the A/District Officer, Kainantu, might be directed to give some attention to that area.

(I. F. Champion)
ACTG DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

Village Population Register

1949 – 50.

Kiafip, AVIAMP Area: MS Sagan Sub District.

Village	Date of Census	C	Absent from Station M.	Absent from Station F.	Village Missions M.	Village Missions F.	Labour Males 10.16.	Labour Males 16–45	Females 10.16	Females 16–45	Dep	No of C.B.	Males M.	Males F.	Females M.	Females F.	Totals
APUN.	28.7.49.	Initial Census.				1	12	100	16	64	4	51	36	51	120	75	282
TUNAK.	"	"	1				19	41.	22	31	4	21	24	34	47	87	182.
KAUWEI (1)	29.7.49.	"					20	74	20	55	8	58	46	35	82	69	223.
KAUWEI (2).	"	"					11	41	10	33	2	22	20	20	54	36	160.
MAIAMKA.	"	"					38	79.	25	98	6	65	87	71	77	113	372
KURUPA.	"	"					29	97	15	92	7	69	70	62	111	93	325.
KAUANKA.	30.7.49	"			1	–	9.	14	3	13	–	14	11	10	15	14	50.
BENIGA.	"	"					23	53	20	40	8	29	43	39.	66	48.	197.
DONGA.	31.7.49.	"	1				39	66	26	60	3	47	74	50	79	71	276
MONKA.	1.8.49.	"	1				12	76.	16	67	2	54	44	40	81.	75	245
Grand Total.			3	–	1	1	190	[illegible]	182	543	42	400	429	413	755	621	2,244

[illegible signature]

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

MT. HAGEN SUB-DISTRICT . PATROL REPORT MIMI No. 1/50-51

PATROL CONDUCTED BY . C. LINDSAY, P.O.

AREA PATROLLED . S. WALL AREA (JIMI) RIVER VALLEY.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY . POLICE . 4
INTERPRETER . 1
D.M.O. . 1
CARRIERS . 17

DURATION . 9th September, 1950 - 23rd September, 1950.

NUMBER OF DAYS . FIFTEEN.

OBJECTS OF PATROL . ROUTINE.

LAST PATROL TO AREA . DISTRICT SERVICES. Messrs A. TIMPERLEY, A.D.O. and B. CURRIGAN, P.O., part September, 1949, part June, 1950.

MEDICAL . Unknown.

MAP REFERENCE . BAMU STRAT SERIES - 4 m. to 1 in.

APPENDICES . 'A' - REPORT ON POLICE.
'B' - ROUGH SKETCH MAP.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was of a routine nature, confined, except for one brief excursion across the river, to the southern wall of the KAWN River. The KAWN is the name given to the upper portion of the river known further down as the JIMI. Nowhere is the name "JIMI" used to designate this river by the natives of the area patrolled. In the past this area has been generally referred to as the "KUBO" area. Again, this is incorrect. Both the Middle WAHGI and HAGEN Natives refer to it as "KUBUN" and this name is also used by both the Middle WAHGI and HAGEN speaking natives of the KAWN valley. "KUBO" is a CHIMBU word, unknown to these natives.

DIARY

Saturday, 9th September, 1950.

Sent carriers and gear by the direct route to NONDUGL, but, leaving MINJ at 7.35, myself proceeded via the longer KEROWIL road. Running a compass traverse, crossed the WAHGI below KEROWIL and continued onto NONDUGL, arriving at 12 o'clock. Set up camp in the Rest House and during the afternoon heard a case in C.M.a., talked with natives, etc.

Sunday, 10th September, 1950.

at NONDUGL. During the morning, assessed and paid for work done by the natives in the erection of the Hospital, and during the afternoon listened to various minor disputes, complaints, etc.

Monday, 11th September, 1950.

Heard a case of assault in C.M.a., and then made the investigation of the land required to allow road access to NONDUGL aerodrome.

Briefly called in at the HAGENAH Trust Station and then, leaving at 11 a.m., travelled up the left bank of the ARL River through PARAWIL to the crossing of the ARL and beyond through WASEWIL to the junction of KO-IL creek with the ARL, finally reaching a suitable camping site on the left bank of the ARL about half-a-mile further on.

Camp was made under canvas at 2.10 p.m. and people from lower down the river brought food.

Tuesday, 12th September, 1950.

Broke camp on a clear, fine morning at 8.10 a.m. and travelled in a gradual ascent to the junction of KUPUWI and WAHGI creeks, the two upper arms of the ARL, at 7.50. Moved off again at 8.05, across the junction, to begin the extremely steep climb to the 10,400 feet crest of the range and arrived there at 10.10. It being fine and clear, remained here for an hour and then set off again at 11.10.

The descent on the far side is as steep as the ascent, but whereas the latter is probably not much more than 2,000 feet, the descent comprises about 7,000 feet, practically all through heavy rain forest, and very wearying. It is particularly hard on carriers as the steep track has been worn so deep, narrow cuts and has much gravel and loose stones underfoot.

Running a compass traverse, descended slowly to the pace of the carriers and reached the first of the WIGA hamlets on BILAU creek near its junction with the WAHGI River, at 3.40 p.m. Followed a track above the WAHGI River to the trade road coming in from CHIMBU and so to the Rest House at JIMBINING at 4.50.

3 hours, 40 minutes were taken in actual travelling time from the ARL River camp to JIMBINING Rest House.

A large crowd of WIGA men, women and children enthusiastically greeted the patrol and a very large quantity of food was purchased. Headmen from OLA, further on, also visited the patrol.

Wednesday, 13th September, 1950.

Rested the carriers and patrol personnel at JIMBINING for the day.

Many natives visited the camp and talks were held with them, a few minor disputes adjusted, and so forth.

Early in the afternoon, head-men of various groups returning from KUNDIAWA arrived, bringing a letter from the A.D.O., KUNDIAWA relating to the incidents involving the AUIAWA, KUMAM and other groups in the KUBUKA area. Discussed various matters with them.

DIARY.

Thursday, 14th September, 1950.

Set off at 8.25 and travelled the easily graded made road across BIM creek and up to BIM Hamlet. Followed around the side of a ridge down to KUN Creek and then up to the crest of the ridge beyond to JIGA and along the crest to the Rest House at OLMA, arriving at 8.55.

OLMA is the centre for the KIBINGA Group and is on the high crest of a ridge above the KAWN River, with JIMI Creek and the major BIM Creek on the West.

Many people visited the patrol during the day and a large quantity of food was purchased. Discussed various matters with the people, adjusted a few disputes, etc.

The AU-ILMA Head-man, across the KAWN River, visited the Rest House and volunteered to build a bridge across the KAWN for the passage of the patrol on the morrow.

Friday, 15th September, 1950.

Leaving OLMA at 8.15, travelled in a general N.E direction along the crest of the ridge between the KAWN and MAWI Rivers through NOGINGA to NOSIN Ceremonial Ground and then beyond began the descent in a series of succeeding steep slopes and level shelves to the junction of the MAWI and KAWN Rivers, reached at 8.45.

Natives were already well-advanced in the building of a log bridge across the swift flowing, sixty yards wide KAWN River, and the crossing was begun at 9.30. The climb to the Rest House at KUBURA, sometimes known as MISOLI, was a relatively easy one, with only one steep pinch, but travelled slowly, running a compass traverse, to the pace of the carriers, and arrived at 11.45.

A very boisterous welcome was accorded the patrol, said to be the first to visit this area, although a CHIMBU Constable had erected a small Rest House here some 18 months ago.

KUBURA is on the crest of a ridge above the KAWN River, in between MORAW Creek on the East and KU Creek on the West, a spur of the nearby twin peaks of Mt. OIBO-KU, or KU-OIBO.

The AU-ILMA Group inhabit the area between these two creeks, and the KEMAN Group the area beyond MORAW Creek.

Two Constables of the CHIMBU Detachment were at KUBURA and tendered a letter from the A.D.O. KUNDIAWA in regard to certain incidents involving the AU-ILMA and KEMAN Groups and certain groups of the CHIMBU portion of the Valley.

Spent the afternoon investigating these incidents and instructed the Constables to take twelve witnesses, together with a letter, to KUNDIAWA. Also investigated the actions of a Constable of the CHIMBU Detachment in this area and forwarded a report to the A.D.O. KUNDIAWA.

Notwithstanding the incidents that had recently taken place, the people were most demonstrative in their friendliness, brought in more than sufficient food, and visited the camp in large numbers.

Saturday, 16th September, 1950.

Set off from KUBURA at 8.10 and steadily ascended a ridge towards Mt. OIBO-KU to a point about a mile from its peaks at NOSAR. Descended the side of the ridge to KU Creek and then climbed up to OLMA (Not to be confused with OLMA Rest House on the other side of the valley) and then steeply descended through a deeply sunken road to the KAWN River, arriving at 10.25. Rested here until 11 and then followed the edge of the river down to the junction with BIM Creek. Beyond BIM Creek, climbed the extremely steep slope of the ridge dividing the MAMBIL Creek from the KAWN to the small Rest House at WAMIN, reached at 2.50. The almost precipitous slopes are practically bare of trees and the climb of over 2,000 feet was extremely hot and exhausting under a blazing sun.

DIARY

WAGIN is situated in a very pleasant bamboo and casuarina grove and is the Rest House for the MUMBUGA people, whose head-man is KONDI, a native who appears to be able, intelligent and an influence for good amongst them. About two hundred people greeted the patrol with full-throated roars of welcome and the usual large quantity of food was purchased.

Sunday, 17th September, 1950.

The patrol left WAGIN in thick cloud mist at 8.10 and travelled through MOKEKA slightly below the crest on the WAGIN River side, then climbed through new garden areas and pandanus groves back to the crest and into thick rain forest. Gradually climbing, travelled through dense forest, with considerable moss on trees and underfoot, the carriers, in particular, suffering from leeches, and then descended steeply to WIM Creek. The last two or three hundred feet were down an almost sheer cliff face and the creek was reached at a waterfall at 11.15.

Rested here until noon and then climbed abruptly up out of the creek through newly cleared garden areas and over logs and rough bush to the crest of the ridge at JIGA, arriving at 1.15. The patrol was now on the TSEGAN River side of the range dividing the WAGIN from its tributary, the TSEGAN.

A quiet, but most friendly, welcome was given the patrol, and the people had constructed two new, rough shacks to house the personnel. The main Group is called IKKORAKAI, comprised of the WIMEKA and KARAGA Sub-groups. To the N.W. is the WAGIN Group.

Heavy rain fell throughout the latter part of the afternoon, but this did not deter the people from bringing in a good supply of food. The population is not large and the people say they belong to the KALAK area, but were driven out in a tribal fight some 12 years ago. These are the people involved in the unfortunate 1947 episode, but appear to bear no ill-will whatsoever.

Monday, 18th September, 1950.

Rain fell without intermission throughout the night and the patrol left at 8.25 in steadily failing rain. A muddy, slippery, little used track was followed down through thick forest to the TSEGAN River at 8.40, and a crossing effected as the waters were beginning to rise in flood. The rain had eased, but began again as the ascent from the TSEGAN River was begun at 8.40. This is steep enough at any time, but over twelve hours rain had rendered the slopes treacherously greasy and slippery, thereby doubling the strain of the climb.

Finally the crest was reached at KOLMEGU and the patrol continued onto ONGUL, also known as TEGALIKA, arriving at 10.40. There is a Rest House at ONGUL, on the crest of the high ridge above the bend of the TSEGAN. The people in the vicinity of ONGUL comprise the two groups of MONGILA and KABIKA.

Although these people are enemies of the JIGA people, and are said to have attacked a patrol two years ago, a most friendly welcome was given the patrol. A steady stream of men and women visited the camp and the drizzling rain that fell throughout most of the afternoon did not deter them from bringing in more than sufficient food.

Tuesday, 19th September, 1950.

The patrol set off in fine, but heavily overcast, weather at 8.10 a.m. and descended a relatively easy, but very muddy, slope to the junction of KOROP and TWIM Creeks, reached at 8.25. The climb to the crest above was steep, but not exceptionally high, along a faint, overgrown track through abandoned hamlets and garden areas. A very muddy, steep track led down through forest to the junction of TONDUL and KAN Creeks and the latter was then followed

DIARY

down to its junction with the major MaRaMr Creek, reached at 11.25. The slush and mud of the steep tracks made for slow travelling on the part of the carriers.

The climb up from MaRaMr Creek was commenced at 1.05, through trackless forest at first and then, higher up, through the undergrowth of some abandoned hamlets. Again, it was a relatively easy climb, but long, and made difficult by the undergrowth and mud and it was not until 3.20 that the AORO hamlets were reached.

Ten minutes later there was a terrific downpour and camp was made with canvas in teeming rain. The population is obviously not large and the greater part of the group, known as ORa, inhabit the upper AMUL River, on the WaNGI side of the range. Sufficient food was purchased, but there was not the usual superabundance.

Wednesday, 20th September, 1950.

The morning was clear, with clouds in the valley below, and there was a fine view of Mt. WILHELM at the patrol left at 8.05.

The descent to KURU Creek, reached at 9, was easy and a well used track led up to the hamlet of AUNUR on the crest beyond, at 8.30. Descending again, the WAI River was reached at 9.30, and a sharp climb then followed to the Rest House at TENGa, reached at 10.40.

AORO mark the limit of the Middle WaNGI speaking natives, and the MuGaI Group living in the vicinity of TENGa speak the HaGEN tongue. BORO is the influential Headman of this area.

During the afternoon, talked with the people, purchased food, and plotted the compass traverse. Heavy rain fell in the late afternoon.

Thursday, 21st September 1950.

The patrol left TENGa at 8 a.m. and climbed a steep and slippery track to the crest of the ridge. The descent to MaGaGL Creek was easy as to gradient but along muddy, overgrown tracks that wound through bush and undergrowth. The stone outcrops worked for the HaGEN axes are beside the track above the creek, which was reached at 8.55. A similar track was followed through isolated hamlets to the far crest, which the patrol reached at WaNOBa at 10.55

Setting off again at 11.15, the descent to BIN Creek was made and then around the shoulder of a hill and down to the GaNa River, which was followed for three quarters of a mile upstream to MENJIN patrol post on the left bank.

MENJIN is a new Post, with Constable SAMTAGIa in charge, and the patrol arrived at 1.55. The people, as throughout, displayed a warm welcome and a good supply of food was purchased. The Groups is known as MONGaRUNaI.

Friday, 22nd September, 1950.

Left MENJIN in fine weather at 8.10 a.m. and travelled a good track in a gradual ascent for about two hours before beginning the climb up the range. The crest was reached at 9.50 and the panorama from it of the upper WaNGI Valley is the finest I have seen.

Remained an hour here and then descended a ridiculously easy track to WaIa Patrol Post, on the left bank of YaN Creek, at 12.10. Continued on at 12.25, crossing YaN Creek, passed GIBBS' airstrip and farm and over the flats to the low hills and the new HaGEN-MONDUGL road. Travelled this for a short distance until the section ended and then wound over a swampy flat to the tip of the further hills and the end of the furthest point of the continuous portion of the road. Continued along the new road over the flats to WaJNMr, a station in charge of the Constable supervising the road-making, and made camp at 4.10 after a long and tiring day.

DIARY

Saturday, 23rd September, 1950.

The patrol left MAJEMP at 5.55 a.m. and travelled the broad and well constructed new road across the flats to the GUMAMPS River and then over undulating grass-land to OGELBANG, arriving at 9.35.

Called in at the Lutheran Mission and then, leaving OGELBANG at 10.30, arrived at HAGEN at 11.25.

H. Lindsay.
Patrol Officer.

END OF PATROL

GENERAL

NATIVE SITUATION

It is extremely difficult to recognise these friendly, co-operative people as being the same as those who have caused such trouble, and been such a thorn in the flesh of administration officers, in the past and it is a tribute to the work of those past officers that to-day the natives of the MOBUN area are a relatively settled people, whose attitude to patrols is one of warm and even exuberant welcome ; not one of mere tolerance, but of active friendliness and manifest goodwill. As related in the diary, the AIBINGA and AU-IINA Groups volunteered to build a log bridge for the passage of the patrol across the NAWI River, and the JIGA people, of their own accord, erected two shacks to house the patrol personnel, and this spirit of willing co-operation was abundantly revealed in their enthusiastic welcomes. Indeed at times the latter were overdone. As the patrol approached MUBURA it was escorted up the slope by about fifty singing and decorated natives and a hundred yards from the Rest House they bodily tossed me into the air and then carried me in triumph on their shoulders to the Rest House .I doubt if it is possible to feel more utterly foolish and helpless than in such a situation as this and I greatly preferred the more acceptable but boisterous welcome of full-throated roars that was given at most other places.

During almost twelve months that I have been in the Mt. HAGEN sub-district there has been no hint of an outbreak of tribal fighting in this area, nor was there any indication revealed in the course of this patrol that this was likely in the near future,, though, of course, amongst such new people, it can flare up at any time. Enmities between traditional enemies still exist and the tracks between any two such groups were always faint and obviously little used, so that it is evident that no reconciliations have been made, as, indeed, the people admitted, but the important point is that no group, for some time now, has endeavoured to square old scores. The greatest enmity existing is that between the JIGA and ONGUL Groups, as a result of the 1947 episode, but the two groups have preferred to hate each other from the crests of their respective ridges and neither has attempted to aggravate the situation by any positive action.

Reference has been made in the diary to certain incidents alleged to have occurred in the MUBURA area. Since the matter is at present " sub judice", I assume that it should not be fully discussed in this report and therefore only a bare outline of what is alleged to have taken place is given. Reports on these incidents have been forwarded to the A.D.O. Mt.HAGEN and the A.D.O. KUNDIAWA.

A certain Head man of the AU-IINA Group, whose wife had deserted him and gone back to live with her people of the KEMAM Group, endeavoured to obtain custody of his child, and certain compensation, but the KEMAM people refused. Hearing that a Constable from the KUNDIAWA Detachment was in the CHIMBU portion of the valley, he went to him and asked for his assistance. It is alleged that the Constable, together with a LULUAI of a CHIMBU "KUNG" Group, and members of certain sub-groups, of whom he was the LULUAI, raided the KEMAM people, tied them up, and took them to MUBURA. The next day, certain other KEMAM men were also tied up. It is alleged that as a result of certain ill-treatment accorded these KEMAM men one died, and that the Constable was responsible. It is also alleged that the LULUAI incited his people to certain acts of cruelty to the trussed up KEMAMS. A further list of allegations against the Constable concerned his firing of his rifle either into the air, or at targets in the bush, and also of allowing certain natives with him to fire his rifle, and a full report on this has also been forwarded to the A.D.O. KUNDIAWA.

GENERAL

Proceeding into such an area so shortly after the occurrence of such incidents, it would be reasonable to anticipate a certain amount of trouble, and I approached KUBURA with all due caution, but received instead the most cordial welcome possible, as related, and it is also surprising to find that the KAMAM people appear to hold no grudge against the AU-ILLA Group, their attitude apparently being that it was the Constable and the CHIMBU Groups who caused the trouble and that the demand of the AU-ILLA Headman for the custody of his child was a fair one which they should have acknowledged.

THE PEOPLE.

To me there seems little doubt that the KOBUN area has been settled by migrations from the WAHGI Valley. The tradition of the people is that this is so, in some cases through defeats in tribal fights on the WAHGI side, and in others through roaming parties from the WAHGI side making gardens on the KOBUN side and so settling down to form a separate group. The boundaries of the CHIMBU, Middle WAHGI and HAGEN language groups in the KOBUN area are almost identical with those of the WAHGI Valley and several of the groups, such as WIGA, AU-ILLA and OPA, have their counterparts on the WAHGI side. As well, there is even a duplication of the names of some of the features on both sides - BILLIU and BIRU Creeks, for example, exist in both the WAHGI and KOBUN areas, and they head near each other on opposite sides of the range.

Though it is not possible in a patrol of this nature to go deeply into native customs, it does seem that the social organisation and customs of the Middle WAHGI speaking sections of the area are identical. The Ceremonial Ground at KOSIE could be in almost any part of the Middle WAHGI Valley, and another ceremonial ground seen in the GAHZ Valley could be duplicated anywhere in the vicinity of Mt. HAGEN. Dress and personal appearance also correspond to the WAHGI Valley in general, but one variation noticed was in hair style .Instead of wearing it relatively short and bound up in either tapa cloth or net caps, the natives in the vicinity of AOROP and TUMBA wear it long in short, thick plaits.

POPULATION

By WAHGI Valley standards , the population is thin and scattered, but for all that I would estimate that it exceeds 5,000, though it probably does not go as high as 10,000. There is not a continuous belt of populated area, but only individual ridges and spurs on which hamlets and gardens have been built, with large areas of uninhabited forest between them. In several areas there is the evidence , in rotting hamlets and fences and overgrown gardens, of movement of groups to different areas, and the area of land available to these people is so large in relation to populationthat it is certain that considerable movement of whole groups could take place without intruding upon other groups' cultivated ground, a thing which would be utterly impossible in the densely populated WAHGI Valley.

Although it would be a strenuous task from the physical point of view, I believe that a census of these people could now be taken,and that they would readily co-operate in one. Ithink there would be no difficulty in getting them to assemble and that good assemblies of people for a census would be obtained. However, it would take some considerable time to complete, since it would be necessary to make a base of operations at each Rest House, and a visit to each group to take a census would have to be broken into several days so as to visit each sub-group, the nature of the country being such that no matter how small the sub-group was, travelling time to reach and return from it would preclude more than one sub-group per day being censused.

GENERAL

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Because of the much lower altitude, and therefore more tropical climate, of the valleys of the KOBUN area, there is a considerably greater variety of foodstuffs available to these natives than to those of the WAHGI valley. Sweet potato remains the principle crop and main item of diet, but in suitable areas there are considerable numbers of bread fruit trees at the bottom of the steep valleys, and from the number brought in to each camp for sale, and their size, they evidently bear well. Taro, yam and tapioca are also more in evidence than in the WAHGI Valley, although still a minor item of diet. Corn is grown in all areas, and in greater quantities than one would expect, and the cobs seen were large and well formed. European vegetables are confined to tomatoes and cucumbers. Pawpaw and bananas, as would be expected, do exceptionally well. Pawpaw grown in the WAHGI Valley are rather tasteless and insipid, but the KOBUK pawpaw are delicious.

Gardening in this area follows the same pattern of most Highland areas, but the ground is worked far less. There is so much land available to these people that abandoned garden areas are the rule rather than, as in the WAHGI Valley, the exception, and everywhere now, cleared areas of forest for the planting of fresh gardens are to be seen, small, brown squares set in the overall pattern of thick, dull, olive green forest. There is no danger of widespread erosion here, though. These new, cleared areas form only a fraction of the total forest area. Only in very small patches and at widely separated intervals are BUNAI patches to be seen, and I should imagine that this is because the same area is not continually worked over, but is, once one or two crops have been obtained from it, allowed to go back to forest.

There does not appear to be any shortage of pigs, and the patrol had to continually turn away pigs that were offered for sale. Those seen appeared to be healthy and well grown, but as to what diseases there may be among them or as to how they compare with WAHGI Valley pigs it is impossible to assess on a patrol of this nature. Fowls are kept by all groups and are similar to the native fowls of the WAHGI Valley.

HEALTH

A N.M.O. from KUNDUKL Hospital accompanied the patrol and a box of medical supplies for the treatment of natives was carried. Health appeared to be good and there were no reports of any outbreaks of serious illnesses. Treatment was given to any natives desiring it at each camp, but there were only the normal cuts and sores and occasional colds. Admittedly, only the healthy and active portion of the population would be likely to visit each patrol camp, but there was a surprising lack of yaws and skin diseases amongst these people and very few goitres. In general I think the health of these people can be considered to be satisfactory, although a slow and thorough medical patrol undoubtedly would do a great deal of good, and should, in my opinion, be undertaken as soon as possible, because of the obvious fact that the KOBUK natives are, medically, completely neglected, not even possessing a single aid post, let alone the means of seeking attention at a native hospital.

GENERAL

ROADS AND BRIDGES

The only road travelled in the KOBUN area was the short section from JINBINING to OINA. I understand that this continues on to KARAR and leads back for most, if not all, of the way to KUNDIAWA. It is well graded and surfaced, but many of the small bridges are in bad repair. Apart from this section, the patrol followed only native tracks.

The new road that is being built to link KAGIN with the WONDUGA road (This latter ends at the WAMGI near AMULIBA patrol post in the MINJ area, is extremely well constructed as far as it goes, but sections already constructed require maintenance and there are as yet no bridges over the various streams. Less than half of the total length required has so far been constructed. At the moment the road has still some six miles to go before it reaches the vicinity of KAIM patrol post.

PATROL POSTS

The new post in the KAMA Valley is still under construction, and Constable SAMTABLA is making an excellent job of it. The buildings are of the KAGIN native quarters type, well laid out, and the natives are co-operating well in the work of establishing the post.

Conditions appear normal at the two other posts, WONDUGA and KAIM, visited. There were no complaints against the Constables from the local natives and the Posts themselves were neat and tidy.

REST HOUSES

It was only necessary to use calico strips carried on the patrol on three occasions to make camp, there being adequate Rest Houses and barracks at all other centres. The one at KUBUNA, which had not previously been visited by a patrol, was not in good repair, but the others were mostly new or near new and that at TEMGA, in particular, was more of a mansion than a Rest House. It is one of the finest I have ever seen and to make a level place upon the ridge for it, the ground was levelled down some nine or ten feet, as the pillar of red mudstone left by the natives testifies. Personally, I think there was far too much unnecessary work done upon this Rest House and ground, particularly when it is considered that a patrol is only likely to visit this area once in six months or so, but it is nevertheless a credit to the people concerned.

MAPPING

A compass traverse was run throughout the patrol and a sketch map compiled from this is forwarded with this report. Although it is understood that Mr. TIMMERMAN compiled a sketch map twelve months ago of his patrol through this area , this was not available for the assistance of this patrol, there being no copies either at MINJ or KAGIN. Since the KUBUN section of the KAMU Strat series is worse than useless, and there are no copies of patrol sketch maps of this area available either at MINJ or KAGIN, it would be very much appreciated if copies could be printed of the present map, so that any future Officer patrolling this area may have the great assistance which such a map, however inaccurate, would afford him in conducting the patrol. The time involved in the production of one copy of a sketch map, if care is taken over it to make it worthwhile, is too great to allow of more than one being produced, and the copy forwarded with this report is the only one in existence.

G. Linsley.

Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT MIKA No. 1/50-51 APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON POLICE

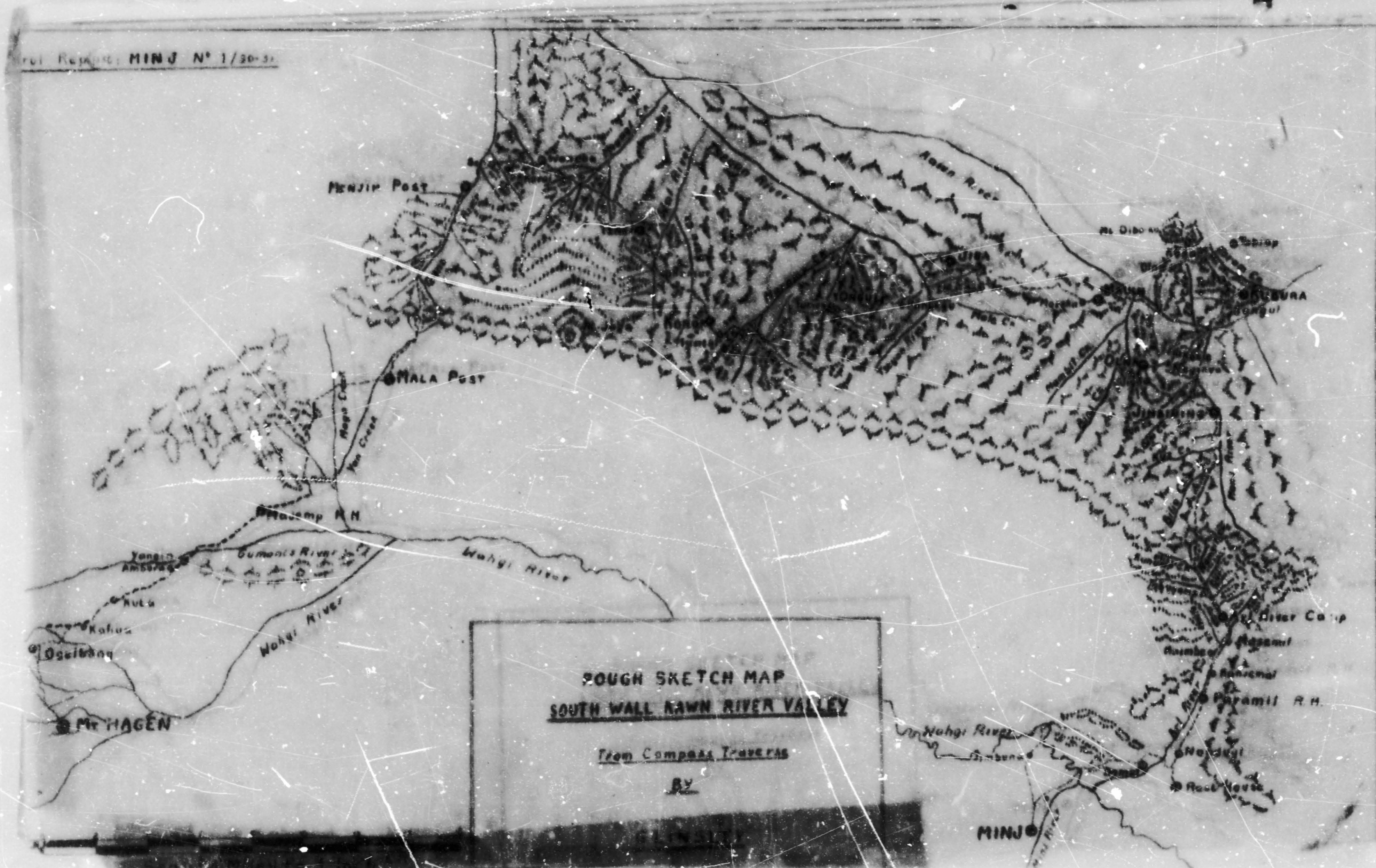
No. 3531 L/Cpl MABAN This N.C.O. upheld the previous good opinion I had held of him, and previously reported upon. I again stress that he should be given his chance for promotion to Cpl. at a refresher course.

No. 3785 Const. MIKRU Although only two years in the Force, this Constable is shaping very well. Quiet, but reliable and a good worker.

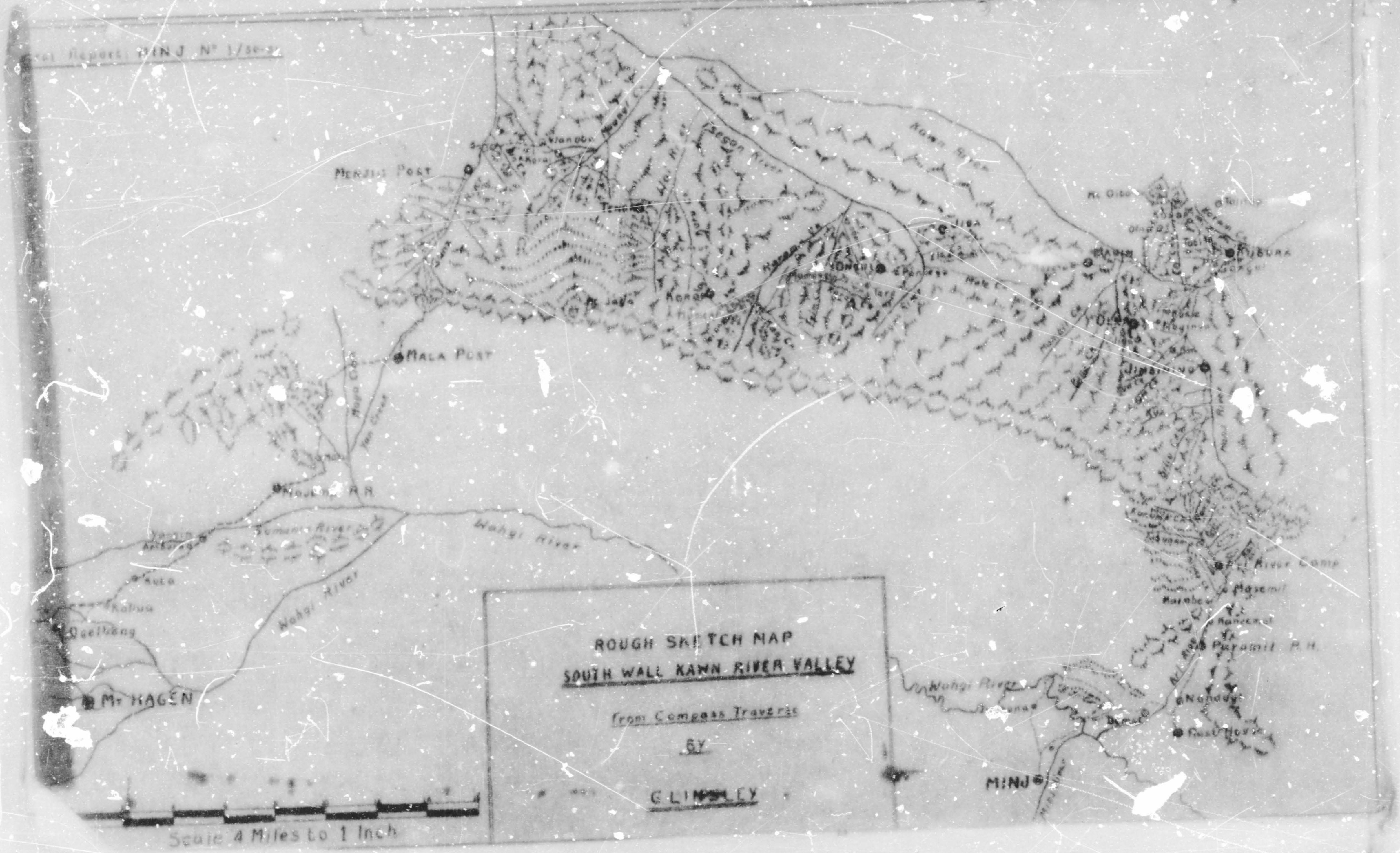
No. 212 5 Const. KAFENA possesses most of the qualities desirable in a Native Constable. Is neat and presentable at all times, a very good worker, has an even temperament, and considerable initiative.

No. 0352 [illegible] Const. MURU A shirker if not firmly handled, but when a reasonably good worker. Will endeavour to get out of unpleasant tasks and tried his best to get out of going on this patrol, with flimsy excuses. Once shown that laziness would not be tolerated, he showed that he could be quite a good Constable.

G. Linsley
Patrol Officer.



Report: MINJ No 1/30-31
ROUGH SKETCH MAP
SOUTH WALL KAWN RIVER VALLEY
From Compass Traverse
By
[redacted]
Menjir Post
Mala Post
Nacamp R.H.
Yangin
Ambarag
Kuta
Kolua
Oseibang
Mt HAGEN
Wahgi River
Gumants River
Kawn River
Paramil R.H.
Rest House
MINJ



Patrol Report: MINJ No 1/56-57
ROUGH SKETCH MAP
SOUTH WALL KAWN RIVER VALLEY
from Compass Traverse
BY
G. LINSLEY
Scale 4 Miles to 1 Inch
MERJIS POST
MALA POST
Mt KAGEN
MINJ
Wahgi River
Kawn River
Segon River
Rest House
Paramit R.H.
Masemil

30/16/91.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 92/30-1/50-5I
Sub-District Office,
MT HAGEN.
17th October, 1950.

The District Officer,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT MINJ No. 1/50-5I - MT HAGEN.

Mr G. T. Lipsley P.O.

Four (4) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith. The patrol was of a routine nature.

FRIDAY, 16th September, 1950. It is believed that the incidents alleged are being investigated by the Assistant District Officer, CHIMBU.

THURSDAY, 21st September, 1950. THE MENJIM (MANJIM) Post is not a new one. A shortage of members of the New Guinea Police Force compelled the abandonment of the Post in 1948. MENJIM has been re-opened to facilitate patrolling of the JIMI River Valley.

NATIVE SITUATION. The KOBON area, which is often referred to as KUNE, has been visited by three patrols during the latter twelve months. It might be remembered that these native peoples volunteered as carriers for the MT HAGEN-Lake KUTUBU Patrol.

KEMAM have formed the subject of separate correspondence. The disturbances at AU-LIKA and

Allan Timperley
A/ADO-MT HAGEN.

(20) 30/10/51

M.420/35-5

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES &
NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Patrol Report - Mini No.1 - 1950/51.

His Honour has directed me to return to you the abovementioned Report which His Honour has read with great interest and is very pleased indeed that the Patrol through the so called Jimi Valley and back across the divide to Mt. Hagen was so satisfactory.

His Honour has instructed me to tell you that if you send along the sketch map to the Lands Department, they will have copies made of it and this certainly should be done at the earliest possible moment and copies sent out to the Highlands.

Administrator's Office.
March 12, 1951.
DMcA/CS

(D.A. McMURTH)
ACTG. OFFICIAL SECRETARY.

RECEIVED
12 MAR 1951

(18)

30-16-91

28th February, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Central Highlands District,
KEROKA.

PATROL REPORT - MIKI No. 1 of 1950/51

The report has been read with interest.

I agree with you that it is more than pleasing to note the attitude of these people at the present day compared with their actions in the not distant past.

Mr. Linsley appears to have covered the area very carefully.

It would seem that a patrol post in the MIKI watershed area would be very useful but do not go ahead until you get definite word from this Headquarters.

Action is being taken to run off some copies of Mr. Linsley's map and you will be supplied with some.

Doubtless you will inform this Headquarters of the results of your discussions on KUTUBA area with the Assistant District Officer, Chimbu.

Extracts from the report have been forwarded to the various Departments concerned and the report has been passed to His Honour the Administrator for his information.

(A.I.P. Simpson)
for DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

30/16/91.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File : 30/1 - 459

District Office,
Central Highlands District,
GOROKA.

17th November, 1950.

The Director,
Department of District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT MINJ NO.1 OF 1950-51.

Report of a Patrol by Mr. Patrol Officer G.T.Linsley of the Southern Wall of the JIMI River Watershed - Mt. Hagen Sub-District.

Above Patrol Report is forwarded, please.

NATIVE SITUATION: The report indicates a most gratifying native situation in the area patrolled.

Incidents referred to in the KUBURA Area have been the subject of investigation by the Acting Assistant District Officer, Chimbu Sub-District, who will be visiting this headquarters within the next few days for discussions on the results of these investigations.

With 25,000 people in the Middle Wahgi Valley an officer at MINJ Post has his hands full in administering this number, and the time is fast approaching when the question of setting up a permanent, or at least semi-permanent, patrol post in the JIMI Watershed will have to be decided.

An interesting report, which emphasises the progress of administrative consolidation in the less advanced areas North of the Wahgi Valley.

(Geo. Greathead)
Act.District Officer

GG.MH

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 5[illegible]/[illegible]	MINJ.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY :-	T. DWYER, CADET PATROL OFFICER.
AREA PATROLLED:-	WAHGI VALLEY (NORTH SIDE). THENCE TO MT. HAGEN via BAIYER RIVER LIVESTOCK STATION.
DURATION OF PATROL:-	10th. JULY,1952 - 16th. JULY,1952.
NUMBER OF DAYS:-	SEVEN (7).
OBJECT OF PATROL:-	TO INSPECT THE [illegible] [illegible] AT [illegible] , [illegible] , [illegible] , [illegible] , [illegible] [redacted] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] TO MT. HAGEN.
MAP REFERENCE:-	[illegible] [illegible] SERIES [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
LAST PATROL TO AREA:-	PREVIOUS PATROLS:- WAHGI VALLEY (NORTH SIDE). THENCE TO HAGEN via [illegible] PATROL POST.

SATURDAY , I4th. JULY.I95I.

The patrol set out at 07-30hrs. and descended the other side of Mt. CORAGI.

The UMBIL creek was crossed at 08-45hrs. with Mt. DUNLO to the right. At the foot of Mt. CORAGI (reached at I0-00hrs.) there was a level made road which led to the river MURKER (I0-22hrs.

The river was followed by the patrol and at I0-30hrs. the ANGIL creek was seen to join the river MURKER.

At I0-45hrs. a native track which branched off the river was followed. The EGIG creek was reached at II-30hrs. and the p party remained here for I5 minutes when the track across the BAIYER river valley was followed.

The river BAIYER was crossed at I2-55hrs. and at I3-20 hrs. the patrol reached the BAIYER RIVER AGRICULTURAL STATION.

No rain all day.

SITUATION. On the left bank of the river BAIYER.
ELEVATION. 3,800ft.

SUNDAY , I5th. JULY.I95I.

The patrol set out at 07-30hrs. over a made road and reached MABALGAR patrol post at I0-I5hrs.

During the rest of the day various matters were discussed with the local natives.

SITUATION. On the left bank of the river BAIYER - 50yds. away.
ELEVATION. 3,500ft.

MONDAY ,I6th. JULY I95I.

The river BAIYER, flowing alongside MABALGAR patrol post, was crossed at 07-00hrs. and Mt. MINUMUNDI was ascended over a made road.

At 08-25hrs. the ceremonial ground of TUGI was passed and a made road was followed for the rest of the journey.

The patrol remained at OGELBENG Lutheran Mission from I2-I5hrs. to I3-I5hrs. where lunch was taken.

The party arrived at Mt. HAGEN station at I4-00hrs. as heavy rain began to fall.

END OF PATROL.

SUMMARY.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The natives REPRESENTatives at NONDUGL complained about the indifferent attitude of luluai KAPUN towards road maintenance and the settling of disputes.

Allegedly the luluai was more interested in his own domestic affairs and the NONDUGL natives seemed to respect his badge of office more than the man himself.

The roads and bridges were ,however, in good condition and no direct evidence has yet been submitted against the luluai to prove his inadequacy for the position of luluai. It is thought that jealousy is the main reason for these complaints.

There were reports that Luluai KALNYA of the BANZ area had forbidden natives from other areas to sell food to or work for the Europeans at BANZ.

It was alleged that he claimed this to be the sole right of his people.

The natives near AMULIBA patrol post stated that before any Europeans arrived in the area, tribal fighting was rife between the BANZ and AMULIBA natives.

When asked to construct an airstrip at BANZ the antagonism was forgotten and all the natives in a wide area around BANZ came together and everyone helped to build the present airstrip.

However, it was alleged that as money was now being distributed for food and work, luluai KALNYA desired only his own people to share these benefits.

The AMULIBA natives said that they were afraid to cross the river KAMP (between AMULIBA and BANZ) as this had been marked as a boundary line by luluai KALNYA. But they added that as soon as their head man , MONAM P was given the luluai's badge of office then they would no longer be afraid to bring food to or work in the BANZ area.

However, luluai KALNYA denied these allegations and when both parties were brought together the luluai explained that the present ill-feeling was due to the misunderstanding of a recent order by him not to bring food to the Roman Catholic Mission until it was asked for. This procedure was requested by the mission but the KEBNUVIL and AMULIBA natives misinterpreted the luluai's statement as an agressive attitude.

Apparently the AMULIBA natives are still sensitive about the tribal fighting which occured before government influence was felt and it was impressed on them that there was freedom of movement throughout the area.

At present the inhabitants around AMULIBA are busy building special long houses in preparation for a period of festivities which will probably last for four months and natives from all over the MINJ area will be invited with the exception of luluai KALNYA's people.

There were no reports of any trouble in the large area between AMULIBA and MALA. The tul-tul of this region,ANDA,keeps the inhabitants under strict control and he is respected by the natives. His rule extends into the KUNO area as far as the river MARAMP.

At BUK patrol post the gift exchange ceremony known as the "MORGA" was in progress and there was slight irritation between two local groups because one of the groups was overdue with their return gifts.

Recent incidents near BAIYER RIVER AGRICULTURAL STATION were not serious and no further trouble was encountered in the area.

At MASALGAR patrol post various minor disputes of a domestic nature were settled.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

The MINJ - NONDUGL road was in good condition and suitable for jeep traffic as far as the river WAHGI on either side. The lack of a vehicular bridge across the river WAHGI makes it difficult for stretcher cases to be carried to NONDUGL hospital.

The bridge over the river BINJ (nr. KRAUWIL) had been washed away recently and there were no firm foundations near the made. The local natives have been temporarily heaping stones across the river to form a shallow ledge. This has made the MONDUGL - AMULIBA road trafficable by jeep. Former bridges over the river BINJ have collapsed during heavy floods.

From AMULIBA to a point approx. 3 miles from MALA patrol post the patrol followed a native track.

Approx. 4 miles from the agricultural lease at KUNGA the track became very swampy for about 2 miles. Nearer KUNGA the banks of several creeks were steep enough to present a problem for the approaching road workers from MALA patrol post. However, there is a possibility of building the road over a more circuitous route. The latter route would also avoid the swamps.

The construction of the MALA - AMULIBA road had made good progress since the previous patrol passed through last February. Various sections of the road were being constructed by different groups of natives.

From MALA to BUK patrol post the patrol followed the made MALA-HAREN road for two miles then branched off on to a native track as far as the river KUNGAR. A good walking road, recently constructed, led to BUK patrol post at the summit of MT. CORAGI.

Because of the "MOMGA" or gift exchange festivities in progress in this area, the natives were at first reluctant to build a walking road from the point where the BUK road meets the river HURI R to MARALGAR patrol post. However, when they learnt that Mr.A.TIMPERLEY A.D.O., Mt. HAGEN would soon be leaving the sub-district the local BUK natives volunteered to either postpone or cut short their festivities in order to construct the road before Mr.TIMPERLEY left, as a mark of respect.

From the river MURKEL to the agricultural station at BAIYER the patrol followed a native track. There were no swampy areas, across the BAIYER valley, near the track.

From BAIYER RIVER AGRICULTURAL STATION there was a good made road to MARALGAR patrol post and from thence to Mt. HAGEN; the whole being trafficable by jeep.

The natives at MARALGAR patrol post readily agreed to construct a walking road to meet the BUK road.

HEALTH.

The health of the natives encountered on the patrol was good and from reports received from luluais, tul-tuls, police and native medical assistants there did not seem to be any high incidence of a particular disease.

Dr. GIBLIN of the NONDUGL hospital has the confidence of many natives in the MINJ area as was evidenced by the numerous requests for his permanent presence either at BANZ, NONDUGL or MINJ.

BANZ would appear to be an ideal site for a European doctor whose presence would greatly assist the proposed Malarial Survey school in that area. The doctor would be able to serve a larger population at BANZ and his presence would encourage many natives to attend the hospital where previously they were afraid of being carried across the river WAHGI rope bridge.

Many of the present NONDUGL hospital patients come from the BANZ area.

Throughout the patrol practically no mosquitoes were encountered as compared to the many noted on the previous patrol

last February.

It is now the dry season which may account for this state of affairs to a certain extent. However, it is thought that the work of the MAlarial Survey Unit in the MIMI area is greatly responsible for the present lack of mosquitoes.

As there will soon be a large scale feast lasting about four months near AMULIRA patrol post, the local native medical assistant and police constable have been told to be on the alert for possible epidemics.

PATROL POS 3 and REST HOUSES.

KOMDUGL:-

All the houses are now in good condition as recently a number of them were rebuilt. The L/Corporal in charge, KOIWA, is capable, loyal and respected by the natives. The station gardens are well established.

KERUWIL:-

All the houses are in good condition and the station is being capably administered by Constable SIANI. The gardens are all developed.

AMULIBA:-

The houses are in good condition and was ably administered by Constable KERAWA until recently when he was transfered to BAGEN.

KIMIL rest house :-

The houses are in fairly good condition.

MALA:-

Houses in good condition and the post is competently administered by L/corporal MASSAN. The station gardens are well set out and developed.

BUK:-

Most of the houses need renewing. They were built about 2 years ago but as the houses are situated at the summit of a mountain the houses are subjected to strong winds and heavy rain. The patrol post is now in charge of Constable KEWA.

MABALGAN:-

All the houses are in good condition and the gardens are well advanced.

The post is in charge of Constable KUMBL.

END OF SUMMARY.

E. BAKER. Cadet Patrol Officer

30-16-1/21

28th September, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT - [illegible] - No.1 of 1952/53

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Report which has been read with interest.

Mr. T. Dwyer cannot be accused of verbosity.

(J. K. Jones)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

30/1K 171

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES ... RECEIVED 24 SEP 1951

File: 30/1 - 233.

District Office,
Central Highlands Dist.,
G O R O K A.

19th September, 1951.

Director
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs.
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT M I N J No 1 of 1951/52.

Report of Patrol by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer T. Dwyer covering areas on the Northern side of the Wahgi Valley and on to Mt. Hagen via Baiyer River Livestock Station.

Above report is forwarded, please.

The patrol was of a routine nature undertaken for the purpose of inspecting Police Patrol Posts and giving Mr. Dwyer experience in conducting a patrol on his own.

NATIVE SITUATION:
Differences among the people are undoubtedly the result of jealousies, actuated by the race for wealth, similar to those so evident in the vicinity of Mt. Hagen during 1939 - 41.

Until 1948 the Middle Wahgi people were left more or less to their own resources, but since that time MINJ Post, Nondugl Trust Property, Roman Catholic and Lutheran Mission Stations at BANZ, the Malaria Survey Unit at BANZ, Nondugl Hospital and Mr. J.L. Taylor's Trade Store near Banz have been established, and the repercussions on Native Society are becoming evident.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:
The position is reasonably satisfactory. The completion of the main road from Mt. Hagen through MAI to BANZ, permitting of jeep traffic will be a big incentive to the native people to take a pride in the maintenance of their roads.

HEALTH:
Comments on health are very gratifying.

The Director of Public Health, Dr. J.T. Gunther, has intimated, following his recent inspection of the Highlands, that Dr. Giblin will shortly move to BANZ where he will establish a hospital.

PATROL POSTS AND REST HOUSES:
The report indicates them to be generally satisfactory.

D.C. E.H.D.
The report is read with interest. Mr. Dwyer cannot be accused of verbosity [illegible]

Mr Champion please 28/9 [illegible]

[signature]
(Geo. Greathead)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

File No. 23/30-I/51-52
Sub-District Office,
MT HAGEN.
18th August, 1951.

The District Commissioner,
GOROKA.

PATROL REPORT - MINJ No.I/51-52.
MR A.DYER -- CPO.

Four (4) Copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report are forwarded herewith.

The Patrol was of a routine nature for the inspection of Patrol Posts.

Allan Timperley
A/DO. HAGEN.

Please return to the Department of
t Services & Native Affairs,
course.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

File - DO.30-1-24.
(Duplicate copy)

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No Min. No.2/51-52

Patrol Conducted by D.M. Corrigan, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Kobum, Jimmi River Valley and Baiyer River Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans one

Natives 42

Duration—From 8 / 8 /1951 to 30/ 8 /1951

Number of Days 23

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ----

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / /19 September, 1950

Medical / /19

Map Reference Hamu Strat. Series, 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Routine and Consolidation of administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.S. Trust Fund £

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

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

PATROL REPORT NO.	MIWJ NO.2 51/52.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY.	B.CORRIGAN, Patrol Officer T.DWYER, Cadet Patrol Officer
AREA PATROLLED.	KOBUN (KUNO) area, JIMMI River Valley and BAIYER River Valley.
DURATION OF PATROL.	8th. AUGUST, 1951 - 30th. AUGUST, 1951.
NO. OF DAYS.	TWENTY THREE (23).
OBJECTS OF PATROL.	CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATION.
MAP REFERENCE.	RAMU STRAT. SERIES 4 miles to 1".
LAST PATROL TO AREA.	DISTRICT SERVICES Mr. G. LINDLEY P.O. SEPTEMBER, 1950.
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY.	MR. B. CORRIGAN P.O. (O.I.C) POLICE 6. CARRIERS 42. INTERPRETER. 1.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was of a routine nature and efforts were made to visit areas not previously patrolled.

It was possible to travel without long interruptions from camp to camp because the rough and inaccessible nature of the terrain tends to group the population in specific areas.

This fact enabled the patrol to arrive at most camps in the morning thus leaving the rest of the day for discussions with the native population.

Also the carriers were given an opportunity to rest for even though the days journey might only last for a few hours, the precipitous slopes over which the track passed soon exhausted the traveller.

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DIARY.

WEDNESDAY 8th. AUGUST, 1951.

The patrol set out from KIMJ at 08-15 hrs. and the crossing of the River WAHGI (4,320ft) was made at 09-10hrs. Mondugl was reached at 11-10hrs. and having sent the carriers on ahead, courtesy calls were made to the Halstrom Trust, the Mondugl hospital and the R.C. Mission.

The journey was continued at 14-45hrs. in a northerly direction following the course of the River ARL upstream.

At 15-20hrs. the latter was crossed and 3 minutes later the MAIMBE creek was observed to flow into the river.

A further crossing of the river was made at 15-20hrs and at 16-00hrs. the KOIL creek was negotiated.

The river camp of TUGAMP was reached at 16-13hrs. and the patrol camped here.

Sufficient food was brought by the few local natives.

SITUATION. On the right bank of the river ARL close to.
ELEVATION. Approx. 5,400ft.

THURSDAY 9th. AUGUST, 1951.

Camp was broken at 06-32 hrs. and the patrol followed the course of the river ARL through a dense forest.

At 06-45hrs. the GOIMBUL creek was crossed by means of a log bridge.

The BDJIP creek was passed at 06-53hrs. and four mins later the river ARL broke the track. The BUBOL creek was seen to flow into the river at 06-55hrs.

For 100yds. the UMBUN creek ran parallel to the ARL at 07-03hrs. and, as the patrol approached the headwaters of the ARL, the swift-flowing MONT creek was seen to join the river at 07-16 hrs.

Several crossings of the ARL were made soon after and the WALPARI creek was seen to join the river. At this point the river became known as the KUNUMP. the latter split into several branches and the patrol travelled over the small islands in the centre.

At 07-53hrs. the junction of the WANGIL and KUNUMP was reached and the patrol branched off in a northerly direction to begin the ascent of MT. MAMYEL ; the slope was approx. 1 in 3. The summit was reached at 09-37hrs. and here breakfast was taken.

The journey was recommenced at 10-45hrs. down a rough rocky track and through a dense forest. A steep-sided clearing was reached at 13-15hrs. and this led to the fast-flowing BILU creek at 13-40 hrs. After resting for thirty mins. the patrol followed the course of the river MANZ into which the BILU creek flowed.

The garden areas of BAIMP and KUBULA were passed and a number of small creeks flowed across the track and down steeply to the river MANZ.

JIMBANING ceremonial ground was passed at 15-23hrs. and at 15-30hrs. a made road was followed until the rest house at JIMBANING was reached (15-33hrs).

About 450 natives greeted the patrol ; plenty of food was available.

SITUATION. On the left bank of the river MANZ close to.
ELEVATION. 3,500ft.

FRIDAY 10th. AUGUST, 1951.

The patrol remained at JIMBANING and various matters were discussed with the local natives.

A head count was taken in the afternoon.

DIARY.

WEDNESDAY 8th. AUGUST.1951.

The patrol set out from MINJ at 08-15 hrs. and the crossing of the River WAHGI (4,320ft) was made at 09-10hrs. Mondugl was reached at 11-10hrs. and having sent the carriers on ahead, courtesy calls were made to the Halstrom Trust, the Mondugl hospital and the R.C. Mission.

The journey was continued at 14-45hrs. in a northerly direction following the course of the River ARL upstream. At 15-20hrs. the latter was crossed and 3 minutes later the MAIMEH creek was observed to flow into the river. A further crossing of the river was made at 15-20hrs and at 16-00hrs. the KOIL creek was negotiated.

The river camp of TUGAMP was reached at 16-13hrs. and the patrol camped here.

Sufficient food was brought by the few local natives.

SITUATION. On the right bank of the river ARL close to.
ELEVATION. Approx. 5,400ft.

THURSDAY 9th. AUGUST, 1951.

Camp was broken at 06-32 hrs. and the patrol followed the course of the river ARL through a dense forest.

At 06-45hrs. the GOINDUL creek was crossed by means of a log bridge.

The EDUIP creek was passed at 06-53hrs. and four mins later the river ARL broke the track. The BUBOL creek was seen to flow into the river at 06-55hrs.

For 100yds. the UMEUP creek ran parallel to the ARL at 07-13hrs. and, as the patrol approached the headwaters of the ARL, the swift-flowing MONT creek was seen to join the river at 07-16 hrs.

Several crossings of the ARL were made soon after and the WALPARI creek was seen to join the river. At this point the river became known as the KUNUMP. the latter split into several branches and the patrol travelled over the small islands in the centre.

At 07-53hrs. the junction of the MANGIL and KUNUMP was reached and the patrol branched off in a northerly direction to begin the ascent of MT. MANGEL ; the slope was approx. I in 3. The summit was reached at 09-37hrs. and here breakfast was taken.

The journey was recommenced at 10-45hrs. down a rough rocky track and through a dense forest. A steep-sided clearing was reached at 13-15hrs. and this led to the fast-flowing BILLU creek at 13-40 hrs. After resting for thirty mins. the patrol followed the course of the river MANG into which the BILLU creek flowed.

The garden areas of DAIMP and KUZILA were passed and a number of small creeks flowed across the track and down steeply to the river MANG.

JIMBANING ceremonial ground was passed at 15-23hrs. and at 15-30 hrs. a made road was followed until the rest house at JIMBANING was reached (15-33hrs).

About 450 natives greeted the patrol ; plenty of food was available.

SITUATION. On the left bank of the river MANG close to.
ELEVATION. 3,500ft.

FRIDAY 10th. AUGUST, 1951.

The patrol remained at JIMBANING and various matters were discussed with the local natives.

A head count was taken in the afternoon.

DIARY.

SATURDAY IIth. AUGUST, I95I.

The patrol set out at 06-45hrs. over a made road. At 06-54hrs. the DINGDAP creek was crossed and the road branched away from the river MAMZ in a northerly direction.

The track rose steadily and the hamlet of ALAP was passed at 07-04hrs. A steep waterfall flowed into the the PUM creek 07-47hrs. andat 08-40hrs. the first hamlets of the OLMA people were passed.

The rest houses at OLMA were reached at 09-00hrs. A few hundred natives welcomed the patrol and plenty of food was brought.

SITUATION. On the left bank of the river KAWN 2½mls.away.
ELEVATION. 5,300ft.

SUNDAY I2th. AUGUST, I95I.

Set out at 06-40hrs.and travelled in a north easterly direction over a made road. The hamlets of MUGOMA and KOMA were passed at 07-07hrs. and 07-35hrs. respectively and the steep descent to the junction of the Kawn and MAMZ rivers was begun at 07-55hrs.

The descent was broken by several small steps and at 09-15 hrs, the patrol crossed the 50yds wide river KAWN by means of a hastily constructed bridge.

Breakfast was taken and the journey was continued at I0-27hrs. The step ascent of Mt. KUBURA was begun a few minutes later.

At I2-44hrs. the summit was reached and the patrol received a rousing reception from the many natives assembled at the rest house.

Various matters were discussed with the local natives and plenty of food was brought.

SITUATION. On the lower slopes of Mt. OIBA-GU.
ELEVATION. 4,I00ft.

MONDAY I3th. AUGUST, I95I.

The patrol left at 06-25hrs. and travelled steadily to the summit of the ridge on the slopes of Mt. OIBA-GU known as AMBULSHIL.

The party descended to the BIN creek(08-2Ihrs.) and the ascent to KURUNGA ceremonial ground was completed at 08-55hrs.

A crumbling shear native track was then followed down to the river KAWN where breakfast was taken.

The journey was continuedat II-27hrs. and the river KAWN was followed for a few minutes before the patrol branched off in a westerly direction.

At 12-00hrs. the BINJ creek was reached and the ascent of Mt.MIMBIL was begun at I2-I0hrs.

After an arduous climb the rest houses at MAGIN were reached (I4-45hrs.).

A few hundred natives greeted the patrol enthusiastically and plenty of food was brought.

Light rain fell at night.

SITUATION. At summit of MT MIMBIL on the left of R. KAWN.
ELEVATION. 5,I50ft.

TUESDAY I4th. AUGUST, I95I.

Departed at 06-45hrs. through a dense forest and over a muddy track.

After a short, steep descent at 07-20hrs. various small creeks were crossed.

At 07-45hrs. with the GOLYIM creek flowing to the right the patrol made the steep descent to the MAMBIL creek where

DIARY.

a rest was taken.
The journey was continued at 08-33hrs. and the ascent to MANEMP, broken by a made road at 08-55hrs., was accomplished at 09-30hrs.
About 200natives greeted the patrol and plenty of food was brought.
SITUATION. On the left bank of the river KAWN.
ELEVATION. 4,550ft.

Wednesday 15th. AUGUST, 1951.

Set out at 06-34hrs. and followed a ma road across a steep-sided valley.
At 07-05hrs. the MAMBIL creek was crossed and the patrol rested at the NOINAGA creek a few minutes later.
The journey was continued at 07-33hrs. and after a steady climb KARAP was reached at 08-23hrs.
About 1,000 natives greeted the patrol and plenty of food was brought.
SITUATION. Approx. 4½ miles N of E from OLNA.
ELEVATION. 5,100ft.

THURSDAY 16th. AUGUST, 1951.

The patrol set off at 06-30hrs. and branched off the made road soon after on to a native track.
Travelling in a northerly direction the DUP hamlets were passed at 06-42hrs. and the KALGIS, EMDI, NUNGUS and MAGI creeks were crossed from 07-05hrs.- 08-17hrs. The approaches to each creek were very steep and the track passed through a dense rain forest.
At 10-00hrs. the patrol rested at ELE creek and breakfast was taken.
The journey was ~~[illegible]~~ continued over a steep ascent at 10-53hrs. and at 11-45hrs. the rest house at JIGA was reached
The patrol was warmly welcomed by 138 natives and plenty of food was brought.
SITUATION. On the right bank of the TSEGAN river.
ELEVATION. APPROX. 5,000ft.

FRIDAY 17th. AUGUST, 1951.

Camp was broken at 06-25hrs. and the patrol travelled in a N.N.W. direction ascending the JIGA ridge.
After a short climb the rough track levelled out through a dense forest.
At 08-35hrs. a greatly eroded area known as TSINGANTZ BOL was crossed and brekfast was taken soon after.
The journey was continued at 09-20hrs. over a gradual incline. At KORUNJU (09-44hrs.) the track levelled out again and the going was fast until the rest houses at WANKU were reached (10-30hrs.).
Over 1,000 natives greeted the patrol and much food was brought.
SITUATION. On the left bank of the river KAWN approx.3mls. away.
ELEVATION. 4,300ft.

SATURDAY 18th. AUGUST, 1951.

Set out at 06-35hrs. in a northerly direction through a forest which thinned out at 07-07hrs.
The patrol then travelled over a fairly level track and passed the TABIBOGAL hamletsat 07-29hrs. and the WALMINTZ hamlets at 07-45hrs.
Heavy rain began to fall at 08-30hrs. and the patrol

DIARY.

descended steeply to the river JIMMI, reached at 10-10hrs., when the rain ceased.

Breakfast was taken and the journey was continued at 11-15hrs. through a dense rain forest.

A kunai clearing was reached at 12-38hrs. and the patrol ascended gradually to GIOF rest houses (14-00hrs.).

A friendly but quiet reception awaited the patrol ; there had been tribal fighting recently in the area.

Sufficient food was brought as heavy rain began to fall.

SITUATION. On the right bank of the river KAWI approx.1mi.away.
ELEVATION. Approx. 6,000ft.

SUNDAY 19th. AUGUST. 1951.

The patrol remained at GIOF and various matters were discussed with the local natives.

Heavy rain fell during the evening.

MONDAY 20th. AUGUST.1951.

Broke camp at 06-22hrs.and travelled due north over a muddy track and through a dense rain forest.

The hamlets of TOGOPAMI were reached at 07-44hrs. and certain incidents were investigated.

At 08-48hrs. the journey was continued past the WAIDAMA hamlets and over a kunai grass ridge. The descent gradually became steeper until the junction of the river JIMMI and the YUNDOA creek was reached (1,925ft.) at 11-00hrs.

Breakfast was taken until 12-05hrs. when the course of the river JIMMI was followed over a ridge alongside. The JIMMI was recrossed at 12-45hrs. and soon after the KAIANG creek was seen to flow into the JIMMI.

As the patrol ascended gradually through a dense rain forest over a native track , the creek was crossed again twice.

At 14-23hrs. the patrol made camp at ATINDA. Some food was brought during the afternoon.

SITUATION. On the ~~right~~ left bank of the river JIMMI.
ELEVATION. 2,400ft.

TUESDAY 21st. AUGUST.1951.

Broke camp at 06-20hrs. and set out in a westerly direction uphill until the MAMI hamlets were reached at 07-20.

The track levelled out considerably for the rest of the journey through intermittent patches of kunai and forest.

At 08-20hrs. the BIJI hamlets were passed and at 08-34hrs the MAMI hamlets.

Breakfast was taken at PONDORO (08-52hrs.).and one hour later the journey was continued.

From 10-10hrs. scattered hamlets were passed in the KAGEMOA area until camp was pitched at 10-30hrs.

Plenty of food was brought by the nearby natives.

SITUATION. On the right bank of the river JIMMI.
ELEVATION. 3,000ft.

WEDNESDAY 22nd. AUGUST. 1951.

The patrol set out at 06-26hrs. through a dense forest. As the track was fairly level good progress was made until 07-51hrs. when the ground became more undulating.

At 08-35hrs. the thirty yards width of the river SAU was crossed with the aid of a long rope for the current was strong. Breakfast was taken until 09-28hrs. when the SAU was followed upstream for a few hundred yards until the track branched off the west.

After a short while the track levelled out and good progress was made over undulating, sparsely treed land.

DIARY.

A small creek was followed at 12-00hrs. and eventually it joined the larger MAGAGEL creek. However, it was then realised that the patrol had diverted from the main track.(later this was found to have suffered from rain errosion). (1,575ft.)

On a compass bearing S.W. the patrol broke a new track and eventually made camp at a small clearing known as HENK.

Rice and tinned meat were issued to the patrol personnel.

SITUATION. On the right bank of the WAL river.
ELEVATION. Approx. 2,500ft.

THURSDAY 23rd. AUGUST, 1951.

Broke camp at 06-28hrs. and travelled in a S.S.W. direction through thick forest.

The main track was reached at 07-27hrs. and natives from the area were met. Soon after the forest cleared and kunai grass lined the sides of the track over undulating ground.

Two steep ridges were crossed from 08-28hrs. until the patrol arrived at TENGA rest houses at 09-55hrs.

About four hundred natives assembled and plenty of food was brought.

SITUATION. On the right bank of the MOGAGL creek.
ELEVATION. 4,100ft.

FRIDAY 24th. AUGUST, 1951.

Set out at 06-33hrs. through a forest over a muddy track; the TILTA creek was passed at 07-45hrs. and the TSINGERINA hamlets a few minutes later.

At 08-20hrs. a former quarry used for the making of stone axes was passed and the patrol continued the journey in a westerly direction around the foot of Mt.GENDRA.

A short rest was taken at the MOGAGL creek (08-50hrs.& 2,550ft.) and the patrol reached the KORAI creek and hamlets at 09-30hrs.

Breakfast was taken from 10-40hrs. - 11-10hrs. and the patrol travelled due west descending to the SIN creek at 12-10.

A small spur and several creeks were crossed until the bridge over the river GANTZ was reached at 12-36hrs.

MENJIM patrol post was a few hundred yards further along the river upstream.

Plenty of food and about four hundred natives were at the rest houses.

SITUATION. On the left bank of the river GANTZ close to.
ELEVATION. 2,900ft.

SATURDAY 25th. AUGUST, 1951.

The patrol set out at 06-26hrs. and followed the course of the river GANTZ upstream over a made road.

After a few hours the GANTZ was crossed and the ascent of the WAHGI divide over Mt. JAGGA was begun.(08-30hrs.)

At the summit(6,700ft.) breakfast was taken (09-30hrs.) before a wide view of the WAHGI valley.

The descent was begun at 10-50 hrs. over an easy gradient.

Mala patrol post was reached at 11-40hrs. Plenty of food was available.

SITUATION. At the foot of MT. JAGGA.
ELEVATION. 5,050ft.

SUNDAY 26th.AUGUST, 1951.

Left MALA at 06-38hrs. and travelled over a good made road. The junction of the MALA-HAGEN and MALA - BUK roads was passed at 06-48hrs.

A native track was followed at 07-14hrs. after passing

DIARY.

the YAN, WALGE, and GOBAGER creeks.
The KORTNA hamlets were passed at 08-14hrs. and breakfast was taken at AMMUGA mission station (09-10hrs.)
Continued the journey at 09-50hrs. and a made road was reached at 10-27hrs.
After crossing the river MUGA at 10-53hrs. the ascent to BUK was commenced and the patrol post was reached at 11-30hrs.
Plenty of food was available.
SITUATION. On the ridge between the BAIYER and GUMANTZ watersheds
ELEVATION. 6,500ft.

MONDAY 27th. AUGUST, 1951.

Set out at 06-44hrs. and descended Mt. Corag. Breakfast was taken at the river MUGA below (08-55hrs.) and most of the patrol personnel were sent on ahead to MABALGAR patrol post.
At 09-53hrs. the rest of the party set out for TAGALINGA following the course of the river MUGA.
The river was left at 10-14hrs. and the party travelled in a westerly direction across the BAIYER valley. At 11-55hrs. the river BAIYER was crossed and the party arrived at TAGALINGA ~~X~~ livestock station at 12-35hrs.
SITUATION. On the left bank of the river BAIYER approx. 1ml. away.
ELEVATION. 3,500ft.

TUESDAY 28th. AUGUST, 1951.

Remained at TAGALINGA and upon instructions from the A.D.O. Mt. HAGEN, Mr. CORRIGAN and myself investigated alleged child murders at the BAPTIST mission station near TAGALINGA.
The allegations were found to be incorrect and the investigation is the subject of a seperate report submitted by Mr. CORRIGAN.

WEDNESDAY 29th. AUGUST, 1951.

The investigations of the previous day were completed and Mr. CORRIGAN and myself travelled to MABALGAR patrol post on horses.
In the afternoon various matters were discussed with the MABALGAR natives.

THURSDAY 30th. AUGUST, 1951.

The patrol set out at 06-35hrs. and ascended Mt. NINUMUNDA. The horses were then returned to TAGALINGA and the journey was continued in a southerly direction.
Over the made road good progress was maintained and after breakfast was taken (08-44 - 0920hrs.) the next stop was the Mission station at OKIBENG.
The patrol arrived at Mt. HAGEN at 14-15hrs.

END OF DIARY.

GENERAL.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Organised tribal fighting appears to have ceased on the southern wall of the river JIMMI (KAWE).

However, there is still emnity between various groups which restricts the area through a native is prepared to travel alone.

In most cases this antagonism does not instill the fear of being attacked by weapons but that of poison being deliberately introduced into food.

The natives seen on the northern side of the JIMMI were under a lesser degree of control and a few reports of fighting were received.

However, on a patrol of this nature it would be impossible to prevent the fighting altogether as it would surely recommence when the patrol had left the vicinity.

Most of the emnity arises from some incident which happened generations ago and many of the present generation do not know how the quarrels started. The action of bringing together various warring groups would help greatly to thrash out the problem.

It is felt that the establishment, in the region of the river JIMMI, of a patrol post in charge of a government officer would be the most effective means of maintaining peace in the area.

On the southern side of the river JIMMI the patrol was welcomed with loud enthusiasm and as is the usual practice, at KUNURA Mr. CORRIGAN and myself were carried shoulder high to the rest house.

As the patrol moved forward the head men of each group expressed the desire to accompany the patrol. This was agreed to and the result was the extension of friendship ties amongst the KUNG people.

Three luluais from MIMJ accompanied the patrol and no doubt explained to the people visited the benefits derived from government administration.

MEK, the head man of JIGA, who was involved in the 1947 episode had previously been reluctant to leave his own area. However, he and the other head men of JIGA came to greet the patrol at MANEP thinking that possibly the latter might not visit JIGA. It is now expected that MEK will visit MIMJ in the near future.

Everywhere the patrol travelled the question uppermost in the natives minds was the appointment of luluais and tul-tuls. It was pointed out to the patrol that since the head men had been issued with the white porcelain "bosboi" rings organised fighting had ceased. The native considered that the appointment of luluais and tul-tuls would prove the administration's recognition of what already had been accomplished and the work of building roads and bridges would forge ahead.

The need for lulusi and tul-tul badges of office is urgent in the MIMJ area and would certainly be a major step in extending government influence.

Whilst the patrol was at MACEM it was approached, rather guiltily, by a party of native Lutheran evangelists. They stated that they had crossed the river JIMMI on a trading expedition, had been met by a party of armed natives who allegedly attacked them and stole their trade items.

It is well known that such parties are not allowed on the northern side of the river JIMMI where the incident took place although the evangelists protested their innocence of this fact.

Such infiltration tactics make the task of administration harder and create an erroneous impression upon the less civilised natives.

However, the matter was investigated and some of the lost items were recovered without trouble and it is thought that the evangelists seeing armed warriors, dropped their trade and fled. The items recovered were voluntarily handed over to the patrol ; the incident occured in the region of KANDO creek.

GENERAL.

Upon instructions from the A.D.O. Mt. HAGEN the matter concerning the alleged strangling of "female motherless children" near TAGALINGA and in the vicinity of the BAPTIST mission station was investigated.

The result is contained in a seperate report.

At each camp on the journey the usual minor disputes, mainly of a domestic nature, were heard and settled.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In most of the area visited the word "track" would be too dignified to describe the route taken by the patrol.

It is thought that many of these "tracks" would be unusable during the wet season. Most of the patrols into the area across the WAGI divide have been undertaken in the dry season and until good walking roads have been constructed it would certainly be less dangerous for patrol personnel if patrolling was confined to the suitable season.

Also it was noted that when all the carriers had travelled over some steep parts, the ground began to crumble and subside. Most of the route taken was obviously chosen by the natives to discourage potential attackers and had not been used for a long time.

In some places rain errosion had caused the track to disappear altogether and the patrol was delayed in the bush at MENK until the main track to RENGA was found again.

However, the importance of walking roads such as those from JIMDAMING to OLNA and MANEMP to KARAP was impressed upon the appropriate natives and demonstrated practically to the accompanying head men.

It is expected that the task of road and bridge building will go ahead more quickly now that the position has been explained to the natives concerned.

During the trips across the river JIMMI hastily (and specially) constructed bridges were used and from these experiences it is doubtful whether the river could be negotiated in the wet season.

A walking road is under construction from MENJIM patrol post to TENGA rest house. This road is already 15 miles long and when completed will considerably reduce the travelling time between the two stations although it will be over a more circuitous route than that normally used.

Mention was made in patrol report MTNJ NO. 1. 51/52. JULY. that the natives at BUK and MALALGAR had promised to build a cone-time road before Mr. TIMPERLEY, A.D.O., Mt.HAGEN left the area. It is pleasing to be able to state that the road has now been completed with a week to spare.

Also a further mile of road had been constructed and lined with flowers (to prevent errosion) from BUK to MALA since the previous patrol.

Much of the credit for these accomplishments must go to constables KENA (BUK) and KEMBY (MALALGAR) who were in charge of the road workers.

It is proposed in the near future to construct a road across the BAIYER valley linking TAGALINGA livestock station with BUK patrol post.

The made road from TAGALINGA to Mt. HAGEN is in good repair and suitable for jeep traffic.

The most outstanding effects of rain errosion seen on the patrol was at TSINGANTZ. BOL. A forest tree covered area (several hectares) had been completely denuded by torrential rains. All that was left was a mudstone slope riddled with gullies. It was learnt that the errosion began at the foot of the ridge and gradually worked upwards. There was no evidence to show that the natives had cut the trees down in the first place.

GENERAL.

HEALTH.

At JIMDANING, OLNA, and KUBURA the health of the natives appeared to be satisfactory. However, this position seemed to deteriorate as the patrol went further into the KUNO.

A number of young men and women were treated for large tropical ulcers at MAGIN and MANEMP.

Although about 4 thousand natives assembled at KARAP the position did not appear serious as regards health but there were reports of natives being unable to meet the patrol because of incapacity through tropical ulcerated legs.

However, at WANKU where there is a large population the health position is serious. Large tropical ulcers and yaws were prevalent and some cases of leprosy were seen. These natives together with those on the northern side of the JIMMI were smaller in stature, there skin seemed dirtier and they did not have the same variety of food as the natives previously encountered on the patrol. Scabies was also rife.

It was learned that at GYOP the water supply nearby was small. The river JIMMI flowed less than a mile away but the natives were afraid to leave the vicinity of GYOP for fear of attack.

The establishment of first aid posts at KARAP and WANKU would serve a large population and indeed the people of these places asked persistently for the establishment of these posts.

From KARAP onwards an M.M.A. accompanied the patrol and he was kept very busy as far as YENGA.

There are medical posts at MAGIN and MALA ; the latter is especially important as it serves the area towards the river KIMMI which has been described in previous patrol reports as having an unsatisfactory medical situation.

It was learned at the BAPTIST mission station at RAGURGUS nr. TAGALINGA that the infant mortality out of 1,100 censused was 36·2%. One reason for this high death rate was that superstition forbade the suckling of infants by anyone other than the mother. In the case of the latter's death the child was usually given ordinary food and unless it was brought to the mission for treatment by qualified nurses, the child normally died.

It is thought that the time is now ripe for a slow-moving medical patrol to visit the KUNO area.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

The uncontrolled raindrop is gradually causing more and more damage to the precipitous slopes of the KUNO valleys.

Most of the ground in the area is covered with forest duff which holds back much of the water but the indiscriminate axe has caused large dark scars to appear on the mountain sides.

In places this state of affairs has developed into gully errosion but except for the devastation caused at TSINGANTZ BOL the position is not , as yet , serious.

It is thought that terracing is essential in these steep valleys. The present methods of cultivation allows the soil to pack and become denser ; thus when heavy rains occur the ground will not hold the water and the errosion of creek and river banks testified to the rapid run off of the rain.

The planting of corn in rows might present a serious errosion problem in the future especially as it is known that uncontoured row crops lose much more soil than forests , on steep valley sides.

It was noted, however, that the garden owners usually planted kau kau in between rows of corn and this appeared to help in the conservation of soil considerably.

Forest vegetation still surrounds most of the cleared areas and this also helps by breaking the flow of water and by catching some of the loose soil.

The present system of using a garden until it's fertility is exhausted and then moving to a new tract to repeat the

GENERAL.

process was effective in the days of small populations.
However, now that government influence is being felt in the KUNO area tribal fighting will soon cease altogether and with the European food being introduced and the possible extention of medical services to the area, there will be a consequent increase in population.
Thus more and more forest tracts will be cleared and severe soil errosion will follow in the wake of this indiscriminate denudation of the valley walls.

There was an abundance of the following foodstuffs as far north as WANKU:-
Bananas, sugar cane, paw paw, sweet potato, taro,
The following foodstuffs were brought in small quantities.
Tomatos, cucumber, beans and punkin.

English potatos were unprocurable but the seed potatos will soon be distributed from MINJ. Sugar cane does very well in the KUNO area and some was noted as being six feet high and over four inches in diameter.
There were plenty of pigs available for the patrol and a number of native fowls were brought.
The usual procedure when the patrol arrived was for the head men of the place to lay before the government officer a mound of food as a special gift. Then the women lined and the bulk of the food was bought.
The goldlip shell was the most covetted item of trade but in the main salt, face paint, beads and tumbu shell were used to buy food.
There was great excitement at KUBURA when the head man showed the women and children an uncut goldlip shell. Apparently the former had seen only the finished article.

THE PEOPLE.

Place.	Group Name.	Sub-Groups.
JIMBANING.	WIGA	KUNDULGANI, KARNZGAN, KURUNGANDI.
PARAMIL.	WIGA	BARIGAN, AYBUGAN, KORILGAN & MALGAN.
OLNA.	GIBINGA	MAMBULIKA, ARIGA, TEMBGA & NYAMINZIGA.
KUBURA.	AU-ILKA	KURANGA & BANGANDI.
NAGEM.	NEMBIGA	KUNGGA.
MANEMP.	"	KABULKA.
KARAP.	"	AGLIP.
WIGA.	YEGOMANGA	MAIBUGA, KOMBUGA & KALANA.
WANKU.	KOTU	KANAGIL, WIBOI, MONJIGA & ZAULUGA.
GIOP.	MANKE	KANGA & KULAGA.
KANGGA.	KUNO	PIGMS & KONDO.
TENGA.	NAGE	KUIEK & KOBANGI.

FROM MINJ to WANKU the dialect was similar to that of the Wangi valley natives. The dialect changed at GIOP on the northern side of the river JIMMI until TENGA was reached where the HAGEN dialect is spoken.

General.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Generations ago the WIGA group lived at PARAMIL. A fight occured between certain sub-groups and as a result some of them fled over Mt. NAMYEL (10,400ft.) to JIMBANING.

Eventually some sub-groups returned to PARAMIL namely the KARIGAN, AIBUGAN, KORILGAN, and WALGAN.

The KUNDULGAN, KARNGGAN and KUBUNGANIM sub-groups remained at JIMBANING.

The GIBINGA group dwelt formerly at OLNA and comprised four sub-groups.

About one generation ago the TEREGA sub-group fought the MAMBULIKAs. As a result the former went to a small group of hamlets called OLNA, at the foot of Mt. OIBA-GU, where previously they had planted gardens.

The two lines at present will converse with each other but will not eat together (fear of poison) nor is either party allowed to enter the other's "tambu" house where "various matters are discussed and poison or magic is made"

With reference to "magic" the custom in this area when a fight is deemed to be the only solution to a dispute, is for the opposing armed parties to meet approximately in the middle of both camps.

One method of enlisting the aid of "magic" is for one of the parties to smear their bodies with charcoal and sprinkle the same over the right area.

The belief is that if an arrow touches a man covered with charcoal then the attacker becomes ill and dies. Similarly a man will die if he walks into the charcoal sprinkled area.

About five years ago the MIMIGA group from GULIGA (near the river MAMBU opp. KARAP) fought the AGLIP sub-group of KARAP. At present the two lines speak but do not eat with each other.

The MANUK group from GYOP is at present fighting the NGONG group from TAMOGA (on that side of Mt.OIBA-GU not visited by the patrol).

Formerly the KUBIGA group lived near BANZ. A fight between the sub-groups resulted in part of the group going to KONDAMBI (near MINJ patrol post) and the rest went into the KUNG ending up at WANKU.

The luluai of the KONDAMBIs accompanied the patrol and was on friendly terms with the WANKU people. There are many more people at WANKU than at KONDAMBI.

FOLK LORE.

The following was related by the KUBIGA head men and was apparently known only to them and not to the rest of their group.

"Once upon a time there lived a man at the place now known as KARAP.

One morning he set out on a hunting expedition and in the afternoon he rested and lay in wait for the animals of the forest.

After a while he saw a devil woman approaching with her young daughter.

As they passed the man seized the young girl. The latter struggled but he held her hard. Then she turned herself into a snake and a marsupial, but the man did not release his hold.

The girl ceased struggling and the man said, "Now we are married". The girl's name was WUSIL KONAMP.

After a period of married life a female child was born and the man decided to make a new garden.

Other men of his group came to help in the work and the man told his wife cook some extra sweet potato.

WUSIL KONAMP, however, obtained some yams and taro from her devil parents and cooked the food.

GENERAL.

When the workers returned after work, the husband was angry and said that he had wanted all the yams and taro for planting in the new garden.

His wife replied that as he did not know where the yams and taro came from he should not be angry.

The workers then ate the food and went away leaving the man and his family beside the fire.

Later on the woman told her husband that she wished to tie her pig up in the house and asked her husband to look after their child - placing the latter on his knee.

WUSIL MONAMP then went inside the house and caused herself to disappear. Later the man came to look for her but searched in vain.

The years went by until one day when the daughter was a young girl, she and her father were invited to attend a festival of the UMGART group at MILIP(near MONDUGL).

A certain man named KORMZ who lived alone at a place called ONIL (nr. MILIP) also attended the festival.

He and the young girl from KARAP took part in the "turning of heads" ceremony and the girl, deciding that she liked KORMZ, ran away to ONIL with him.

Her father wished his daughter to return but she was unwilling. KORMZ told the father to take a pig and go back to his home ; later he would send the girl back to KARAP.

However, he did not keep his word and the girl remained with him at ONIL.

A male child ,KAIM, was born of this marriage.

Years later when KAIM was a young man he married and had three male children namely, KORMZ, WAAL and MANTZ.

These three children grew up and WAAL and MANTZ remained at ONIL. They founded the two sub-groups of the AO-ILKA group now living in the MILIP area.

KORMZ, however, decided to go elsewhere and followed the river GA before climbing over Mt. KUHA. At KUIL creek he made a fire under a large stone and slept there. The next day he built a house at OMIM and remained overnight. On the following day he saw Mt. KUBURA and decided to head in that direction.

Upon arrival he liked the area so much that he decided to remain.

The people of the KEMA group, who lived on a mountain opposite, befriended him and eventually they sent him a wife.

KORMZ had many children and formed the present group at KUBURA.

The following was related at KAGUNA.

"A man from the KUNG area was walking in the dense forests near the KUSKARK range when he saw a large snake kill a wild pig.

The snake left the carcass and went to a nearby waterhole to drink water before digesting the pig.

However, the man left his hiding place and cut a hole in a piece of wood. Placing one of the dead pig's legs in the hole he dragged the body away and left both pig and wood seperately in the bush.

The snake upon returning saw that the pig had gone but followed it's scent.

Soon it came across the carcass and crawled towards it through the hole in the piece of wood. But the snake's body stuck fast in the middle.

It remained thus for a long time and soon it's body became small in the middle and large at the end.

A hunter found the snake struggling in this position and cut the wood in two. The snake slithered away.

The hunter returned home and married the man's face and a tribal fight. As a result he was involved in arrowhead in his knee. He lay in [illegible] and received a broken [illegible] in his house and no

GENERAL.

efforts would release the broken arrow head.
For a long time he lay thus until his friends, thinking that he was about to die, killed a pig and brought firewood and leaves.

The snake, however, passed by the house of the dying man. The latter noticed the snake and bade his friends place one pig tied outside the house and cook another in the cemetery (as is the custom when a person is dying).

As the man slept, the snake returned, having filled itself with water at a nearby water hole.

It placed it's mouth over the man's knee and sucked out the splinter and badness in the wound. Then it put the arrow head on a mat made out of pandanus leaves.

The man awoke and was overjoyed, "Before I helped you." he said, "Now you have returned my favour. That is good".

Then he pointed to the pig tied up outside and said that it was the snake's reward.

The snake encircled the pig, crushed it to death and filled itself with water before eating the carcass.

It told the man that it would splash in the water hole to denote that it had left the area.

A while later the man heard the splash and knew that the snake was there.

The mourners came along with the cooked pig and the previous events were related to them.

Everyone rejoiced and the pig was eaten in celebration."

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The following was related at KARAP.

"Once upon a time there was only one group of natives, the ANDEBANGs, living in the vicinity of the present BANZ airstrip.

Nearby in the bush there came to live a man of no account named MONDO.

The ANDEBANG people, hearing of MONDO's presence, resolved to kill him.

MONDO fled at their approach but eventually found his way barred by a water hole named KLINKEMI.

The ANDEBANG's came upon him as he was cooking bananas and "edible pit-pit" and they tried to kill him.

"Wait" cried MONDO, "let me eat my food first and then you can kill me for I cannot escape".

His enemies agreed but when MONDO had eaten the food he leapt into the water hole and swam a distance underwater. There he grabbed some roots and remained under the surface.

The ANDEBANGs said amongst themselves, "the man has jumped into the water ; now we can go back to our homes for surely he is dead."

When MONDO thought that everyone had gone he came to the surface. Quickly he made his way over the mountains to the area of BENA to MARAMIL and told the KUNO natives that a certain MONDO (himself) had been killed by the ANDEBANG people.

Then he built a house in an uninhabited region and hunted the animals of the forest.

After a while a woman and her daughter, KULKA, came from the region of the BISMARKS looking for material for bag making. They ventured near MONDO's house and met him. Because he was alone they were sorry for him and returned a few days later bringing taro, yams, bananas and sweet potato.

Soon afterwards the woman's relations came to visit MONDO and eventually the young girl, KULKA, was given to him in marriage.

In time six male children were born namely KUNNIGA, MONGILAN, KANKA, KEGABA, PENDIGA and AU-AMBA.

When the children had grown up they each went their several ways:-

KUNNIGA left the area and went to BANZ where he founded the KUNNIGA line.

MONGILAN, however, liked the area and went to live near KARAP founding the MONGILAN line.

KANKA remained at GARULOMAI and gave his name to the

GENERAL.

KARKA line.
TEGAGA went to AMULIBA and formed the TEGAGA line.
PELDIGA went to the JIM creek and founded the PELDIGA line.
AU-ALKA went to GOLMUL , between BANZ and AMULIBA, and gave his name to the small AU-ALKA line.

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MAPPING.

A compass traverse was run throughout the patrol and worked out on the journey to a scale 4 mile to 1 inch. This was reduced to 4 miles to 1 inch for the patrol report.

REST HOUSES.

The rest houses at JIMBANING, OLNA, MANEMP, MAGIN, KARAP, KUBURA, JIGA, WANKU, TENGA on the northern side of the WAHGI divide were in good condition and most of/ officer's houses were nayly decorated with flowers. /the
At the other camps in this area the patrol slept under canvass i.e. at GIMP, ATINGA and MENK. The two latter places were in the bush.

CONCLUSION.

Despite adverse rumours the journey was completed without incident.

The bones of a native killed a few years ago during tribal warfare were found at the summit of Mt. HAGEL (10,400ft). This monument symbolizes an era that has now ended on the southern wall of the river JIMGL.

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Cadet Patrol Officer

PATROL DIARY

AUGUST 8th

Accompanied by Mr. Dwyer CPO, 6 members of the NGPF and 37 Carriers I departed KIUU at 8-15 am. We followed the made road to the WAGHI River and at 9-5 am effected the crossing at 4,320'. Continuing on we passed through DOMBUL at 10-30 am at reached NONDUGL at 11-10 am. One Constable was admitted to Hospital with poisoned leg and Malaria.

We remained at NONDUGL till 2-45 and continued due North to pass through PARAMIL at 3-15 and following the general course of the ARL River crossed MAIMBE Creek and at 1600 hours fjorded KOIL Creek. At 4-15 I made Camp in a cleared area which answers to the name of TUGAIP. It is a cheerless sort of a spot but as the patrol had not yet shaken down I decided to Camp here rather than advance further up the ARL where I know better camps exist.

The height of our Camp is approximately 7,200'. The population here about is scanty - the main trend is further down the ARL.

AUGUST 9th

Today was a long day. We broke Camp at 6-32 and generally following the left bank of the ARL climbed steadily. Crossed over several small creeks which empty into the ARL and at 7-30 arrived at the junction of KUNUMP and MAIMIL Creeks. I rested the carriers here and at 7.5 began the long ascent over the Divide. It was 9-30 before we crossed over at a point called MAIMIL at approximately 10,400'. The Divide is known in this region as KUNUMP.

At 10-30 we began the descent and for the most part our track took us through rain and moss forest till we reached the lower regions and at 1-30 crossed WILU Creek near its junction with the MANJ River. Rested patrol here till 2-15 and after passing through the first of the WILU Hamlets followed a track skirting the MANJ River to arrive at JIRONKRIM Rest House at 3-15 pm. There was quite an assembly of the local Hoiruhy to greet us and as is usual ample quantities of food was available.

The elevation here is approximately 3,500'.

AUGUST 10th:

Remained at JIRONKRIM and rested patrol. It is over 11 months since a patrol passed through this area and any time spent amongst them, in their present stage of advancement, is far from wasted. One is faced with the usual impressive Court List (the name given to any dispute no matter how trivial) and took the opportunity of doing a rough headcount. The results were interesting:-

M.A. 161

F.A. 144

Children 147

This population, I understand, inhabits the area in the immediate vicinity of the Rest House.

AUGUST 11th:

It was 6-45 before we left JIMMIDING this morning and followed a made road to the Rest House at OLNA. The road circles the sides of the surrounding mountains and some attempt has been made to grade it. The road crosses several small creeks the most important being the BIM which we crossed at 7-10, the WANGMUN at 7-15 and the sizeable KUM at 7-45. Climbing steadily the carriers made good time to arrive at OLNA at 9 am. The Post is built on a ridge and commands an excellent view down the JIMMI (Kaam) River Valley. The natives belong to the KIBIMGA Group of which there are 4 sub-groups. During the day approximately 1000 natives visited the Post and large quantities of food were purchased. Several disputes were settled and we had intermittent showers during the afternoon.

AUGUST 12th

Dept. OLNA at 6-45 and following a general direction of NE we passed through the ceremonial ground of the OIBAGA group at 7.10. The track is quite a good one and follows the contours around the mountains. We passed through several fine gardens and at 7-30 we arrived at KORSO Ceremonial ground. Here I rested the patrol before we began the stiff descent to the JIMMI River. It was a fall of over 2000' to the crossing at the junction of the Manj and Jimmi Rivers. At 9-10 we arrived and as construction of the temporary bridge across the swiftly flowing Jimmi had not been completed it was 10-30 before we were ready to move. Then began the long pull up the ridge to the Rest House at KUBURA. The ascent was very trying and it was 12-40 before we reached journey's end. But the welcome we received more than compensated for our efforts in reaching here. Both Mr. Dwyer and myself were lifted bodily by a screaming lusty band of natives, shouldered and raced up amid shouting and singing to the Rest House. Food in enormous quantities had been made ready for us and suitable return gifts were made. Numerous disputes were settled during the afternoon. The elevation here is approx. 4,100 ft.

AUGUST 13th:

Dept. KUBURA at 6-22 am and almost immediatley we began climbing to reach the top of the feature UMKULSEL at 7 am. Continued along this ridge and then descended rapidly to cross EN Creek at 8-15 am. I rested the patrol here till 8-30 and climbed an easy grade, passing through OLNA at 9-40 am to reach the top of the ridge KIPUNGA at 9.45 am. Descended to a ceremonial ground of the same name where dancing was in progress. I remained here till 9-25 and began the descent to the Jimmi River. It was a long descent through light timber and open grassy and we reached the River at 10-20 am. Rested here till 11-10 and followed the Jimmi along to its junction with EIMU Creek. At 12-10 began the exasperating climb to the Rest House at MACIN. Following up an almost trackless and timberless ridge, devoid of shade and in a blazing sun it was a trying 2½ hours and the pace was slow to avoid any undue strain on the carriers. Happily for all of us we arrived at the Rest House at 2-40 pm. Many natives visited the camp and ample food was purchased. Medical treatment for TU's was given to the local natives.

AUGUST 14th

Dept. MANIM at 6-40 hours and followed an easy track to descend to MANEIP Creek. Arrived here 7-30 and at 8-30 began the ascent to the made road connecting JIGONIKIKE with KARAP on the South Wall of Jimni River Valley. The ascent was short and sharp and the road was reached at 8-50 am. The patrol followed this road to arrive at MANEIP at 9-30 am.

MANEIP is midway between JIGA and KARAP but up till now no patrol has slept at the Rest House. Today I did so and it gives the natives some justification for the maintenance of the Station here. Population in the vicinity is quite extensive and we were able to buy appreciable quantities of food.

In the early afternoon MEK the headman of JIGA (concerned in the 1947 incident) arrived at MANEIP. He reported a quiet situation in his area and is accompanying the patrol tomorrow to KARAP.

AUGUST 15th:

We left MANEIP at 6-32 am and followed the made road to KARAP. At 7 am we forded the headwaters of [illegible]HIL Creek and at 7-10 crossed over UMAGI Creek. From this point we began the ascent towards KARAP. The climb was not a tedious one and on our arrival at the Rest House we were enthusiastically received by a large gathering of natives.

During the course of the day over a thousand natives visited the Post and large quantities of food were purchased. It is over a year since I was here before and their enthusiasm at seeing the Patrol was very apparent. KARAP is the centre of a large population group who answer to the name of MAMUGA. Native disputes were heard during the afternoon. Headmen from WONKU and UNGUL visited the Post.

AUGUST 16th

We were on the road at 6-25 am and followed the made road to a point where we struck off to the NW. Following a native track it was an easy glide but pretty heavy going through mud. At 7-50 I rested the patrol at MUGAS Creek and we set off again at 8-10 to follow a native streck around lightly timbered ridge country to reach a grass flat at 8-55. Began the descent to LEI Creek at 9-15 and reached the creekbed at 9-55. Rested patrol here till 10-40 am and climbed out of LEI Creek to arrive at JIGA at 11-40 am. A good welcome was given us and a new Rest House had been built in anticipation of our arrival. Ample food was purchased and this included a prolific supply of bananas of very good quality. Many natives visited the camp during the afternoon.

AUGUST 17th:

Dept. JIGA at 6-22 am and began climbing immediately to ascend Mount JIGA. This is a prominent feature NE of the Rest House. Reach summit at 7 am. The track then followed the side of this feature and was easily negotiated. Reached Landslide Mountain (TSINGAMIDDAL) at 8-30 and rested patrol till 9-20 am. The whole mountainside here has been subjected to slides and the entire face has eroded away. Continuing on we followed a well defined track to arrive at the Rest House at MANEIP at 10-30 am.

AUGUST 17th (contd)

The population in the vicinity belongs to the KORIGA Group of which there are 3 sub-groups

i. WEIMBOIM
ii. KARAGIL
iii. WUNJIGA

The population here is the densest we have seen so far and to say that 1200 were milling around our Camp would be a conservative estimate. This is the first Administration patrol to camp here although members of the Australian Army passed through here during the war years.

AUGUST 18th:

Dept. WANKU at 6-30 am and following a general bearing of North we followed a well worn native track descending gradually. Rested patrol at 7-[illegible] but it is impossible to take much note of the country as a dense fog blankets all. At 7-25 we passed through the hamlets of TABIBUGARA and at 7-40 bipassed WARAMITA. Descending slowly we ran into rain at 8-15 and after a long descent reached the Kawn (Jimmi) River at 10-5 am and we crossed over at 2,100'. Rested patrol till 11-15 am and then began the long climb to GEIOP. We reached the top at 2 pm and I made camp for the night. The native group is known as MANGA. This is a storm-smitten spot at 3,650' and rain fell as camp was being erected. Food was purchased but not in the quantities of the past few days.

AUGUST 19th:

Remained at GEIOP. Tribal fighting is taking place in this area (North wall of Jimmi River Valley): I gave the local headmen a talk on Govt. policy and our activities but I do not anticipate this will do anything to curb the vicious round of tribal fights in these out of the way places. And I do not think there will be any solution to this problem of Native Administration until a Patrol Post is established amongst them.

We received news tonight that the Patrol is to be attacked tomorrow by natives of the UMBAN Group (See "Information under "Missions" in General Summary). This group is obviously suffering from a guilty conscience. The track I intend taking tomorrow passes, I understand, through their Territory.

Rain for most of the day and night.

AUGUST 20th

Dept. GEIOP at 6-20 this morning and followed a particulary greasy track up and down gentle hills to arrive at TOMBANI at 7-30 am. This is in the territory of the UMBAN group which the rumor of yesterday had it were set to attack us. I have not seen a more peaceful band and I remained here till 8-45 am. Continuing on we followed a well defined native track and made the descent to recross the JIMMI River. The track traversed light rain forest and descending gradually we crossed over LONDOA Creek at 10-45 am (Elevation 1925'). Immediately below where we crossed this creek joins the main JIMMI River. I rested the patrol here till 12-50 We then climbed to 2,425' only to descend again to cross the JIMMI at 1920' at 12-40 pm. We climbed again to cross KANANGA Creek at 1255 pm. Thence we followed a track which skirted the banks of KANANGA Creek and still climbing passed through lightly timbered and grass country till ATINGA was reached. I made camp here at 2-20 pm. The elevation is approx. 2,400'. Our general direction

AUGUST 20th (Contd)

of travel has been West. Natives from the MILMIE Group visited our Camp during the late afternoon.

AUGUST 21st

Broke Camp at 6-15 am this morning and began climbing immediately to reach the top of a grass ridge above yesterday's camp. Thence around the side of this ridge till at 8-5 am we bivanaed MANDI. Continuing on we are climbing gradually through light timber to cross the Divide at PONDORO. The native group in the vicinity is called MILMIE. From this point we command a grand view of the SAU Valley and the WAGHI-SEPIK Divide. A rested patrol here till 9-40 am and then continued our journey. The track was an easy one passing through KAGINDA at 10-15 and onto a Casurina grove of the same name. Here I made camp at 10-30 am. With Mr. Timperley I passed through here in June 1950. The bird collecting station of the Hallstrom Trust, previously located here, has been abandoned. The elevation is approx. 3000'.

AUGUST 22nd

Broke Camp at 0622 hours and travelling in a general direction of South West our track took us through rain forest and we are descending gradually. At 8-30 we reached the SAU River which was running out at a good rate and we effected the crossing without difficulty at 1,575'. Rested patrol till 9-30 and we followed the track in the direction of MAGEI. Without a guide I took the wrong fork and at 12-30 found ourselves off the track. It was 3 pm before the MAGEI Road was again located so I made camp and will continue on tomorrow. The track today was through uninhabited forest and large stands of pine were sighted. From a commercial point of view it is worthless through inaccessibility. The name of our Camp, which is in a garden area, is called MENK.

AUGUST 23rd:

Dept. MENK at 6-25 am and following a seldom used track reached the MAGEI road at 7 am. Following this track we were met by many natives from TENGA including BORO, the Headman. At 9-15 we passed through the first of the MAGEI hamlets and after crossing PUYANGA Creek at 9-45 arrived at the Rest House at 9-55 am. The language here is a Hagen dialect.

Food was purchased during the afternoon. For the most part today's journey was through uninhabited country and necessitated a good deal of dipping and rising. The elevation is approximately 3000'.

AUGUST 24th:

Left TENGA at 0630 hours and followed a native track through undulating forest country. Following the recent rains the road was greasy to the extreme and progress was thus slower than usual. The MCO in charge of the Detachment is ill with Malaria and this also has necessitated a slowing down in travel. At 8 am we crossed TILTA Creek and we began the climb to the feature known as MUNGAK. At 8-45 we crossed over MUNGAK Creek (2,250') and climbed steeply to reach the top of the ridge at 9,950 at 12-40 pm. The elevation here is 3,175 feet. I rested the patrol here and then began the descent to the GANK River at 11.10 am.

AUGUST 24th (Contd)

The remainder of today's journey was a relatively easy one. We followed a track around the side of the mountain to reach the GANZ River at 12-10 pm. For 30 minutes a track followed this stream crossed it and we arrived at the Patrol Post at 12-45 pm. The Patrol received a cheering welcome. Sufficient food was purchased but heavy showers during the afternoon marred the proceedings somewhat.

AUGUST 25th:

Dept. Camp 6-25 am and followed the GANZ River along a made road which links the GANZ Post with MALA over the Divide. Good time was made and I rested the patrol at 7-15 am. Continuing on at 7-25 we commenced the ascent over the feature known as PUKAIBI. It was a long, tedious pull through open country and then into rain forest. We crossed over at 9-30 am at an elevation of 6,750'. From this point one commands a superb view of the western end of WAGHI Valley. The Mt. Hagen Station can be seen on a clear day but our view today was unfortunately obscured by mist. Remained at PUKAIRI till 10-45 and following a native track arrived at the Patrol Post of MALA at 11-40 am. Spent the afternoon discussing native affairs and hearing numerous complaints. One complaint was heard in Court for Native Affairs.

AUGUST 26th :

We were on the road at 6-35 am and after crossing IAN Creek followed the main road linking this Post with Mt.Hagen. At 7-40 we left the road and followed a native pad through swampy country, crossed the MUGA River and arrived at a station of the Lutheran Mission BUGA at 8 am. Continuing on I rested patrol at KOTNA a ceremonial ground of the TIPIKA Group. From here the track took us over a series of grassy hills till we arrived at the Lutheran Mission station of AMBUGA at 9-15 am. Here we linked up with the made road to the Patrol Post at BUK and following a climb from the MUGA River we reached the Post at 11.35 am. Native disputes were heard during the afternoon.

AUGUST 27th:

Dept. BUK at 6-35. It was a bitterly cold night and all of us were glad to get moving. We followed a made road to Baiyer Valley and arrived at the MUGA River on its other fall at 9 am. Rested patrol here till 9-45 am. From here we followed the MUGA River and then set ourselves to cross the floor of BAIYER VALLEY. The track was extremely muddy and is through grassland. Reached the Baiyer River at 12-10 pm and the D.A.S.& P Station at TAGALINGA at 1240 pm.

Remained overnight.

AUGUST 28th:

Under instructions from ADO, Mt. Hagen I proceeded to the Station of the Aust. Baptist (NG) Mission and carried out an Investigation into alleged infant murders. A seperate report will be submitted.

Returned to TAGALINGA at 1730 hours.

AUGUST 29th:

Remained at TAGALINGA and continued my enquiries. Two Courts were heard in C.N.A. and we left for MABALGAR Patrol Post by horses at 1420. Arrived Post at 1620 and numerous native complaints demanded attention till late in the evening.

AUGUST 30th

We left MABALGAR at 6-35 am and followed the made road to MOUNT HAGEN. Passed through OGELBENG at 1215 hours and after a brief rest continued onto Mt. Hagen. Mr. Timperley met us with the Jeep and I reported our arrival to the Assistant District Officer at 1415 hours.

--- END OF DIRARY ---

Patrol Officer.

GENERAL SUMMARY:

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol was of a routine nature and its main object was the consolidation of Administration in the KOBUN (KUNO) Area. This region is extremely mountainous and is tucked between the WAGHI-SEPIK Divide and the BISMARK Range to the North. A Census has not yet been recorded but a rough estimate of the population we saw on this trip would be around 12,000-15,000. The country is well watered by numerous streams, the more prominent being the MANZ and the JIMMI (KAWN). These sprawl across the area to empty into the Sepik River. The region is very fertile and a large variety of native crops is grown.

The natives are much the same type as those who [illegible] WAGHI Valley but it can be safely said they are more colourful and more picturesque. They love noise and song but are not the flamboyant speakers as is characteristic of the natives around Mt. Hagen. The native types we saw across the JIMMI River seem to be cast in a different mould. They are much shorter in build and much more primative.

Three language groups are to be found in the area and excepting the tribles on the Northern wall of the JIMMI River, interpretation is not difficult. But with the JIMMI tribes it is a different matter. It is necessary to go through 3 interpreters. A question trickled through the 3 interpreters and in due course the answer trickled back through the same three interpreters in this form I had asked "Where is your place?" The answer resulting from this awful Babel was "Yes, we saw you coming and we came". Exasperating to say the least. If we could get the language or a few recuits for the Police Force I venture to say that it would not be long before we could pacify the whole area and much of the misunderstanding of our Policy and system would vanish. It is a place where a Patrol Post could be established to advantage. I am thinking, of course, of a Post under a European Officer.

NATIVE SITUATION:

No matter how critical one is it is difficult to find fault with the existing native situation. All [illegible] seem to be living at peace with their neighbours and whilst it [illegible] unwise to prophecy one could safely say organised inter tribal fighting had had its day and is an undesirable incident of the past. Admittedly it still goes on in the seldom visited parts of the lower JIMMI but in the main KOBUN area, although old sores exist between one or two groups no efforts are made to pay back. For these people realise that there have been many hardships but the gains to be set against the vast sum of suffering and loss have not been inconsiderable. Those concerned have learned much and this has been of immense value in playing a significant part for the continued peace and enrichment of their region.

The only criticism I heard on the patrol was for the establishment of Aid Posts and for a distribution of seeds and plants. Surely this critical spirit is a great advance upon the former condition of lethargy and indifference. This critical spirit bears with it a germ of discontent but it would seem that discontent is a necessary condition of progress. If I can only induce a few more to feel an active discontent I may flatter myself that I have done them, at least a real service.

NATIVE SITUATION (Contd)

The fighting and pay backs which have been characteristic of this area in the past can be traced to live[illegible] more than private vengence but it is, I suppose, conceivable that this crude form of divination has developed into the procedure whereby the whole group would take steps to punish an offender.

There was a custom existing in the Trans-Fly area in the Western Division in Papua which derived its force from a peculiar form of shame or contrition. Through this medium a man, for instance whose pig had been stolen, can make the wrongdoer feel so sorry for the harm he has done that he will readily seek to make resitution and will gladly go and sin no more. This practice is certainly one that would curb the almost endless and exasperating round of Court Cases in the MIMJ area for such breaches of the Regulations.

MISSIONS :

The area visited is receiving attention from both the Lutheran Mission and the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word. It seems that the stations they have established receive sporadic visits from European Missionaries but the work of evangelisation goes on. To this end the Missions have concentrated on enlisting the services of natives as Catechists and Teachers. In the area visited and this is mainly under RC influence four have been appointed to conduct schools and quasi religious gatherings. The local converts co-operate in erecting special buildings for these purposes. As might be imagined the zeal displayed and the results obtained by the Cathechists and Teachers in their appointed tasks shews wide variations. Much depends on their personality and their status in the community for, in the main, the catechists and teachers are sent back to their own localities after receiving the necessary instruction. Some of the catechists and teachers report open hostility from the really important men within their groups and this is understandable as the types I saw anyhow were mere slips of youths with no social prestige whatsoever and until their crusade gains momentum their words are falling on stony ground. It seems periodical visits are made by European Missionaries but in the long intervals between such visits the device of installing Catechists and Teachers , to remind the natives of their obligations etc., has been resorted to. During this patrol I saw no schools in operations but in conversation with Lutheran Teachers I learned that adult classes are given in the venacular and the children are schooled in the Kotti language. Surely this latter system is wrong, i.e. the introducing of a foreign native tongue to these people. If English cannot be taught then lets have "pidgin" for what we and the natives want is a medium of communication and speaking as practically as possible this is nothing more than a common language.

On August 13th at MACIN I was confronted by a deputation of Mission teachers from the Lutheran Mission. The natives were led by a coastal native OGLIP who was spokesman for the group. He related to me a tale of which the following are the facts:-

" Four days ago a group of 5 natives, including himself, employed by the Lutheran Mission at Banz and Kerowagi went on a trading expedition through the Kobun area and on their own initative crossed over to the North Wall of the Jimmi River., and endeavoured to buy Plumes of the Bird of Paradise. After spending a night at GEROP they moved deep into an area scarcely penetrated by Admin. patrol , into the territory of the UMMAY group. These natives apparently resented their intrusion and took from all members of the Mission party what trade they possessed, hit one of the party over the head with the butt of an axe and sent them on their way.

MISSIONS (Contd)

My sympathy in this instance is entirely with the UMBAN natives. Rightly so they resented entry into their territory by foreign natives and it is fortunate for the Mission party that nothing more serious occurred. Those senior Officers who know this particular area well I am sure, respect this opinion, and agree with me, I hope, when I say that this Northern Wall of the Jimmi is not yet ready for Missions, however well maybe their intentions, or by foreign natives roaming around at large on supposedly trading expeditions. The fact that their was friction and the fact that our patrol of necessity passed through this area so soon afterwards could have easily given the natives reason to think that our sole reason for coming here was to take punitive action and a misconception of our Policy could have easily resulted. Fortunately we made contact with the UMBAN but as transpired they were not the real culprits. The main fault lay it seem, with the TUGUMA Group. This group is domociled close to the IONDOA Creek in the very shadows of the Bismarks. According to the UMBAN the Mission party traded with them and then penetrated TUGUMA territory. It was then the incident took place. According to the UMBAN the TUGUMA seeing the trade the Mission party carried grabbed it and the traders sensing trouble ran and in their hastle dropped 2 axes and 2 knives. These were retrieved by the UMBAN and returned to me. The TUGUMA had fled and as it was off our track and trade supplies getting low I did not offer chase. Although as far as I know it was a private expedition the parent Mission should be told that the North Wall of the Jimmi is a "Hostile area" and it is only courting trouble going into such areas which has scarceley been penetrated by Administration Patrols. For the least friction at this stage is but adding to our troubles in the final peaceful reconcilation which is our ult'mate aim.

VILLAGE OFFICALS :

We cannot afford to tarry much longer regarding the appointment of Luluais and Tul-Tuls in the Kobun area for our policy will lose a good deal of its vigour. It is all right to say "It is not proposed to recommend any appointments at this stage" but these natives have been hearing this for the past three years to my knowledge. I do not want to be accused of crying wolf or of becoming fearful of shadows but I merely insist now as the native situation looks rosy it is the time to push our effort, and do something towards issuing Badges in this area. If only I had a dozen such Insigna on this trip to give to those Headmen whom I know and trust I say without fear of contradiction that the Kuno area would settle down permanently and be a model of civic pride and endeavour. It has been too long in the backwater and I repeat now is the time to push our effort lest all be lost.

TRADE:

Gold Nip Shell is, of course, their leading passion and everything else pales into insignificence in comparision. Steel was asked for and salt positively craved for. Even when it fell to the ground it was dived upon by salt hungry little hands and some big ones too. Tambu Shell, Paint and Beads were used on occasions and were very acceptable. I noticed Giri-Giri shell being worn in the vicinity of the JIMMI and next patrol it maybe worth trying. In the settled areas of the KOBUN area I did not notice any being worn except by one or two superannuated old men.

POPULATION

I could not state exactly the numbers we saw but a rough estimation of 12,000 - 15,000 would be on the safe side. And it must be remembered that we did not see all members of the groups visited. I am certain that a complete census would elicit startling figures but only in keeping with the teeming numbers to be found in these Highland Valleys. There seems to be little doubt that the inhabitants of the Kobun originally came from the Waghi Valley. Mr. Linsley made mention of this fact in a Patrol Report written in 1950 (P/R Minj No 1 of 50/51. I quote from this Report

> "....that the Kobun area has been settled by migrations from the Waghi Valley, in some cases through defeats in tribal fights on the Waghi side and in other cases through roaming parties from the Waghi making gardens in the Kobun side and so settling down to form seperate groups"

This assemption was borne out by information we gleaned on this patrol. At WANKU the name of the main group is KORIGA which has its counterpart in a group quite close to MINJ. In fact the Lulual from KORIGA near MINJ was accompanying the Patrol and when the similarity of the group names was drawn to his attention he told us the story which went something like this:-

> " In the long ago (Beyond living memory) the entire KORIGA Group lived near the present site of BANZ and without any internal strife, lived in peace. One day the two headmen of the respective sub-groups quarelled over a clump of bamboo and both sub-groups went their seperate ways. One crossed the range to the Kobun area and after successive migrations finally settled in the area we know as WANKU. The other sub-group crossed the WAHGI River and settled in the area across the MINJ river from the Patrol Post. The Lulual, WAMDI, told us that members of the now seperated groups visit each other but overtures towards an amalgamation had been a failure. The Kobun KORIGA's were reluctant to leave their fertile valley and so the matter now stands.

It is not improbable that the KOBUN group migrated in this way or as suggested by Mr. Linsley by tribal warfare and mass migrations from WAGHI Valley.

MEDICAL & HEALTH

I am afraid this does not present a very pretty picture. These people are completely neglicted. There is but one Aid Post in the area and this is at the Patrol Post at MINJIM. It has been operating for 3 months. This Post is 3 days from the nearest Hospital and apart from rendering simple First Aid the MAO can do little else. The distance involved is too great for any really sick person to travel when one considers there is a 6,675' mountain pass to negotiate before one goes very far.

As I said earlier the absence of any Medical activity was one of the two complaints laid before me and all I can do is report what I have seen in the hope that something maybe done.

At WANKU and on the Northern Wall of the JIMMI I saw many people with hideous and evil smelling TU's - men and women unable to walk but crawl to see the patrol moving through. Festering Yaws and scabies were common and Gigoma was noticeable in a couple of instances. On a patrol of this nature it is not possible to give more than passing treatment. But it is an area that should receive a visit from a Medical Patrol (not an MAO sent out with an inadequate supply of drugs) which will move slowly and carefully

MEDICAL & HEALTH (contd)

through this region. The Patrol will be assurred of a good reception and there is no need to elaborate on how lasting will be the effects and what immense filip it will give our Administrative Policy.

The Jimmi's Souther Wall did not appear, from casual observation, to present such an unhealthy picture. There were a few TU's around but then again the unhealthy people, I suppose, we did not see. I promised that natives that I would plead their case to the appropriate authority on my return. Could these remarks of mine be placed before the Dept. of Public Health, please?

The MO, who joined the patrol at KARAP, rendered treatment where possible but it was of a simple nature and not outside his capabilities.

ROADS :

For the most part native tracks were followed and in the main they were truly native roads, viz: straight up and straight down. On the souther wall of the JIMMI a made road links JUMANIBING with KARAP to the West. Instructions were given to continue this road through to JIGA and thence to WANKU. Feeder roads will link other centres. The made road, so far as it at present extends, is a blessing to travelling Europeans and natives alike and is, in its present state, something that can be improved upon later if necessary. To my way of thinking if we are to have roads we may as well have good ones. It will be a long time before M.T. will be roaring through the KOBUN but at least it is a start in the right direction.

The bridges are good and substantial enough for the purpose they, at present, serve. Some are flimsey affairs which must be strengthened and crossed with caution.

POLICE & CARRIERS:

These were from first to last ideal. They never complained or shirked the hard work and although at times their tasks were trying they carried them out cheerfully and well.

CONCLUSION :

I must apologise if my contribution to this Report is of little interest for as this area is patrolled it becomes fairly well known and we are thus unable to startle one's readers with stories of head hunting and vendettas of the not so distant past. It is true there are still some lively lads in the remote nooks and crannies and out of the way places but life generally in the region under discussion is quiet, peaceful and intensly interesting.

The Patrol was useful in that we are able to put our fingers on old sores which could have given cause for future unrest and it gave the KOBUN an opportunity to thrash out on the spot any differences and friction between groups.

We can now say that most of the JIMMI Valley has been examined and mapped. Although there are probably tucked away here and there small patches of land and pockets of population of whose existence we are not yet aware. Whilst it is true a good

CONCLUSION (Contd)

percentage is not yet fully controlled we can safely chronicle the fact that most large population groups have received a visit or we know of their existence.

Before I conclude this Report I would like to pay tribute to the fine work Mr. Timperley has done in this area. The present happy native situation is a monument to this efforts in this area and it is something for which he can justly take full credit. If I can carry on his work in this area, as he himself would wish, then I will be well satisfied.

MAPPING:

The Map which is appended is of a scale 4 miles - 1". It makes no claim to scientific accuracy but is approximately correct, sufficiently so, I hope, to give a general idea of the country traversed. Mr. Dwyer spent a considerable amount of his few spare moments compiling it and it is requested that 5 or 6 copies be run off to enable a distribution to be made.

PATROL OFFICER.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF D.S.P.P.

L/Cpl MARKULE: As NCO in charge of the Detachment he did a good job. Maintained good discipline and his conduct was, at all times, good.

L/Cpl MATCHINGA: Joined the Patrol at KARAP where he was NCO in charge of the Patrol Post. He is the first Mt. Hagen native to have reached NCO rank. He is young and keen and acquitted himself well.

Constable AUTMAR: A young Coastal Constable: Has had considerable patrol experience since he arrived at Mount Hagen and is worthy of inclusion in all patrol detachments.

Const. ANTON: A Sepik of long patrol experience. Has accompanied all patrols from Mt. Hagen in my experience and is a tirless workder. Knows what is expected of him on Patrol.

Constable SUMARA: Likes to go his own way but under supervision does a good job. Has had considerable experience in the Mt. Hagen District.

Const. MARANDI: Long patrol experience. Has been in the Highlands for some time now but is an asset to a patrol detachment. His only fault seems to be that he is inclined to be 'loud mouthed' on occasions.

Officer-in-Charge:

30/16/174.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

4 OCT 1951

File No. 15/1 - 69
District Office,
Mount Hagen.
Western Highlands District.

27th September, 1951.

The Department of District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL MAPS- JIMI - KUMO AREA.

Reference Mt.Hagen memorandum 30/1 - 65 of 25/9/51 para 8.

2. Dr.Randmae of P.H.D., anti T.B. campaign, visited the office this morning and advised that he wishes to shortly commence work in this area and requested a map for reference.

3. The only map of this area accompanied Patrol Report Min; No.2 of 51/52 so it would be appreciated if copies could be urgently made and 6 copies returned to enable us to meet Dr.Randmae's requirements.

R. Cole.
Actg.Dist.Comm.

Mr Chapman
4/10 Draw
Map Enclosed

5/2 Get six copies of map please

Send six copies to D.C

Five available copies out.

30/16/174.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RECEIVED
1 OCT 1951

File No.30/1 - 65.
District Office,
Mount Hagen.
Western Highlands District.

25th September, 1951.

The Director.
Department of District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT MINJ No. 2 of 51/52.

1. Attached are three copies of a report covering a patrol to the KOBUM and Jimmi River Valley areas conducted by Mr. B.R.Corrigan.

Three copies of a report by Mr.T.Dwyer C.P.O. are also attached.

2. Mr. Corrigan has presented a very interesting report of a patrol through a population which appears to be greatly benefiting by the regular contacts. He is to be complimented on his efforts.

3. Mr. T. Dwyer has shown a keeness which if persisted with should greatly benefit him in solo patrols.

4. Native Situations.

It is very pleasing to note the apparent harmony in which these people are now living in contrast to the period June/July 1950 when Mr. Timperley visited the area and wrote of anticipated spasmodic fighting for some considerable time.

One Police recruit from this area has been sent to Goroka for training and more will be recruited as the training Depot can receive them.

Since the patrol a quantity of seeds have been sent into the area and further batches will be distributed in a few months.

5. MISSIONS

I concur with Mr.Corrigan's remarks regarding teaching in the KOTTE language and would appreciate the Director's views on how this problem should be approached.

13th August - MAGIN Incident.

This matter has been referred to the mission responsible but no answer has been received to date.

6. Village Officials.

May consideration be given to the appointment of officials and the issue of insignia, please. Mr. Corrigan is very confident that this move would greatly benefit the area and it is noted that Mr. Timperley similarly commented in July, 1950.

7. Medical and Health.

May these comments be referred, please. It would appear that urgent attention is required to medical work through this area.

The medical staff in the District appears to be insufficient to conduct patrols.

8. Mapping.

One copy of the Patrol map is attached and it would be appreciated if four (4) copies could be returned early for use by this District.

R. H. Cole.
Acting Dist. Comm.

tion Register

K. G. LUKE PTY. LTD.

30/16/124

30/16/124

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

8 - NOV 1951

File no. [illegible]-177
District Office,
Western Highlands,
Mt. Hagen.

5th. November, 1951

The Director,
District Services,
Port Moresby.

[illegible] for Village Officials.

Reference DS 30 - 16 - 124 of 16/10/51.

2. Mr. J.L. Taylor advises that he designed the village [illegible] [illegible] "Q" Branch of Angau arranged supply. To the best of his knowledge a number of firms made the badges including:-

K.G. LUKE Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.
A.J. PARKES, Brisbane.
AMOR of Sydney or Melbourne.

3. Detailed addresses would no doubt be found in the respective Telephone Directories.

[signature]
R. [illegible]
Actg. Dist. Comm.

DC Hagen

Owing to finance position nothing can be done this year. Suggest you place on next years estimates. Meanwhile you might care to write providers + get quote.

[initials] 27/11

[illegible] 9/11 Reg [illegible]

Serial

Carried on [illegible]

CPO

tion Register

K. G. LUKE PTY. LTD.

30/16/124

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: I4/I - 850
District Office
Western Highlands.

MT HAGEN.

20th February 1952.

26 FEB 1952

The Director,
D.D.S. and N.A.
PORT MORESBY

INSIGNIA FOR VILLAGE OFFICIALS - HIGHLANDS.

Reference your memo D.S. 30-I6-I24 of 28/II/5I and discussions at the District Commissioners' Conference.

2. Attached is a letter received from Angus and Coote Pty. Ltd for your information and action.

Robert Cole
Acte District Commissioner.

Mr Dolan

Were you concerned in This matter?

28/4/52.

Mr Dolan 28/4/52.

Mr Luke Req In 250 of each - Copper oxidized - Show where obtainable the price. To have hole at top as well as sides.

29/2/52

Req passed to SOS at "Board" 2/3/52

tion Register

K. G. LUKE PTY. LTD.

30 QUEEN'S PARADE
NORTH FITZROY N7
MELBOURNE AUSTRALIA
TELEGRAMS "LUKEPLATE" MELBOURNE JW 2101

HD:GM

14th. February, 1952.

Acting District Commissioner,
Mr. R. H. Cole,
District Office,
Western Highlands,
MOUNT HAGEN. N.GUINEA.

Dear Sir,

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th. January relative to metal badges as per your enclosed design for the Territory of New Guinea and submit herewith our quotation:-

300 only Badges @ 4/- each.

This price includes initial die and tooling costs and future quantities would be available at 1/6d. each, subject to variation in metal and labour costs at the time of ordering.

Delivery could be effected as required and if ordering would you kindly state the type of fixing required at the top of the Badge, and whether or not these are to be numbered.

We thank you for your enquiry.

Yours faithfully,

K. G. LUKE, PTY LTD.

H. E. Day,
Badge Department.

Rec'd 7/4/52

tion Register

Area Patrolled.....

36/14/52

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

10 APR 1952

File I4/I - 763
District Office
Western Highlands
MT HAGEN.

8th April 1952.

Memorandum for:-

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

INSIGNIA FOR VILLAGE OFFICIALS - HIGHLANDS.

Further to Hagen Memo file I4/I-550 of 20/2/52.

2. Attached is a letter from K.G. Luke Pty. Ltd. in answer to an inquiry for quotes.

3. The badges require a hole at each side to enable it to be tied to the shell head-band worn by Highland Natives.

R. A. Cole,
Acte. District Commissioner.

DC

10/4

250 each of the two types of badges formerly submitted with your I3/1-550 of 20th Feb 52 have already been issued.

10/4/52.

30-16-124

16th October, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
HAGEN.

MINE PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1951/52

Perhaps you could tactfully approach the Mission and suggest to them that the KOTE language would be of little use to these people. You might point out that the Seventh Day Adventist Mission takes an entirely different approach and believes in teaching the people English and Pidgin.

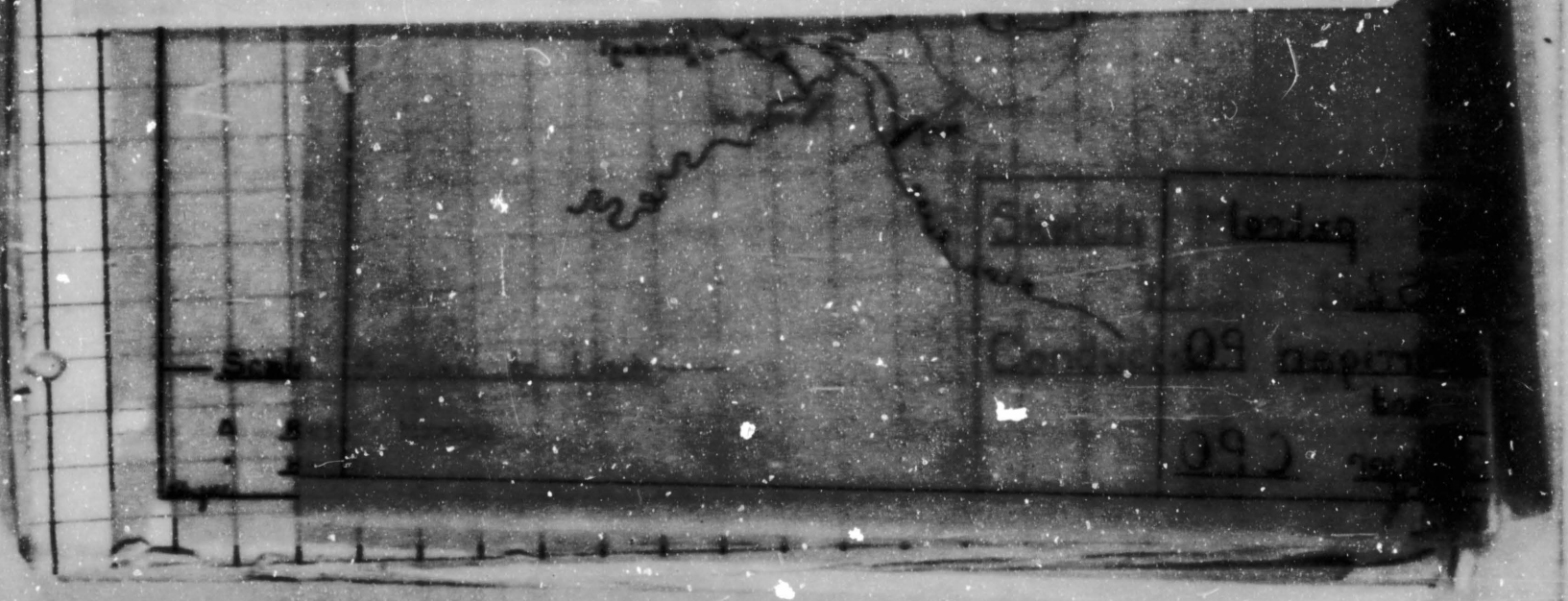
We have no insignia for Village officials in the Highlands. It is believed that the brass badges of office were obtained by Mr. J. Taylor. Will you please ask him if he could give us any advice as to where they were obtained.

Copies of the map are being printed and will be sent to you as soon as possible.

The remarks regarding the medical situation will be passed to the Director of Public Health.

It is pleasing to see the advancement which has been made in the Jimi Valley.

(J. H. Jones)
DISTRICT OFFICER.



Sketch Map of Kiu NO patrol
Minj No 2 5/52
Conducted by:- B. Corrigan PO
and
T. Dwyer C.P.O

Scale 4 miles to 1 inch

△ Rest Houses
Hamlets

Mt. Hagen

Minj

Paremit

Nondugl

Mt. Wangai

NOTE :
Please return to the Department of District Services & Native Affairs, in due course.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

File - DS 3-17-3
(Duplicate copy)

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. Mini No.2/51-52

Patrol Conducted by B.B. Corrigan, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Kambia Area, Kaugil River, and Upper Mendi Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans two

Natives 48

Duration—From 7/11/1951 to 6/12/1951

Number of Days 31

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Kambia - Initial patrol. / /19 Kaugil and Mendi Valleys - March 1951

Medical —— /19

Map Reference ——

Objects of Patrol Examination of Kambia and routine patrol and consolidation of Administration in Kaugil Valley.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT.

SUB-DISTRICT of :- MT HAGEN PATROL REPORT No. MHG 3-51/52.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :- Mr. L.B. Corrigan P.O.

AREA PATROLLED :- KAMBIA, KAUGEL RIVER, UPPER MENDI VALLEY and return to MT. HAGEN.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY :- Interpreters : 2
Police : 8
Carriers : 40

DURATION :- 7th November, 1951 - 6th December, 1951.

DID MEDICAL ASSISTANT ACCOMPANY :- No.

LAST PATROL TO AREA BY :- DISTRICT SERVICES, Kambia area, Initial patrol. Kaugel & Mendi Valley, March, 1951.
MEDICAL, Not Patrolled.

MAP REFERENCE:- HANU and KARAMUI 4 miles to 1 inch. Rough sketch map attached.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :- Examination of KAMBIA and routine patrol and consolidation of Administration in Kaugel Valley. To Mendi for discussions with O.I.C.

PATROL DIARY:

NOVEMBER 7th:

Accompanied by Mr. Walters, P/O 8 members of the NGPF and 40 carriers we left MINJ at 9-10 am. Crossed the MINJ River at 9-26 and followed the main road over gentle ridge country to arrive at the Lutheran Mission Station of FUKAMIL at 9-45. From here our general direction was East and we arrived at the Patrol Post of TSIGMIL at 1100 hours. The Post is in charge of Const. ZIERU of the Minj Detachment. Many hundreds greeted our arrival. The Post is approx 3 miles from MINJ at an elevation of 5,073'. Remained at TSIGMIL overnight.

NOVEMBER 8th:

We were on the road at 6-2 am and we travelled East along the Minj-Kup Road. At 6-15 we crossed TAGLINO Creek and at 6-30 the small stream known as KISBINGK. We struck off to the South at 7-25 when we left the main road and GARAMAN Creek was reached at 7-35. I rested patrol here till 8-20 and then began the climb up an exposed ridge to arrive at TUGMA at 9-10. The native group in this region is known as TEIMUGUP. From here we began the descent to the OMUN River. It was a sudden drop over a greasy track and at 9-45 we rested at the RC Mission Station of BUNGAMP on the left bank of the OMUN. Continuing on crossed NUMANZ River at 1100. This river gathers all its forces at this point and roars through a narrow chasm in the limestone to join the OMUN River and thence to the WAGHI to the East. A sharp climb brought us to the Mission Station of OMUNG at 1010. From here following the left bank of the OMUN River along a narrow mountain road we reached TUMNANOIL at 11-30 am. TUMNANOIL is a Mission station on the bank of the OMUN. During the afternoon many hundreds of the TEIMUGUPs visited our camp and ample food was purchased. Ours is the first Administration patrol to visit this part of the OMUN Valley. The hight of our camp is 5,613 feet.

NOVEMBER 9th:

It was a cool morning when we departed camp at 5-55 am. Crossed over WAMBI Creek at 6 am and following the road above the OMUN fiorded KOGAWAGI Creek at 6-25. Climbing steeply out of this creek we ascended KAMPNONG Ridge and I rested patrol at 6,500' at 6-52. From here we began to descend and at 7-30 reached the junction of KOLIAN and MARAN Creeks. The MARAN is actually the headwaters of the OMUN River. After its junction with the KOLIAN it becomes the OMUN and flowsswiftly through volcanic type country to join the WAGKI River at KUP.

At 8-35 we began the climb up TONDAN Ridge. The grade was extremely steep and at 910 I rested patrol at 7,750'. At 9-30 am we continued and at 10-10 we crossed the summit at a point called GIBBIPUP at 8,800'. The old GORUMBEL Road was reached at 1105 and shortly afterwards we ran into rain and as we made camp at 1130 hours it was raining steadily. It was 1 pm before we were all under canvas in a cheerless sort of a spot. The height is 9,310'. During the afternoon thick mists rolled down from the mountains high above us. There are no natives in this region and our camp is known as TONDAN. It is in the territory of the KOMUNKA Group and is approx 12 miles from our camp of yesterday.

NOVEMBER 10th:

Despite the consistent and steady rain during the night it was fine enough for us to get moving by 6 am, but we ran into light rain almost immediately. Our track was through typical moss forests of the upper regions and we are climbing through morning mist. Through rifts in the fog a wonderful panorama can be seen back to the West and the East NONDUGL could be plainly seen and Mt. WILHELM's characteristic peaks towered above the clouds. At 6-45 we rested at NEMANGAGU at 10,200'.

NOVEMBER 10th (Contd)

It is a very silent party that ascends. Before we left, the headman KOMU, who is accompanying us, warned the carriers that talking and calling out would surely arouse the spirits who habit these high passes and rain and thunder would follow their displeasure. I presume they were evil spirits for good ones are rare in the New Guinea Mountains. So silence was maintained and we crossed in fine weather. At 7-40 we crossed the KUBOR RANGE at the pass called GURUGU at 11,000' but we did not tarry long as the cold is intense in these altitudes and a bitter wind had sprung up which cut deep into all of us. Descending gradually we rested at KAKINUP (10,560') at 8-30 am. 9-30 found us on the road again but unfortunately mist obscures all and we are unable to observe much around us. Passed through DOGIAMPUP at 1003 and at 1110 we rested at KEBIGEA (8,560'). Then the mist cleared and we found ourselves descending down a spur between the KWIBIK and GUR Rivers. It was a long pull down and at 1330 our party arrived at KANEKA. Here we received a rousing reception from the small group assembled and carried to our Rest House. The population is small and scattered. There seems to be little sign of vast habitation and few gardens were seen. Limited quantities of food were purchased. The height of our camp is 5,800'.

NOVEMBER 11th:

It rained very heavily last night but we began our journey in fine weather at 6-4 am. Descending rapidly we crossed the GUR River by a good suspension bridge at 6-35 am. The height of our crossing was 4,700'. Immediately below the bridge the GUR joins the KWIBIK River and together they flow south as the MORGORON. Climbing out of the river I rested the patrol at a placed called MANGLE at 7-10. Skirting high above the river the native track rose and fell till at 8-30 we rested in a garden area called DEIGUM on the banks of the MORGORON River. The height here is 4,180'. Leaving here at 9-10 we climbed gradually, following the general course of the River till at 10 am We sighted our objective for the day. Descending rapidly the patrol fiorded MIRU Creek (which joins the MORGORON) and I made camp for the day at a place by the same name and which is immediately above the MIRU Creek. On our arrival at MIRU we were met by dozens of men, all dressed up in their finery. They gave us an uproerous shout of welcome and immediately proceeded to fall over Mr. Walters and myself and carry us to the Rest House. The women too joined in the welcome with their shrill screams and shouts and brought large quantities of food, including several small pigs. This warm welcome was most gratifying, as these natives are being visited for the first time and it is to be hoped that their first impressions maybe lasting ones.

NOVEMBER 12th:

Remained at MIRU. Native complaints demanded a good deal of our time and we were able to gather a little information regarding their manners and their customs. Many natives domiciled near MOUNT AU visited our camp and brought quantities of food. They asked us to visit them but as our track keeps further to the North I had to decline.

Light rain fell during the late afternoon.

NOVEMBER 13th

Dept. Camp at 6 am and crossed NAURI Creek at 6-15. The patrol then began the ascent of the razorback ridge known as TAGMANOI. Rested at 7-20 at 5,010' and at 7-35 continued our climb through light mist. We crossed over at 6,000' and descending through light timbered country reached TIMBILONT Creek. The height here is 4,400'. Still descending the patrol arrived at IO River at 11-10. This is a fast flowing stream which joins the MORGORON

NOVEMBER 13th (Contd)

further to the East. The IO was bridged but it was crossed with caution and it was 11-50 before we moved off again. After following the river along for a short distance we began a short sharp climb through cleared garden land and arrived at a place called IO at 12.25 pm. Here I camped. The native group is known as MSTACWAL which comprises 3 sub-groups. Approx. 50 people welcomed us and ample food was purchased. Most of the elderly natives and the children had not seen a European previously and as at MIRU everything about us demanded their attention. My dentures caused great consternation, animated discussion and shaking of hands and heads. Heavy rain fell during the late afternoon and night. The height of IO is approx 4,040'.

NOVEMBER 14th:

Departed Camp 6 am and immediately began the ascent of the ridge known as KASMIL. We reached the top (5,300') at 7-25 am. But today's track is over a succession of these ridges, so we descended only to go begin again and slowly but progressively we gained height to reach at 9 am a place called SUAMIL at 6,150'. Far below us through thick Valley mist the IO River can be heard. After resting at SUAMIL we began our trip again and at 11-25 we were at 7,110' and still on SUAMIL Ridge. From now on we rose and fell till 1515 when I made Camp in thick forest. Our camp is known as TOTA and is 4,980' . TOTA is approximately 1500' above the MABIL River near its junction with the WIS River. Todays journey was through country which is vast and unpeopled and thickly timbered. So much so that it was not possible to see much except that portion of the track immediately in front of one. And to make it more depressing thick mist obscured all. Tomorrow, I understand, we strike a pocket of population. TOTA is approx. 13 miles from IO and in a general direction of W.N.W.

NOVEMBER 15th:

Dept Camp 5-55 am and began the descent to WIS Creek through light timbered forest. Reached POKA River at 7-20. Rested here till 8-15 and we climbed to a narrow shelf above. From here we descended cutting a track as we went and progress was slow. Struck the WIS at 9 am but it was racing out on flood and the crossing was not suitable for bridging. So we continued and climbing high around its banks reqched a narrow section at 9-40 and a bridge was improvised. At 10-30 the last of the carriers crossed over at a height of 2,680'.

The climb out of the WIS was short and sudden and we reached a ledge above it at 11 am. A further hour's climb through light timber brought us to cleared native garden land, et (it had been deserted) and I camped here at 12-15 pm. The area is known as OIBAGA (4,280'). There are no natives here but a small group is living in the vicinity of the PALTI River which can be heard from our Camp. The scarcity of drinking water in this limestone country is very noticeable and this is our 4th Camp with limited supply.

NOVEMBER 16th:

It was a clear, fine morning and we left OIBAGA at 5-54 am and descended to the PALTI River. It was a fair track over steep and hilly country running down to the PALTI and we crossed over running streams for the first time in days. Fiorded two sizeable streams viz the WALPAGUNOK at 6-15 and the OMANGK at 6-40. These continue to join the PALTI River which we reached at 7-50. A bridge was erected over the river, which is running out swiftly and we crossed over at 2,930'. After crossing the PALTI we met out first natives for two days and I made camp at a spot called OLAITI. Food was brought but in very limited quantities. The population seems to be a miserable one. As a matter of interest only 19 women were seen and we were assurred that this comprised the entire female section of the OLAITI group.

NOVEMBER 16th (Contd)

The scantiness of the population has been the most disappointing feature of the Patrol to date. I must confess one has been spoiled by the teeming thousands of the upland valleys. The following headcount represents the population of the OLAITAPAL Group as seen by us:-

M.A. 24 F.A. 19
M.A. 4 (Absent)

The height of today's Camp is 3,100'.

NOVEMBER 17th (Contd

Dept. Camp 5-50 am and began the climb up KAMAKWIL Ridge. This ridge follows the general direction of OLAITI Creek. The track was quite a good one considering the rare occasions that traffic passes over it. Reached garden area of BINGMIL at 6-30 and rested carriers. Proceeding through lightly timbered forest we made good time and crossed OLAITI Creek at 7-40. The height here is 4,200'. Continuing on we reached a spot which answers to the somewhat complicated name of TINGAMBIPARUM at 8 am. Rested carriers here till 8-30 am. The height of TINGAMBIPARUM (which has a population of 16 souls) is 4,720'. Crossed over top of the divide at PINGIL (6,200) at 10-20 and descend to GULNA Creek. Fording this at 11-10 and later GOMONOK Creek at 11-45 we descended rapidly to reach AMBAR River at 1 pm. Followed river along till 1-40 and at 1-50 I made camp on a ledge above the river. This region is known as TABI'EGU and is uninhabited. Our camp is in forest and at a height of 4,140'.

NOVEMBER 18th

We were on the road at 5-45 am and shortly afterwards we crossed over KUMBANOK and GOMBILIMURU Creeks at 5-55 and 6-5 respectively. We are descending gradually and at 6-30 reached TABI'EGU Creek. Our track is through forest to UMBONG Creek at 7-40. From here we began the climb over TABI'EGU Ridge. At 7-55 arrived at EGAMUGA Creek and rested the carriers. The height here is 4,460'. At 9-45, after climbing since 8-30, we reached a place called KOGIL and for the first time since leaving the WAGHI Valley we sighted grassland far to the N.N.W. Mts GILUWE and IALUBU loomed into view and they were a welcome sight after even the short period of 10 days in this insane region. From KOGIL we descended to KOGIL Creek (3,880'). Thence up and down to MAIAR Creek and we continue to rise and fall and at 11-45 reached TANGE Creek. Then began the long descent to WILTA River and we reached its banks at 1330. The Height here is 3,1 A bridge was erected and we rested patrol. From the WILTA we climbed out and then down to KUMBA Creek. Following up the creek-bed till 3-5 pm we struck for a track up a kunai grass ridge, found one and followed till it gave out at 3-35. We entered light forest again and at 4-20 reached a cleared area called KEGU. We found natives here and I made camp. The natives are known as PANDIPI and the language changes to a KAUGIL River dialect. For the first time in two days we are able to purchase food

Before we entered Camp the carriers in response to calls from the natives at KEGU broke into song. Half-hearted I admit, but how they can contrive to sing after 10¾ hours on the road I am at a loss to know. Maybe it is that the two essentials are within their grasp - food and rest. The road today was hard and long and it is with a feeling of humility when I reflect how they manage to struggle with their loads over the mountains and down the steep ravines that has been their lot for the past 12 days.

NOVEMBER 19th:

Remained at KEGU and rested the Patrol. The locals here are cast more in the Hagen mould than those types we have, up till now, passed through. And the distinctive marks of the "Moga" (those little neck ornaments resembling miniature canoe/fins which are so characteristic of Mt. Hagen) were seen for the first time.

NOVEMBER 19th (Contd)

Quite a number of natives visited our Camp during the afternoon and more food was purchased.

Very heavy rain fell during the night.

NOVEMBER 20th:

Dept Camp at 5-35 hours this morning and descending over a rough track reached WAITOL Creek at 6-30 am. Continuing on we crossed over a succession of small creeks till we arrived at KOMAMU Creek at 7-10 am. This is a fair sized stream and joins the WILTA River. From 7-15 till 8-20 the patrol climbed up a spur called TIMBU AND we reached the top at a height of 4,300'. We remained here till 9.5 and rested the carriers. From TIMBU we descended to KOMARANG Creek, regained height and then down to ABU Creek. Arrived ABU Creek at 10 am and the height is 3,500'. I remained here till 10-25 and began the climb up POBAGAI Ridge. This is a long spur of the divide which is our target for today. At 11-30 reached the first of the native hamlets named KAMUBNA. Our climb continued till at 12-30 hours we crossed over at 5,570' at a place called MAIGIBA. Descending gently we find ourselves passing through the native group of BUGA, through their ceremonial ground called MIRI (5,640') till we arrived at BUMME at 1320 hours. The height here is 5,640' and here I made camp. The native group is known as OIBUGA but the headman WABIA we did not see. Later we heard he is involved, with portio of his group, in tribal fighting, and was suffering, I suspect, from a guilty conscience. Generally speaking the track today was fair But in places it followed over long series of greasy logs. The natives, of course, race over these quite easily, but for Mr. Walters and myself to do so, was but asking for trouble.

Today we entered same country again and we are in the heavy populatio we know so well. We have left the vast and uninhabited forest behind us whilst the great broad grasslands of the Ialubu Basin and the Kaugil Valley lie ahead of us.

NOVEMBER 21st :
NOVEMBER 21st

We left BUMME at 5-40 hours this morning and following a wide native road through a series of ceremonial grounds arrived at KUMRAMI at 6.37 am. From here one commands a grand view of the Basin between Mts. GIIUWE and ILABU and the grasslands towards PARBARABUK. From this point we descended steeply to cross WAIBE River at 7-25 am. The height of our crossing was 3,700'. This river joins the KAUGIL to the South East. From WAIBE River we climbed ABIRING Ridge, through exposed grassland and secondary growth timber. Reached at 8-35 a place called ABIRING and I rested the carriers. The height is 4,620'. Continuing on at 9-5 we climbed BIGINOL Ridge and we crossed the Range at a place called PAWA at 6,900'. The climb occupied 1 hour 15 minutes.

At 10-40 began the descent to the NEBILMEP River Valley towards PARBARABUK and at 12-30 reached the ceremonial ground called MAMALGA (4,370'). Here I made Camp. The last portion of todays trip was through open grass. We are now in the territory of the TIBULGA group. The headman of this group, KIRAGGA, accompanied Mr. Timperley and myself to LAKE KUTUBU in 1949. It seems that inter-tribal warfare is being carried out in this area between the GIBUGA's and section of the TIBULGA's and if native rumour is correct then there are casualities on either side.

NOVEMBER 22nd:

Dept; Camp 5-35 am and through grass descended to cross KOBI Creek at 5-55. This creek joins the MEBILYER River. Thence over grassed ridge country to fiord BUBUBU Creek at 6-15 am. From this point we began the steady descent through cane grass to the MEBILYER River and at 7 am crossed over by a substantial log bridge. The crossing took 20 minutes. At this point the MEBILYER races through rocky limestone chasms. A climb up brought us to PARBARABUK and we arrived at a small Ceremonial ground of the same name at 7-50. Under instructions from the District Commissioner I remained at PARBARABUK today and discussed with Mr. Ward, the Missionary-in-charge, the provisions of the Restricted Areas Ordinance and the Land Ordinance (Papua) as they apply to this area.

Ample food was purchased.

NOVEMBER 23rd

We were on the road at 5-45 am and at 5-57 crossed PU Creek. Climbing we passed through grassland and reached EBIL Creek at 6-30. Both these waters join PUP Creek which enters the MEBILYER. Continuing through grassland we re-crossed EBIL Creek at 7-5 and at 7-12 KOBILOM Creek. Reached at spot called KAMUI at 7-55 and rested the carriers. The height here is 5000'. Proceeding again at 8-40 through cane grass swamp to begin the ascent of NANGAMUK Ridge. It was an easy climb but over a vile track and we crossed over at 5,600'. At 9-30 we reached a garden area called WAMBU belonging to the FERAI group. From here the KAUGIL River can be heard beneath us. Descending through grass we crossed GAU Creek and then onto MARABUGL ceremonial ground. We reached our objective at 11-35 and made camp. The height is 5,950'. The headman of the group here is KINGIP, a much travelled and trustworthy old man and obviously proud of the fact that he is a friend of the Government. Our Camp is situated on the banks of the KAUGIL River. The population in this region is extensive.

NOVEMBER 24th:

Left MARABUGL at 5-35 am and crossed the KAUGIL River. This took 25 minutes. Climbed ARI Ridge and down to the ceremonial ground at KOMBURA (5,180'). We arrived here at 7-10 [illegible] track through grassland and gardens arrived at [illegible] Then we began the descent to the KAUGIL River. Passing through [illegible] and garden areas we reached [illegible] the carriers. At 9 am we were on the road again and [illegible] sized track over [illegible] hills through cane grass and [illegible] till we arrived at [illegible] crossed [illegible] called [illegible] The width of [illegible]

NOVEMBER 25th (Cont'd)

of the large population group known as IANTRI. Tomorrow we run out of people after MALKE is passed till we strike the grasslands again near KUMIA.

Today's stage was a real pleasure and it was more like a triumphant procession down the Valley. Hundreds greeted us and followed the patr - a sweet change from the KAMEIA with its vast, unpeopled voidness.

NOVEMBER 26th

Broke Camp 5-43 hours and immediately began climbing to reach TAGUNUBU a native hamlet, at 6-10 am. Leaving here the patrol moved on to MALKE and reached here at 6-40 am. The height of MALKE is 8,060'. From here we plunged into forest again and following an extremely muddy track crossed ANDI Creek at 7-45 am. Climbed to 8,120' and rested carriers at ANDI. There is a tiny native group here, an offshoot of the native group living near MALKE and they certainly live the harder life here away from the haunts of man. Entering forest again we reached AI at 9-30. AI is a clearing in the forest at a height of 8,200'. Leaving AI behind us we entered the bush again, crossed AI Creek at 10-36 and continued till I rested the patrol at 11-05 at 8,560'. Crossed IOKAI Creek at 11-45 and at 1255 reached KAGALBA Creek. This creek is one of the headwaters of the MENDI River. Fiored this stream and I made camp on its left bank at 1 pm. Our camp, which answers to the name of KAGALBA, is in a circular patch of grassland at at a height of 8,750'. The region is uninhabited.

NOVEMBER 27th

Dept Camp 5-35 hours and continued through the grass. But after the heavy rains the track is nothing more than liquidfied mud. Crossed WEMAPIP Creek at 6-20 and shortly afters wards left the grass and re-entered the forest. This is a seldom used track and we followed it till 8-30 when were entered grassland again at KUMBIBM. The height here is 7,420'. We enter population again and some large gardens were seen. Continuing on we came to a fine road, by native standards, and passing though several ceremonial grounds crossed KUMIA Creek at 9-30. As Mr. Sheekey, OIC MENDI, is expected here today to investigate native unrest I camped here in anticipation of his arrival. Large gatherings of natives visited our Camp during the day but today they were all armed which is in utter contrast to their attitude on the previous occasions we have camped at KUMIA. But with fighting going on here their timidness is understandable.

NOVEMBER 28th

Mr. Sheekey was detained at MENDI and did not arrive as anticipated yesterday. However we remained today at KUMIA and Mr. Sheeky and party arrived at 2-30 pm.

NOVEMBER 29th:

With Mr. Sheekey we left KUMIA at 5-35 and followed a well defined track towards MURUMBU (MENDI). Our general direction is S.W. and at 7-45 we reached the place called GARIL. Here, and indeed all along the road, we met armed natives. At GARIL the native group is PERRGA and this is one of the groups that have been terrorising the KUMIA's. Left GARIL at 8 am and passising passing successively through grassland, swamp and light timbered bush arrived at TIMIPA at 10-30. The height here is 6,900'. Population appears to be scanty. Rested carriers and at 11-15 began the descent to the MENDI Valley. It was a rapid descent over a good native track and we reached KORN at 12-30 pm. From here we followed a good made road through and down the Valley and reached the Government Station at 1340. For the last hour we walked through light rain. The height of the Station is 5,500'.

NOV 30th - 1st DECEMBER:

Remained at MENDI and discussed with the OIC, the provisions of the Restricted Areas Ordinance etc as it applied to the East and West Indies Bible Mission. This Mission is situated at PARBARAHUK in the Southern Highlands.

Replenished patrol stores.

DECEMBER 2nd - DECEMBER 4th:

For these days we were occupied on the return trip to Mount Hagen. Leaving MURUMBU at 5-55 am on the morning of the 2nd I followed our outward track, through TIMIPA and GARIL and camped at KUMIA at 1 pm.

On the 3rd December we left KUMIA at 5-30 and I made camp at AI at 1 pm. We left AI at 5-30 am on the morning of December 4th and reached MALKE at 7-50. Rested here till 8 am and continued onto KAGAMUN, arriving here at 8-30. From KIGAMUN descended to cross the KAUGIL River at 9-30 at a height of 7,160'. Climbed out to 7,300' and followed an easy road across the Kaugil Valley to arrive at TAMBUL Patrol Post at 10-30 am. The height of the Post is 7,247'. Over a thousand natives visited the Post and native disputes, mainly over land, were heard. Ample food was available.

DECEMBER 5th :

We were on the road at 5-30 and following a made road crossed AMPUGA Creek at 5-47. At 6 am we passed through a series of ceremonial grounds named TSAGIN. Climbed KARAGARI Ridge and rested patrol at 8,230'. Descended to cross PUGUKIN Creek and at 7-30 began the ascent of the NEBILYER-KAUGIL Divide. Reached MUTUMIL (8,560') at 8-15. From this point we moved through forest to arrive at a feature known as KANGAN at 9-55. Below is the NEBILYER River and we forded this at 10-15 at 8,000'. Climbing on and across a belt of swamp joined a sizeable road which we followed and arrived at the TOMBA Post at 11-23. The height of TOMBA is 7,910'. The Post is on a shoulder of the Kagun Range and was our coldest camp. Population is quite extensive but food is scarce. My previous stays at TOMBA confirm this.

DECEMBER 6th :

Left TOMBA at 5-15 am and followed the made road to Mount Hagen Station. Passed through MELDAWAGIL at 6-30 am and the Lutheran Mission Station of PUIAGLUA at 7-40. From here we descended to the junction of KU and WAIP Creeks and arrived here at 8-20. From this point we left the road and began the crossing of grass flats. Forded the TRUGL River at 10-45 and arrived at MINIMP at 11-17. The height here is 6,300'. From MINIMP we struck a made road again and this continued through to Mount Hagen. The last of the carriers arrived in at 1-30 pm. I had reported our arrival to the District Commissioner at 12-15 at which time Mr. Walters and I arrived - having been picked up by Jeep several miles along the MINIMP Road.

END OF PATROL.

Patrol Officer:

GENERAL SUMMARY

PATROL REPORT MUH/ No 3 of 51-52:

INTRODUCTION:

The objects of this Patrol was the Examination of the KAMBIA area and return to Mount Hagen via the KAUGIL Valley. KAMBIA is the name given to the area south of the KUBOR Range. But just how far south this name extends I do not know. 'KAMBIA' is the name spoken by Minj, Chimbu and Mt. Hagen tribes and as far as I could gather it is an indiscriminate name for a section of country rather than the name for the group of natives living there. But on this point I would not be dogmatic as KAMBIA could be the name ascribed to the natives in much the same way as the primitive 'KUAUKUKU' is known by an equally grotesque and unscientific name.

LAND AND THE PEOPLE

The people are basically of the same type as those that live in the Waghi Valley. Their dress is identical but I am positive that they live the harder life. The food quest is undoubtedly harder and from casual observance they do not seem to be the keen agriculturists as are the natives over the Main Range.

The people are in a sense nomadic. That is that they prefer to cultivate virgin ground and from time to time will move their houses to newly cleared forest areas. Over a period of time I don't suppose they would wander more than three or four miles and by that time they would be back where they began. They are not wanderers in the true sense of the word and at all times they have a central rallying point for communal affairs.

The country we passed through is rough to the extreme. For the most part it is of limestone formation and thickly wooded. Most of the people were found in small fertile spots in the valleys, in the true limestone belt we found not a soul, leaving the limestone the populatio becomes dense again and we are once more in the New Guinea we know so well.

Remarkable is the difference between the two sides of the Main Range when viewed from such a vantage point as GUBUGU (11,000). To the north is the Waghi Valley, with the Waghi River sprwling across its length. Then the town ofWaghi-Sepik Divide and further still the mighty Bismark Range. But South towards Papua there is another view. It is, with the exception of Mt. AU almost a perfect plain, not a grassy one but heavily timbered. But in actual fact, as we found out, it is not so. It marks the beginning of a succession of ranges, deep valleys and mountain peaks which continue for miles across into Papua.

Digressing for a moment - I must say that the crossing of the high mountains had the majority of the carriers worried. As we approached GUBUGU Pass two 'devils' were sighted and the alarm was given. They were pointed out to me and I confess I did see something but that "something" turned out to be two tree stumps on the top of the Pass. But they were 'devils' to the carriers and a couple of the Police. Whenever I spoke in an ordinary voice to any of the Police I was subjected to a battery of reproachful looks from the carriers and one or two of the Sepik Police seemed disinclined to talk. They themselves spoke only in the lowest of whispers and climbed silently along the track as if not to be seen or heard by the spirits of the mountain

To return, however, it was noticed as one went Westward through the Kambia one encountered successively larger populations till, as I reported earlier, we came out of the limestone belt and into the great populations of the grass Valleys. I shall not express any opinion on exact numbers of people. On a patrol such as ours it was not possible to do precise headcounts at all points. But it is worth mentioning that the OLAITI Group contained 33 souls. These, it was explained, were distributed amongst several houses. It impressed me

as being less populous than many of the KAMBIA settlements but it would not surprise me if an average of 50 per settlement provided an estimate of the KAMBIA population at large. Large populations are of course to be found in the MESILIKE & KAUGIL River Valleys but these have been fully reported upon by previous Patrols.

Patrolling in the KAMBIA offers some stiff climbing particularly because of the succession of limestone craters which necessitate a good deal of dipping and rising. The great trees, in the higher altitudes, are draped with moss and have a beauty which is not found in the lower forest but travelling is hardly less monotonous. In these regions even prone logs become as moss-grown couches while underfoot a carpet of springy verdue lay so thickly spread that it bore one's weight but one could thrust a stick down through several feet of leaves and root on which it lay.

The style of dwelling house is essentially the same in the KAMBIA as it is in the KAUGIL and MENDI Valleys. And it is most admirably suited to their climate. The houses are usually oblong in plan with a low roof and walls rising from the ground for a height of 2 to 3'. The ridgepole is only some 5' from ground level. The whole thing is very solidly constructed with some variety of materials according to the locality. For the walls there maybe planks of wood, cane grass, pandanus leaf or bark. Thelow pitched roof is very thickly thatched usually with grass in the KAUGIL Valley but I noticed that in the KAMBIA, where grass is at a premium with bark. On the way to MENDI at MALAE and AI I notice the thatching was of cane grass. And a pleasant rustic touch one often sees is tall weeds growing out of the roof. Evidently the houses must be well constructed and have a long life.

The people were most friendly, naturally hospitable and anxious to do anything they could to assist the Patrol. In the KAMBIA all were prepared to do their share and sometimes more but at PARBARABUK the natives took a lot for granted. Close contact with the Mission there has 'sophisticated' them to a degree. On a patrol of this nature it is not possible to enquire very deeply into manners and customs but it is apparent that the KAMBIA Groups are sub-divided and that the group is exogamous. Headmanship after a fashion exists and polygny is the rule. Marriage is patrilocal and is by purchase as well as the custom of sister exchange. Marriage with tribes over and Main Range is common and the language except for one or two dialectal changes is one. At KNEU there is a complete change to a KAUGIL River Dialect. These natives, like most of the Highlanders, have queer ways of giving vent to their feelings and on this trip not once but several times we saw men who had chopped off their fingers as a sign of sorrow following upon death or misfortune. This brings to mind a case I heard at MIKU a couple of months ago of a man whose wife had deserted him, straight away went outside onto a road and assaulted an old woman, a total stranger to him, who was walking along the road. The old woman it transpired had not seen his wife but this made no difference. The act of wild violence relieved him. I might add that he was appropriately dealth with.

On the MENDI Road, in the vicinity of KUMIA and GARIL one notices a marked improvement in the attitude of the people. Even the women who on the occasion of our first two patrols to MENDI from MT HAGEN remained out of sight at GARIL especially now pass us freely along the road and bring the food for us to purchase. On the last trip to MENDI, I remember near GARIL, where the single representative of the sex whom I set eyes upon was streaking across country half a mile away. But I put this down to the apprehensions of their male relations rather than their own that keep them hidden from view. But now it seems that confidence has been established.

The KAUGIL Valley, where we had three camps, is a pretty spot. The whole valley floor is spread over with cultivation or with plain traces of old cultivation. Fences and ditches dvide it irto innumerable plots of all shapes and sizes, yet possessesing an air of neatness and at least a tendency towards regtangularity. Here an there are the small clumps of bush while dotted over the whole bed and slopes of the valley are the ceremonial and dancing grounds ringed about by those tall casurina pines. And towering above all is Mount Gilumo adding the final alpine touch. But it is more than anything the ceremonial grounds that give this Valley and other Highland Valleys their air of civilization. Native houses are usually clustered loosely in settlements and of each little constellation the ceremonial ground is evidently the civic centre. Their shape and size avary considerably, some are oblong and some circular and in the main they are all beautified. Some with balsams, which seeme to grow well,and others with dracaenas. It is this latter plant which provide the menfolk with their posterior garments. And all are planted with agreeable ordliness.

Speaking of ditches. These, through which our track leads every now and again, are of various dimensions. From a width of 5' or 6' at the top they slope towards a narrow bottom and one or two that we passed through must have been fully 10' deep, with moss-covered sides and vegetation meeting overhead so as to form a veritable tunnel. From what Mr. Sheekey tells me they are very common in the KA River Valley. They are really, as was explained, essentially for drainage, for they have precisely the opposite effect of making walking easier (for in many places they are hopelessly muddy) and to make matters worse the already narrow bottom, say 12" across, often has a little channel or drain running along it - just deep enough to get one's boot stuck in (I am told they are made by the narrow trotters of pigs) so altogether they are of little aid in walking. They could be a means of defence but as I did not follow up my leading question, in this respect, the result would be pure conjecture on my part.

NATIVE SITUATION

No reports of tribal fighting were reported to me from the KAMBIA area but then the population is so small really that it would be difficult to muster enough men to turn on a scrap. In the region around PARBARABUK tribal fighting was reported between the groups TIBULGA and OIBUGA. The origin of the dispute was sorcery, reported to have been perpetrated by the TIBULGA's with the result that an OIBUGA man died. But it is almost impossible to really pacify this area until we have an increase in Staff, both European and Native. Whatever maybe the disadvantages of the system of Patrol Posts with a native constable in charge I am certain that the advantages of such a system would outweight them (I am referring only to the Highland area). They are one of the answers to this problem of Native Administration. Constant patrolling will reduce the indidence to a degree but in the Patrol Post we have the answer. With a European Officer in charge it would be ideal and failing that a trusted member of the Constabulary. But now that we have fallen on hard times I suppose that one result of our povety is that we must rely more on those resources we have now. Whether we can or cannot expect an increase in our Police Detachments I do not know and if not then I suppose plans for the real pacification of this area must disappear into the limbo of vanished hopes. I strongly recommend,however, that the present Patrol Post at ULGA be abandoned and moved to the PARBARABUK area and sited, for my preferenee,at MAMAIGA.

NATIVE SITUATION (Contd)

Native unrest is obvious on the MENDI Road at KUNIA and beyond but this matter is receiving the attentions of the OIC, MENDI and will form the subject of reports from that HQ's.

VILLAGE OFFICALS

As such non exist in the KAMBIA area but each Group seems to have its recognised headman and the Luluais of the future. They are called by the natives themselves 'bossbois' but this word has, no doubt, been imported from the Waghi Valley, where there are literally hundreds of these self-appointed 'bossbois', Anyway they are useful on Patrol and their ultimate appointment as Village Officals are laudable intentions for the future.

In the KAUGIL Valley a few outstanding personalities have been appointed to be provicional Luluais. They have, of course, no power to hold Courts but are useful in settling disputes. For instance at TOMBA a man who had been cut by an axe accidentally by another man and sustained injuries claimed compensation. The Luluai advised that the claim was reasonable and it was paid at once. Some might perhaps say "bad law" - well perhaps it is but it maybe taken as good enough for TOMBA especially so as no one dreamed of disputing it. But then again here there are others who display zeal over and above the call of duty. One crowd at Minj had formed themselves into a grand tribunal and convicted a man for having a broken pig fence. The offence brought a heavy penalty in the way of a fine of 4 Gold Lip Shell. I heard about this and the tribunal was dealt with.

But the Village Officals are generally giving good service in this area and if one takes an interest in them, they are very useful. If not then they are apt to shrivel into hopeless in-efficiency.

And whilst I am not in favour of echoing my previous comments I feel duty bound to say that the non-provision of the Brass Insigna will go a long way towards promoting this in-efficiency.

MISSIONS:

No Mission body has yet commenced work in the KAMBIA area. The Kaugil Valley is receiving attention from the Lutheran Mission and whilst around the PARBARABUK area the East and West Indies Bible Mission have been working for the last three years. This latter Mission has a European Staff of 5 and a praiseworthy effort on their part is that they are Conducting an English school. Although I did not visit it the Missionary-in-charge reports fair progress. Till the Mission has received the necessary Permits under the Restricted Areas Ordinance they were advised to restrict their activities to within a mile radius of PARBARABUK.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

Sweet Potato is the staff of life but those in the KAMBIA seem to be of pretty poor growth. They compared very unfavourably with those we purchased in the grasslands. Bananas grow well and woul take second place as native food. Sugar cane seemed to be rather poor, though we saw some good gardens. Pandanus, which is abund in the Kambia seemed to be a rarity in the Kaugil.

In the Kaugil Valley it is possible to see almost every stage of the gardner's cycle; first the expanse of grass, or the old garden half-grown with grass or weeds; then the mound, which are circular in the Kaugil, cleared, the soil broken and the vegetation spread out drying; then the warm brown of freshly piled mont; then the same studded with knobs of green; then co with vines; and finally the spent garden, throroughly scratch over for tubers and ready once more to yield to the grass or e encroaching cane.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

There is very little to comment under this heading. Those natives that we saw, appeared to be healthy enough and apart from the normal run of cuts from axes and sores there is nothing abnormal to report.

TRADE

For the purchase of native food we used Salt and beads. There was very little demand for face paint and tambu shell, although I have no doubt it would be acceptable. Gold Lip Shell bought for us all the pig that we required and in comparison all else, of course, pales into insignificance.

CARRIERS:

These were drawn from the areas adjacent to MINJ. It is the first time I have actually used the locals on a long trip and for my part it will be the last. As the patrol were on most of them were found to be wanting and with a few exceptions they were a bad bunch of carriers. Quite a change to the Kerowils I used on my last Patrol to the Jimmi River. They were from first to last ideal.

CONCLUSION:

It remains to mention a few general impressions, in reference to the KAMBIA. This district was an unknown quantity and apart from the geography un-ravelled by this Patrol, I cannot think that it willever be much better known as there is but little to recommend it. For I do not think that a closer examination will lead to any sensational discovery, although it is true it deserves to be prospected by a party properly equipped. But on the District level the patrol can, I think, be regarded as important. For we can now say that the whole of the Mount Hagen Sub-District has been examined. And in chronicling this rather gratifying fact I am glad to say that the KAMBIA can be regarded as under control and that blank spaces have at last disappeared from the Map of the Western Highlands.

Considering the scarcity of the population - with actually the old belt of it to be found on its outer fringes - a patrol once a year from Hagen and one from Minj would admirably suit our purposes. The Station at MINJ is so centrally situated that despite the distances involved the OIC is almost continually in touch with these people through the Village Officals - as indeed he is with most parts of this district - and consequently the maintenance of law and order is greatly simplified. It does not follow, because of this, that the people are being harassed or bullied into submission - far from it - for I doubt if there is a happier district than this in the whole Territory. By doing an Annual patrol from both Stations we are not likely to lose ground but to do this effectively I consider that two Officers should be permanently attached to the Station.

There was a custom began by Mr. Timperley and that was on patrols to new area or to the very outlying ones, to bring to the Station either to Mt. Hagen or to Minj, about 20 or 30 volunteers from the various centres visited. They were given employment on the Station and paid for their services in trade. It was considered more in the light of an 'orientation' course and they went back to their area, after the usual period of three months, with their trade they had earned and with a very good idea of our methods. This system has paid handsomely in the past and I strongly recommend that it be continued. I make mention of it here only because of the hard times we have fallen upon and the drastic cuts we are experiencing in native labour strengths. To abandon this system would I suggest be false economy.

PATROL OFFICER

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF [illegible] ACCOMPANYING

No [illegible] Constable [illegible]	Acted as NCO of the party. He is a young Constable of 3 years service. Carried out his duties very well & has been recommended for a Junior N[illegible] School at [illegible].
No 3[illegible] Constable [illegible]	An excellent Patrol Constable.
No 5126-B " [illegible]	This was Constable [illegible]'s first patrol with me. He carried out his duties well but does not appear to be a very strong walker.
No 258 Constable [illegible]	Lacks patrol experience but a very able Constable.
No 7[illegible] Constable SIRABIRAN	A young Constable on his first patro A trifel at sea to begin with but aquitted himself very well.
No 5[illegible] Constable [illegible]	A good Patrol Constable. Has been a member of several of my patrols.
No Constable [illegible]	Very energetic Policeman on patrol. His only fault is that he is incline to be loud mouthed with new natives. Carried out his duties well.
No 6785 Constable [illegible]	A quiet Constable. Says little but always on the job.

[signature]

Officer-in-charge.

ROUGH SKETCH

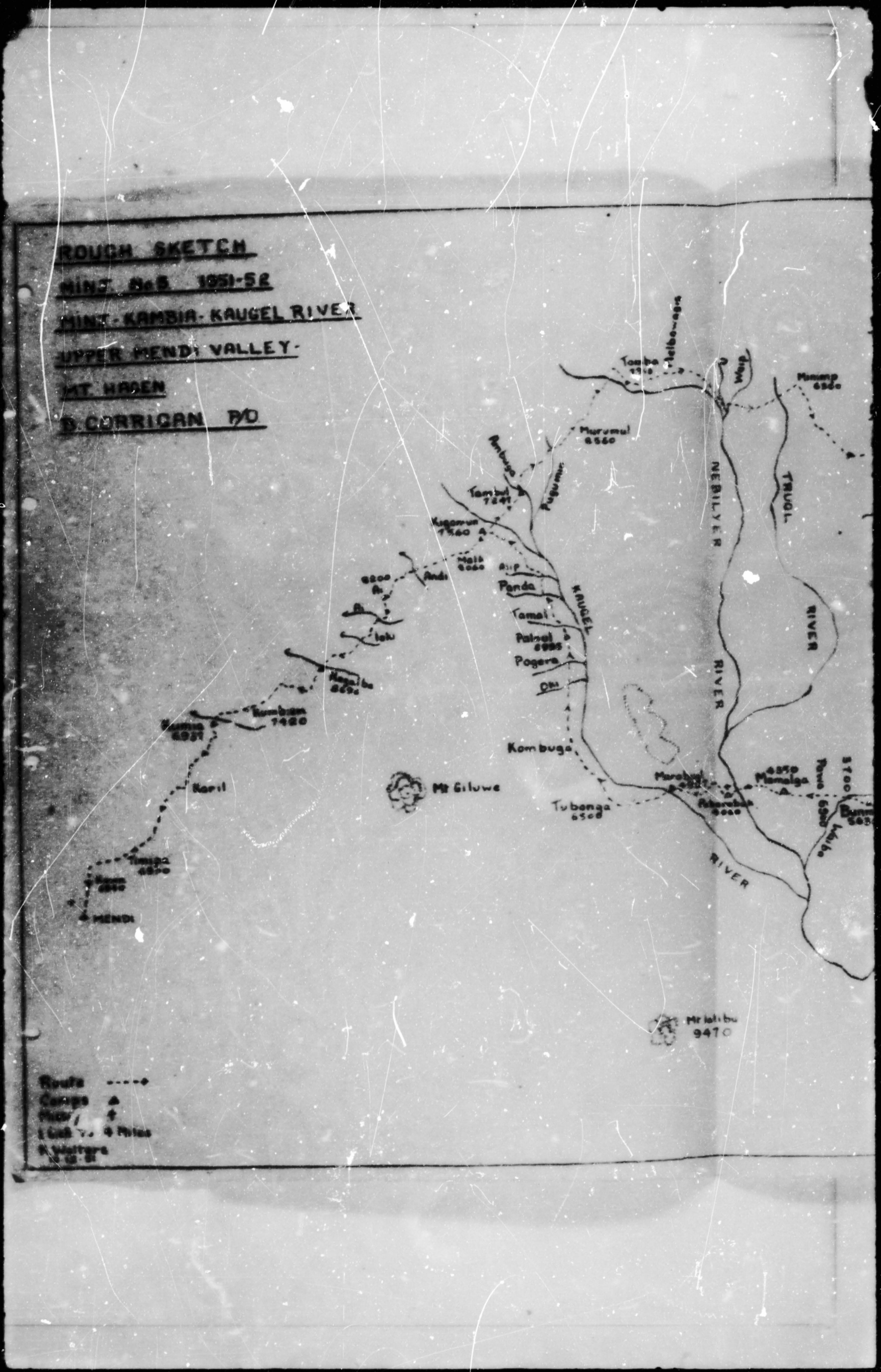
MINT Nos 1951-52

MINT - KAMBIA - KAUGEL RIVER

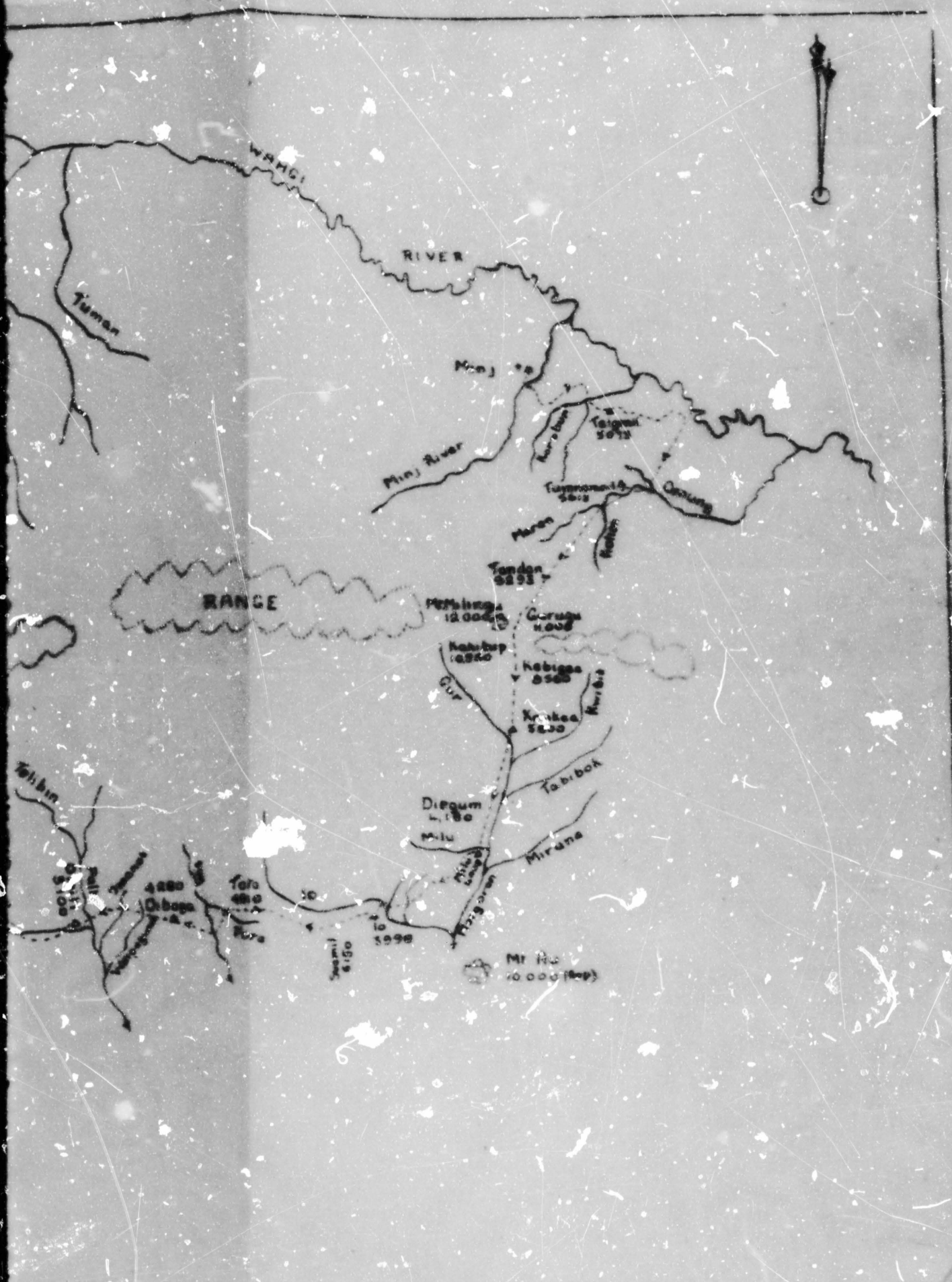
UPPER MENDI VALLEY -

MT. HAGEN

D. CORRIGAN P/O



WAHGI
RIVER
Tumun
Komun
MT. HAGEN
TRIGL
RIVER
KUBOR
RANGE
Tabibuk
Mt. Ru
10 000 (App)


WAHGI
RIVER
Tuman
Minj River
RANGE
Tambul
Diegum
Mulu
Tabibuk
Mirana
Mt Hagen
10 000 (top)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/17/3 ✓

File No. 30/1-342
District Office,
Western Hig lands,
Mount Hagen,
1/4/52

Memorandum for:-

The Director,
D.D.S. & N.A.,
Port Moresby,

Patrol Report MINJ No.3 of 51-52.

Attached are three copies of a report by Mr. B.M.Corrigan Patrol Officer, and supported by a report from Mr. K. Walters,CPO who accompanied him.

2. One patrol map is forwarded,may copies be made by Land's Dep please and two returned for use by this District.

3. This is a report of a most interesting and valuable patrol, well presented by two observant and conscientious officers.
Very little has been known of the KAMBIA Area until now and as mentioned by Mr. Corrigan it was the last of Mt.Hagen S/District areas to be examined. It is undoubtedly hungry country,presenting many inconveniences to patrols such as crossing the Kubor Range at 11,000 feet and finding the area so poorly populated and so little food. It is gratifying to find the people are healthy and peaceful.

4. Mr. Corrigan includes a most interesting series of photographs to illustrate the patrol.

5. This is Mr. Walter's first patrol and is reported to have carried out his duties very efficiently.

[illegible] Cole
Actg. District Commissioner.

K. Walters

JS-17-3

10th January, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
[illegible].

Subject: PATROL REPORT - [illegible] NO. 3 of 1951/52
[illegible]

The Reports of the Patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Corrigan, accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Walters, through the KAGEL, Tsugal River and Upper Mendi valleys, are acknowledged with thanks.

These Officers appear to have carried out this valuable patrol most creditably and have between them supplied an interesting record of their work. The Reports, together with the very fine display of photographs and J. Walters map, are being forwarded to His Honour the Administrator as a further example of the field work being done by Officers from the outer Posts and Stations in the Territory.

Copies of the map have been made, as requested, by the Department of Lands and three copies go forward to you with this memorandum. It is thought a copy of this map may be useful at Mt. Hagen, Minj and Mendi Stations.

The subject of Badges for village officials is to be discussed at the forthcoming District Commissioners' Conference.

Despite cuts in finance and native staff, the work of bringing outlying areas gradually under control is to continue without cessation. The act of inviting some people from new areas or very outlying ones visited by a Patrol, should they wish to do so, to return to the Station with the Patrol, is part of the work of establishing confidence in these primitive people. Their welfare while on the Station should be closely watched so that they from here on their stay with a good impression of the work of the Administration to disseminate to their relations and friends. When trade items are in good supply and when it is considered such a practice would be of particular value, it should, within reason, be continued.

16 JAN 1952 M.40.

30/1713

The DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Thank you for the attached Patrol Report in which Messrs. Corrigan and Walters visited the KAMBIA, KAUGEL RIVER and UPPER MENDI VALLEY areas.

I was very interested in the details of the Report, in the photographs and in the Sketch Map, and would like to congratulate you again on the good work being done by your officers.

Please ask the Government Secretary to arrange for the Patrol Report to be sent on to the Minister for his information.

(J.K. Murray)
Administrator

Government House,
Port Moresby.
15th January, 1952.
JKM.DMD.

Original of Report, photographs and incl. copies our memos to Adm. & DC handed personally to Gov. Sec. Dept for transmission to Minister. 22-1-52

Mr Mollison
For necessary action please. Copy of our memos to DC & HA to be attached to report supplied to Govsec.
21/1/52

The Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY.

DS. 30-11-3

Forwarded please for action as indicated in the final paragraph of the above memorandum received from His Honour the Administrator.

J. [illegible] Jones
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.
22/1/1952.

c.c. Director of District Services & Native Affairs (2)

25 JAN 1952

36/17/3

C.S.16/6/6

PORT MORESBY
24th January, 1952.

The Secretary,
Department of Territories,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

PATROL REPORT - MINJ, WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

I forward herewith for information of the Minister copy of Patrol Report - Minj No.3 of 1951/52 by Mr B. B. Corrigan, Patrol Officer who, accompanied by Mr K. Walters, Cadet Patrol Officer, visited the people of the Kambia, Kaugel River, and Upper Mandi Valleys.

2. The Kambia area had not previously been examined by a Patrol, and to reach the area the party had to cross the Kubor Range over an 11,000 foot Pass.

3. Mr Corrigan has mounted a display of excellent photographs, and Mr Walters has provided a good sketch map. The report is submitted for the information of the Minister as an example of the valuable work being performed by junior officers of the Administration located at the outer posts of the Territory.

(J. K. MURRAY)
Administrator.

Minister please note

Noted

MMCB

c.c. Director of District Services & Native Affairs (2)

25th February, 1952.
C.E.836/3.

3 MAR 1952

MEMORANDUM for:-

His Honour the Administrator
of Papua and New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - MINJ, WESTERN
HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

I refer to your memorandum C.A.16/6/6 of 24th January, 1952, to which was attached copy of Patrol Report - Minj No. 3 of 1951/52.

The Report has been read by the Minister who has directed that Mr. Corrigan be commended for his work and advised that the Minister has read his Report with both interest and appreciation.

I should be glad if you would see that this is done.

C.R. Lambert

(C. R. Lambert)
Secretary.

C.A. 16/6/6.

D.D.S.N.A

Would you advise Mr. Corrigan accordingly, please

N.A. Lonergan C.S.
24/3

30-12-3

12th March, 1952.

Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY.

MINJ PATROL REPORT No. 3 - 1951/52

Reference: Your CA. 16/6/6 of the 2[illegible]/1/1952

The original of the above patrol report together with a series of photographs and a map were handed to you on the 22nd January 1952 for transmission to the Minister.

This Department requests the return of the map or eight (8) dyeline copies of it for distribution to Mt. Hagen and Minj.

J. H. Jones
(J. H. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

NOTE :
Please return to the Department of District Services & Native Affairs, in due course.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

File - DS 30-17-9
(Duplicate copy)

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No Minj No.3/51-52

Patrol Conducted by K. Walters, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Kambia Area, Kaugil River, and Upper Mendi Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans two

Natives 48

Duration—From 7 / 11 /1951 to 6 / 12 /1951

Number of Days 31

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / /19 Kambia - Initial patrol Kaugil and Mendi Valleys - March 1951

Medical —— / /19

Map Reference ——

Objects of Patrol Examination of Kambia and routine patrol and consolidation of Administration in Kaugil Valley.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

DIARY.

WEDNESDAY 7th November, 1951.

The patrol with Mr. B. Corrigan P/O in charge left MINJ (29.L) patrol post at 0910 hours. The 40 carriers and police had been sent ahead a short time before. We proceeded along the road to TSIGMIL (29.L) and crossed the MINJ River over a foot bridge at 0927 hours, continued up the sloping bank of the MINJ River and passed a Lutheran Mission station at 0946 hours. At 1027 hours we passed KOROBUN (29.L) Catholic Mission station and descended and forded KOROBUN Creek at 1035 hours. Climbed steadily the opposite bank and arrived at TSIGMIL patrol post at 1100 hours. Local Natives had already arrived and greeted us. A halt was made and camp prepared in the rest house.

Height of TSIGMIL 5,073 feet above sea level.

THURSDAY 8th November, 1951.

Left TSIGMIL at 0603 hours and proceeded along the made road in a general easterly direction passing through garden areas and across grass covered flats, several small creeks were crossed by means of small foot bridges. At 0654 hours we had approached close to the WAHGI River and rested the carriers for a short time. Continued along the road at 0705 hours in a S.E. direction and at 0725 hours we left the road and took to a Native track which followed up a spur for a short distance and thence down to the GARAMAM Creek (29.L) where a halt was called and breakfast taken. At 0820 hours we climbed steeply out of the creek and thence in a general southerly direction along the crest of a spur, climbing gradually till TUGMA (29.L) 5,765 feet was reached at 0912 hours. Carriers spelled. At 0927 hours we crossed the old Kup road and descended steeply to a mission station at BUNGAMP (29.M) below the junction of the OMUNG and KUMANTZ (29.M) Creeks, spelled for a short time. Continued on at 0954 hours and at 1004 hours the KUMANTZ Creek was crossed, climbed steeply out of the creek and arrived at the gardens of ORUU of OMUNG at 1010 hours. Continued from OMUNG at 1018 hours and proceeded along the left bank of the OMUNG Creek rising and failing as we crossed several small streams and in a general south westerly direction. At 1046 hours we crossed over the OMUNG Creek and continued along through garden areas of the TEIMUGUP people. Again at 1117 hours we crossed over the OMUNG Creek and continued along the left bank crossing through several steep gullies and at 1128 hours we arrived at a mission station at TUMNAMOIL where camp was made. Ample supplies of food were purchased. Some of the people have gone on ahead and will prepare houses at the headwaters of the OMUNG Creek for the camp to-morrow. Afternoon spent listening to domestic troubles of the local people.

Height of TUMNAMOIL 5,613 feet above sea level.

FRIDAY 9th November, 1951.

Before we broke camp a woman alleged that the interpreter had interfered with her. Story investigated and found to be false. Left TUMNAMOIL at 0554 hours and immediately crossed the OMUNG Creek, continued on up the valley through garden areas that are made on the steep slopes the creek banks, and recrossed the OMUNG Creek at 0603 hours. Following the OMUNG Creek in a general S.W. direction at 0630 hours we passed under a large rock formation, JIMBINIM (29.M), at water level. Climbed sharply up a ridge and at KAMPNONGAM (29.M) at 0644 hours we spelled the carriers. 0651 hours we continued our way up the creek crossing several small gullies and at 0725 hours we again crossed the OMUNG Creek and at 0730 hours crossed over the KOLIAM Creek (29.M) just above its junction with MARAN Creek (29.M) and halted for breakfast.

DIARY.

FRIDAY 9th November, 1951 (Continued)

After the MARAN-KOLIAN Creeks have joined the creek becomes known as the OMUNG. Height of the junction of the MARAN-KOLIAN Creeks 6,500 feet above sea level. At 0830 hours we left the creek and commenced to climb up a steep ridge following a Native path and at 0917 hours we spelled the carriers at TONDAN (29.M) height 7,750 feet. Continued climbing at 0930 hours through the forest which had now become cloud covered and at 1016 hours reached GISBIPUP (29.M) height 8,800 feet, spelled the carriers. At 1041 hours we continued on in a general southerly direction and at 1110 hours we came on to the GORUMBEL (29.M) Road and passed into the land of the KOMUKA people. Followed the GORUMBEL road and at this time rain commenced falling and we reached TONDAM at 1130 hours, where several small Native houses had already been prepared. Camp made in heavy rain. No people and no food, very little water and this only by digging holes. Rice issued to carriers and Police.
Height of TONDAM 9,293 feet above sea level.

SATURDAY 10th November, 1951.

We left the mud of TONDAM at 0600 hours and commenced a steady climb in a S.W. direction and at 0647 hours we spelled the carriers at NEMANGAGU (29.M) height 10,200 feet. The last few hundred feet to the summit was up a rocky face and the summit of the divide, GURUGU (29.N) height 11,000 feet above sea level was reached at 0742 hours a few minutes spell but due to the cold we soon started to make our way down t e other side. Travelled through moss forest with the track slippery and muddy and at 0842 hours reached KAKIBUP (29.N) height 10,560 feet where we had breakfast. 0915 hours continued on down the razor back ridge but unable to see much as clouds and fog covered the mountains, 1115 hours spelled carriers at KEBIGEA (29,N) height 8,560 feet. Continued on down the ridge dividing the KWIBIK and GUR Creeks and at 1310 hours arrived at a point where below us we could see the rest house. Dropped sharply down the ridge and at 1330 hours arrived at KANKEA (29.N) where the headman KOMU had constructed a neat rest house and several small houses for police and carriers. The other local headmen were assembled and with a great amount of noise they hoisted us shoulder high and carried us to the door of the rest house. Water still scarce but the people had already assembled a number of bamboo tubes of water and this was sufficient for our needs. A small amount of kaukau and three pigs were purchased. The population in the area appears to be very small as few gardens are to be seen on the steep slopes of the vallies.

Height of KANKEA 5,800 feet above sea level.

SUNDAY 11th November, 1951.

Left KANKEA at 0608 hours and travelling in a general southerly direction descended down a ridge and crossed the GUR Creek (28.N) over a well constructed cane bridge at 0653 hours, height 4,700 feet. Followed the GUR Creek and at 0656 hours spelled the carriers at MANGLE (28.N). Continued following the creek and at 0702 hours passed the junction of the GUR and KWIBIK Creeks (28.N) the stream now know as MORGORAN Creek. At 0745 hours the junction of the TABIBOK and MORGORAN Creeks (28.N) was passed. 0827 hours scrambled round a cliff face with the ground crumbling as the last of the carriers passed. Reached DAIGUM (28.O) height 4,180 feet, garden area at 0838 hours and breakfasted. Continued on at 0910 hours following the MORGORAN Creek and at 0950 hours spelled the carriers on a ridge overlooking our camp for to-night.

DIARY.

SUNDAY 11th November, 1951 (Continued)

MOUNT AU (28.0) approximate height 10,000 feet above sea level could be seen clearly due south and approximately 10 miles away. Climbed down off the ridge and at 1028 hours forded the MILU Creek and then climbed the steep bank and arrived at the rest house at MILU (28.0). Another noisy reception party greeted us. The rest house was too small for the both of us so the tent was pitched and camp made. Food and water readily available with six small pigs being purchased. A large number of the KOMUNGA people have not seen Europeans before and the afternoon was spent in general talk with them.
Height of MILU 4,008 feet above sea level.

MONDAY 12th November, 1951.

Still at MILU, the carriers have had three hard days carrying and the road ahead does not look easy. The KOMUNGA people from around the base of Mt.AU visited the camp bringing food including two pigs. Recently a patro from KUNDIAWA visited the Mt.AU area but from the reports from the people did not come to this side. The people have been very helpful and have shown great interest in the patrol doing all that is possible to make the journey easier. A few domestic quarrels settled but the main worry is the appointment of officials.

TUESDAY 13th November, 1951.

Left MILU at 0600 hours and travelled in a general S.W. direction crossing a small stream WINAULI (28.0) at 0625 hours and at 0646 hours we commenced to climb through forest following a little used native track and at 0723 hours we spelled the carriers at TUGMANOID (28.0) height 5,010 feet. Reached the crest of the ridge at 0825 hours, height 6,000 feetand stopped for breakfast. 0901 hours commenced the descent down the ridge and at 1018 hours spelled the carriers at TIMBILONT, height 4,400 feet continued on and crossed TIMBILONT Creek (28.0) at 1042 hours and at 1055 hours passed throught the garden area of KALABE and crossed MOGIN Creek at 1107 hours. Reached IO Creek (28.0) at 1116 hours, Mr. Corrigan and some carriers had already crossed over the cane bridge and at 1148 hours the last of the carriers had made the crossing. Followed IO Creek for a few minutes downstream and then left it and crossed over a gulley known as KASOMIL and then climbed up through a garden and arrived at our camp at IO where the usual noisy reception party waited, about 150 people present. Camp made and food purchased, four small pigs.

Height of IO 3,998 feet above sea level.

WEDNESDAY 14th November, 1951.

Left camp at 0605 hours and passed through a garden. At 0622 hours commenced to climb KASMIL ridge in a general N.W. direction, reached the crest of the ridge at 0727 hours, height 5,300 feet. Scrambled along the top of the ridge which divides the IO and PORA (27.0) Creeks gradually gaining height and at 0904 hours a stop was made at SUAMIL (27.0), height 6,150 feet. 0942 hours continued on up the ridge and at 1010 hours passed the headwaters of PORA Creek, at 1135 hours we spelled the carriers. The patrol was travelling along a native track through thick forest and was well covered with tree roots and fallen timber making progress slow. For the next few hours we moved along a narrow ridge with places on it with only enough room for one man to pass. The top of the ridge consisted of a number of slight rises so that during the day a number of false alarms occurred about the descent. MABIL (27.0) Creek could be heard on our left but due to heavy cloud and fog it was not until we reached TOTA (27.0) at 1500 hours that we were able to see the creek below us.

DIARY.

WEDNESDAY 14th November, 1951 (Continued)

This was the first piece of flat ground that we had seen all day so the ground was cleared and camp made, No food or people and water had to be carried some distance from the creek.

Height of TOTA 4,010 feet above sea level.

THURSDAY 15th November, 1951.

Broke camp at 0600 hours and continued on down the ridge and at 0815 hours reached PORA Creek (26.0) just above its junction with the WIS River (26.0). Breakfast taken while the guide was looking for the track. Continued on at 0817 hours and as the guide could not find the track made our own way down through the forest to WIS River and reached the river at 0907 hours. Followed the left bank of the WIS River downstream looking for a site for a bridge, 0940 hours reached a narrow portion of the river and threw a log bridge across, all over by 1038 hours, height 2,680 feet. Climbed very steeply up the opposite bank and at 1122 hours rested the carriers. Continued on up the side of a ridge and reached the crest OIBAGA (26.0) at 1212 hours. A few men's houses and an abandoned garden, camp made in the clearing. Water again a problem as it is some distance away, no people or food as carriers and Police issued with rice.

Height of OIBAGA 4,280 feet above sea level.

FRIDAY 16th November, 1951.

Left OIBAGA at 0555 hours and skirted around the side of the ridge through the forest. Our guide had gone ahead the previous night so that we had to find the track as best we could. Crossed WALPAGUNOK Creek (26.0) at 0615 hours and OMANOK Creek (26.0) at 0640 hours and spelled the carriers. Continued on around the side of the ridge and at 0727 hours started descending sharply to PALTI River (26.0) and reached the river at 0807 hours. A bridge was thrown across and a spell taken, height 2,930 feet. Left the river at 0910 hours and climbed up the bank and reached the garden area of OLAITI (26.0) at 0921 hours. Although the OLAITAPAL group knew that we were coming this morning no effort had been made to bridge the river or to bring food to the camp and when asked for food the response was not great. Camp was made above the PALTI River at OLAITI.

Height of OLAITI 3,100 feet above sea level.

SATURDAY 17th November, 1951.

On the road at 0548 hours and travelling in a N.W. direction above the OLAITI Creek (25.0) which we crossed at 0605 hours, passed through the garden BINGWIL (25.0) at 0628 hours and continued on up the OLAITI Creek and recrossed at 0735 hours. Commencing climbing KAMAKWIL (25.0) ridge at 0740 hours, gradual slope and track fairly good reached the hamlet of TINGAMBIPURUM (25.0), height 4,720 feet at 0806 hours and had breakfast. The largest single group seen to date since crossing the range, 16 people in all. Continued on at 0840 hours and climbed towards the top of the ridge, spelled the carriers for ten minutes at 1005 hours and at 1023 hours reached PINGIL (25.0) height 6,200 feet, the top of the ridge, immediately started down the opposite side and reached the junction of the two arms of GULNA Creek at 1120 hours. Continued on and crossed GOMONOK Creek (25.0) at 1152 hours. The next hour was spent descending to AMBAK River and the track was not in the best of condition with a couple of earth slips to skirt and fallen timber on the track. At 1255 hours reached the top of a slip looking down on AMBAK River (25.0) and slid down the bank and reached

DIARY.

WEDNESDAY 14th November, 1951 (Continued)

This was the first piece of flat ground that we had seen all day so the ground was cleared and camp made, No food or people and water had to be carried some distance from the creek.

Height of TOTA 4,910 feet above sea level.

THURSDAY 15th November, 1951.

Broke camp at 0600 hours and continued on down the ridge and at 0815 hours reached PORA Creek (26.0) just above its junction with the WIS River (26.0). Breakfast taken while the guide was looking for the track. Continued on at 0817 hours and as the guide could not find the track made our own way down through the forest to WIS River and reached the river at 0907 hours. Followed the left bank of the WIS River downstream looking for a site for a bridge, 0940 hours reached a narrow portion of the river and threw a log bridge across, all over by 1038 hours, height 2,680 feet. Climbed very steeply up the opposite bank and at 1122 hours rested the carriers. Continued on up the side of a ridge and reached the crest OIBAGA (26.0) at 1212 hours. A few men's houses and an abandoned garden, camp made in the clearing. Water again a problem as it is some distance away, no people or food so carriers and Police issued with rice.

Height of OIBAGA 4,280 feet above sea level.

FRIDAY 16th November, 1951.

Left OIBAGA at 0555 hours and skirted around the side of the ridge through the forest. Our guide had gone ahead the previous night so that we had to find the track as best we could. Crossed WALPAGUMOK Creek (26.0) at 0615 hours and OMANOK Creek (26.0) at 0640 hours and spelled the carriers. Continued on around the side of the ridge and at 0727 hours started descending steeply to PALTI River (26.0) and reached the river at 0802 hours. A bridge was thrown across and a spell taken, height 2,930 feet. Left the river at 0840 hours and climbed up the bank and reached the garden area of OLAITI (26.0) at 0921 hours. Although the OLAITAPAL group knew that we were coming this morning no effort had been made to bridge the river or to bring food to the camp and when asked for food the response was not great . Camp was made above the PALTI River at OLAITI.

Height of OLAITI 3,100 feet above sea level.

SATURDAY 17th November, 1951.

On the road at 0548 hours and travelling in a N.W. direction above the OLAITI Creek (25.0) which we crossed at 0605 hours, passed through the garden BINGMIL (25.0) at 0628 hours and continued on up the OLAITI Creek and recrossed at 0735 hours. Commencing climbing KAMAKWIL (25.0) ridge at 0749 hours, gradual slope and track fairly good reached the hamlet of PINGAMBIPUHUN (25.0), height 4,720 feet at 0806 hours and had breakfast. The largest single group seen to date since crossing the range, 16 people in all. Continued on at 0840 hours and climbed towards the top of the ridge, spelled the carriers for ten minutes at 1005 hours and at 1023 hours reached PINGIL (25.0) height 6,200 feet, the top of the ridge, immediately started down the opposite side and reached the junction of the two arms of GULNA Creek at 1120 hours. Continued on and crossed GOKONOK Creek (25.0) at 1152 hours. The next hour was spent descending to AMDAK River and the track was not in the best of condition with a couple of earth slips to skirt and fallen timber on the track. At 1259 hours reached the top of a slip looking down on AMDAK River (25.0) and slid down the bank and reached

Diary

SATURDAY 17th November, 1951. (Continued)

the river at 1300 hours. Sent a constable to look at a site for the camp but found it unsuitable and continued on down the AMBAK River after crossing for a short distance and then climbed the bank and reached TABIEGU (25.0) at 1352 hours. Cleared a space in the timber and made camp. No people or food.

Height of TABIEGU 4,100 feet above sea level.

SUNDAY 18th November, 1951.

Broke camp at 0545 hours and travelling in a N.W. direction crossed KUMBAMOK Creek (25.0) at 0605 hours and at 0645 hours came to TABIEGU Creek and walked along the bank. At 0650 hours the track descended to the creek bed and until 0730 hours we walked up the creek, left the creek bed and climbed up and earth slip and at 0745 hours crossed UMBANG Creek (25.0) and then descended to EGAMUGA Creek (25.0), height 4,460 feet, at 0800 hours. Left the creek at 0850 hours and climbed up onto a ridge and at 0941 hours stopped at KOGIL (24.0) height 5,090 feet and took our first look at the 'grasslands'. Mt. IALABU (22.P) and Mt. GILUWE (19.N) were clearly visible. Descended down the ridge and crossed KOGIL Creek (24.0) height 3,080 feet at 1054 hours climbed the steep bank out and immediately dropped down and crossed MAIAR Creek (24.0) at 1111 hours, climbed up and then down again to TANGE Creek (24.0) at 1152 hours. Up and out of TANGE Creek and down to WILTA River (24.0) height 3,150 feet, at 1326 hours and stopped for a break to spell the carriers. Crossed over the river and followed down stream for a short distance and at 1425 hours entered KUMBA Creek (24.0), for the next hour we waded up the creek. 1530 hours left the creek and climbed up a steep kunai ridge. Several of the carriers were exhausted and the Police did a sterling job assisting with the loads. Reached the crest of the ridge at 1613 hours and made our way along to the PANDIPI group's ceremonial ground at KEGU (24.0) arring at 1625 hours. Approximately 50 people assembled and camp made and then food purchased including two pigs.

A long hard day but it was decided that the long walk to reach food would be better than another foodless night in the forest.
Height of KEGU 4,515 feet above sea level.

MONDAY 19th November, 1951.

Day spent at KEGU resting carriers. Sufficient food available, including one pig to feed all. The few local people spent the day gazing with wonder at all the equipment, word sent ahead to our next camping place.

TUESDAY 20th November, 1951.

Left KEGU at 0540 hours and followed down a ridge and then dropped down and crossed WALTOL Creek (23.0) at 0640 hours continued on around a ridge and at 0643 hours crossed KOGAGU Creek 23.0). Followed around the ridge and at 0651 hours crossed KOIBILA Creek (23.0), 0710 hours crossed TAMPAGIL Creek (23.0) and again crossed KOGAGU Creek at 0713 hours. Started gaining height and at 0810 hours crossed KWEGU Creek (23.0) and then on up up a slight ridge and reached TIMBU (23.0), height 4,300 feet, ceremonial ground. on the top of the ridge at 0824 hours and spelled. 0910 hours we dropped down the steep slope and at 0933 hours crossed KORABANG Creek (23.0), climbed out of the creek and then dropped down and crossed TAGIP Creek at 0945 hours.

DIARY

TUESDAY 20th November, 1951 (Continued)

Up out of the creek and around a ridge and ten down sharply to cross ARM Creek (23.0) at 1010 hours. Stopped at the creek for a few minutes to allow the carriers to have a wash, one of them in difficulties and had to be fished out. At 1030 hours commenced travelling in a northerly direction and crossed POBAGAI Creek (23.0) at 1045 hours and then up POBAGAI ridge, reached KAMDENA (23.0) hamlet and garden area at 1133 hours, very few people present. Pushed on up the open ridge and skirted around a land slip and reached MAIGIBA (23.0) the crest of the ridge at 1230 hours, height 5,570 feet, spelled for 15 minutes. Followed round a sloping ridge and passed through MIRI hmalet at 1300 hours then down the ridge and reached BUNME (23.0) ceremonial ground at 1325 hours. A fair group of people assembled but the headman WAEIA reported as being ill, later learnt that he was hiding from the patrol and efforts to contact him were of no avail. Camp made in the ceremonial ground and food purchased after some haggling.

Height of BUNME 5,630 feet above sea level.

WEDNESDAY 21st November, 1951.

Left BUNME at 0540 hours and travelling in a westerly direction started down the ridge and reached the WAIBA River (23.0) height 3,700 feet. at 0740 hours, a Native bridge spanned the river and the last of the carriers were across at 0752 hours. Commenced climbing up a very steep ridge and reached the top at 0816 hours after a hard climb, the track now led up a long open kunai ridge and we reached AEIRING, height 4,620 feet at 0842 hours. Continued on up BIGINOL ridge, very steep now with little shade and reached the crest PAWA (23.0), height 6,900 feet at 1025 hours and spelled the carreirs for 15 minutes after their hard climb. 1040 hours continued down the sloping side of the ridge through forest and at 1120 hours reached ceremonial grounds and the end of the forest. Travelling in a N.W. direction down a kunai slope passing several Native housed and at 1222 hours reached the TIBILGA group's ceremonial ground at MAMALGA (22.0) KIRIGOA the local headman and several others made complaints regarding the fighting in the area.

Height of MAMALGA 4,350 feet.above sea level.

THURSDAY 22 nd November, 1951.

Left camp at 0540 hours and proceeded in a N.W. direction down the kunai slope and crossed KOBI Creek at 0600 hours and EBUBU Creek at 0620 hours. Passed through a small patch of forest and then down to the NEBILYER River (22.0), crossing made at 0705 hours just below the PUP Creek. Climbed up the steep bank and arrived at the East & West Bible Mission station at PABARABUK (22.0) at 0753 hours. Camp made and food purchased after some haggling. Visited the Mission station and Mr. Corrigan discussed several points of the Restricted Areas Ordinance with the Missionary in charge.

Height of PABARABUK 4,060 feet above sea level.

FRIDAY 23rd November, 1951.

Left PABARABUK at 0545 hours and travelled in a N.W. direction and crossed PU Creek at 0607 hours and then EBIL Creek at 0642 hours. Followed the ridge above EBIL Creek and at 0722 hours recrossed EBIL Creek. Reached KARUP (22.0) height 5,000 feet at 0756 hours and spelled carriers. Commenced the climb up NANGAMUK ridge travelling S.W. through the forest and reached

DIARY

FRIDAY 23rd November, 1951 (Continued)

the top at 0947 hours, height 5,600 feet down through the FSRAI group's garden at WAMBU (22.0) and spelled the carriers. Turned N.W. and crossed WINIWIN Creek at 1026 hours and then around onto a kunai ridge overlooking MARABUGL (22.0). Descended from the ridge and crossed GAU Creek at 1130 hours and reached MARABUGL ceremonial ground at 1133 hours.

The headman KINGIP of the TABUGA group has constructed three houses for the use of patrols passing through and was helpful in providing food. Afternoon spent hearing domestic troubles. A small lad twisted his arm when he fell on the slippery ground, have given him a letter and told him to go through to TOGOBA for medical attention.

Height of MARABUGL 4,927 feet above sea level.

SATURDAY 24th November, 1951.

Broke camp at 0530 hours and moved down through the ceremonial ground to the KAUGEL River (22.0), crossed over a suspension bridge and all over by 0600 hours. Proceeded to the S.W. climbing steadily up A'll ridge, grass and with light forest towards the top, crest reached at 0657 hours and then down to KOMBURA ceremonial ground at 0705 hours and spelled carriers. Climbing gradually the path followed around the slope and 0735 hours reached YUBANGA (22.0), height 6,500 feet, reached KOMBUGA C.G. at 0817 hours and stopped for breakfast. 0838 hours continued on across the plateau through open grassland crossing several small gullies, at 0955 hours crossed KIGAIN Creek (21.0) and reached TONGUMAGUMP ceremonial ground at 1011 hours and spelled for ten minutes. The next hour on the track was spent crossing several small creeks and luckily the banks were not steep KUAI Creek at 1038 hours then KANKA Creek and several others, passed through some scattered gardens and reached KUMIL (21.0) at 1220 hours. Followed a slight rise around and descended a short distance and crossed TUBILGEN Creek at 1324 hours, climbed a slight hill and reached PALNOL ceremonial ground at 1356 hours. Camp made at PALNOL (21.0) and food purchased, a fair number of Natives assembled during the afternoon.

Height of PALNOL 6,995 feet above sea level.

SUNDAY 25th November, 1951.

Left PALNOL at 0551 hours and travelling N.W. reached TAMAL Creek (21.M) at 0642 hours and followed upstream for a short distance and then left the creek and passed through KERIBI ceremonial ground at 0645 hours. Travelling through open country passed through GIUMKIL ceremonial ground at 0700 hours and then crossed PANDA Creek(21.M) at 0715 hours and reached PUGUA ceremonial ground at 0730 hours. Followed a slight rise down to ALIP Creek (21.M) and then onto the new TAMBUL road at KULDABU (20.M) at 0750 hours. Continued on at 0835 hours and followed the road making good time until 0915 hours when we left the road and started on the Native track again passing through several ceremonial grounds at OBIBGO, OGAM, POBMON and KIBGAM at 1002 hours. Arrived at KIGAMUN (20.M) at 1030 hours and camp made before the rain commenced.

The patrol was followed along the road by a large number of Natives from around KULDABU and helped us along the road with noisy songs. A few Natives gathered around the camp but rain set in and only the bravier ones remained.

Height of KIGAMUN 7,560 feet above sea level.

DIARY.

MONDAY 26th November, 1951.

Left KIGAMUN at 0546 hours and travelling S.W. climbed a slight rise and reached TAGIMURU (20.M) ceremonial ground at 0603 hours and then on through the grass and arrived at MALKI Creek and then on up to MALKI (20.M) at 0637 hours. Trouble encountered with the track as a new garden had been made & a few minutes were needed to find the continuation of the track. Leaving MALKI the track entered the forest and due to recent rain mud was plentiful. Reached the clearing at AI (19.M), height 8,200 feet, at 0937 hours lost the track for a short while but found it again and crossed AI Creek at 1044 hours and at 1112 hours crossed IOKI Creek. 1303 hours crossed KAGALBA Creek ((19.M) the headwaters of the MENDI River as it is known here. A fairly large grass clearing in the forest and camp was made. No people or food, rice issued to carriers and Police.

Height of KAGALBA 8,696 feet above sea level.

TUESDAY 27th November, 1951.

Broke camp at 0635 hours and travelling S.W. through grass and swamp reached KIMARIP Creek at 0620 hours, the carriers complaining of the cold due to the water and mud of the swamp. Reached KUMBIEM (18.M), height 7,420 feet at 0839 hours on the edge of the forest. The road was in good condition and we made good time passing through several small hamlets and gardens and arrived at KUMIA Creek (18.M) at 0932 hours.

Three members of the MENDI Police detachment were already at KUMIA and the corporal informed us that he expected Mr. Sheekey the officer in charge MENDI to arrive at KUMIA to-day. Stopped for breakfast and then decided to camp at KUMIA and await Mr. Sheekey, a runner sent forward with a letter as to our intentions. Nothing heard from Mr. Sheekey, food purchased from the local people but only in small quantities.

Height of KUMIA 6,937 feet above sea level.

WEDNESDAY 28th November, 1951.

Broke camp at 0530 hours and started on the road to MENDI and proceeded about five minutes along the road when we met a runner with a note from Mr. Sheekey advising us to wait at KUMIA as he would be arriving in to-day. Remained at KUMAI and Mr. Sheekey and Mr. J. Erskine arrived in at 1430 hours and made camp. A small quantity of food purchased.

THURSDAY 29th November, 1951.

Accompanied by Mr. Sheekey we broke camp at 0535 hours, Mr. Erskine remained at KUMIA. Proceeded along the Native track to Mendi in a general S.W. direction, crossed over several ridges and through patches of swamp and reached KAMIL (18.0) at 0744 hours. Passed through a small patch of forest and arrived at TIMIDA (17.0) height 6,907 feet, at 1034 hours. Followed a good track down to KAMI arriving there at 1230 hours. Followed the made road and steady rain had commenced to fall, crossed the MANGANI Creek and arrived at MENDI (17.P) at 1342 hours and were met by Mr. L. Ford.

FRIDAY 30th November, 1951.

SATURDAY 1st December, 1951.

Remained at MENDI.

DIARY

SUNDAY 2n December, 1951 to
TUESDY 4th December, 1951.

Commenced the return journey from KEMIM at 0555 hours and Mr Sheskey rejoined his patrol at KUMIA.

Tuesday at 0912 hours left KIGAMUN and followed the track down and crossed the KAUGEL River. (20.M), height 7,300 feet, and then across the grassy TAMBUL flats and arrived at TAMBUL(20.M) station at 1030 hours. A large number of Natives assembled during the afternoon and food plentiful.

Height of TAMBUL 7,247 feet above sea level.

WEDNESDAY 5th December, 1951.

Departed TAMBUL at 0530 hours and followed the made road along the bank of AMBUGA Creek and crossed over at 0555hours. Climbed out of the creek and passed through TSAGIM ceremonial ground at 0608 hours. Commenced climbing KARADAKI ridge (20.L) at 0615 hours and after frequent spells reached the top at 0701 hour height 8,230 feet. Came to the end of the road at 0612 hours and entered the forest and crossed over PUGUMIN Creek (21.L) and then up onto the top of MURUMUL ridge at 0822 hours, height 8,560 feet. Down the other side and reabhed the end of the forest at KANGAN (21.L) height 8,460 feet above the NEBILYER River. Dropped steeply down and forded the NEBILYER River at 1032 hours, height above sea level at this crossing 8,000 feet. Joined the WABAG road at 1056 hours and followed it down to TOMBA (21.L) arriving there at 1123 hours.

Cold, rainy afternoon and few people have gathered around the camp.

Height of TOMBA 7,910 feet above sea level.

THURSDAY 6th December, 1951.

Broke camp at 0520 hours, just before down and following the road passed through numerous garden areas and arrived at MELPAWAGIS (22.L) at 0635 hours. Mr. Corrigan inspected the old buildings of the Police Post. The road at this point is only just above the NEBILYER River, at 0739 hours we passed through the Lutheran Mission station at POLAGANA. At 0830 hours we descended down a steep slipery track and reached U Creek(22.L) at TARAGA at 0820 hours. Crossed U Creek and then down and crossed WAIP Creek, height 5,570 feet at 0926 hours, just above its junction with the NEBILYER River. A very steep climb out of the WAIP to the top of the bank and then across undulating grasslands crossing a few small gullies and at 1044 hours forded the headwaters of the TAUGL River (22.L) and then up to MINIMP (23.L) at 1117 hours. Rested for ten minutes then followed the road and at 1226 hours Mr. J. Chapman met us with the station jeep and we continued the remainder of the journey per jeep and arrived at Mt.HAGEN station at 1252 hours and reported to Mr. R.Cole A/District Commissioner, Western Highlands District.

The Police and carriers arrived at the station at 1320 Hours.

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END OF DIARY.

SUMMARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was conducted by Mr. B.Corrigan P/O and the main object was to examine the KAMBIA area which is situated on the southern region of the KUBOR range and extending from approximately MINJ to MT.HAGEN on the opposite side of the range.

Previously the area had not been patrolled by Administration patrols and the only knowledge that was available had been obtained from Natives who had visited the Minj post. This information was not very great but on tow points they proved only to true and they were lack of food and the rugged nature of the terrain.

The patrol was well equipped and ample stocks of rice were carried to get us through the foodless areas.

When we reached PABARABUK and after discussing several matters with the Missionary in charge it was decided that we should proceed to MENDI and pass onto them information regarding the activities of the Est and West Bible Mission who are conducting there operations in the Souther Highlands Division and who so far have not received a visit from any officers from MENDI and it is not possible for them to visit MENDI at the present moment.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The estimated number of people who visited our camps during the trek from KANKEA to KEGU was 300. The majority of these people had not previously had contact with Europeans and it was mainly the young men who had made journeys to the WAHGI Valley with cane and other goods who had had dealing with Europeans. The very old and the young were quite amazed and keen interest was shown in all our action.

The people at KANKEA have a direct contact with the MINJ area as there headman is at present living at GORUMBEL near MINJ and it was he who acted as guide. The OLAITI, IO, and MILU areas also have ties with the MINJ people as a number of women from there have married local men, the main payment consisting of Birds of Paradise plumes.

The people in the vicinty of IO are the METAGWAL group and it is sub divided into the AUKANUM-EIPE, TEINGAKANUM-WANDUA and TEBITAKANUM-NGIMI clans. The whole group would consist of possibly only 150 people. Other groups are the OLAITAPAL at OLAITI and the WUISBAL group at the headwaters of the PALTI River, PANDIPI group at KEGU and at BUNME the OIBUGA Group.

Inter group fighting seemed not to exist and they appeared to be able to move freely through the area and were welcomed. The only instance of fighting came from the the MT. AU area and if all fighting was of the same nature it would be a lot easier to quell. One group alleged that another had practiced sorcery and one of the headmen had died, armed with canes they managed to catch one of the opposing group and administered a sound thrashing, no deaths were reported. Whether this is their adopted method of settling differences I was not able to ascertain but I imagine that like most of the other people they too settle disputes with axe or spear.

In the vicinity of BUNME tribal fighting was going on between the OIBUGA and TIBULGA groups and as we approached BUNME

most of the people went into hiding as due to the fighting they h[ad] visions of being taken into custody as in 1949 Mr. E. Bunting P/O had patrolled the area and taken a number of the group to Mt. Hagen prison, when they were fighting. We made efforts to get the headma[n] of the OIBUGA group to visit us but he pleaded illness and was unable to come, the next day we learnt that he was in hiding and could not be found.

The Naitves in the PABARABUK area were reported to be restles with an occasional flare up. A patrol post situated in this are under the supervision of an energetic constable would do a lot to settling the fighting as then perhaps their energy could be turned to more useful work.

The KAUGEL River Valley appeared to be quite and peacefull with gardening being there main interest at the moment. The people at the head of the KAUGEL River around KISCUM are mainly concerned with the construction of a road down the valley

Around KUMIA fighting was in progress and Mr. Sheakey officer in charge MENDI was investigating the shooting of two people, when we arrived. Mr. Corrigan commented on the number of men carrying bows and arrows and said that during a patrol through the KUMIA area in September, 1950 there were very few to be seen.

Between TAMBUL and MUKUMUL the AIKA and KENUMBA groups are disputing the ownership of a block of land and this land has been the source of annoyance for several years. Since returning to the station this has flared into open warfare.

Tribal fighting is still carried on in places but in most places in the KAUGEL Valley they are at peace. A few more patrols through the area and the people will settle down in the other places but as yet they have only had an odd patrol through their areas and have not got used to the idea of living at peace with each other.

AGRICULTURE.

Large well kept gardens are to be seen in the MINJ area with ample food for all.

Crossing the KUBOR Range and entering the KAMDIA it is a different story, here the gardens are small and each garden has to be cleared of forest before planting. The sweet potato is planted where ever it is possible to plant a cutting amongst the stumps and fallen logs and it is not cultivated in the orderly beds of the style of the WAHGI Valley. Sugar cane was grown in small quantities and also a few varieties of European vegetables had found their way into the area, cucumbers and squashes sere doing well in a couple of places. The soil did not appear to be of the highest quality and in most places was a rocky shale and the crops harvested were of poor quality. What small quanity of food the people could spare was brought in readily to the patrol and where ever we found a small group of people enough food was purchased.

The large gardens through the KAUGEL Valley were in full production and food was plentiful.

The Upper Mendi Valley gardens appeared to have ample food but the people did not part with it very easily.

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ROADS and BRIDGES.

The made road from MIMJ ot TSIOMIL is kept in good order but after leaving this road apart from a small portion in the KAUGEL Valley aour route followed Native Paths.

Mr. Corrigan had previously sent word across to the people in the KAMBIA area that we would be coming to visit them. The Native path crossing the KUBOR Range and as far down as MILU had been cleared and the bridges repaired and at KANKEA the bridge across the GUR Creek had been rebuilt. No effort had been spared in clearing the road and in the steep section steps had been cut in the ground. The track from MILU to BUMMB was only a faint path throught the forest and without the guides our task of following it would have been very difficult.

The road at the head of the Kaugel Valley is moving along slowly and it will not be very far distant when they will have completed. it, in places it is wide enough for three traffic lanes but I doubt if they will see any traffic on it as there are a few places on its length where the grades are too steep.

TERRAIN.

The southern slopes of the KUBOR Range are heavily timbered and steep ridges fan out from the main range making progress difficult

The main streams in the KAMBIA are the IO, WIS, PALTI, AMBAK and WILTA and these all flow to the south east whether into the KAUGEL or not I could not find out. With all the big streams water still remains a problem when you are on top of the ridges and then it is very difficult to find.

MISSIONS

The KAMBIA area is at present free from Mission activitie

The East and West Bible Mission are conducting mission work at PABARBUK and these people have adopted basix English as the language to be taught, as yet little progress has been made and the job lies ahead of them.

Methodist Overseas Mission personnel are erecting a station near Mendi Government station and being in a restricted area their work is limited to a small area near the station.

K. Walters P/O

K. Walters.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

... PATROL REPORT ...

District of Western Highlands Report No. 4- 1962 Mins.

Patrol Conducted by J Chapman C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Western and Eastern Walio of Wagbi Valley.

PATROL Accompanied by - Europeans Nil

Natives N.G.P.F. - Two Carriers - Fifteen

Duration - From 8th January 1962 to 20th January 1962

Number of Days Thirteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Areaby - District Services.....

Medical.....

Map Reference Rough sketch Map Attached

Objects of Patrol Inspection of Patrol Posts Mala, Kunai River, Bang, Kerowil Nondugl & Tsegnal

Examination of roads and bridges

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.
PORT MORESBY.

District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY

JANUARY 8th:

Accompanied by two members of the NGPF and 15 carriers we left HAGEN at 7-0 am and proceeded along the well made road to to the Lutheran Mission Station at Ogelbang. We passed through the Mission Station at 8-0 am and turned left, the road now proceeded towards the Eastern wall of the Wahgi Valley. Ogelbang seemingly rests on a shelf with the entire Wahgi Valley towards the North West being in view. We could see Lanz away in the distance, but our destination MALA was hidden by a ridge originating in the very centre of the valley. After leaving the end of the Ogelbang strip we dropped down gradually on the excellant road to cross the Water KIM at 8-15 am. The terrain now appears flat and has not the usual bumps and hollows familiar to Hagen walking. This was the case for gradually all the general down and up grades disappeared and the roadway settled down to long flat stretches. The road surfaces were good and those bridges crossed in excellant condition. At the side of the road, shrubs had been planted and now were in bloom presenting a blaze of colour in green and scarlet. From when the road settled down to the flats there was no sign of any population, gardens or hamlets. It was also noticed on the flat stretches that the road passed through quite a lot of swamp. At 9-38 am the country completely opened out to flat grasslands of Kunai where there were no trees, and this continued on for sometime. At 12.8 pm we reached a spur coming out from the Western wall of the valley, here the road follows the spur around until the spur gradually sinks to the valley floor proper. we rounded the bend and the opposite side of the valley came into view with the MALA airstrip just below Mt Jaegar about four miles across from where we stood with good flat swamp in between. The road again turned Westward following the edge of the spur and skirting the swamp. At 1-03 pm I passed the Sing Sing grounds of METI, the first sign of natives for sometime. Proceeding on we were greeted by about twelve natives who had court over a woman. After hearing the general talk I instructed them to proceed to MALA where I could go further into the matter. The road then turns to the left, cuts across the small valley leading into the swamp and the Waghi Valley, climbs another ridge coming down from the Sepik Divide of about 700' high, turns the left again and descends to proceed on to the MALA Patrol Post. Considering the excellant condition of the road previously I was most surprised to come across about quater of a mile as we dropped down from this ridge, which had not been worked for sometime. At 3-30 pm we crossed the Water YAN and shortly afterwards left the main road to arrive at the Patrol Post at MALA.

The weather remained clear and fine until about 12-0 pm when showers began to sweep up from the middle Waghi and across from the Sepik divide. Fortunately we were able to miss both and arrived at MALA dry. From about 2-30 pm the weather settled down to a clear afternoon.

JANUARY 9th.

After allotting Station duties to the Police and Carriers I proceeded on to pay a visit to the Agricultural Lease of Mr Bobbie Gibbs, which is to the North of the Patrol Post and a distance of ½ mile. The airstrip is at right angles to the Waghi Divide and more or less pushes into the foothills. It also is on a slope which makes it a one way strip. Apparently Mr Gibbs has had great success with diagonal drains filled with stones in hardening his strip, for all places examined were solid. Previously one of his Norseman became bogged on landing. The only detriment now being a strong wind from across the Waghi Divide which comes up about 10-30 am nearly every day. This means any aircraft landing during this must wait until it drops in the afternoon to take off with a load.

JANUARY 9th (Contd.)

I found that Mr Gibbs has been able to grow most European vegetables with good results and was air-freighting them on to Port Moresby as backloading on Gibbspair aircraft when possible. He has about eight to ten acres now under cultivation and is proceeding on clearing more. I passed through his passion-fruit gardens comprising of four acres and found each vine very heavily loaded with fruit. He is experimenting also with a clay type house and has four walls and some intersections up with roof beams and structures resting on the foot thick walls. He apparently found he was moulding wrongly at one stage so hopes to greatly improve the strength of the walls with the new method. His homestead is situated on a circular knoll, the crown being about 400' high. He has terraced with various flowers which are now in bloom and it presents a pleasant sight to the newcomer. I returned to the camp at 12-30 pm. The afternoon was spent examining the Patrol Post and listening to some Native complaints.

The weather was exceptionally fine and remained so throughout the day, although Hagen appeared to be fogged up til about 10-0 am.

JANUARY 10th.

This day was spent again at the MALA Patrol Post, listening to Native complaints and I spent sometime at the Lutheran Mission Native Post, which is situated about five minutes walk from the Post.

JANUARY 11th.

Departed MALA at 6-30 am and continued along the road towards the ridges separating the immediate valley towards the East wherein lie the KIMMEL RIVER and BANZ. The road was in excellant condition and and still maintained its flatness. At 6-47 am we crossed the Water ANDABUNIA which was spanned by an excellant bridge built recently by the Mala Natives and the young constable MOAGI attached to MALA. At 7-10 am we crossed the Water WOGULMI and at 7-18 am the Water KOMGILKI At 7-30 am we arrived at the Water GAN and here the road ends. Luluai JIBBA and his line of about fifty were busily building some particularly nasty swampy ground to span the approaches for the bridge across the river. All were apparently happy to be engaged in working for smiles and laughter were expressed as I arrived. At this point the road will drop down on to swampy black earth and will require a tremendous amount of filling and building up to prepare for the approaches to span the river with logs. The Water also divides the area for on ahead is the proposed Agricultural Lease of Mr Rimus Zuydam. We left the road to the right and continued on down to the river via a native track, this being the old route to BANZ. We crossed the river and proceeded to rise to about 1000' to top the ridge and arrive at the homestead at 7-50 am. The road will swing in towards the valley and miss much of the grade now familiar with the native track. From then on the track fell steeply into bush and then became very mushy and slippery. It was then up and down and across the various ridges coming out from the Divide until at 8-15 am the native track swung across the line pegged out for the road. At 9-0 am after topping a rise we came across the Boss Boy KURRI with approxiamately 100 of his line. They were digging down about 15' into the hill and considering the going was through a mass of rock and small stones everybody was cheerful and appeared to have been working hard. It was at this point I sensed the change from the natives of the HAGEN area and the BANZ-MINJ AREAS. There was no seen evidence yet of dress or ornaments, perhaps they had dislodged these while working. After expressing to the Boss Boy the Administrations appreciation of road building and also the advantages gained by it themselves, we moved on to the floor of the next valley. From then on across the floor I was greatly impressed with the care put into the original moulding of this new piece of road. It could be more correctly classified as a native highway.

JANUARY IIth.(Contd.)

The drains were about 3' deep and care had been taken to round the tops to prevent any furthur falling of earth. All small drains running into the main one were graded accordingly. Plants had been introduced with their roots strenghening the edges later on. In some places where the ground had apparently been very swampy a second drain had been dug in parallel with the other and every so often a connecting drain was made. Trees and shrubs were planted between the two drains. At 9-16 am the road finished and we proceeded down to cross the Water KOMA at 9-28 am. At 9-50 am we came to the road again and it was as well made as those pieces passed previously. At 9-57 am we crossed the Water PILGIP AND at IO-5 am the Water KORUMP BOTH bridged. At IO-30 am we came to the end of that stretch of road to cross the Water AON. here a Boss Boy and his line were working, preparing to span the WATER AON. The way now passes through very dense pit - pit scrub and swamp. After passing through this we came out on the other side to meet the third member of this valley Boss Boy KOMBAMO Building up some ground. Boss Boy YAN had followed through with me, so I was somewhat amazed at the agreeable attitude taken by the three big members of the three lines in working out the portions to be done. Generally its your piece of road and we have ours and that bridge is on your ground and we dont want to have anything to do with same, but these chaps had agreed to help each other with a nasty piece of ground on ones' stretch and with each others bridges. No complaints as yet with one another and a lot of work done. At IO-47 am we again came to a portion of road and proceeded on to cross the Water KUMDOMBINYA. This water requires a good span too, as with most of the others passed on this day. The road continued on over some fairly flat country and away in the distance we could see smoke coming from somewhere close to the Water KIMMEL. At II-0 am we came upon Constable KEWAGI who had come from the KIMMEL to meet me. At II-2I am the road ended before coming to the River KIMMEL. here we turned to the right and followed a native track to the Patrol Post, where we arrived at II-4I am. The Station proved to be in a colourful spot and was very pleasing to the eye with the border of Highland bamboos. That night I was to change my opinion.

The weather was again fine with local fog in the direction of HAGEN again, but this appeared to clear up. At about 3 pm in the afternoon local showers came up and then steady rain settled in to continue.

JANUARY I2th.

At 7-50 am we departed the Post at the Water KIMMEL. The way now was by native track through to AMULIBA, when we would again strike the made road. Before reaching the Kimmel we passed through pit-pit scrub and crossed the Kimmel at 8-7 am. The track then proceeded up a kunai ridge for about 200' and then down again to cross about ½ mile of the worst swamp and kunai flat yet covered. Most of the way now was across swamp and up and down kunai spurs. On one of these floor valleys I observed ———— an excellent spot for an airstrip and Government Station if ever it was decided to one on that side of the valley. I was not able to ascertain the local native name. At 9-I5 am after passing through some heavy scrub we began to climb a gentle slope to reach an Aid Post at AGANING. At 9-26 am we passed through our first sing sing ground since leaving Mala, GALEM. At 9-50 am the track dropped in to a deep creek bed Water WAHUand after climbing out and then up a fairly high spur we arrived at the top to be greeted by Tul Tul AMB and Boss Boy PAGA. From this point we were able to look back in to Hagen area with Mt Hagen to the left and the big round topped mountain with the jagged collection of peaks on top, Mt Gilewe. Mt Gilewe can be seen from Hagen on clear days but one must see it from this point to really appreciate its tremendous width and heighth. The track now appeared to remain on the top of this spur which runs at right angles to the Hagen portion of the Waghi Valley and in parellal to the Waghi Divide. At IO-20 am we topped a slight rise on the spur and Banz and the Minj airstrip came into view. At IO-3I am we began to descend into the floor of the Waghi Valley and at IO-45 am crossed the Water UNA. Proceeding over the Kunai valley we arrived at AMULIBA at II-I5 am. Here we were greeted by Boss Boy KEWAGI and his line at the Patrol Post. After

JANUARY I2th.(Contd.)

a short stay we proceeded down the Sation track to meet up with the old road going through to Hagen . At I1-45 am we crossed the Water GARINO AND at I2-43 am arrived at Banz Patrol Post. Here we were greeted by Cpl PIRARI of the Post.

The weather was fine with fog again towards Hagen only and this remained so throughout the day.

JANUARY I3th.

Accompanied by Mr Christian of the Malarial Survey Section, Banz, and his assistant Mr C Dixon, we attented the Dedication of the new Roman Catolic Church at Banz performed by the Bishop of Wewak. The ceremony was carried out in full robes of Office and proved to be interesting and impressive ceremony.

The Afternoon was observed as a rest period.

JANUARY I4th.

After allotting station duties to carriers and police, I proceeded back towards KOMBUBA, accompanied by Cpl PIRARI and Constable TOPITOL to investigate the land dispute there. We arrived at Amulibe at I0-0 am and was met by Boss Boy KEWAGI and his No 2 of the TAGAGA People. The TAGAGA have been fueding with the people of KOMBUBA over a piece of ground now for sometime. We then proceeded on towards the groun d which is directly behind the Station and in towards the foothill of the Waghi divide. We came within sight of the ground after ½ hours walk. Here we were met by Boss Boy MUNAM of the KOMBUBA. Both were wearing the large white rings given to them by Mr Taylor as representatives of the Administration. At II-30 am after hearing the case from both sides I instructed them to come across to MINJ at a later date. I felt that this matter required more diplomacy than justice in settling and it would be much better handled by either the D.C. or OIC MINJ than myself. We proceeded then back to Banz where we arrived at I-0 pm.

The weather was again warm and fine and remained so till late in the afternoon when storm formations began to build up. Rain fell towards nightfall.

JANUARY I5th.

Departed Banz at 7-20 am and proceeded East along the made road towards KEROMIDA AND KONDUGL. At 7-30 am we crossed the Water MUMPAL. This runs to the left of the Malarial Survey Station and is crossed by an excellant bridge. At 7-45 am we crossed the Water AMBINGA. Here the road ascends to a flat ridge about 300' above the river level. Resting on the ground at the top is the Lutheran Mission at Banz. We passed the Station at 7-55 am and observed one of the finest pit sawn constructed bungalows in the Waghi Valley had been built by the Rev. Mansur. The road then proceeded on to cross this flat ridge and then dropped down to cross the Water KOMBONING. The road from Banz was in fair order and appeared to be attended to frequently. Hedges and scrubs had been planted for sometime along the sides of the road, so we were able to appreciate them in their full growth and beauty; It was hard to imagine at times we were passing along a native road instead of walking somewhere along a path in a cultivated botanical garden. The road now became fairly flat, but there were a few ups and downs. At 8-22 am we crossed the Water MINJ and topped a small rise to come to the Aid Post at TORI manned by NMA KORUNGO. Here I spent a little time examining the Post and found there were no complaints. The natives were coming for various minor and major complaints. His stock of medicines appeared to be plentiful and variable. He also stated that the local Administration Officials, Tul Tuls and Boss Boys were giving help when required.

JANUARY 15th.

At 8-3½ am we left and proceeded on down a slope and across along a flat stretch to cross the Water BULIAat 8-50 am and then up the slope to arrive at the Govt., Post at KEROWIL at 8-5½ am. Cpl KEROWIL AND the Tul Tuls KAZGIP and DOBO greeted us as we moved in on the Post.

The weather was foggy in the early morning, but this cleared to a fine morning and some showers fell in the afternoon.

JANUARY 16th.

The morning was exceptionally foggy as we left KEROWIL at 6-20 am and proceeded along on the Eastern wall of the valley. At 6-46 am we crossed the Water KALMAN and proceeded to descend down to the floor of the Waghi River and at 6-51 am we crossed the Water BOND. Here also we passed the Banz-Minj Junction. After dropping down to this level the opposite ridge which is in parallel with the one which we had just left rises again to the same height. Our direction proceeded up on to this ridge and then over and along various smaller ones running out from it and down to the river valley separating it fromthe Waghi Divide. At 7-28 am we passed the Water KUMBAIT and then found the road began to twist and turn amongst the dense scrub. Shortly afterwards the road went down slightly and we crossed the Water BUGA. At 8-4 am we came out of the scrub and passed the MINJ- NONDUGL junction. From then on the road now adopts a straight and flat manner and we were evidently becoming close to the great NONDUGL population. Gardens came into view and I had not seen any since leaving KEROWIL. These were well looked after and there were many bananas and casuarinas everywhere. At 8-15 am we turned left and passed the old site of the former Patrol Post at NUNDUM. Here we also sighted the first natives for the morning. We passed more gardens and banana groves and all gave the impression they were being carefully watched and tended for. At 9-5 am we began to descend to cross the Water AAL, which has a deep river valley and we could see the hedges and some buildings of the Nondugl Trust running at right angles to our road on the opposite side. At 9-10 am we crossed the Water AAL and at 9-15 am we topped the rise and was greeted by one of the NONDUGL Boss Boys WULGA. Continuring on and turning right we proceeded on in the direction of the Waghi, previously we had been in a direction parallel with it. We were now proceeding along the side of the Trust Station and we continued on for a ¼ mile, where the road turns to the left crosses the fenced Station area, tops the Nondugl airstrip and continues on to cross the plateau at right angles. We passed the Trust entrance at 9-22 am and then on to pass the Catholic Mission at 9-27 am . We arrived at the Patrol Post at 9-37 am where we were greeted by Cpl WIVA, Boss Boy GORAM AND the Post Interpreter.

The morning began with a thick mist and this passed on to become thick low cumulus clouds. After this had lifted and cleared at 9-0 am the weather remained clear and fine throughout the day.

JANUARY 17th.

Remained at Nondugl. Spent the morning examining the Nondugl Trust Station. Spent the afternoon at the Nondugl Hospital and then after at the Patrol Post listening to native disputes.

JANUARY 18th.

Remained at the Patrol Post.

JANUARY 19th.

Departed Mondugl at 7-30 am and proceeded back along the Made road to the Trust Station and the airstrip. We reached the road at the top of the airstrip at 7-40 am. The Way to TSIGMIL now becomes a native track and follows the airstrip down. We reached the bottom of the airstrip at 8-0 am. The track now leads downwards gradually and straight towards the centre of the Waghi Valley. We passed through many gardens and these appeared to be all over the spur as it gradually settled to a point. At 8-5 am we sighted the WAGHI RIVER for the first time and it was well in flood. At 8-13 am we began the descent along a sharp spur to the river flats and at 8-45 am we reached the river. Here owing to the rotten condition of the bamboo suspension bridge we stopped for one hour as each boy crossed with his load. The river at this point must be about 100' wide and was swollen with the recent heavy rains. At 9-46 am we began to climb out of the river valley towards the foothills on the southern side of the valley. Although the ground here appeared to be the same level as on the other side, it was not swampy and remained hard. We then traversed through a thick pit-pit scrub and then on to ridge leading upwards. We topped the rise at 10-31 am and began to pass through a series of gardens and hamlets still climbing gradually. At 10-53 am we reached the KUP - MINJ road and arrived at TSIGMIL At 11-3 am.

The weather was fine in the morning with clouds, but became very cool in the afternoon with showery rain towards nightfall.

JANUARY 20th.

Departed TSIGMIL at 9-30 am and proceeded over gentle kunia slopes towards MINJ. Also passed down to a large river valley to cross the WATER KOROBLWOK. We ascended again to the same level and proceeded towards many gardens and groves of casuarinas. At 11-0 am we passed the Lutheran Mission at PUKAMIL and proceeded on to cross the MINJ RIVER at 11-45 am. We passed up the slope and on to MINJ to be greeted by the OIC MINJ, MR J Emanuel and MRS Emanuel.

End of Diary.

J Chapman
Cadet Patrol Officer

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PATROL REPORT MIMI NO. 4 of 52.

INTRODUCTION:

The objects of this Patrol were:-

a. Inspections of the following Patrol Posts - Mala, Kimil River, Banz, Kerewil, Nondugl and Tsigmil.

b. Inspections of all roads and bridges.

NATIVE SITUATION.

Mt Hagen, the present home of the MOGA system, where a man wishing to give a gift to another calls together his friends and relations and asks each to contribute towards this gift. When he feels he is able to fulfil the requirements of a " Moga " gift he sends the word out to the other fellow and so be the other fellow prepares to receive the gift. The actual giving is then generally celebrated at a " Moga " Sing Sing where many natives give and receive. The giver is then able to add one more bamboo rod to his neck-piece and his prestige and ego rise that much per cent.

During my stay at Hagen I was not able to determine when it was considered time to return the gift, but that was so. At some stage the gift is returned by the receiver to the original giver and so he [illegible] native who made the first " Moga " gift is able to give back to his friends and relations, either the equivalent value or something similar.

I found the natives around Mt Hagen exceptionally adaptable to our system of democracy to a certain degree. Freedom of thought and speech plus the right to complain when they felt they had been done wrong. Even when it was against the Administration as it does happen accidentally.

The vast system of the Tul-Tuis, Luluais with each group having representatives. No I. and No 2, carrying the Official Brass Badge of the Administration. This Badge has certainly done wonders in rushing these people out of the Stone Age conditions once they begin to appreciate that the Administration is here to stay. This brass badge coming in on the tide of their Highland system of where " Might is right", has probably achieved more in their minds than years of talking and schooling. It apparently makes them part of our system and as they express themselves " Now I am part of the Government, I feel good."It also gives their line feel as if they can work on roads and drains because our leaders are members of the Administration.Carrying the badge they feel that they can bring a wrongdoer into the Station without any group questioning the action, which sometimes they do. Generally too, the thought of losing the badge seems to pull most of them back on the right path , once they have strayed and thereby provides a strong lever in the hands of Administrative Officer pursueing work to be done on civic matters. It was also observed that in most cases of tribal fighting at Hagen, occurred amongst lines whose elders had not received the Brass Badge of Office.

WAMP and NINGI, the grand old gentlemen of Hagen each representing different groups, each possessing the Brass Badge of Office, each possessing the bamboo insignia of the Moga dropping to their knees, each possessing an old army jacket and only one so far possessing a bike, were being left behind. The only two members of the Mt Hagen groups who I could converse with and who would state their objections, dislikes and agreeances without displaying that slight touch of suspicion or doubt common to a great many and which may take sometime to erase.

Native Situation Contd.

The population begins to ease as we gradually move out towards MALA and after leaving Ogelbang and walking for an hour it dies out altogether. Our next contact was within two hours walk of Mala.Here the population has grouped itself into the foothills of the Sepik Divide.

I found most of the population at Mala busily at work in gardens, on the roads and on Mr Gibb's Station. Not a great number came along to see me at the Station. Whether this was a good percent of the population I was not able to discover during my short stay. The disputes at Mala were few and the Head Luluai NORI and his assistant WAGABA had little to say in the way of complaints. All seem keen on having Mr Gibbs Station in their area and are becoming proud of the way it is progressing.

From Mala onwards I cannot express how keen the different lines are to put the road through to Banz and the co-operation between lines is worth commenting on.

AFTER leaving Mala, and progressing on, one begins to sense a gradual change in the people, the dress, mannerisms but the dialect remains the same for sometime . It was at KIMUNGA where I felt the greatest difference, here Boss Boy KURRI and his line were tearing into the rocks to put the road over the hill. The face of the individual here really lights up with expression and they generally cheer you as you come up. This is not so common to the Hagen groups.

From then onwards the pearl shell begins to appear at the neck on both sexes and no more Moga chains were sighted. It is also the fashion here to insert half-moon pieces of pearl shell in the nose making it appear as cat's whiskers, one hanging and one standing up. Pieces of pearl shell and tallybung are hung at the waist on the netted fronts made of string which drop down to the ankles of the males. These sparkle and tinkle as they walk along.

I was greeted exceptionally well at the Post of the KINGEL River and found here that the true Banz-Minj-Mondugl mannerisms were established, I was well within the boundaries. Hagen now was far in the rear. All were desirious of knowing when they could send their elders along to collect the Brass Badge of Office. I explained to them we had none at the moment, but the Administration was certainly behind the elders in all work adaptable to our system of Government and the actual badge made very little difference, in fact it was only show. I pointed out that I carried no visible badge of office but still carried out the duties of the Administration. This they appreciated but all stated they would be much happier if they could use our badge. Here I'm afraid I agreed with them, but did not say so.

Continuing on, the dispute at Amulibe over the piece of ground requires more thinking power than just, justice.

At Banz, one comes in contact with the true native of the area and I must state so far the best type taken all round, which of course is only my opinion. As one stays for periods in each of the highland areas the groups segregate themselves and no doubt this continues on right through. Previously I spoke highly of the Natives in the Kaugel Valley and now I consider these people pass them only because they are much more cheerful and happier lot. Most of the complaints at Banz were of Native women and pigs going into gardens.

At Kerowil there were no disputes and all seemed happy and contented.

Native Situation.Contd.

After leaving Kerowil one drops down to the floor of the Wahgi River and the majority of the dense population ceases. It is then picked up again about one hours walk from Mondugl. Just before crossing the Water Aal, which flows to the side of the Trust Station, a mass of gardens appear all very carefully tended and looked after and this conveys one is amongst a good number in population.

The Natives of Mondugl I found to be a very easy going and colourful people. The different Boss Boys had characteristics which were peculiar only to themselves. One generally appeared in an old tram drivers hat, another had the good old tiger shooter, two walked about in old army giggle hats and some walked around carrying pipes which they juggled in a sophisticated manner, but I never noticed one alight. The only gentleman with the Badge was Lulwai KARPUN from BOGANA which is situated behind the Trust Station. He parades so heavily laden with Pearl Shell he must have difficulty in walking. Six hang from his neck in tiers with two from the back and there are at least nine half shell to his belt. Truly a glittering individual.

Here too, I found them most reasonable with disputes which they had brought forth. Both sides came along and were quite amiable towards one another and it was only the dispute which gave them any concern. The advise given seemed aceptable to both parties. Whether or not these are tried on every visiting Officer I dont know. The population at Mondugl seems to be very heavy for the square on the Patrol Post was always filled with people. All seemed eager and friendly to have an Officer visiting the Station. If we hope to increase the birth rate of these people I strongly suggest consideration be given before buying any more ground from these people in the immediate area, even if they desire to sell.They are more or less mountain dwellers now .

Coming in towards Tsigmal on the opposite side of the Wagni the population does not appear to be so dense. There are not so many gardens on the slopes towards the foothills. At Tsigmal itself the people who came along did not appear to have the vitality or colour which is so outstanding at Mondugl. The ground does not appear to be be so rich and vegetation is probably limited.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

At all places visited, ample food and varieties were brought along to the Patrol Posts and this is good indication of the abundance in these places.All gardens seen displayed the zest and care for which these people are noted for.

HEALTH:

The health of those people seen on this Patrol leaves me with no comments. With the Aid Posts within the Hagen area I would say they are well staffed , but think a few more of the simple medicines such as Jelly for burns, meth. spirits, triple dye would be an asset.

PATROL POSTS:

All Patrol Posts are in excellant orderand have new houses both for Officers, Police and Carriers.

The Post at the River Kimmel will be brought down to the road when the road is completed and I suggest an Officer be sent out to plan the actual site.

ROADS and BRIDGES:

The road from Mt Hagen to Mala is exceptally good and could be classified more as highway.There is a patch just before coming in to Mala which has not been done for sometime. All state it is a line from BUK the Patrol Post in the Sepik Divide. I was not able to obtain from the groups around Mala as to why this line would not co-operate in doing there share of the roadwork.

The work on the road between The Water Gap and Amuliba

Roads and Bridges.Contd.

is going ahead very well and is being made in a way which leaves one to wonder who was the original instructor of the native from Hagen who is showing the natives now. All road widths are the same and drains.Subsidiary drains have been carefully constructed so they do not fall lower than the main one and all appear to have been marked out first. Another inspection of this road when completed would cover more than I could say at the moment.

Bridges, as stated in parts of the Diary, there are some very messy spots to overcome, approaches, valley swamps, but with the keenness as displayed when I passed through I'm certain the natives will overcome these with ease.

From Amuliba to Nondugl the road, including bridges, is in fair order and those parts which might mess up during heavy rains could not be done away with unless the road was filled in again and replaned.

From Tsigmal to Minj the road still maintains a fair condition.

DRAINS:

After the excellant work which has been done in the past by the Malarial Survey Unit at Banz in digging the vast system of drains, it would be pity to see them fill up again for want of attention. I would suggest that this be included in the civic work of the natives.

I found the mosquitoes very bad at the Kimmel River and at Kerowil where I believe there are no drains as yet. At the Kimmel River they drifted in at nightfall and very soon after eating I was forced to retire behind a mosquito net.

.....

Cadet Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF N.C.P.F. ACCOMPANYING

No. 6308 Constable Topitol.

A good Patrol Constable. Carries out his duties in a smart, efficient manner. Is sincere in his manner and most obedient. This Constable spent six months at the new Station at MENDI and not once was it necessary for the OIC to reproach him on work or manner to the new people.

No. 7012 Constable Wagi.

A young Constable but has the qualities of a good one. Carries out his duties in a smart, efficient manner. Is exceptionally truthful and is as yet untouched by those mannerisms which some young Constables fall foul after a long period from Training Centres. He also was at MENDI for eight months and carried out all instructions and work to a high degree.

30/7/4

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File. 30/1 - 67I

District Office,
Western Highlands,
MT. HAGEN.

17th. March, 1952

The Director,
Department District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report Mini No. 4 of 51/52.

Forwarded herewith are three (3) copies of a patrol report submitted by Mr. J.J. Chapman C.P.O.

2. May three copies of the patrol map be sunprinted for use in this district please ?

3. The purpose of this patrol was mainly to inspect the progress of work on a new road being constructed from Mount Hagen along the northern side of the Waghi ~~Valley~~ River to Nondugl. Except for missing a stretch between KIMGEL and AMULIBA (which should have been sighted) the report gives the information required.

4. Diary January, 24th.
The land dispute at AMULIBA will be dealt with by Mr. Emmanuel P.O. during his visit to the Banz area this month.

5. General Summary at P.4
The maintainance of drains at BANZ has been under discussion with Mr. Christian O.I.C. Malarial Control, for some time.

6. Mr. Chapman has been very observant during this patrol and his report is of value.

(A.C. Cole)
Acting District Commissioner.

Encs. (3)

30-17-4.

26th March, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Subject: Waghi Valley Report No.4

Cadet Chapman's Report is acknowledged and it is taken for granted that you have, or will, take action on the matters raised therein. The map is fair and will be printed, but higher standards are essential as paper is getting scarce and we have to argue for each printing. It is essential that the highest quality work is submitted for reproduction.

2. As to the presentation of the Report, please ask Mr. Chapman in future to make his diary more brief and to extract the items of interest so that they are grouped under appropriate headings. This makes the work of checking much easier and accurate references can be made for extracts and other future use. Apart from this I agree that he has been most observant and presented a really useful Report.

3. The road description was excellent and will be of use here.

4. What is the actual position regarding drain maintenance. Does it call for a financial vote for Public Health Department? Is there any tie-up with agricultural development in this section?

(J.K. Jones)
Director, D.S. & N.A.

WAGHI VALLEY

Rough Sketch Map showing
Patrol Posts and cart roads
Recce Patrol Report

30/11/19

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. WHJ No.1 of 52-53

Patrol Conducted by KEITH WALTERS - Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KIMO Area or Upper & Middle JIMI River Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE (1)

Natives RPNGC 9
Carriers 33

Duration—From 13 / 10 /19 52 to 15 / 11 /19 52

Number of Days Thirty - three (33)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 9 /19 51 —

Medical ... / 12 /19 51

Map Reference RAMU STRATEGICAL SERIES 4 miles - 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Routine Patrol - check of census where books existed, conduct head counts & consolidation of Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27 12 19 52.

A.R.R. Cole
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 ... ... £

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
K I N J - W.H.D.

Minj Patrol Report No 1 of 52/53

DISTRICT OF WESTERN HIGHLANDS - Report No. Minj No 1 of 52/53

Patrol conducted by: Keith Walters, Patrol Officer

Area patrolled: KUMO area (Upper and Middle Jimmi River Valley)

Patrol accompanied by: Europeans..... 1
R.P. & N.G.C. 9
Carriers. 33

Duration: From 13/10/52 to 15/11/53

Number of days. Thirty-three (33)

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

Last Patrol to area: District Services - September-Oct 1951
Medical. Nov-Dec., 1951

Map reference. Ramu Stat. series - overlay
Scale. 4 miles - 1 inch

Objects of Patrol. Routine examination of area - check of Census where books existed, conduct Head Counts and consolidation of Administration.

C O P Y

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File : 30/1 - 138
Sub-District Office,
M I N J

8th October, 1952

Mr. K. Walters.
Patrol Officer,
M I N J :

PATROL REPORT MINJ 1 of 52/53:

1. This will confirm verbal instructions regarding the Patrol which you are to lead and which is intended will leave MINJ on the 13th October, 1952.

2. The Patrol is to make a thorough examination of the KOMBUN (Kuno) area and you should endeavour to visit as many native groups as possible. Since the last patrol to this region was made, an area in the N.E. Corner has been included in the Western Highlands District and now forms part of this Sub-District. It is very desirable that you visit this NE corner and ascertain the native situation now existing. I suggest that the easiest method of approach would be to enter this quarter through KEROMADI in the Chimbu SubDistrict. I have been in touch with the ADO, Chimbu and informed him of this proposal.

3. One N.C.O. and eight constables of the R.P. & N.G.C. have been made available to you for the patrol, which should not be hurried. It is intended that a Census patrol will follow your trip in approximately three months time. In this connection please conduct Head Counts of all groups visited and attach this information to your Patrol Report.

4. The subject area has been fairly well mapped but no maps are available of the N.E. corner. Please submit a map with your Patrol Report shewing the track used and places visited with emphasis on this N.E. corner. This will enable present Maps to be amended. The scale should be of 4 miles - 1".

5. Bear in mind requirements of the District Commissioner regarding all Forestry aspects, of which you are acquainted, and the remarks of the D.D.S. respecting Geological and Geographical information. Tribal boundaries should be defined as part of normal native Administration. Bear in mind that this area has been seldom patrolled and in consequence native disputes should be settled out of Court as much as possible. Only in glaring instances should the Regulations be invoked.

6. I will be accompanying the patrol for portion of the trip, but only as a supernumerary, and my presence should not influence you in making decisions affecting your Patrol, for which you will be the responsible Officer.

7. Good luck.

(B.R.CORRIGAN.)
Actg.Assistant District Officer.

Copy to:- District Commissioner.
MOUNT HAGEN.

(for information)

PATROL DIARY.

OCTOBER 13th

At 9.00 am 33 carriers and 9 members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary departed from MINJ with cargo and proceeded to TSIGMIL (M.31) rest house. 12.15 pm departed from MINJ accompanied by Mr. D.M.Corrigan A/ADO and one interpreter. Proceeded along the made road and crossed Minj River (4,930') at 12.30 pm. Climbed from the river and passed PUKAMIL aid post at 12.34 pm. The aid post is staffed by graduates from the Native Medical Training School, Mount Hagen. Continued on passing through large garden areas of the KONUNUGA and NEMIGA groups and spelled at KOSUNG (M.31) at 1.20 pm. Descended and crossed KOROGUI Creek (4,280') at 1.45 pm this creek is the common boundary for the NEMIGA, KONUNUGA and KUMBILUGA, TANGILUGA groups. Climbed steadily from the creek and arrived at TSIGMIL rest house at 2.05 pm a large group of local people assembled. Several minor disputes heard and settled during the afternoon. Sufficient food purchased for needs of the patrol.

Weight of TSIGMIL 5,000 feet above sea level.

OCTOBER 14th

Left TSIGMIL at 5.55 am and travelled back along the Minj road for five minutes then branched off on to the Nondugl track. Passed through a large garden area of the KONUNGA group and followed down a spur known as MUNUPTONGI (M.31). Descended from the spur and crossed down onto the river flats and arrived at the Wahgi River at 6.40 am. Crossed over by a cane suspension bridge and completed the crossing at 7.50 am. Height at crossing 4,550 feet. Left the river and crossed a small patch of swamp and then commenced a gradual climb up MAMIL ridge adjacent to KUNUNGA Creek. At 8.15 am entered the garden area of the NEMIGA group and at 8.42 am arrived at the NONDUGL aerodrome. Left the aerodrome and joined the main road and continued down to the NONDUGL rest house arriving at 9.42 am. The remainder of the morning was spent inspecting the site for the new bridge on the ARL River and also the work being carried out on the construction of the new road in this area. During the afternoon visited the Catholic Mission station and also the Native Hospital. Sufficient food purchased. A large number of minor disputes to be heard so have decided to remain at the rest house an extra day.

OCTOBER 15th.

Remained at NONDUGL rest house and spent the morning and part of the afternoon hearing numerous minor complaints, no serious complaints reported. Importance of planting gardens and trees stressed to the headmen and the people. Since my last visit to the NONDUGL area there has been a marked improvement in the state of roads.

Temperature 12 noon 76 degrees, 7.00 am 62 degrees.
Height of NONDUGL 5,180 feet above sea level.

OCTOBER 16th.

Left NONDUGL rest house at 8.00 am and proceeded along the KUNDIAWA road passing through a large garden area of the WAGA and DAMBA groups, passed KANDAMIK at 8.35 am. Crossed MIMIMI Creek (4,540') at 9.00 am and then over KIMAMA ridge. Descended to KUNUNGAGA Creek at 9.05 am. This creek is possibly the best position for the Minj-Chimbu sub-district boundary and is regarded as such by the local people. Climbed steadily from the creek and passed the Seventh Day Adventist station at KONUMA (M.32) at 9.30 am. Descended and crossed GA River (4,650') at 9.51 am and then climbed up to the KUWAGI rest house and spelled patrol at 10.10 am. Continued on at 10.58 am and arrived at KEROWAGI at 12.30 pm and met at the rest house by Mr. Patrol Officer Keogh from KUNDIAWA. During the afternoon discussed with him the problem of the district boundaries as they effect the local people. Sufficient food purchased for needs of patrol.

Temperature 3.00 pm 72 degrees, 5.30 am 60 degrees.
Height of KEROWAGI 5,190 feet above sea level.

__OCTOBER 17th.__

On the road at 5.52 am and proceeded along the right bank of KORO River, crossed several small stream, namely GA, GAGA, and [illegible] Creeks just above their entering KORO River. Climbing gradually reached the rest house at ANGANGGOI (5,580') at 7.14 am and rested patrol. Continued climbing gradually and crossed [illegible] Creek and passed a native mission station at KOWA at 7.40 am and then commenced following up the right bank of KOWA Creek crossing over at 7.49 am and recrossing at 8.25 am height of crossing 6,420 feet. Arrived at DIMAGI garden area on the edge of the forest at 9.12 am and made camp on the side of a hill opposite the junction of the [illegible], MANGEN and KOWA Creeks. A small group of natives gathered during the day at the camp and sufficient food was purchased.

Temperature 12 noon 70 degrees, 5.30 am 58 degrees.
Height of DIMAGI 7,[illegible] feet above sea level.

__OCTOBER 18th.__

Broke camp at 5.47 am and continued on up KOWA Creek and crossed the creek at 6.00 am. Commenced a steady climb up a ridge known as POGOEL and crossed POGO Creek (8,500') at 7.11 am. Travelling in a N.E. direction up the ridge on the right bank of MANDUMAM Creek arriving at the top of the Wahgi Divide at NUMANGARI (L.33) at 8.00 am height 9,400 feet above sea level and spelled patrol. Continued on at 900 am as light rain commenced falling, temperature 53 degrees. The road led round onto another spur known as [illegible] and commenced descent at 9.22 am. For the next two hours descended steeply through thick forest down a corduroy road. Passed through the first garden area on the steep slopes at a height of approximately 7,000 feet. Crossed WALNA Creek (5,450') at 11.30 am heavy rain now falling. Travelling now in a general northerly direction along the left bank of WALNA Creek crossed UNTAGA and [illegible] Creeks and passed WAM (K.33) hamlet at 12.22 pm. Arrived at KOL (K.33) rest house at 12.48 pm. Heavy rain continued to fall during the afternoon and only a small group of people assembled. Sufficient food purchased.

The KOL rest house is situated on the northern side of the Wahgi Divide approximately 10 miles from the summit. The local group is known as PAGAL and consists of approximately 2,000 people portion of the group reside on the KEROWAGI side of the divide and are administered from KUNDIAWA. Previously the KOL area had been censused by officers from KUNDIAWA and now with the new District Boundaries in effect it has created confusion amongst the group as to what District they come under. I regard them as being in the Western Highlands District and a check will be made of census books to-morrow.

Temperature 3.00 pm 72 degrees, 7.30 am 62 degrees.
Height of KOL 4,700 feet above sea level.

__OCTOBER 19th.__

Commenced re-checking of census books at 9.30 am and continued through until 2.30 pm when rain commenced falling. Discontinued re-check and dispursed people to return to-morrow to complete check. Heard from native runner that Mr. Keogh from KUNDIAWA intends to visit KOL area on 21st October, 1952 to re-check census of this area. Mr. Corrigan, Assistant District Officer [illegible] who is accompanying patrol was informed of this and a letter was despatched to the Assistant District Officer, KUNDIAWA asking him for additional information regarding the District Boundary so that the position can be fixed definitely and all doubts removed from the minds of the group concerned as to just where they are situated. Have written to Mr. Keogh explaining to him the position as I find it

and have asked him to wait for a reply from the Assistant District Officer, KUNDIAWA before entering the KOL area as for him to enter the area now would only create more confusion with the people.

Temperature 12 noon 78 degrees, 7.30 am 66 degrees.

OCTOBER 20th.

Remained at KOL rest house and working with Mr. Corrigan completed re-check of census books. 1438 people for the PAGAU group, 29 WANGA and 16 KONDU being the final check with the grand total for the rest house being 1,483 people.

Received a reply from Mr. Keogh informing me that he will not visit the area under the present circumstances.

Temperature 12 noon 73 degrees, 5.30 am 63 degrees.

OCTOBER 21st.

Left KOL rest house at 5.49 am and continued down the road following WALNA Creek, crossed KMT Creek at 6.36 am and at 6.51 am crossed WANGA Creek, height 3,950 feet. Commenced a steady climb up to MEGANPOL (K.33) on the top of a ridge arriving at 8.19 am height 5,150 feet. Spelled patrol. The headman ABO of the group has built a rest house here at MEGANPOL. Commenced the descent down the slopes of WANGA ridge at 9.27 am and following round the side of the ridge descended and crossed WANA Creek (3,800') at 10.15 am and spelled patrol for 15 minutes before starting the steep climb from the creek. Passed the KONDUGA-KONDAWANGA and AINSIKA sub-groups boundary at 11.00 am and reached the top of the ridge at OMIA (K.33) at 12 noon, height 5,080 feet. Descended from the ridge to cross IAN Creek (4,520') at 12.40 pm and spelled patrolbefore attempting the very steep climb up KLIPA ridge. 1.15 pm commenced the climb and arrived at the top BUBULSANGAIE (K.33)(5,570') at 1.47 pm. The local headmen had already assembled and I was hoisted onto their shoulders and with numerous hands clinging to me carried the remaining few hundred yards to the rest house arriving at 2.00 pm where a large group of people had assembled and gave the patrol a noisy welcome. Sufficient food for two days purchased. The method they have of making a large heap of food does not work satisfactory in this area as after the speech making and the presentation of the food to the patrol and after receiving a gift of suitable value for it the various owners then commence haggling for outragious prices. Thick fog descended on the camp at 3.00 pm and soon after rain commenced falling.

Temperature 5.00 pm 65 degrees, 5.30 am 61 degrees.
Height of BUBULSANGAIE 5,460 feet above sea level.

OCTOBER 22nd.

Remained to-day at BUBULSANGAIE and re-checked census books of portion of the PAGAU group the total number for here being 646 people giving a grand total for the PAGAU group residing on the northern side of the WAHI Divide of 2,084 people. Also made headcounts of the KONDUL group but a number to be counted to-morrow at GOINDO. A large number of natives present throughout the day including a number of men from the north side of the KAWA River near KUBURA (K.33). Informed them that I will visit their area from KUBURA in about one weeks time.

Temperature 12.30 pm 76 degrees, 5.30 am 59 degrees.

OCTOBER 23rd.

Departed BUBULSANGAIE 5.40 am and travelled in a S.E. direction along the crest of DEGONALTS ridge passing several native houses. Maximum height of road on crest of ridge 5,300 feet. Descended from the ridge to KUMO (K.33) (3,770') where a native teacher from the Catholic Mission has established a station. Continued descending KONTUGANTS ridge crossing KUIL, OLI and WOPAI Creeks then climbed from

from the creek up GARINAP hill and arrived at the Lutheran Mission native station at GOLMBO (K.33) at 8.35 am [illegible] patrol. Height 5,220 feet. Counted the remainder of the [illegible] group who were already assembled. Continued on at 10.00 am and descended and crossed the KAWE River (4,160') at 10.45 am just below its junction with KAWE Creek. The KAWE River at this point is the boundary between the KONDIL and WELKAI groups. 11.20 am climbed steeply from the river and arrived at GARBAL (K.33) rest house at 11.50 am where a noisy reception was given to the patrol by the assembled natives. Purchased sufficient food during the afternoon and instructed people to assemble to-morrow for counting. Previously this area had not been visited by a Government patrol although it had already been issued with initial census books when a census was made in 1949 on the headwaters of KAWE Creek.

Temperature 12 noon 75 degrees, 9.00 at 69 degrees.
Height of GARBAL 4,740 feet above sea level.

OCTOBER 24th.

Remained at GARBAL to re-issued initial census books previously issued in 19[illegible]. Difficult task in sorting out the groups concerned as previously two only shown [illegible] now to find them. Three groups recounted the figures appearing in appendix. It would appear from casual observation that the natives to which these natives are attached are subject to periodical movements. Ample food purchased and this being the first Government patrol to visit GARBAL emphasis was placed on Government activities and the reason for our apparent inquisitiveness regarding the social activities connected with the census. Headmen from nearby groups visited the patrol to ascertain when the patrol would be visiting their areas. A nearby creek was prospected for negligible results.

Temperatue 12 noon 74 degrees, 5.30 am 69 degrees.

OCTOBER 25th.

Left GARBAL at 5.30 am and climbed steeply KUNAE ridge and passed the WELKAI, KONDIL groups boundary at 6.00 am. Travelling in a general S.E. direction around the side of the ridge through forest entered garden area of the KONDIL group at 6.25 am and descending slowly crossed DULEMIA and MONGOL Creeks continued descending to the KAWE River (4,640'). Crossed over a well constructed bridge and spelled patrol at KOL (K.33) on the bank of the KAWE River where the Roman Catholic mission has a native teacher. Continued on up the left bank of the KAWE River climbing steadily to DANDOMAN (K.33) (5,820')(at 8.30 am where the Lutheran Mission has a native station and spelled patrol. Commenced descent down the side of SIBE hill at 9.30 am and arrived again at the KAWE River (5,300') at 9.55 am just below the junction of BONTIMB Creek, (also known as BULUMI Creek) with the river recrossed the river and almost immediately and climbed steeply from the river to the rest house at KONDIN (K.34) at 11.00 am. The rest house is built on the top of a narrow ridge. A large gathering natives present to welcome patrol and large quantities of food purchased sufficient for two days. Instructed the headmen of the groups to assemble people to-morrow for counting. Rain commenced falling during the early afternoon.

Temperature 3.00 71 degrees, 6.00 am 5[illegible] degrees.
Height of KONDIN 6,220 feet above sea level.

OCTOBER 26th.

Remained at KONDIN to-day counting the people of the groups in the area. Native Mission teachers in the area complained of the lack of interest being shown by the young children regarding schooling and non attendance seems to be their greatest complaint. A number of the people from this area are at present attending native ceremonies in the Chimbu Valley so that the figures shown are not very accurate. Most of the day taken up with the headmen with the usual talk being on Village Officials, no serious trouble reported. Heavy rain fell at 1.00 pm and continued throughout the afternoon.

Temperature 12.30 pm 68 degrees, 5.30 am 68 degrees.

OCTOBER 27th.

On the road at 5.40 am and descended from the ridge and crossed BOWANG Creek (5,700') at 6.24 am a steep climb from the creek to a Lutheran Mission Post at [illegible] (K.34) (6,120'). Continued climbing gradually up [illegible] ridge through gardens and reached the edge of the forest at 7.13 am height 6,780 feet the crest was reached at 7.30 am at a height of 7,060 feet. On the descent from the ridge entered the garden area at a height of 6,260 feet and continued the descent down [illegible] ridge to cross [illegible] Creek (5,380') at 8.53 am. Climbed again up the side of [illegible] hill to a height of 5,920 feet then descended and crossed WAIMA Creek (4,700') and spelled patrol at the abandoned air post of WAH (K.33) at 10.40 am just above the [illegible] rest house. Continued on at 11.10 am and climbing gradually through gardens up the slope of [illegible] ridge crossing [illegible] Creek (5,320') at 12.30 pm arriving at the top of the ridge at [illegible] (6,000') at 1.20 pm. A steep descent down the ridge to JIMBARING (J.32) on the left bank of the MANJ River arriving there at 2.45 pm where the people were already assembled to welcome patrol. Ample food purchased.

Temperature 3.30 pm 70 degrees, 9.00 am 69 degrees.
Height of JIMBARING 4,200 feet above sea level.

OCTOBER 28th.

Remained at JIMBARING and made headcounts of the people in the area. Court for Native Affairs convened and one case dealt with. A few minor disputes also heard. Word sent to OLMA rest house for the people to assemble to-morrow when the patrol will go to OLMA. Prospected the MANJ River with no results. One minor fight occurred in the area approximately five months previously but at the moment they are all living peacefully together.

Temperature 12 noon 72 degrees, 5.30 am 64 degrees.

OCTOBER 29th.

Left the rest house at 5.40 am and almost immediately commenced climbing up the side of a ridge. Crossed [illegible] Creek at 6.15 am and [illegible] Creek (4,600') at 7.00 am reached the crest of the ridge at 7.42 am height 5,440 feet. The patrol greeted here by a group of people who proceeded before the patrol singing noisily and arrived at OLMA (J.32) rest house at 8.00 am. Patrol settled in the houses and by 10.30 am all the natives of the group in the area had assembled and were lined and counted. One section of the group previously assembling here have now moved across to [illegible]. A large quantity of food purchased. Minor disputes heard and settled during the day and no serious trouble reported in the area.

Temperature 12 noon 75 degrees, 5.30 am 63 degrees.
Height of OLMA 5,500 feet above sea level.

OCTOBER 30th.

Departed OLMA at 5.35 am and travelling in a general N.E. direction around the slope of WALI hill then onto [illegible] ridge commencing the steep descent at 6.48 am from a height of 5,450 feet. Descending slowly passed through [illegible] hamlet at 7.00 am and reached the MANJ River (2,930') at 8.15 am just above its function with the [illegible] River. Crossed the MANJ River and continued on to the [illegible] River and arrived at the cane suspension bridge at 9.30 am height 2,900 feet at crossing. Commenced the steep climb from the river at 10.00 am and after numerous spells arrived at [illegible] (J.33) rest house at 11.50 am. A large group of people assembled and commenced buying food at 2.00 pm. The usual heap of food made but after the speeches and the presentation made to the patrol dissatisfaction occurred amongst the owners as to the pay they should have received. Recalled the pay I had made and instructed the natives to take their food back and issued rice and

sent to carriers and police. Lined and counted the GWILLI group during the afternoon.

Temperature 6.30 pm 70 degrees, 5.30 am 64 degrees.
Height of KUBUNA 4,980 feet above sea level.

OCTOBER 31st.

Left KUBUNA at 5.35 am and following a native track along the top of a ridge commenced the descent from KOGIGU hill at 6.00 am height 5,120 feet. Descended slowly down a steep slippery track to PORAM Creek (3,980') at 6.55 am. Climbed steeply from the creek to the crest of a ridge at SCHEMAMA at 8.15 am. Gardens built on the steep slopes of the ridge at this point and whilst the patrol was spelling a number of natives gathered including women and children who previously had not seen Europeans. Continued the climb up the ridge at 8.45 am and arrived at the rest house at BUBGILE (J.33) at 9.50 am where a large number of people assembled and I was hoisted onto the shoulders of the headmen and unceremoniously carried the last remaining yards to the rest house. The women and children were grouped together and greeted my arrival with shrill screams this is the first time that the area has been visited by a patrol and women and children had not seen a European before. Ample food purchased. The headmen of the group told to assemble the people to-morrow to be counted.

Temperature 12 noon 70 degrees, 5.30 am 61 degrees.
Height of BUBGILE 5,475 feet above sea level.

NOVEMBER 1st.

Remained at BUBGILE and made headcounts of the KAMA group. One headman did not come to the rest house on account of previous tribal fighting, despatched two Constables to escort him to the rest house and after he had arrived impressed on all the foolishness of fighting and seeing that it was not too serious it was and here. Thick fog covered the camp most of the day. Sufficient food purchased. Obtained seventeen volunteers to work as labourers at MUMU.

Temperature 12 noon 64 degrees, 5.30 am 61 degrees.

NOVEMBER 2nd.

Departed BUBGILE at 5.35 am and followed a native track up GEMIAMU ridge and commenced descending from the ridge at 5.52 am down a steep slippery track through forest to KORAM Creek (4,400') at 6.45 am. A steep climb then from the creek up through gardens and crossed KOMU Creek at 7.40 am. A steady climb up TAKLAP ridge to the top of the main hill KUSAP(5,700') at 8.45 am and spelled patrol. Continued on at 8.55 am and descended through recently made gardens of the GWILLA group to KU Creek (4,200') at 10.30 am and crossed the creek into the TEMBUA groups gardens. A long steady climb from the creek up the side of GLEA ridge and arrived at KUMUNGA (I.32) on the opposite fall of the ridge at 11.20 am. Whilst camp was being made the natives of the TEMBUA sub-group of the KUMUNGA group were lined and counted, previously these people had assembled at GLEA on the opposite side of the river where the majority of the KUMUNGA group reside. Food purchased and only just sufficient for needs of patrol sweet potato in very short supply. The reason for the TEMBUA group living on the northern side of the KAM river was reported as being due to tribal disturbances in the distant past.

Temperature 12 noon 76 degrees, 5.30 am 62 degrees.
Height of KUMUNGA 5,280 feet above sea level.

[illegible] 3rd.

Departed KUKUMA at 8.30 am and descended steeply down ASUK hill through patches of forest to the KAMA River just below where KINU Creek joins the river, at 6.5[illegible] am. Height at crossing 2,720 feet. The cane suspension bridge here consisted of only a few strands of cane and did not appear to be very safe, a rough log bridge was thrown across the rocks and cargo was all over safely by 9.00 am. Commenced the long steep climb from the river at 9.40 am and after many spells on the long climb up the open grass ridge in the blazing sun arrived at WAGIN (J.31) rest house at 12 noon on the top of the ridge. Lined and counted the KEMUMA group during the early afternoon. Food purchased sufficient for needs of patrol. Heavy rain fell during the night.

Temperature 2.30 pm 77 degrees, 6.00 am 63 degrees.
Height of WAGIN 7,140 feet above sea level.

[illegible] 4th.

Before leaving WAGIN this morning despatched 20 recruited labourers (from the KAMANG group) carrying pigs to [illegible]. Departed WAGIN 6.35 am and descended down the side of the hill to WAGIN Creek (3,960') at 7.40 am. Spelled patrol at the creek until 8.55 am then climbed steeply up the slope and joined the KAPAP road at 9.20 am followed road for twenty minutes and arrived at WANEAP (J.31) rest house at 9.53 am. People already assembled and lined and counted the two sub-groups KAMUMA and KEMUMA. Instructed the headmen of WANEAP and WAGIN to build the road linking WANEAP to WAGIN. Ample food purchased.

Temperature 12.30 pm 72 degrees, 6.00 am 66 degrees.
Height of WANEAP 4,655 feet above sea level.

[illegible] 5th.

Departed WANEAP at 6.30 am and followed made road crossing WAGIN Creek (4,000') at 7.00 am when light rain commenced falling. Crossed UKAGI Creek at 7.25 am and then made a long steady climb to the rest house at KARAP (J.31) arriving at 8.25 am. Thick fog covered the valley but despite this and the early hour of our arrival the people had already assembled to welcome the patrol.

Made headcounts of the KUKUMA group who assembled at the rest house. Purchased sufficient quantities of food for patrol and forwarded some more pigs to KUKUMA by local carriers.

During the afternoon the headman of the KUKUMA sub-group and the male adults of his group who reside near UMUL (J.30) arrived at the rest house. As my patrol route does not take me near his hamlet I counted the male adults present and made a rough estimate of the woman and children.

Also present during the afternoon to pay their respects to the patrol were the two adversaries [illegible] from JIGGA and [illegible] from UMUL. These two have been carrying on a feud for some years now and advised the [illegible] that it was time that they forgot old grievances and that for [illegible] to assemble his group at JIGGA when the patrol visits there both were agreeable to this although they did not appear overjoyed.

Temperature 12 noon 75 degrees, [illegible] am 56 degrees.
Height of KARAP 5,855 feet above sea level.

[illegible] 6th.

Remained at KARAP. During the morning the remainder of the KUKUMA sub-group arrived at KARAP lined and counted those present but the figures are not reliable as there were quite a few women and children who did not appear. Headmen of several groups present during the day and with the lack of minor disputes being presented I enquired into the reason for this and at the same time informing them that I did not wish them to think that I was

looking for trouble but that it was their duty as headmen to bring their disputes forward for hearing.

[illegible] Re-organized cargo and carriers during the afternoon.

Temperature 12 noon 78 degrees, 5.30 am 63 degrees.

NOVEMBER 7th.

Mr. Corrigan Assistant District Officer, four Constables of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary and carrier carriers departed at 5.45 am on the return journey to KEMU.

With the five remaining police members and carriers I departed from KARAP at 5.47 am and travelling N.W. back down the [illegible] road for 20 minutes to the JIGGA turn off of the new road. The road has been cut through thick forest around the slope of KARAPIE hill and descending gradually the patrol arrived at NUGUS Creek at 7.00 am. Climbed from the creek and at 7.40 am began the steep descent to LEI Creek (3,340') arriving at the creek at 7.57 am and spelled patrol. Commenced the very steep climb from the creek at 8.50 am and arrived at the rest house at JIGGA (I.31) at 9.35 am. Lined and counted the KORANGI sub-group of the [illegible] group. Purchased sufficient food.

Received word that the KARAKA people had arrived at the bottom of the hill so sent a Constable down to escort them up to the rest house. (The KARAKA people have been carrying on a feud with the KORANGI group over the last few years). Just before the KARAKA group arrived the KORANGI people commenced rushing around near the rest house yelling out loudly. I called them and had them sit down near the flag mast to await the arrival of their opponents the KARAKA group who arrived soon after. They arrived at the rest house and in the usual manner of this area all were yelling loudly. The whole party consisting of 21 male adults were heavily armed with spears and bows and arrows, seated the new arrivals on the opposite side of the flag mast. Although I had asked for the women and children to assemble also it would have been expecting too much for them to appear here in the stronghold of their enemies and I was satisfied to have the men only come. I spent the next three hours with the two groups letting them get acquainted with one and other and a general talk with them on Administration policy. Whilst the groups were present all concerned kept a firm grip on their weapons and although the meeting was held without any trouble I doubt if this one meeting will erase the ill feeling between the groups but I do think that the fighting which had already ceased will be a thing of the past from now on.

Temperature 12 noon 76 degrees, 5.30 am 62 degrees.
Height of JIGGA 6,990 feet above sea level.

NOVEMBER 8th.

Departed JIGGA at 5.35 am travelling in a general N.E. direction climbed steeply up Mount JIGGA for twenty minutes then the track led round the side of the mountain. Crossed the [illegible] - KORIGA boundary at 6.20 am and arrived at the landslip ZEINGAMZAAL (I.30) at 6.50 am. The crossing of the broken ground was made as quickly as possible with the local guides urging the carriers to hurry as the face up which we had to climb showed signs of breaking up and slipping again. All across safely by 7.25 am and continued on round the side of the hill climbing gradually to the rest house at WANKU (I.30) at 7.45 am. People already assembled. Purchased ample quantities of food then counted the people of the KORIGA group. Sent word down to ZAMBUGARA (I.30) rest house for the people to assembled to-morrow. Afternoon spent in dealing with routine work and general talks with local people.

Temperature 12 noon 74 degrees, 7.00 am 64 degrees.
Height of WANKU 9,915 feet above sea level.

NOVEMBER 9th.

Remained at WA'NEU. 8.10 am left the rest house and descended down a ridge to the newly erected rest house at TABIBUGARA (4,760') arriving at 9.20 am. Counted the natives of the WANIGA group. A large quantity of food had been prepared and informed the others that if they took it up to WA'NEU I would buy it. Left TABIBUGARA at 11.15 am on the return journey to WA'NEU arriving at the rest house at 12.30 pm. During the afternoon the WANIGA people brought food to WA'NEU. Two minor disputes involving women were heard during the day.

Temperature 12.30 pm 69 degrees. 5.30 am 50 degrees.

NOVEMBER 10th.

Departed WA'NEU at 5.30 am and proceeded along the road to TABIBUGARA until 6.05 am when the patrol left the road and commenced following a native track down the crest of SULEU ridge. Descending down the ridge through the gardens of the WANIGA group entered the forest at 7.30 am and descended steeply to TUEGAN Creek (1,940') at 8.45 am and spelled patrol just above where SIM Creek entered the TUEGAN. Continued on at 9.45 am and crossed TUEGAN Creek and shortly after crossed SIM Creek (1,930'). Travelling in a general S.W. direction through forest commenced a steady climb up onto a ridge and with no reliable guides the track was lost several times. At 12.30 pm reached the first of the abandoned gardens of the BOGA group and at 1.15 pm arrived at WA'NEUL (J.30) where an attempt had been made by the natives to build a rest house. Halted the patrol and made camp. The remaining members of the BOGA group were counted for a total of 37 people. A very small quantity of food purchased during the afternoon and rice was issued to supplement this.

Temperature 3.30 pm 82 degrees, 5.30 am 64 degrees.
Height of WA'NEUL 4,760 feet above sea level.

NOVEMBER 11th.

Broke camp at 5.35 am and following a native track in a general S.W. direction made a steady climb to the top of the ridge. At 6.00 am commenced the descent down the slope of KOMANDI ridge through forest and arrived at WARAMP Creek at 7.30 am. Height at the crossing 2,960 feet. Spelled patrol. Continued on at 8.30 am and climbed steadily up through forest to the rest house at KOROE (J.30) on the top of the ridge arriving at 10.30 am. The natives here speak the NEDIPA language of the Mount Hagen area and being a borderline group they also use the ASARO language. Counted a small portion of the OBA group. The figures do not give a true indication of the population living on the North side of the Wahgi Divide as the main body of the group are living in the KEMBU River region and from reports from the local population there is a continued movement to and fro. A small quantity of food purchased sufficient for the needs of the patrol.

Temperature 1.00 pm 81 degrees, 5.30 am 64 degrees.
Height of KOROE 4,230 feet above sealevel.

NOVEMBER 12th.

Departed KOROE at 5.30 am and followed the track up the crest of TEDEI ridge through forest commencing the descent down the slope of the ridge at 6.00 am through recently cleared gardens and arrived at WARAMP Creek at 7.05 am. The track then followed down the bed of the creek for the next twenty minutes. Spelled patrol on the bank of the creek at 7.25 am height 3,020 feet. Continued on at 8.17 am and followed up the bed of a small stream to the top of the divide at 9.16 am height 4,710 feet. Descended from the ridge to cross KOMBUK Creek (3,380') at 10.25 am. Left the creek and climbed steadily up the ridge and arrived at KOLI (J.30) rest house at 11.35 am where a large group of people gave the patrol a noisy reception. Waited until 3.30 pm until all the people had arrived when ample food was purchased then counted the two sub-groups of the KAMZIMA group. Issued instruction for work to be continued

on road construction in the area.

Temperature 1.30 pm 73 degrees, 7.30 am 63 degrees.
Height of TOLI 5,250 feet above sea level.

[illegible] 11th.

Departed TOLI at 5.25 am and climbed steadily around the side of KOMA ridge through forest then descended and crossed three small streams before beginning a steady climb up through forest to the top of the WAGHI Divide arriving at the top of the pass at WURAPP (M.30) at 8.16 am height 6,880 feet and spelled patrol. Began the descent from the pass at 8.40 am and travelling in a general southerly direction descended through gardens passing KADIP hamlet at 9.37 am crossed KORDAMOL Creek (5,360') at 9.43 am and soon after struck GA Creek and followed down the right bank and arrived at KOMA (5,360') at 10.00 am where a large group of people were assembled. Continued on at 10.15 am and crossed GA Creek at 10.30 am arriving at KOGIGALGEL (5,180') at 10.37 am where the group who were assembled informed me that if I was camping here they would bring food down to the rest house at AMULIDA. Continued on at 10.45 am and recrossed the GA and 11.10 am and followed the track down the valley through grass to arrive at the rest house at AMULIDA (M.30) at 11.30 . During the afternoon a large crowd gathered at the rest house and ample food was purchased. Several minor disputes were heard during the afternoon including one dispute of land between the KOGULA and TEGGADA groups . This dispute had previously been brought to the notice of other officers and after inquiring into their decision I informed both parties to abide by the previous decision.

Temperature 2.00 pm 30 degrees, 5.30 am 62 degrees.
Height of AMULIDA 4,955 feet above sea level.

[illegible] 14th.

Departed at 5.55 am and followed road to BANZ (M.30) arriving at 7.12 am. Visited Mr. S.H. Christian of the Malaria Control Unit. Dept. BANZ Waghi River. Passed a station of the Lutheran Mission at 7.30 am and crossed BIMJ Creek at 12-35 pm. At 1 pm the patrol arrived at KEROWIL (L.31) and I was met by the A.D.O. who had come over from Minj on a routine visit. Ample food was purchased and several minor disputes dealth with during the afternoon.

Temperature 3-30 pm. 75 degrees - 7 am 65 degrees
Height of Kerowil. 5,050'.

[illegible] 15th:

Left KEROWIL at 9-20 am and continued along the KUNDUL road. Left the road at 9-45 to arrive at the WAGHI River at 9-53 am. Height of the crossing 4,610 ft. The crossing was made over the cane suspension bridge and completed safely by 10-20 am. Leaving the river the patrol proceeded across the floor of the Valley to arrive at Sub-District HQ's at 11-40 am. Height of MINJ (S.I.L) 5,100'

END OF PATROL.

(K.WALTERS)
Patrol Officer

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Patrol Report MINJ No. 1. - 1952-53.

INTRODUCTION.

In my terms of reference, a copy of which are attached, I was directed to conduct a patrol of the KUNO or KOBUK area with particular refereene to the N.E. corner recently incorporated in the Western Highlands District due to the redistribution of District Boundaries and contained in Government Gazette No. 51 of 5th September, 1951. Headcounts were to be taken, as a basis for the proposed census patrol, and the area was to be mapped as accurately as possible.

The region, the subject of this Report, is the watershed of the many rivers and streams which later become the Jimmi joining the YAUT and thence to the Sepik to the N.W. It is located between the Ranges known as the WAGHI Divide and the Central or Bismark Range to the north. It is well watered by countless small streams, all of which subsequently join the Jimmi and from which river the valley system derives its name.

The ranges which rise in heights to 15,400' (Mt. Wilhelm) are mainly of limestone with outcrops of granite and slate in isolated pockets. There is a good deal of oxidation in the rocks and the southern fall of the Bismarks and the Norther n wall of the Waghi Divide are alluvial in many places.

Language differences divide the people into three distinct groups. Although basically the same root it is dialectical changes which divide the population although there is a slight mix up at the frontiers of each dialect. It seems characteristic for each dialect to regard their neighbour's language as part of a whole and interpretation is thus not difficult. Visiting natives pay the compliment of speaking the host's dialect where possible.

The population of the area visited can be put down as approximately 8,353. This figure has been arrived at using the following method:-

As per Census Books (N.E. Corner)	2,129	
As per physical Head counts:-	6,224	8,353

This total is made up as follows :-

M.A.	2,716	F.A.	2,304
M.C.	1,842	F.C.	1,486
	4,558		3,790

This population is well divided throughout the area patrolled and it isusually found in sporadic clearings along the narrow valley system. The Jimmi Valley, at the head of the river, is far more imposing a sight and a much wider valley that it is further to the N.W where it narrows considerably and the population thins out to isolated communities. The N.E. Corner of the area gives one the impression of more continuous settlement and perhaps longer established ordliness. The greater area under cultivation serves also to confirm these impressions.

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Patrol Report MENI No. 1. - 1952-53.

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M.C.	1,847	F.C.	1,486
	4,561		3,790

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NATIVE SITUATION:

It is gratifying to be able to report a quiet and peaceful situation throughout the area patrolled and no matter how critical one is, it is difficult to fault. No cases of serious crime were reported to the Patrol, although ample opportunity was given to do so and all main population groups received a visit. Even petty breaches of the Regulations were few and this might read as strange for a people who, at the very outside, are but 8-10 years removed from barbarism.

Not so many years ago these natives were some of the foremost opponents of the Government and their aggressive actions were the bane of one or two patrols. However, their aggressiveness has now been turned to more peaceful pursuits and their avid co-operation leaves one with a lasting impression. These Kuno tribes were for the first few years following their initial contact with the Government an involved lot of criminals - their speciality, as with most Highlanders, being murder as the result of tribal fighting. There is, however, not much to choose between the various divisions in the Minj Sub-District but probably the KUNO are as bad as any, or were as bad as any. But all of this seems to have changed. Statistics show there have been but two murders since 1950 compared with many in the previous periods, and the improvement seems likley to continue. There is strong evidence that the diminition of crime is due to the following three considerations, viz:-

i. That Sentences imposed for the latter two crimes were heavy, and the word has spread throughout the whole District.

ii. The Government now has the confidence of these people.

iii. Mission influence

And I would say that the change is probably due to all these influences working together.

There were one or two cases brought to my notice concerning the eternal feminine. But these were minor matters of no importance. The claw of feminism, which has been reported as making its presence felt in the Waghi Valley, has not spread as yet over the Divide and as far as the Kuno is concerned the women seem happy enough with their present lowly status and any attempt to raise them up (no matter how well intentioned) would probably meet with resentment.

As I mentioned earlier one can safely say that intertribal warfare is now an undesirable incident of the past in the Upper and Middle Jimmi Valleys and now any difference between groups is quickly brought to the attention of any patrolling Officer or failing that, to the Station at MINJ. Certainly small scale brawling will continue for some time between themselves but it takes a relatively mild form and I am sure it happens in spite of themselves. Usually it ends as quickly as it flared up.

There was, however, one dispute which, although an everyday affair in the Wabaga Sub-District is really a rarity in the Minj Sub-District and which I thought thus to be worthy of mention. It was a land dispute in the GA River Valley. The litigation, it seems, had been going along merrily for years and I am given to understand that a decision had, in fact, been given by a previous Officer at Minj. Nevertheless it was brought before me for arbitration. I heard the facts (it was a case of fact and not of law) and as is custom the decision of the previous Officer was concurred in. The matter will now be recorded in the Court for Native Affairs.

NATIVE SITUATION (Contd)

Throughout the rest of the area patrolled most all are living in peace and ~~amity amity~~ amity, their "interest in life" is being well maintained, and their time is being fully occupied in the upkeep of their roads and their gardens.

In the Hondugl area a wave of petty thieving was reported to me by the Manager of the Wallstrome Trust. The matter was investigated but no arrests were made.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Throughout the KUNG area there are 5 Village Officials looking after the interests of close to 10,000 people. Of course such a state of affairs is ludicrous and it is possible for our influence to recede or at least remain stationary until offical recognition is given to the KUNG tribes. It is not possible for me to record here the tremendous amount of effort that is coming from all concerned with the ultimate aim of it all for the headman of the tribe to receive the offical insignia of office. A survey of Minj Patrol Reports shews that each p rolling Officer has stressed the need of supply of Badges of Office to selected Headmen in the area concerned but to date there has been no response.

At each of my camps this question was almost immediately raised:- " We have stopped fighting, we have left behind us the bad customs of our forefathers and we build roads and we hear the talk of the Government. We know that the people in the grasslands of Mt. Hagen and Chimbu have Luluais and Tul-Tuls, why not us" "Are we so very different from these people?" I did my level best to reassure them that the Government had not forgotten them and that their headmen would receive Offical recognition just as soon as the brass badges were received. Since I began the typing of this Report, I understand that the matter of supply of Insignia has been finalised.

Those 5 Officials mentioned above are attending to their duties, conscientiously and well and so far they are responding to all calls made upon them. I found them very useful in enabling me to keep in touch with native opinion, and as a channel by which Government policy might be explained to the natives.

In the Waghi Valley section of the Patrol several provisional appointments as Village Officials were made years ago. Those concerned are fully alive to their responsibilities but in one or two cases they require strengthening by the Government in their dealings with such an aggressive race as these mountaineers. The people too have now realised the reason for their appointment and the part they play in the broad scheme of Government.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

A flourishing system of agriculture is evident and blessed with good soil, and warm sunshine a wide variety of native produce is grown. The humble sweet potato is the staff of life and my respect for this vegetable has increased considerably since my visit to the Kuni. Bananas grow very well and would be the secondary consideration on the native diet, followed by Taro, manioc in that order. Sugar cane grows prolifically and I saw some large gardens of it. And with characteristic neatness the clumps were re-inforced with sticks and a spiral binding. Pandanus, at this particular time, is in abundance in the Kuni although it is a rarity in the Waghi Valley. For greens the natives have their native spinich, wild cane shoots, corn and the fronds of the beautiful tree fern. The latter is used in cooking in the stone ovens; and no doubt many others that I failed to notice.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE (Contd)

It would be a serious omission to leave unmentioned the Breadfruit and the cucumber - the latter resembling elongated lemons and they are extremely popular as a refreshment for travellers. And the wild raspberries which flourish, despised and rejected by the natives in his gardens. It is true they are hardly worth eating when plucked direct from the vines, and the only local appreciation I ever saw was on the part of a tiny girl who was wandering about picking them and threading them onto a grass stalk - as far as I know they form no part of the native diet.

The sweet potato is grown in quantity and there appears to be a good many varieties. The gardens are usually to be found on the slopes of the hills or in clearings in the forest. In opening up the plots the underbush is knifed down and burnt and the trees are either felled or killed by cutting off the branches over a period of time. When the tree is dead it is sometimes left standing and cultivation done around them. Should it not be left (and this only applies to species of trees not suitable for fencing) the dead tree is cut and split for fencing around the garden itself or carried away and used for fencing elsewhere.

The sweet potato slips are put straight into the ground and this method maybe seen on the hillsides where cultivation is creeping up into the bush. But everywhere else in the lower parts of the valley system the land has apparently been used over and over again, and here the earth is squared off and divided by drains. However, despite my admiration for Kuno agriculture I must say that their work is done with less orderliness than one finds in say the Waghi Valley. In the latter area the garden plots run in lines side by side rather than the higgledy-piggledy method in the Kuno. Here, where the plots are to be found on the slopes of the hills, the rains must carry away a good deal of the soil as it is, for some of the slopes are surprisingly steep (several I saw were almost 45 degrees). It is hardly worth pointing out that the drains between the plots do not serve the purpose of irrigation - they could only do so if water ran uphill.

D/Qr.

The Pandanus groves are a feature of the forest that is popular with the natives and a species which bears a heavy and attractive fruit is isolated for cultivation. Seedlings are planted by the natives for themselves or for their children and regular attention is given to the weeding until they can compete alone with the encroaching forst and come into bearing in the average time of 10 years. High value is placed on the Pandanus enterprise.

The Betel nut palm does not grow well in the higher altitudes but in the lower climes it is incorporated in forest agriculture. There is no great demand for it as far as the locals are concerned.

Before the commencement of this Patrol wild rumors were circulating in the area that an acute food shortage existed in the Kuno. This rumor was, in fact, borne out and confirmed by a few natives who chanced to be at MUNJ at the time. However, it was found that this was not so. Everywhere, at most of our camps, prodigious supplies could be heaped, past all possibility of consumption. Whilst in a couple of places such as MANEMP and MAEMUL we bought enough barely sufficient for our needs. The Kuno has a way of saying that "he has no stomach" when he is hungry, and per contra he can blow himself up astonishingly when there is more food than enough. And I have no doubt that he experiences both these extremes.

There is said to be no wild pig in the habited portions of the Kuno, and the people point away to the north and to the west and declare there are none to the South and to the East - that is in and around the Wagbi Divide. Yet I was told pig and cassowaries exist in quantity in the unpeopled areas to the West and to the North West.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE (Contd)

The domestic pigs are looked after by the women and receive consideration, in return they follow their mistresses like dogs. The women, however, carry plaited ropes with a running noose to attach to their forelegs if they shew stubbornness, and they are often tethered by these ropes to stakes not far from their owner's houses. At night they enjoy the company of their mistresses in the women's house for it is here that they spend the hours of darkness in a tiny series of cubicles built for this express purpose.

D1948

Seeds received from the Dept. of Agriculture have now been distributed to headmen from the Kuno region.

CENSUS:

As previously indicated the N. . corner, which examination forms portion of this Patrol, previously was administered by the A.D.O KUNDIAWA, Eastern Highlands District and in the larger Groups of PAGAU and the smaller Groups of MAUGA and KOMSUNG Census Books had been issued and they were re-checked during the Course of the Patrol. The resultant figures are to be found in the Appendix.

Generally speaking the lining for the Census was satisfactory and it can be said as a result of it that these natives now have a more intimate relation with the Government and through the semi-conscious feeling that he is bound to the Government by the invisible thread of the Census, he is deterred from illegal actions which an ordinary vague fear of the Government would be powerless to prevent.

As a result of this revision of the Census it was determined that there was a slight increase in the population in most of the Groups. In one or two Groups there was a slight decrease but this was due to migrations rather than to any other reason.

It was also disclosed that men are in excess of women and as Polygamy is the rule the result is that many men never marry. This fact struck me particularly. An examination of the Census shewed that the average age of the married men is anything from 30 to 40. This means that an eligible young man may remain in single blessedness for perhaps 15 years. Instead of having a house of his own, apart from the men's house, with a wife and family, the single men rely on their mother's effort to cook their meals - in fact they are looked upon as children. The ~~cause~~ cause for the preponderance of males is not easily determined. Perhaps the chief reasons maybe:-

i. Lack of female issue, and
ii. Greed of the older men and their natural desire to secure the available young women as their wives.

Some of the younger men, however, secure wives at an early age under arrangements made during their childhood.

Where Census Books did not exist, physical head-counts were conducted in preparation for an early Census Patrol. The total figures disclosed as a result of the Census and head-counts are interesting and some idea of population trends are now known.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

A feature of patrolling in the Kuno area and a fact that excites one's admiration are the Roads which now cross the rough valley system. I am given to understand that notoriously bad tracks were, up to a few years ago, a feature which left a lasting impression but now all this has gone and roads replace them. And all of this road-building programme has sprung from a spontaneous voluntary effort on the part of the Kuno people. Most of the main native centres are now linked by a system of roads and the smaller groups are connected by feeder roads to the main system.

Over 100 miles of good road can be followed in the Kuno but owing to the rough nature of the terrain they would not be possible for M.T. However, they do make walking much easier and they cater for a considerable native traffic. In portions the grade is difficult but when one considers that most were constructed with but digging sticks and great effort one does not desire to be too critical.

G.S. Two types of bridges are to be found in the Kuno. There are the cane suspension bridges which span the main streams viz the Yimni and log bridges, consisting of two or three bearers and rough decking, are thrown over the other less savage streams. I would say that the suspension bridges do not have a long life and who is responsible for their maintenance I do not know. However, their replacement is not a major consideration in the Kuno for the area abounds in lawyer cane and the other materials required for the job. The other bridges were solid affairs and good enough for the purpose for which they were built.

In the Waghi Valley, where the Patrol crossed the Waghi River on two occasions, cane suspension bridges criss-cross the River at various points. Here their maintenance is a greater problem through lack of materials but as they form the link from Minj to Banz and to Nondugl they are kept always in good repair.

MISSIONS:

Two Mission bodies have interests in the Kuno. They are the Lutheran Mission of New Guinea and the Roman Catholic Church. There are no European stations in the area but the Missions have installed the system of Evangelists and Catechists to further the interests and look after the spiritual welfare of their adherants. Once or at the most twice a year the Stations receive a visit from a travelling Missionary.

G.S. Varying degrees of co-operation are reported by the teachers, who are mainly natives from the area, who are sent back to open stations after a period of training at one of the main Stations in the Waghi Valley. Schools are evident but I saw only Religion being taught to the indigenus with little success. The Roman Catholic Mission were using Pidgin English as the medium of instruction whilst the Lutheran Mission were continuing their use of the Kotte language. However, I was told by Rev. Mansur of the Lutheran Mission, Banz, that it was his intention to switch over to pure English just as soon as Teachers were availalbe from the coastal area.

In the course of the Patrol calls were paid to all main Mission Stations in the Sub-District, viz:- Lutheran Mission at Banz and the Roman Catholic Mission Stations at Nondugl and Banz. At all these centres European Missionaries are in residence.

MISSIONS (Contd)

I was informed by Rev. Father F. Misik, SVD, of the Catholic Mission, Banz that he is anticipating the arrival shortly of an American Anthropologist (a member of his Mission) who will be spending approx. two years in the Middle Wahgi Valley pursueing studies of the local natives. He intends to visit all main centres in the Valley and will be using tape recorders etc to record his observations and to assist him in linguistic studies.

Anthrop.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

I have very little to report under this heading. Prior to this patrol the P.H.D. staff was grossly inadequate to serve the large population and in fact only two Stations under M.N.G. ...s were evident. These were as-

(a) BUBULSANGAGE
(b) KARAP

The former was controlled by the E.N.G. at Kerowagi and the latter by the Medical Officer at Kondugl. Simple treatments were given at these Aid Posts and the more serious cases were evacuated to the centres previously mentioned.

During the course of the Patrol I saw very little sickness that would cause concern - the natives seemed a healthy enough lot - but the very ill I suppose, anyway, would remain in their houses. Discussions with the natives did not reveal any major illnesses and the main trouble would be pneumonia with the usual run of small ulcers and a little scabies.

D.P.H. also Census data

As a result of this Patrol discussions have been held by the local Medical authority and the A.D.O., Minj and one other Station has been established in the Kono. It is at ULKA and it is staffed by an N.M.A. It is proposed also that a further Aid Post will be opened in the near future.

A considerable number of natives in the N.E. corner of the area have received B.C.G. injections and this fact is recorded in the Census Books. No record is held at Minj of the injections given in the Middle Jimmi Valley although a Medical Patrol passed through there in December 1951. It is known that B.C.G. injections were given by the Medical Officer in charge of the Patrol.

FORESTRY:

During the course of this patrol two main valley systems were examined namely viz :-

1. Eastern and Western extremities Middle Wahgi Valley.

2. Upper and Middle Jimmi Valley.

D.F. towards.

Under this heading I propose to deal with each valley system separately.

WAHGI VALLEY

The height of this valley is between 4,900 feet at KEROWAGI and 5,200 feet at BANZ near its western extremity. The densest populations are found at these levels where the character of the vegetation is a mixture of secondary forest and grassland. Above the floor of the valley is a system of ridges crowned by virgin forest whilst kunai grass forms the vegetative cover of the lower slopes

FORESTRY (continued)

The timber resources of the valley are usually to be found along the crest of the ridges above the valley floor and at heights between 6,000 to [illegible],000 feet. The species of timber to be found consist of both softwoods and hardwoods, Pine, a type of Silky Oak, Cedar and one particularly good type of hard wood are included in the forest. Owing to inaccessibility in many places the forest has little commercial value. Re-afforestation in a very wild form is evident. On the floor of the valley copses of Casuarinas are to be seen and this part of a popular native movement. They are usually to be found around native settlements. The narrow valleys which lead into the main Wahgi Valley viz :- Mombil, Ge[illegible]rl and Minj are the home of the Pandanus, the cultivation of which forms part of forest agriculture.

UPPER AND MIDDLE ITEK VALLEY.

Unlike the Wahgi Valley this narrow system is almost completely devoid of grass ridges and tall timbers rise from the river banks to the crest of the ridges. Native agriculature is possible in clearing in the forest. The timber resources of portions of this valley are considerable but again inaccessibility would rule out the possibility as a commercial venture. Immense stands of pine are to be found in the vicinity of the SAU River and these have been untouched over the countless years. The floor of the valley ranges from 1,600 feet to a maximum height of approximately 10,000 feet in one or two places this height is exceeded. Where the forest has been cleared for gardens and later abandoned, grass has taken control and the few large expanses of grasslands that one sees have presumably resulted from this clearing for gardens. In this region which has no European settlement, the natives have very little demand for timber except for their fences and heating and thus the forest remains virtually untouched. Good species of soft and hardwoods are evident. The Casurina Pine so noticeable in the wide Wahgi Valley is not to be found in any great quantity in the subject area.

GEOLOGICAL.

Lacking training in this particular sphere I will suffice to give the more general impressions. The rocks observed in the area consist of sandstone, limestone and with occasional outcrops of granite. The limestone appears to be interbedded with what I take to be shale. Mount Wilhelm 15,400 feet is I understand of limestone formation. Lakes are to be found on its south western face.

The following streams were prospected for gold with negligible results :-

1. Yane Creek.
2. Minj River.
3. Toegan River.

The first named rises in Mount Wilhelm and the latter two in the Wahgi Divide and they all empty into the Jimdi River. The gold which is known to exist in the Jimdi River must therefore originate from its tributaries further down and along the Sau River. This fact is borne out for the Waramp Creek is alluvial and is in fact being worked for gold at the present time.

I know of no evidence that the area contains any other precious metal but the lower reaches of the Jimdi below its junction with the Sau would deserve closer examination by a party adequately equipped.

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The Boundary as laid down in Gazette No 21 of 6th September 1951 affecting the Minj-Chimbu Sub-Districts of the Western and Eastern Highland Districts respectively is as follows:-

".....to Mt. Wilhelm thence by the summit of the Waghi Divide generally westerly to the summit of Mt. Udon thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the headwaters of GA (or KA) River thence downstream generally southerly by the respective Middle thereof of GA (or KA) River and Germigar River to its junction with Waghi River....."

The natives living in the GA River area have for the past few months been unable to make up their minds as to what District they belong. The GA River davides a group into two sections and is not a satisfactory boundary as far as the natives are concerned. Their natural tribal boundary is GURUGGA Creek about two miles west of the GA and is regarded by the people to be the District boundary.

This position is quite acceptable for to insist that the GA be the boundary would add more confusion as the few natives living between the GA and GURUGGA have always regarded themselves as being in the Chimbu Sub-District and it needed only offical confirmation. The GURUGGA Creek has been recognised as a suitable site for the boundary and the natives have been accordingly informed.

The headwaters of the JIMEI (KAMB) River on the northern fall of the Waghi Divide had previously been administered by the ADO Kundiawa and the native residents of the area regarded Chimbu as their Sub-District. These Groups have close ties with the natives domiciled near Karowagi and also in the Chimbu Valley. Thus having close ties with Officers from Kundiawa the change-over will have its effect on them for some time to come. All have been informed of the new boundaries, to look to Minj as their administrative centre but it will take two or three more patrols to this area before the natives gain the confidence in us that confidence which they certainly had with the Officers from Kundiawa.

CONCLUSION:

In a Special Report to the District Commissioner, the ADO Minj wrote the following with reference to this area and for the sake of record it is repeated here:-

" In conclusion I state that the main bar to the throwing open of this area is the difficulty of transport and it is not hard to realise that there is no more road to consolidation of Administration in the far flung ridges of the Jimi Valley. The establishment of a Post in there would necessitate the employment of an army of carriers which could tax the resources of the mountain district to their utmost limit. And it is not to be expected that the situation could be relieved by the establishment of tele transport for this would be a long and expensive undertaking. The answer of course lies in the finding of an airstrip and I suppose a good many other things much less likely to happen. I think it is generally realised that such sites for strips are practically non-existent. I say this without knowing what Mr. Murdock reported earlier this year..."

I must apologise for the late submission of this Report but the District Commissioner is aware of the circumstances which prompted this belated submission.

(K. WALKER) Patrol Officer

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

368 L/Cpl. HIAVBI. N.C.O. in charge of patrol detachment. First patrol since being promoted carried out his duties well.

7024 Const. SIRARIRAIN An experienced constable who knows what is required of him and a good worker.

6916 Const. HAGILI A quite and efficient worker who has had a lot of patrol experience and is keen on his work.

6988 Const. TARU Has been on a number of patrols and is a good keen worker.

7685 Const. TONGE An experienced constable who previously was working in the Kuno area and who was an asset to the patrol.

8222 Const. GARIMA A young constable on his first patrol. Has very little to say and with more experience should prove a capable policeman.

7876 Const. WAMI First patrol. Did not show any interest in any of the work he was given nor was he keen to learn. May improve with more work.

8210 Const. OKSAP First patrol. Started off by being very noisy but later settled down and developed into a good worker. Should improve with experience.

8281 Const. SIE First patrol. Impatience with new natives and needs to be watched.

Comm'g P.

.....P/O.

sale of [illegible] P-O.

Appendix "B" to Minj Patrol Report No 1of 52 - 53 - KUNO Patrol.

PURCHASE OF FOOD.

In most places visited by the patrol it was the custom to make a heap of food which consisted of bananas, sugar cane, taro, fowls, and pigs. All this food was made into a heap with great care being taken as to the arranging of the various items. On completion of the heap the headmen of the groups concerned then made lengthy speeches emphasis being placed on their joy at seeing the patrol and also of how short the food was but that they were willing to share what little they had with the Government, the final gesture being the outright gift of the heap. It has been the usual practice with past patrols to return the gift with suitable items of native currency. The usual heap previously consisted of one or two pigs, several bunches of of bananas, sugar cane and other native produce the payment that was made for this would be one or two gold lip shell, a knife or a tomahawk and paint, salt or tambu shell the amount of each item to be given would naturally depend on the size of the heap of food. This payment was made to the headman and it was explained to him that it was made only as a gift and not to be regarded as payment. This was acceptable to all parties concerned and there was no further talk or haggling.

However on this patrol I have had nothing but trouble with the heap of food as it now appears to have lost its significance as a friendly gesture and has now developed into one of two things namely :

1. A meansof obtaining Native currency from the Government whom they think are bound to purchase the assembled goods at the owners price.

2. The means of obtaining Village Officials Insignia by bribing the Officer with a pig.

The heaps of food or 'mountains' as the natives refer to them developed to such an extent that it was becoming embarrassing for me to accept them as I only had a limited supply of trade items including gold lip shell and this item it the most sought after article in the area. In all cases I emphasised that it was useless for them to attempt to buy the Village Officials Insignia with a pig and if that was their intention that it would be better for them to take back their pig before I made a return gift. In most cases this was always denied as being the reason for the pigs but as soon as the pay was laid on the ground haggling immediately started and when they saw that there was to be no immediate issue of Insignia those whose idea it was to buy one would immediately collect their pig and start off.

An incident that occured at KUBUNA will serve to illustrate the size that these heaps have reached. On one heap alone there were eight live pigs and nine small cooked pigs. The speeches were made and the gift accepted by me but upon my return of the gift, which in my opinion was quite a fair one, five pigs were collected by the owners and carried off but none of the pay that I had made was offered back to me it being their intention that they would keep it although they had taken back five pigs. Upon seeing this happen I immediately recalled my pay and informed all concerned that under no circumstances would I accept their gift if they were going to employ these underhand tactics and for them to take away everything.

I would suggest that the custom of 'mountains' be abandoned as it is now serving no useful purpose and its original goodwill gesture has been lost. Apart from buying more pigs than are required by the patrol the continued demand on trade items is too great. In my case surplus pigs were returned to Minj to be used for native rations when required by the station. If an officer desires to purchase pigs it would be better to bargain with the individual owners when an agreement could be reached favourable to both buyer and seller with no other object in mind other than the sale of the pig.

Territory of Papua & New Guinea.

File No.20/1- 446
District Office,
Western Highlands,
Mount Hagen,
23rd.December 1952

Memorandum for:-

The Director,
D.D.S. & T.A.,
Port Moresby.

KUMO Patrol Report No.1 of 52/53

Attached are the original and two copies of the above report by Mr. K. Walters, Patrol Officer, with the following attachments:-

a) Patrol Map.
b) Set of photographs.
c) Village population sheets.
d) Extra village population sheets for P.H.D.

2. This patrol covered the KUMO Area paying particular attention to the North East corner which was brought into the Western Highlands District when the Highland boundaries were established in September 1951. This is the first patrol into the area since that date and the first opportunity for our officers to meet the natives on their own ground. The area was previously patrolled by officers from Kundiawa.

Native Situation.

It is gratifying to see how these people have settled down to an orderly way of life and credit must be given to the officers of both Minj and Kundiawa for their regular and instructive patrolling.

Village Officials.

The old and vexed question of insignia is once again brought forward by a patrolling officer. This question was raised in September of last year in relation to this same area. All officers insist that distribution of insignia would greatly enhance the prestige of native officials and the Government influence.

In the past, would-be leaders, were presented with white porcelain rings which were worn on the forehead and thus gave them a badge of office. Enterprising trade stores and Missions saw the value of these rings and soon made them available as trade for purchase or otherwise. The white-ring is now widely displayed by numerous "boss-bois" thus depreciating the original aim of an insignia and it is now highly desirable that the white rings be either withdrawn or discredited by issuing an easily recognised Government Insignia.

Census.

Appendix "A" provides an interesting set of figures to estimate the population of the KUMO Area. It is intended to completely census this area next February so the figures here submitted are for reference only.

Roads & Bridges.

The Jimmi is well covered with main roads and instructions have been issued to connect these with a feeder network. However it is confirmed by Mr. Walters that there is small likelihood of using them for vehicular traffic because of the rough nature of the terrain.

District Boundary.

I concur with Mr. Walter's remarks.

Photographs & Maps.

As usual with Mr. Walter's work, he presents a very neat and informative patrol map and illustrates his report with a splendid set of photographs.

General.

This is Mr. Walter's first solo patrol, he has had considerable experience on patrols with officers senior to himself and has so gained valuable experience as evidenced herein. This patrol has been weel conducted and the report admirably presented and Mr. Walters is to be congratulated on his first effort.

The presentation of this report was unavoidably delayed when Mr. Walters was detailed to organise the cargo for dropping to Mondi and Tari from Banz.

Robt. H. Cole
Acting District Commissioner.

30-17-19.

16th January, 1953.

The Government Secretary,
PORT MORESBY.

Subject: MIEJ Patrol Report No.1 of 1952/53
Western Highlands District.

Forwarded herewith, please find a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. K. Walters, Patrol Officer, through the District Commissioner, Western Highlands District.

2. This concerns a recent patrol to the JIMI River Valley area, which is in the intermediate stages of Administration contact. There are, apart from the subject matter of the report, a number of features worth mention, viz.,

a) The obvious care and precision exhibited in recording observations, preparation of photographs and in the preparation of the report, which, in themselves, would have brought special attention to the Patrol Report.

b) The assistance given to the younger officer by his senior, Mr. B. Corrigan, a/Assistant District Officer, who accompanied Mr. Walters during the early part of the trip, and then unobtrusively withdrew. In fact, this report indicates a rather fine example of co-operation between a District Commissioner, Assistant District Officer and a Patrol Officer, who have combined as a team to produce a very good piece of work, performed by the most junior of the three.

c) In addition to the vital statistics which constitute an important and informative portion of the report, the paragraphs on matters of outstanding interest are indicative of an observant officer, interested in every feature of his work in the area.

Mr. Walters, together with his senior officers in the District, are to be commended for their work in this area.

3. Could the report, together with my comments, be made available for perusal by His Honour the Acting Administrator? It will be noted that extracts have not been made as yet for other Departments.

(A.A. Roberts)
Acting Director, DDS & NA.

c.cs. For information of
The District Commissioner,
MOUNT HAGEN. Western Highlands District.

Forwarded please, for your information and that of other officers concerned.

DS.30-17-19.
16th January, 1953.

a/D.D.S. & N.A.

30/17/19 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. C.A. 16/6/6

Memorandum for

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

Department of the Government Secretary.
Port Moresby.

21st January, 1953

MINJ PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1952/53
Western Highlands District.

I refer to your D.S. 30-17-19 of the 16th January, 1953.

2. The Patrol Report together with your comments were placed before His Honour the Acting Administrator who has made the following endorsement:-

" 1.A very good report showing sound work in every way.

2. I agree that Mr. Walters, together with his senior officers in the District, are to be commended for their work in this area. "

3. The Patrol Report is returned herewith.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY

30-17-19

3rd February,1953

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

MEL P/R 1 -52/53 - P/O K.Walters

You have already received a copy of our 30-17-19 of 16th January,1953.

Brass badges for Lulmais and Tultuls have been on order for months, when they arrive your quota will be forwarded without delay.

(A.A.Roberts)
a/Director

[redacted]

12th June, 1951.

Dear Sir,

re Patrol Report No.1 of 1950/1951,
[redacted], Western Solomons District.

For your information, in their March report, the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory of the Solomons, 1951, included the above Patrol Report prepared by you, as Annexure 1 to their report.

Yours faithfully,

(A.H. Marshall)
for District Officer.

Mr. E. Walker, Patrol Officer,
c/- Australian School of Pacific Administration,
[redacted], N.S.W.

PA

30/17/17.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No... 30/1...358
District Office.
Western Highlands.
Mount Hagen.
27th Nov,1952.

Memorandum for,

The Director .
D. D. S. & N. A.
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report

MINJ no.1 of 52/53 (30-17-19)

Mr.Walters lately completed a lengthy patrol into the KUNO area,north of Minj,and returned to be placed immediately on organising cargo at Banz for the Mendi airdrop.

2 His patrol report has in consequence,been delayed but will be submitted as soon as possible.

Robt.R.Cole.
Act.Dist.Commissioner.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952 — Appendix "A" to Minj Patrol Report No 1 of 52-53 - KUNO Patrol

Govt. Print.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS M	BIRTHS F	DEATHS 0-1 Mth M	0-1 Mth F	-1 Year M	-1 Year F	1-4 M	1-4 F	5-8 M	5-8 F	9-13 M	9-13 F	Over 13 M	Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In M	In F	Out M	Out F	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK Inside District M	Inside District F	Outside District M	Outside District F	STUDENTS Govt. M	Govt. F	Mission M	Mission F	LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	FEMALES Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees) Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	GRAND TOTAL M+F
PAGAU Agiloka (1)	20-10-	9	4				2	2						1				8		1									24	48	17	41	4	49		70	60	72	68	270
Agileza (2)	"	3	4		1					1					2		1		7	9									13	54	8	87	2	41		54	55	72	58	239
Maip	20-10-52	3	1		1				1									3		2									6	20	7	18	1	21		27	24	24	26	101
Ainbiga	"		2	3			2	1							1				1	4			1						9	35	4	42	1	31		37	43	50	46	177
Konkilanka	"	6	7	1	2	1			4		1			1	1			5		4									12	30	9	68	4	50		59	67	115	73	314
Oglka	"	4	4					2	1									1		3							1	1	6	42	2	42	6	39		49	40	69	46	206
Kumako		5	2						1									2	2	2									4	35	1	29	1	25		32	21	46	32	131
WAUGA Kondiku	"								1					1						1									2	9	2	6	-	3		5	5	10	9	29
Engasolo	"		1																											7	-	8		3		1	4	8	3	16
PAGAU AINBIGA (2)	23/10	6	6	1	1		1	2	1						1		1	8		3			1				4		12	45	10	87	5	48		47	33	57	58	262
Ma[redacted]	[redacted]-10	13	12	1	2			1	1					1			7	9		1					1		20		36	111	27	101	4	87		97	104	113	109	444
		49	43	6	7		6	8	10	1	1			4	6		9	36	10	30			2		1		28	1	129	494	57	403	28	400		478	456	638	528	2122
TOTAL as per Census																																								
Ko[redacted]	[redacted]/10	Head Counts only - taken at GABAL																																		79	45	82	61	267
[redacted]	[redacted]/10	Head Counts only - taken at ...AL																																		87	48	101	80	316
Ko[redacted]	[redacted]/10	Head Count only - taken at MONGUM																					50	9												190	138	124	154	621
Di[redacted]	"	"	"	"			"	" MONGUM															15	5												40	34	45	43	182
		49	43	6	7		6	8	10	1	1			4	6		9	36	10	30			73	14	1		28	1	129	494	57	403	28	400		874	721	990	944	3,546

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952 Appendix "A" to Minj Patrol Report No 1 of 52/53 - KUNG Patrol

Govt. Print. 5289/5.51

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 13			In		Out		At WORK				STUDENTS										
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission								
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing age		Child		Adults		
																																		M	F	M	F	M+F
DAMBA	26/10			Head Counts only - at MONGUN																			1510											58	46	44	54	222
KOBUNKANA																																						
Kobunkana	23/10			"		"		"		at JINJINING													1											25	16	40	28	110
Kobunkana	"			"		"		"		at JINJINING																								24	25	46	37	132
Kantzkana	"			"		"		"		at JINJINING																								43	52	59	60	214
Waltgana	"			"		"		"		at JINJINING																								4	9	16	10	39
KIRINGA																																						
Mamblika	29/10			"		"		"		at GINA													2	4									4		26	22	62	40	156
Albiga	"			"		"		"		at GINA													8	13									2		44	35	79	54	233
Namintziga	"			"		"		"		at GINA																									51	50	100	73	274
AUKIKA																																						
DANGANA																																						
Kobunkana	30/10			"		"		"		at KUBURA																								6		33	27	52	45	157
AUA																																						
Aailiga	1/11			"		"		"		at BUBGILE													5										4		54	65	70	62	256
Tonga	1/11			"		"		"		at BUBGILE													2	7											4	1	12	14	40
Garaga	1/11			"		"		"		at BUBGILE													12	9									3		11	12	20	13	77
Koanuga	1/11			"		"		"		at BUBGILE													8	1											16	23	39	30	116
																							63	44									19		343	329	1031		

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952 - Appendix "A" to Mnj Patrol Report No 1 of 52/53 - Kano patrol.

Govt. Print. 4326/51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		At Work Inside District		At Work Outside District		Students Govt.		Students Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KURUNGA Group																																							
Toroga	2/11	Head Counts only at KURUNGA.																				14	10											3			32	39	52	41	193
GURUDA Group																																								
Kunuga	3/11			"		"		"		"		MASEV																							1			47	42	57	50	176
Kabunka	4/11			"		"		"		"		KANEP												2	9										5			41	22	60	54	210
Nemiga	4/11			"		"		"		"		KANEP												15	55										-			13	11	33	25	112
Gillipal	5/11			"		"		"		"		KANAP												168	2										2			56	57	70	25	291
Kanibal	5/11			"		"		"		"		KANAP												7	2										3			28	28	56	44	165
Kanaga	5/11			"		"		"		"		KANAP												3	14													8	2	33	13	66
Gumal	7/11			"		"		"		"		KIGGA													5										1			13	5	24	29	71
GURUDA Group																																								
Kungilla	5/11			"		"		"		"		KANAP																										86	84	62	38	170
Kungilla	6/11			"		"		"		"		KANAP												26	32													84	71	35	22	340
Kataka	7/11			"		"		"		"		KIGGA												9	13													-	-	21		52
Kabiligo	12/11			"		"		"		"		KOLE												20	10													44	33	51	46	206
Kolaka	12/11			"		"		"		"		KOLE												9	10													9	6	14	13	60
KURUDA Group																																								
Kawdiza	8/11			"		"		"		"		WADDU												1	2										3			39	11	34	43	130
Kuiliga	8/11			"		"		"		"		WADDU												9	16													41	19	38	35	159
																		14	10	289	163													18			431	329	625	529	2219

VILLAGE POPUL[redacted]

Year 19.. Appendix "A" to [illegible] Patrol Report No 1 of 52/53 - [redacted]

Govt. Print.

Village	Date of Census	Births M	Births F	Deaths 0-1 Mth M	Deaths 0-1 Mth F	Deaths 0-1 Year M	Deaths 0-1 Year F	Deaths 1-4 M	Deaths 1-4 F	Deaths 5-8 M	Deaths 5-8 F	Deaths 9-13 M	Deaths 9-13 F	Deaths Over 13 M	Deaths Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	Migrations In M	Migrations In F	Migrations Out M	Migrations Out F	Absent at Work Inside District M	Absent at Work Inside District F	Absent at Work Outside District M	Absent at Work Outside District F	Absent Govt M	Absent Govt F	[redacted]	Labour Potential Females 16-16	Labour Potential Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Females Number of Child.	Average Size of Family	Totals Child M	Totals Child F	Totals Adults M	Totals Adults F	Grand Total M+F
AORIGA Group																																					
Kauliga	8/11			Head counts only taken at WANNU																			2	6						2			27	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	95
MARIGA Group																																					
Dogal	9/11			Head counts only taken at TARIBAGARA																			1	2						1			16	4	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagal	9/11			" " " " " TARIBAGARA																			3	2						3			45	16	[illegible]	37	120
[illegible]	9/11			" " " " " TARIBAGARA																				1						4			47	17	31	33	129
BAGA Group																																					
Aglika	10/11			" " " " " MASSMUI																			3	2						1			8	2	[illegible]	7	42
OGA Group																																					
Karabulika	11/11			" " " " " KOROP																													7	2	8	7	24
[illegible]	11/11			" " " " " KOROB																		-	3	1						2			9	9	[illegible]	11	55
																							16	14						13			159	56	184	139	538
General Summary																																					
Page 1		49	43	6	7		6	8	10	1	1			4	5		9	36	10	30			73	14	1		[redacted]	87	403	28	400		874	781	990	866	3568
2																							53	44						19			393	382	639	520	2031
3																					14	10	127	153						18			420	329	625	842	2219
4																							16	14						13			159	56	184	139	538
Grand Total		49	43	6	7		6	8	10	1				4	5		9	36	10	30	14	10	269	225	1		[redacted]	87	403	78	400		1849	1548	2440	2269	8383

DDS + NA (3 Copies)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Minj 2 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by R. Jeffrey Daugherty - Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled North-E Wall Wahgi Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 5

Duration—From 21 /10 /1952 to 18/ 1 /1953

Number of Days 66 Field Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by District Services August/1949.

Medical ... Dec /1951

Map Reference Ramu Sheet 4 in : 1" Strat Series (Copy

Objects of Patrol As herein

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/3 1953.

[signature]
for 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 ... ... £

Village

DEATHS							
1–4		5–8		9–13		Over	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,
M I N J.
Western Highlands.

20th. January, 1953

Minj Patrol Report No. 2 of 52/53

PREAMBLE : Report of a Patrol to the North Wall of the Wahgi River Valley in the Minj sub-district of the Western Highlands.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :
1. Compile an initial census of the area.
2. Select men for later appointment as village officials.

PERSONNEL OF PATROL : Mr.R.Jeffrey Daugherty,Patrol Officer

Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary

No. 5I36B	Cpl.	ANTON
No. Z3I	Const.	YOGIAVEI
No. 7822	"	IAGARU
No. 54I28	"	ARAGI

PERIOD OF PATROL : From 2I/I0/52 to I8/I/53
65 Field Days.

LAST DISTRICT SERVICES PATROL : August, I949

LAST MEDICAL PATROL : Not Known

MAP : 4" Army Strat Series - Ramu Sheet
Copy Attached hereto.

COST OF PATROL : See Back of jacket.

RESULTS OF PATROL : All objects attained, see herein.

(R.Jeffrey Daugherty)
Patrol Officer.

Thursday 30th. October, 1952 (Contin)

of the Native Hospital at NONDUGL.

Friday 31st. October, 1952

From Nondugl at 0845 hrs. to Minj at 1030 hrs. Inspection of station in company with the District Commissioner who departed by road for Mt.Hagen at 1200 hrs.

I/II/52 to 7/II/52

In office preparing the monthly returns.

7/II/52 to 13/II/52

At BANZ supervising the ~~unloading~~ loading of stores for WENDI, Southern Highlands District.

~~SATURDAY~~ Monday 17th. November, 1952

Departed MINJ 0800 hrs. and arrived at BANZ at 1000 hrs. Departed BANZ 1200 hrs and arrived at NONDUGL at 1500 hrs. All travel this day by bicycle.

Tuesday 18th November, 1952.

Clerical work in connection with the census and a warning sent out to the groups at BOMANA to be ready for census tomorrow.

Wednesday 19th November, 1952.

Departed NONDUGL Base Camp at 0745 hrs and arrived at the KUMUGANA ceremonial ground at 0900 hrs. Initial census compiled for the PARAGANA and SEMLYGANA groups. Arrived back at NONDUGL at 1700 hrs.

Thursday 20th. November, 1952.

Departed Base Camp at 0800 hrs. and arrived at the OGONO tribe's ceremonial ground at 0900 hrs. Initial census compiled for the six clans of the OGONO and returned to the base camp at 1800 hrs.

Friday 21st November, 1952.

Spent day at NONDUGL Trust assisting the coroner in his enquiry into the death of WOK of Nondugl.

Saturday 22nd. November, 1952

Court for Native Affairs and routine administrative duties. Departed NONDUGL 1500 hrs and arrived MINJ at 1700 hrs.

Sunday 23rd November, 1952

Spent at MINJ on routine clerical work of the patrol.

Monday 24th. November, 1952

Departed Minj at 1100 hrs and arrived at NONDUGL at 1330 hrs. With Mr.N.Blood at the Hallstrom Trust preparing permits for a native to leave the Territory.

Tuesday 25th. November, 1952.

0630 to the ceremonial grounds of the GOTA people . Census compiled for the two clans of this group and returned to the base at 1630 hrs.

Wednesday 26th November, 1952.

Departed for the PARAMIL ceremonial ground and completed a census for the two clans of the PARAMIL group. Returned to the base at 1600 hrs.

Thursday 27th November, 1952

Departed for the WIGA ceremonial ground at 0630 hrs and compiled census for three clans of that line. Returned at 1730 hrs.

Friday 28th. November, 1952

Making up census books and other clerical work in connection with the census.

Saturday 29th. November, 1952.

Investigating and traversing a small addition to the Catholic Mission Lease at Nondugl.

Sunday 30th November, 1952

Observed.

Monday 1st December, 1952

Departed Base camp at 0800 hrs and arrived KUMBIA at 0900 hrs. Initial census for the two clans here was compiled and at 1220 the ascent of the steep ridge to KONUM was begun. Reached KONUM at 1320 hrs. Census compiled for three clans of the KONUM group. Camped night.

Tuesday 2nd. December, 1952.

Completed initial census for the KONUM clans and at 1800 hrs began the descent of the ridge to KELIP the main ceremonial ground of the UMGA people heavy rain prevented census being taken.

Wednesday 3rd December, 1952.

Compiled initial census for 4 lines of the UMGA people today.

Thursday 4th December, 1952.

Census completed for the remaining 2 lines of the UMGA people and at 1315 hrs. began the descent from the hills to arrive at DOMUL on the BANZ/NONDUGL road at 1345 hrs. Heavy rain was falling as the patrol made camp.

December.
Friday 5th. ~~November~~, 1962

5 sub-groups of the DOMUL peoples had initial census compiled for them and two other small lines PINGA and WABERE.

December
Saturday 6th ~~November~~, 1962.

After completing the clerical work in connection with the census the patrol departed for MINJ at 1100 hrs.

December
Sunday 7th. ~~November~~, 1962.

Observed.

December
Monday 8th. ~~November~~, 1962.

Departed Minj at 1100hrs. and after crossing the Wahgi River at the Kerowil bridge at 1200 hrs began to climb steeply to UMBUGORA the main ceremonial ground of the DANGA group.

Tuesday 9th ~~November~~ December, 1962

Initial census compiled for 3 groups of the DANGA line before heavy rain caused the census to be abondoned.

Wednesday 10th December, 1962.

2 further sections of the DANGA line had census compiled for them and the patrol left UMBUGORA at at 1100 hrs and arrived at BOLBA at 1200 hrs, one more clan of the DANGA line had census compiled for them before heavy rain fell at 1330 hrs.

Thursday 11th December, 1962

After completing census for three further groups of the DANGA line the patrol departed for Minj at 1230 hrs. arriving at 1600 hrs.

Monday 15th. December, 1962.

Departed Minj 1100 hrs and arrived at Kerowil Base Camp at 1300 hrs, arrangements made to compile census for the BAIMAN group tomorrow.

Tuesday 16th. December, 1962.

Initial census compiled for the two lines of the BAIMAN group and three clans of the TENGERAP P people had census compiled for them.

Wednesday 17th December, 1962

Completed the 4th line of the TENGERAP ~~XX~~ P. and at 1010 hrs. departed from the base camp for AMBANG the main ceremonial ~~XXXXX~~ ground of the TENGERAP peoples arriving at 1300 hrs. Census compiled for two further lines of the Tengerap peoples.

Thursday 18th December 1962.

Initial census compiled for two more TENGERAP lines at AMBANG and two further lines at KIP about 4 hours walk from AMBANG.

Friday 19th. December, 1952.

Census compiled for the final three lines of the TENGERAP group. Departed 1230 hrs. for DUMBULA arriving at 1315 hrs. DUMBULA is on the main BANZ/ KONDUGL road. Census compiled for the KABANKUP line and a visit was paid to the Lutheran Mission BANZ.

Saturday 20th. December, 1952.

Departed DUMBULA at 1030 hrs and after a long climb arrived at KANI, the ceremonial ground of the NANJIGUP people at 1200 hrs. Census compiled for the NANJIGUP group.

Sunday 21st. December, 1952

Departed KANI at 0845 hrs and descended the steep ridge and slopes to AMBINA ceremonial ground arriving at 0940 hrs. Compiled clerical work in connection with the censuses.

Monday 22nd. December, 1952

Compiled initial census for the two lines of the KOMUGA people. Departed AMBINA at 1200 hrs and arrived at BANZ at 1300 hrs. Returned to Minj by bicycle at 1700 hrs.

Monday 5th. January, 1953.

Departed MINJ at 1100 hrs for BANZ. Inspected several areas around the Malaria Control Centre in company with Mr. S.H. Christian Officer in Charge.

Tuesday 6th January, 1953.

Census compiled for two lines of the KONJIGA people and further census taking was prevented by heavy rain falling.

Wednesday 7th. January, 1953

Census compiled for the two further lines of the KONJIGA group and arrangements made to move the patrol up the MOMBUL valley tomorrow.

Thursday 8th January, 1953

Departed BANZ at 1000 hrs and proceeding in a generally northerly direction following the course of MOMBUL river arrived at ABARIP at 1130 hrs. Compiled an initial census for two further lines of the KONJIGA people. Extremely high winds and heavy rains came up during the afternoon.

Friday 9th January, 1953

Initial census compiled for three more lines of the KONJIGA peroples . Departed ABARIP at 1345 hrs. and following the course of the MOMBUL in a generally Northerly direction arrived at KUONA ceremonial ground. Two more sub-groups of the KONJIGA peroples had census compiled for them. Fresh supplies of census books received from Minj.

Saturday 10th January, 1953.

Three further lines of the KONJIGA people had initial census compiled for them . Departed KUONA at 1200 hrs and arrived 1330 Hrs .

Sunday 11th January, 1953.

Arrangements made for the census of the GA and KIMIL river areas. Clerical work in connection with the census brought up to date..

Monday 12th January, 1953.

Departed BANZ 0900 hrs.arrived AMULIBA at 1000 hrs. Census compiled for three lines of the TEGAGA group.

Tuesday 13th. January, 1953.

Departed AMULIBA at 0900 hrs. and travelled in a Northerly direction up the GA river and arrived at KOSIGAL at 1000 hrs. Initial census compiled for 4 lines of the KONBURA group.

Wednesday 14th January, 1953.

Departed KOSIGAL at 0930 hrs. and travelled South down the GA river for about an hour and then west along the ridges running parallel with road to Hagen until BOLDIMOL overlooking KIMIL river. 3 lines of the KURAGA group had census compiled for them.

Thursday 15th January, 1953.

On instructions from the Assistant District Officer, Minj the patrol returned from BOLDIMOL to BANZ to assist the DCA airport inspector on his examination of the airstrip at BANZ.

Friday 16th January, 1953.

After supervising the loading of an aircraft with stores to be dropped at TARI station, the patrol departed BANZ at 1045 hrs and arrived at BOLDIMOL at 1245 hrs. Initial census compiled for 3 lines of the KURAGA group . Departed BOLDIMOL at 1600 hrs and at 1800 hrs made camp at the KIMIL river crossing.

Saturday 17th. January, 1953.

Compiled census for the final two lines of the KURAGA group and for two clans of the OBAI group. Departed KIMIL river at 1330 hrs and and proceeding along the HAGEN/BANZ road arrived at BANZ at 1500 hrs.

Sunday 18th January, 1953.

Departed BANZ at 1100 hrs and arrived at MINJ at 1350 hrs.

E N D O F D I A R Y.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be noted that while the patrol extended over a period of three months a total of only 66 days was spent in the field and not all of these days were spent on the compilation of census.

The area patrolled has been termed, for administrative convenience, the North Wall of the Wahgi valley and comprises the area between the Wahgi River and the Range of mountains which divideds the Wahgi and Jimmi Rivers and is bounded on the East and West by the boundaries of the Minj Sub-District.

The topography of the area may be described as follows : surrounding the Norther Bank of the Wahgi are flat kunai plains some of which have a tendency to become swampy after wet weather. Further North one finds the rugged foothills of the Wahgi/Jimmi divide. It is here that the majority of the people reside, and further North again the mountains occur which divide the Wahgi/Jimmi watersheds.

The people themselves possess common languages and customs although a change of dialect is visible at the region of the Nondugl Trust station and at the Kimeli river changes in dress may be observed, here the dress closely resembles the people's dress in the Mount Hagen area.

The main purpose of the patrol was to compile an initial census of the area. Former officers patrolling the area had made head-counts and investigated the tribal organization of the area this, of course, laid a good foundation and was of great assistance in the compiling of the census.

The secondary purpose of the patrol was to make recomendations regarding the appointment of village officials in the area.

With very few exceptions the people co-operated well, once the purpose of census taking was explained to them.

TRIBAL ORGANIZATION. and GROUP AREAS.

Using the records of former patrolling officers the writer carried out an investigation in the tribal organization and the areas occupied by the various groups Here it might be mentioned that as this investigation was carried out with Administrative rather than Anthropological ends in view the breakdown was in some groups only carried to the sub-group level and in others carried down to the clan level. The aim being to find a stable group of the order of 100-200 people who could have one census book alloted to them. Bye and large each clan was given a book and where this was not possible the names of the clans were noted in the book

In all about 100 groups were isolated in this way and had census books allocated to them

The results of the writers' investigations are included with this report as APPENDIX 'I'.

The coming of Administrative control into this area has somewhat stabilized the various groups' rights over areas of ground and as a result land disputes are not common, the people use natural boundaries for defining their lands and, in general, disputes are not as common here as they are in other portions of the Highlands.

LAND FOR ALIENATION.

In accordance with instructions given in this matter, the writer examined the area patrolled with a view to determining whether or not there was land in the area which could be alienated without detriment to Native Interests.

At the moment the only large scale alienation of land that has taken plawe is for the Hallstrom Trust at Nondugl. The area taken up here comprises a tracts of land in the foothills immediately north of the Kunai plains near the Wahgi River and tracts of ground surrounding the fertile AL river valley. The AL flows approximately North and South into the Wahgi.

At this time the majority of the natives are living in the foothills with in three hours travel North of the Hagen/Nondugl road. (See Map)

They are farming their land very intensively by the usual method of 'Bush Fallowing Rotation' and cutting back the timber rather faster than it is being replenished.

With the increase in medical facilities being made available to them by the administration and mission bodies it is considered highly probable that a population increase will be observed in the near future. This will have the effect of placing an unbearable strain on the land resources available. The solution would appear to be to move the people down to the rolling kunai plains on the floor of the valley.

Many years ago these plains were abandoned because they were said to be the 'Home of the spirits' which caused sickness. The sickness being of course, malaria. Mr.S.H. Christian the Officer in Charge of the Malaria Control Centre at BANZ has done a tremendous amount of work in draining the kunai plains and making them habitable, but much work remains to be done.

Accordingly it is considered that portion of kunai plains could be alienated for say, pastoral leases grazing leases if first they were drained and planted with timber and it may well be that the tremendous capital outlay for such a project would render it uneconomic.

It is further considered that any further alienation of land north of the Hagen/Nondugl road would be contrary to the best interests of the natives.

HOUSING.

The people of this area live in the usual type of Middle Wahgi dwelling i.e. a low walled house about 12 feet wide and up to 40 feet long. There are no windows in the house and a fire burns night and day for warmth.

Each family groups lives in its own house which is usually some distance from its neighbours surrounding each house are the pig pens and fowl houses(if the owner of the house possess pigs or fowls) each house in effect somewhat resembles a small 'steading' or farm.

The Wall of the houses are constructed of bark and the rooves of kunai thatch. While they are suitable for the people and the area they do not impress as being very durable structures.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In the course of the the patrol the writer was instructed to select suitable natives for later appointment as village officials.

Prior to the patrol entering the area there were 22 natives holding some form of authority from the government. In addition there were approximately 200 local leaders styled in pidgin English as BOSSBOIS who claim some authority over larger or smaller groups. In some cases these men claim they were appointed by previous officers and in others they claim that the various groups appointed them.

In an endeavour to straighten out the somewhat chaotic conditions prevailing, regarding village officials in the area, the writer noted in the back of the village census book the names and abilities of men in the groups who appear likely to make good village officials. Officers checking the initial census have been invited to add their comments, and in due course these notations should provide a fair basis for appointment of village officials.

A point that comes to mind, in this regard, is the possibility of a newly appointed village official taking bribes for carrying out of his administrative functions appears likely to crop up. Prior to the coming of Europeans to the area the leaders of these peoples settled intra-group disputes and invariably took some small present for their efforts and it would appear not unlikely that some of the newly appointed village officials might like to preserve this rather profitable tradition. Already some of the aspirants for the positions have enquired of the writer with the taking of this 'rake off' is permitted. It was carefully explained to them that it was not permitted.

With few exceptions the appointed village officials are doing a good job and in the various groups where no officials are appointed the leaders or headmen are co-operating well with the government.

One thing that will delay the appointment of permanent officials in this area is the fact that still no badges have come to hand. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of these badges in the eyes of the natives. At the present moment most of our attempts at organizing village officials appointments systematically are frustrated by the non-supply of these badges.

In all 100 candidates were selected for future appointment.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Some remarks relevent to this heading may be found under LAND FOR ALIENATION. Generally speaking these people are skilful farmers but naturally their methods are to our sophisticated eyes, somewhat primitive.

The principle domestic animal is the pig and these abound in large numbers on the grassy flats of the WAHGI valley a few fowls are also kept by some of the more sophisticated natives. The Catholic Mission stations have also made a few goats available to the natives.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK. (Contin)

No section on Native animal husbandry in the area would be complete with out some mention of the HALLSTROM TRUST at Nondugl.

The trust rsises sheep and cattle and it would be impossible for a native observer not to reap some benfrit after watching the methods of caring for animals of Mr. Pemble-Smith and Mr. Osborne. It is to be regretted that the Trust has not a great deal of success with the sheep but the writer has been informed that the cattle are doing well as are the horses.

The missions in the area both Lutheran and Catholic are all doing their best to encourage better methods of farming and animal husbandary.

In common no doubt with many other districts this area would derive great advantages from the posting of a trained Agricultural Officer. The people here are most tractable and show a keen desire to grasp new ideas.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Like most of the people of this portion of the Highlands these people shine at road building. The main road in the North Wall of the Wahgi are is the Chimbu/Hagen road (See Map) this runs approximately East and West through the area.

This road was constructed some years ago but because of the fact that no motor transport traversed it, It fell into disuse. In accordance with Administration Policy work on this road was re-comenced some months ago and was so far advanced that just before Xmas a jeep was able to go from West of Chimbu to Mt. Hagen. This road is now being maintained.

In the course of the patrol the writer traversed the length of the road and instructions were given for re-grading and repairing of the surface where necessary.

There are two main types of bridges extant in the area the cane suspension type and the simple log bridge.

Both of the bridges across the Wahgi are of the cane suspension type, not suitable for M.T., and both of these bridges have been renewed in the past two months.

The log bridges are use over the numerous small rivers which flow into the Wahgi and of these the one most worthy of note is the three span bridge across the AL river. Approximately 2,000 natives laboured on this project for over a month and the result is a monument to their efforts. The pylons or supports of the bridge consist of immense logs bound together with cane and sunk deep into the bed of the river. Over these supports have been laid bearer logs and the whole has been decked with 2" planking.

REST HOUSES.

There are good rest houses at the base camps of Nondugl, Kerowil and Banz and each of these were in their turn made the head quarters for daily excursions to nearby ceremonial grounds. Where it was necessary to travel further afield a simple rest house was constructed at the

REST HOUSES (Contin).

ceremonial ground itself. Arangements have been made to maintain rest houses at strategic points. In the case of most of the ceremonial grounds, however, it would probably be easier for the peoples to construct rest houses each time the patrol came into the area.

The rest houses at the Base Camps were in good repair, with the exception of the Kimil River base camp, a new camp has been constructed there since the return of the patrol.

RE-AFORESTATION.

In accordance with the District Commissioner's instructions a map showing the timbered areas will be submitted with this report.

The problem of diminishing timber resources is one that faces almost every Highland community. This problem was brought to the notice of the people during the talks given to them after the conclusion of census.

The following suggestions were made to combat the problem :-

1. That for every tree cut down four seedlings be planted.

2. That tribal areas be marked out with plantations of trees.

It would be most valuable if an officer with experience in forestry could make a survey of this middle Wahgi area and recommend suitable trees for planting.

It is very difficult to explain to these somewhat improvident people the serious effects that a shortage of timber will have on their lives in the not distant future. However, the writer feels that at least some of the people are now beginning to realize the seriousness of the problem and are attempting to do something about it.

MISSIONS.

There are three mission stations in the area :-

1. The Lutheran Mission Banz controlled by Rev.H.Mansw...

2. The Catholic Mission, Banz controlled by Rev.Fr.E.Misik S.V.D. and also on the station is the Rev.Fr.Lusnitak S.V.D. an anthropologist.

3. The Catholic Mission, Nondugl controlled by the RevFr.M.van Stiln S.V.D.

All of the missions provide educational facilities although the emphasis appears to be on the religious rather than the secular side of education.

For the more successful students higher education facilities are available outside the district.

Also each mission provides to a greater or less degree medical treatments.

MISSIONS. (Contin)

As usual the patrol in the area was extended every courtesy by the various representitives of the missions and the general impression gained was one of ernest co-operation.

Recently Rev.Fr.Lusbitacks.v.d. has taken up residence at the Catholic Mission station at Banz. This priest is apparantly an anthropologist of note and he intendes devoting about two years to field work in this area. The results of his reseerched should be most valuable to the native administrater in the area.

MAGISTERIAL.

Very few ~~civil~~ disputes other than those of a purely domestic nature were brought to the notice of the patrol. Nearly all the disputes were settled 'out of court' and a record of those cases held on patrol appears below.

Offence	Convictions	Aquittals
Adultery	2	Nil
Assaust	1	Nil

There were no prosecutions for 'Wilful absence from census' and in the course of the entire census only six male natives were detected trying to avoid having their names recorded. These six were warned that a repitition of the offence would result in prosecution.

The people generally impressed as being very law abiding. The main clauses of the Native Regulations were explained to the people where it was considered necessary.

MEDICAL SANITATION & HYGIENE.

As the entire area patrolled is well covered by Administration and Mission medical workers it was not thought necessary to have a Medical Orderly attached to the patrol.

Where natives appeared to have their names recorded suffering from some sickness they were dispatched to the Native Hosital or an aid post which ever was nearer.

The people generally appeared to be strikingly healthy. This could be in part ascribed to their reasonably good diet and comparative freedom from Malaria. The enlarged Malarial spleen so common on the coast was seen only rarely.

Standards of group hygiene were, considering the relatively unsophisticated nature of the people, quite good. The usual method of disposing of faeces was in the swiftly flowing streams which abound in the area.

Standards of personal hygiene were rather lower however, this may be accounted for in part by the fact that these people clog up their pores with greese to keep warm, as a result scabies was a common condition observed.

CHILD WELFARE.

The writer attaches the greatest of importance to this aspect of training the natives. Whenever a particularly healthy or well cared for child appeared to have its name recorded the parents were congratulated and a short talk was given emphasising the importence of looking after children.

Those sections of the Native Regulations dealing with neglect of children were rigidly enforced. There are now ample facilities both government and mission available for the care of children.

FLAG BLUE ENSIGN & COMPLIMENTS.

The, blue ensign was carried by the patrol and run up whenever the patrol stopped to record census figures.

At sunset the usual compliments were paid to the flag at sun-set by the writer & and members of the constabulary.

NATIVE LABOUR.

The census figures disclose that labour potential of the area is approximately 90[illegible] fit male natives and of these 750 are employed 375 inside the district and 375 outside. i The figure 908 is arrived at by taking 33⅓ of the total male labour potential being the figure generally accepted as being that [illegible] which may be recruited without detriment to the social life of the village or group.

These figures are most interesting as they show that after 158 more natives have been recruited that most undesirable state of 'over recruitment' will be reached.

The advocates of any large scale developement of enterprises in this area would be well consider these figures carefully.

The writer has been informed that these people make very good workers by the various employers in the district as they appear intelligent and tractable.

CENSUS.

Generally speaking the groups were most co-operative and considering the fact that the idea of census was entirely new to them they provided very little trouble to the census taker.

A total of 13,018 names were recorded and of these 6,837 were males and 6181 females. thus the male female ratio is approximately 110 to 100. This is in part off-set by the fact that in the area females appear to live longer than males.

Approximately 1 female in every 17 of child bearing age is pregnant, and with the very high live birth rate in the area this should provided a basis for a good population increase in the future.

Concerning the accuracy of the initial census the writer is unable to give more than his impressions, and although undoubtably some names were missed it is the strong impression of the writer that this figure will be only about 1% , or less, of the total recorded. However the first re-check should throw some light on this.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Following are some brief notes recording some anthropological data collected during the patrol.

Comparative Vocabulary of the KANDUNGO and UINIM Languages.

ENGLISH	KANDUNGO	UINIM
MAN	IAK	[illegible]
MAN (YOUNG)	KUMUK	NGANG
WOMAN	AMBU	AMP
WOMAN (Virgin)	AMBAI	AMBELT
MOTHER	MANA	MAM
FATHER	NINA	DAP
FIRE	DONGUA	DOP
POND or LAKE	NINUMBUN	NONGOT
RIVER	NIGL	NOL
EYE	[illegible]	DUNGAL
EAR	KINANO	KONALT
SUCKLING CHILD	GAKUGAMBU	KUMBRAMP
COOKED FOOD	DONGUA MOGINA	DOMP MOGINU
UNCOOKED FOOD	KOR "	KOI. "
HE DIES	UMBA KOKUA	IE ZOM
HOUSE	UNGU	GAR
TREE	ENT	UNT
HAIR	BITNJINGO	PENGINJIN
BARK WAIST BELT	ANDINANGI	UNDINANGEM
SUN	ANDE	ANTS
MOON	BA	OL

The geographical distribution of the KANUNGO language is, broadly speaking, from Kerowagi to Nondugi along the North side of the Wahgi River and the distribution of the UININ language from about Nondugi to the Kimuli River also along the North side of the Wahgi River.

An examination of the sample words disclosed a similarity which suggests a common origon the disimilar words can be accounted for by the fact that although the people have lived in close proximity prior to the

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (Contin)

to the coming of the white man these groups were implacable enemies and had extremely little contact.

At the moment a language study of the UINDA language is being undertaken by the Rev.Fr.Lusbateck S.V.D. of Banz. When this study is completed it should be a valuable addition to the scanty literature on both these related languages.

Marriage Customs of the DANGA tribe.

At the initial census some 1400 names were recorded for this tribe. The tribe is divided into 12 clans named below :-

KUMANDIBAG	KUMAGINIMP	AU'ILKANA
JAGA	KOBUNKA	KINGOROMP
AGILILPIL	KALIPGANA	KURUGANA
WIGANA	TILGANA	KUMBUGANIMP

With the exception of the WIGANA group wmach of the clans is exogomous. The reason why the WIGANA group is not strictly exogomous is rather interesting. It appears that many years ago the WIGANA group split and the two sections remained apart for a long period, now they have come together and marriage is permitted between the two sections of the clan or their descendants. In times gone bye the entire DANGA group tended to be endogomous, the reason being that as they were rather a war-like people they seldom enjoyed friendly relations with another group long enough to complete the elaborate ceremonies associated with marriage.

If a man wished to marry he approached the father and brothers of the prospective bride either personally or through a friend. If the father of the woman agreed to the marriage a number of pigs and other valuables including the bird of paradise plumes were gathered together by the man and his relations.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (Contin)

The bride is then decorated with pig grease and a number of Gold Lip shell are hung around her neck and she is then sent to the female relatives of the prospective bride-groom, she remains with these female relatives for about three weeks. During this period the man spends only portion of his time with the bride and does not co-habit with her, he spends most of his time building a house for himself and the woman.

As soon as the house is completed he collects the woman and they take up residence in the new house and the marriage is consumated. On the birth of the first child of the union the final marriage payment is made with much ceremony.

If the man is dissatisfied with his choice of wife before the second payment is made he can, if he sends the woman back to her parents, recover portion of the initial payment. If the woman wishes to go back to her parents and they are willing to receive her the man may recover all the marriage payment.

If the marriage is dissolved after the first child has been born and the second payment made and the child is held by the father, portion only of the second payment will be recovered by the father, if the child goes with the mother the full second payment may be recovered, and additional payment demanded for the child. (This additional payment is demanded and paid in the belief that the father alone is responsible for the child)

There is another method by which a young man may select a bride. Throughout the native's year there are an number of ceremonies known as KANANDIGUNG where free association of the young men and women of the group is permitted if at one of these ceremonies a young damsel catches the eye of one of the lusty youths of the group they pair

ANTHROPOLOGICAL. (Contin)

off and take part in a MANGUMBALT in which as the two young people are alone together, intercourse usually takes place. Here it might be noted that a man is only permitted to indulge in a MANGUMBALT with one woman over a period and the mores of the group forbid the conduct[illegible] of a number of the ceremonies with different women during a short period. After a number of such occassions the couple may decide to live together, [illegible] If the parents are willing they are then considerd to be married and the man is exempt from the first payment but on the birth of a child he makes the second payment as before. If the parents are not willing they may take the woman from the man by force and keep her with them however, this is not usual because it would be difficult to find a woman a husband after it became known that the woman had engaged in MANGUMBALT with another man over a long period and therefore the woman's father usually takes the easiest way out and consents.

When the writer expressed surprise that so few children resulted from the intercourse at MANGUMBALT he was informed that this was because the women during the ceremonies chewed a plant with the native name of PENG PENG which is said to induce sterility in females. (A sample of the plant has been collected and will in due course be forwarded to the Economic Botanist in Lae for analysis)

ROYAL PAPUAN & NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

8136 B. Corporal ANTON.

This N.C.O. was attached to the patrol for the time it was in the vicinity of the BONDUBL base camp. His work was at all times excellent. He is a pre-war police-man who still has plenty of 'drive'. He knows the natives in the area well and shows considerable intelligence in handling them. Always well turned out.

5212B. Constable ARAGL-KUROKUO.

This man comes from the Chimbu sub-district and being somewhat akin to these North Wahgi people in his race proved useful in dealing with them. If handled firmly works well and can interpret with intelligence. Always well turned out.

7822. Constable IAGARU-WARIWIO.

A very young constable attested in 1961. Always smartly turned out and carries himself well. However is inclined to be a little hot headed and finds himself in trouble on this account. If he learns to control his temper and become more patient he should make very promising N.C.O. material in a few years. Of great assistance during census.

R. Jeffrey Daugherty Pc.
(R. Jeffrey Daugherty)
Patrol Officer.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was of a routine nature and almost entirely devoid of untoward incident.

With the compilation of this initial census the whole of the Middle Wahgi portion of the sub-district is now included in books

Although the patrol extended into the Highlands' 'Wet Season' rain did not interfere greatly with census

Trusting that the conduct of this patrol meets with your approval.

(R. Jeffrey Daugherty)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A' Mini Report No.2 of 52/53

TRIBE	SUB GROUP	AREA OF INFLUENCE	MEN OF INFLUENCE	POPULATION
BOMANKUNGADE	NOMAKANA KOMBARIKANA	North of the Hallstrom Trust Property (Nonaim)	WEINE KOMINE PALMUL	346
KOMBINKANIM	KORINGOAM NAMANGOAM	Surrounding the lower road towards the Chimbu border.	DEMAN GUAH	262
DAMBA	KUMANKANE KOMBLUKANE	On the Chimbu/Minj Border	TOU'A MI	234
KUMBULNO KOMUGA ---------- (MINOGANA / -DEMBARANA / (WACHEBBIANA KOMANIGAN ---------- (KOMBIGANA / -DEIMAGANA / (MAUKA		On the Western Boundary of the Hallstrom Trust Property	ULGA DOMGIAL BOMA KAMAN UNGALT KOMO	353
KUMUGANA	BEMINGANA PARAGANA	Between the Chimbu/Nondugl road (Upper) and the mountains bordering the Waghi River	KANGI BINGA	272
OGAMA	KUMBARIKANA NEMBOGANA DANKANA NARIMBAKANA LANDAGANA UMUMKANA	On the area North East of the Hallstrom Property	AUNE WANI GARAI TARINGA KABUN MOROMP	527
GOTA	BORINGAM NEMBIGOMA	North of the Chimbu/Nondugl road towards the Jimmi Divide	DENIMBUNGA KAIBEST	230
PARAMIL	KANJIMAL TUB	West of the GOTA groups' area.	DA ENJIMUNGA	228

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

30/17/27

30-27-27.

31st March, 1953.

District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Subject: PATROL REPORT No.3-1952/53: MUNI.
Reference: Your 30/2-73A of 2/3/53.

Receipt of the above-quoted Patrol Report is acknowledged.

2. This patrol has apparently been capably conducted and Mr. Daugherty has been most painstaking in his work in regard to Census compilation, including the research work necessary to define groups for administrative purposes.

3. The Anthropological notes are comprehensive and have been passed to Mr. Julius for his information.

4. It is hoped that further supplies of Village Officials' insignia will be to hand shortly.

N. A. Roberts
(A.A. ROBERTS)
a/Director.

Noted on personal file 4. 6/5

PIA

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

30/11/57

File No.30/1-734
District office,
Western Highlands,
Mount Hagen,
2nd.March 1958

Memorandum for:-

The Director,
D.D.S. & I.A.,
Port Moresby,

Patrol Report -Minj No.2 of 58-59

1. Original and two duplicates of this report are forwarded herwith. Each copy has it's own set of population statistics and an extra set is forwarded for the Health Department. The Forestry map referred to under that heading in the Report is withheld at District Headquarters where a District Forestry Map is being compiled from these contributions.

2. This patrol has furnished us with an initial record of the population on the North Eastern Wahgi Wall. Many officers have submitted estimates of the population but Mr. Daugherty has patiently compiled the books which gives us a set of figures to enable us to register any trends year by year and it is popularly believed that the population is steadily increasing.

3. Since writing this report a small supply of village official insignia has been received which will undoubtedly have a stabilising effect on the native communities when they are distributed. This report clearly shows that the 100 of each badges received will in no way satisfy the shortage of insignia in the District. Thirty badges were allocated to Minj Sub-District but Mr. Daugherty has considered the need for 100 in this Sub-Division of 13,018 natives. His recommendations will be carefully examined and badges presented to those native leaders who need them most to assist us in our work of consolidating influence in the Valley. [illegible] the lack of a larger supply or insignia.

4. It is interesting to note that Mr. Daugherty recommends against any further alienation of land to the north of the main road, that is on the foothills of the Wahgi/Jimmi Divide. He considers there is land offering along the Wahgi flats but as pointed out, this is quite low lying and not very attractive to prospective land settlers.

I concur in the opinion.

5. Future attempts to recruit labour in this area will not be received as enthusiastically by natives as was in the past and I consider it would be wise to wait until the present labour, employed outside the District, returns before any more recruiting is attempted for coastal employment.

6. Mr. Daugherty has been very painstaking in the information he has gathered and is to be complimented on the presentation of his report and the compilation of some valuable statistics.

Robt. A. Cole
Acte. District Commissioner.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952 — NORTH EAST WANGI

Govt. Print.—30874/5.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing Age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	16-16	16-45	16-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
Sheet 1																					59		15						169	463	130	563	20	543	4	146	324	124	287	1301
Sheet 2																					30		58						139	300	109	426	27	488	4	107	310	61	167	1004
Sheet 3								INITIAL		CENSUS											18		104						111	425	116	466	25	406	4	39	281	63	243	1137
Sheet 4																					57		74						134	477	120	479	36	479	4	370	399	107	220	2167
Sheet 5																					6		22						123	421	89	441	21	421	4	367	304	104	269	1865
Sheet 6																					47		33						147	381	123	382	21	382	4	414	292	88	243	1705
																					375		373						812	2725	796	3459	450	3697	4	2361	2170	826	2011	6637 + 6121 = 13,915

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952 — NORTH-EAST WAHGI

Govt. Print. 100 .51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS *				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number Children Born Alive	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
SOTAKUNDAGI																																						
BOTKANA	22 x 52																		✓		1		1						15	32	7	43	2	43	4	42	28	48	56	176
BOTKANA 2nd																																						
KOTAMUGANA	22 x 52																				9		7						6	24	9	42	2	42	4	35	28	44	55	170
KOTAMUGANA ISLAND	✓																				2		6						4	10	5	16		16	4	13	15	16	25	77
KOTAMUGANA KAMPUNGANA	✓																				5		6						12	30	9	44	2	44	4	36	27	45	66	185
OKAPA	24 x 52																				1		3						13	36	16	49	1	49	4	30	41	75	64	214
KOTAMUGANA	25 x 52																						1						8	31	1	45		45	4	24	29	47	54	149
KOTAMUGANA KAMPUNGANA	✓																				3		2						5	26	5	22	1	23	4	12	12	41	30	95
KOTAMUGANA	27 x 52																				5		4						9	30	1	20	2	30	4	27	19	46	56	148
KOTAMUGANA	✓																				2		3						4	16	6	16	1	16	4	11	13	27	26	77
KOTAMUGANA	17 x 52																				4		7						5	16	1	24		24	4	15	17	25	32	92
KOTAMUGANA KAMPUNGANA	✓																				6		5						7	25	12	27		27	4	22	28	33	55	137
OKAPA	20 x 52																				5		6						13	30	1	35		35	4	25	20	44	38	127
OKAPA BANGANA	20 x 52																				2		7						7	20	6	21		21	4	20	16	31	34	102
OKAPA NANGAKUNTA	✓																						2						9	22	1	24	4	24	4	27	23	33	35	114
OKAPA KAMPUNGANA	✓																				1								7	23	4	32	2	32	4	23	12	33	43	112
GOTA																					6		5						9	36	7	31	1	31	4	27	20	43	40	143
KOTAMUGANA	✓																				7		5						13	33	7	42	2	42	4	32	22	51	54	159
																					65		73						145	485	130	643	30	543	64	442	354	737	787	2421

NEW CENSUS

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952 — NORTH-EAST WANG I

Govt. Print.—1951/1.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 13		Females to Child Birth		In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS												
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	19-16	16-45	Pregnant	Nursing Child	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		M+F
PARAMU																																							
KAWIMOAL	26-11-52																					2		1						5	23	1	16		16	4	15	20	21	23	95+62
PARAMU																																							70+77
TUR	26-11-52																					1		4						9	24	10	26	3	26	4	27	29	38	42	147
WIGA																																							72+76
MONDU	27-11-52																					2		1						13	42	9	34		34	4	35	28	64	48	178
WIGA																																							78+71
KUDIGA	27-11-52																					2								9	26	8	29		29	4	27	25	49	46	149
WIGA																																							41+25
TUKABEA	27-11-52																					1		3						7	29	6	28	5	25	4	22	25	43	32	124
KUMBA																																								64+57
KOBUCA	1-12-52																													7	32	8	28	1	28	4	20	24	46	33	128
KUMBA																																							68+57
KUDUCA	1-12-52																							3						9	32	7	31	1	31	4	28	20	46	37	125
KONDU																																							67+51
BOSUNGA	1-12-52																					4								8	27	7	21		21	4	24	21	51	20	118
KONDU																																							61+53
NYATA	1-12-52																					1								1	25	9	22		22	4	28	27	37	31	114
KONDU																																							30+28
FARIGIA	1-12-52																													4	12	5	9	1	9	4	13	16	17	14	58
UMEA																																							101+83
KUDUCANA	3-12-52																							16						16	42	8	41	1	41	4	38	25	49	60	184
UMEA																																							85+83
KUDUCANA	3-12-52																					1		11						8	41	12	32	2	32	4	24	55	49	48	168
UMEA																																							77+78
KOBOCANA	3-12-52																					6		20						7	35	10	31	3	31	4	23	31	48	47	155
UMEA																																							90+68
ALGORA	8-11-52																					10		2						10	41	8	27	4	27	4	18	24	48	116	158
UMEA																																							87+64
MOLINCANA	4-11-52																					2		1						11	40	7	32	4	32	4	38	20	67	44	151
UMEA																																							72+65
WILCANA	4-11-52																					2		5						9	30	8	26	2	26	4	28	26	58	39	136
																						37		55						129	500	129	428	27	428	4	407	310	627	467	1169 +1007
																																							2176

INITIAL CENSUS

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952 — NORTH EAST WAHGI —

(35)

Govt. Print.—3095/4.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS M	BIRTHS F	DEATHS 0-1 Mth. M	DEATHS 0-1 Mth. F	DEATHS 0-1 Year M	DEATHS 0-1 Year F	DEATHS 1-4 M	DEATHS 1-4 F	DEATHS 5-8 M	DEATHS 5-8 F	DEATHS 9-13 M	DEATHS 9-13 F	DEATHS Over 13 M	DEATHS Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In M	MIGRATIONS In F	MIGRATIONS Out M	MIGRATIONS Out F
Domie/ Mondiga	5 xii 52																			
Domie/ Oga	5 xii 52																			
Domie/ Umbuga	5 xii 52																			
Pinga	5 xii 52																			
Wabare	5 xii 52																			
Danga/ [illegible]	9 xii 52																			
Danga/ [illegible]	9 xii 52																			
Danga/ [illegible]	9 xii 52																			
Danga/ Taga	9 xii 52					INITIAL CENSUS														
Danga/ Kobunka	9 xii 52																			
Danga/ [illegible]	10 xii 52																			
Danga/ [illegible]	10 xii 52																			
Danga/ Kalinana	10 xii 52																			
Danga/ Kurugana	11 xii 52																			
Danga/ Milana	11 xii 52																			
Danga/ Tilana	11 xii 52																			
Danga/ [illegible]	11 xii 52																			

VILLAGE	ABSENT AT WORK Inside District M	Inside District F	Outside District M	Outside District F	STUDENTS Govt. M	Govt. F	Mission M	Mission F	LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	FEMALES Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee) Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	GRAND TOTAL M+F
Domie/ Mondiga			5						[illegible]	23	3	16	3	16	4	15	9	30	23	50+32 82
Domie/ Oga	1		7						4	22	5	18	3	18	4	16	16	31	27	[illegible] 96
Domie/ Umbuga			4						7	26	8	27	3	27	4	22	25	38	47	64+72 136
Pinga			11						7	28	6	20		20	4	26	18	37	30	74+48 122
Wabare	1		6						3	24	4	25	2	25	4	26	12	29	38	[illegible] 110
Danga/ [illegible]	1		8						1	21	5	22	2	22	4	19	15	30	30	[illegible] 103
Danga/ [illegible]	2		8						8	41	14	57	3	57	4	24	42	49	51	83+93 176
Danga/ [illegible]	1		10						6	32	7	24	2	24	4	18	23	36	38	[illegible] 122
Danga/ Taga	2		15						9	31	10	30		30	4	27	29	36	47	[illegible] 159
Danga/ Kobunka									2	16	3	9		9	4	5	7	20	18	[illegible] 55
Danga/ [illegible]			4						10	22	6	26	2	26	4	29	19	39	40	72+59 131
Danga/ [illegible]	2		9						8	28	4	26		26	4	24	14	36	39	71+53 124
Danga/ Kalinana	1		4						7	26	1	20	1	20	4	28	3	39	31	[illegible] 101
Danga/ Kurugana	3		5						7	39	8	31	1	31	4	25	25	44	44	75+57 132
Danga/ Milana	1								10	36	40	31	2	31	4	25	34	46	43	74+77 151
Danga/ Tilana	2		10						4	32	5	26	1	26	4	18	17	39	34	[illegible] 115
Danga/ [illegible]	1		3						3	30	2	18		18	4	9	25	37	25	[illegible]
	18		109						111	435	136	406	25	406	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	595	[illegible] +916 2015

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952 NORTH-EAST WAHGI

Govt. Print

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS M	BIRTHS F	DEATHS 0-1 Mth M	DEATHS 0-1 Mth F	DEATHS 0-1 Year M	DEATHS 0-1 Year F	DEATHS 1-4 M	DEATHS 1-4 F	DEATHS 5-8 M	DEATHS 5-8 F	DEATHS 9-13 M	DEATHS 9-13 F	DEATHS Over 13 M	DEATHS Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In M	MIGRATIONS In F	MIGRATIONS Out M	MIGRATIONS Out F	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK Inside District M	Inside District F	Outside District M	Outside District F	STUDENTS Govt. M	Govt. F	Mission M	Mission F	LABOUR POTENTIAL Male 10-16	Male 16-45	Female 0-16	Female 16-45	FEMALES Pregnant	Women of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees) Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	GRAND TOTAL M+F
BAIMAN KEWIRA	16.XI.52																				1		5						8	32	6	29	2	29	4	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	134
BAIMAN KOMBUKA	16.XI.52																				1		9						9	39	10	29	8	29	4	28	30	42	49	80+79 / 159
TENGERAP [illegible]	16.XI.52																				4		7						11	45	7	48	2	48	4	33	23	55	74	[illegible] / 186
TENGERAP [illegible]	[illegible]																				5		10						7	42	7	43	1	43	4	25	21	38	55	78+76 / 154
TENGERAP [illegible]	[illegible]																				2		5						13	36	7	42	1	42	4	34	23	46	57	57+52 / 169
TENGERAP [illegible]	[illegible]																				1		1						5	24	5	22	2	22	4	16	16	34	33	52+49 / 101
TENGERAP [illegible]	[illegible]																				2		2						9	26	6	25	3	25	4	28	18	30	37	63+55 / 118
TENGERAP [illegible]	[illegible]							INITIAL CENSUS													2		2						6	27	4	28	2	28	4	16	11	39	40	[illegible] / 116
TENGERAP [illegible]	[illegible]																				4		6						9	40	10	29	2	29	4	27	30	47	48	86+73 / 159
TENGERAP [illegible]	[illegible]																				1		9						9	30	[illegible]	22	2	22	4	21	16	31	38	[illegible] / 116
TENGERAP [illegible]	[illegible]																				9		3						6	25	6	38	1	38	4	17	11	[illegible]	55	67+66 / 133
TENGERAP [illegible]	[illegible]																				7		3						7	29	8	28	3	28	4	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	63+62 / 125
TENGERAP [illegible]	[illegible]																				3		2						3	23	5	26	1	24	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KO[illegible]	19.XI.52																				9		1						16	10	32	25	3	25	4	32	25	45	42	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]																				3		3						10	23	9	27	6	27	4	30	[illegible]	40	50	[illegible]
NANIKOP	20.XI.52																				3		5						6	[illegible]	6	17		17	4	17	13	18	24	[illegible] / 85
																					57		74						134	477	130	479	56	479	4	390	319	607	720	[illegible] / [illegible]7

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952 — NORTH-EAST WAHG. 1

Govt. Print.—838/4.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE: AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KOMBUGWA																																							93
KOMBUGWA	22-1-52																				1		2						5	31	6	16	1	11	4	13	22	30	25	42+47
KOMBUGWA	23-1-52																				4		3						4	20	4	22	2	22	4	13	13	28	23	89+82 94
KOMBUGWA	6-1-53																				7								3	35	10	41	2	11	4	24	31	43	57	78+90 168
KOMBUGWA	6-1-52																				17		1						18	60	27	56	3	50	4	42	40	72	81	180+22 222
KOMBUGWA	7-1-53																				1								7	32	7	24	2	24	4	23	20	31	37	75+57 132
KOMBUGWA	7-1-53																				1		1						11	32	14	36		35	4	33	43	49	36	84+72 156
KOMBUGWA	3-1-53																				5		10						11	43	10	41	2	41	4	33	27	57	64	105+73 178
KOMBUGWA	3-1-53																				1		6						4	15	5	16	1	16	4	13	17	21	25	34+03 81
KOMBUGWA	4-1-53																						3						7	20	6	23		23	4	28	18	25	36	71+52 136
KOMBUGWA	4-1-53																				3		4						9	30	9	22	2	22	4	27	27	41	50	77+77 154
KOMBUGWA	8-1-53																				1								5	14	3	15	1	15	4	15	10	23	24	34+38 72
KOMBUGWA	8-1-53																				6		2						8	15	7	19	2	1	4	26	20	25	35	61+55 116
KOMBUGWA	4-1-53																				5								9	25	9	23	2	23	4	27	28	26	26	45+40 132
KOMBUGWA	10-1-53																				4		2						7	25	9	26		26	4	21	27	35	43	62+70 132
KOMBUGWA	6-1-53																												4	9	6	7		7	4	14	18	23	20	42+38 80
KOMBUGWA	10-1-53																				2		1						8	26	7	27	1	27	4	14	22	40	45	84+67 129
																					2		10						27	33	19	33	3	33	4	37	38	53	57	166+153 319

INITIAL CENSUS

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952 — NORTH-EAST WAHGI

Govt. Print.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS M	BIRTHS F	DEATHS 0-1 Mth. M	F	0-1 Year M	F	1-4 M	F	5-8 M	F	9-13 M	F	Over 13 M	F	Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS In M	F	Out M	F
TELAGA [illegible]	13.1.53																			
TELAGA [illegible]	13.1.53																			
TELAGA DANGINAMP	13.1.53																			
KOMBUGA KUNGGA	14.1.53																			
KOMBUKA DIKUGA	13.1.53																			
KOMBUKA [illegible]	12.1.53																			
KOMBUKA [illegible]	13.1.53																			
KURAGA [illegible]	16.1.53																			
KURAGA ESINGA	16.1.53			INITIAL CENSUS																
KURAGA DENGAMP	16.1.53																			
KURAGA [illegible]	16.1.53																			
KURAGA [illegible]	16.1.53																			
KURAGA DAGAMP	16.1.53																			
KURAGA KARAKA	17.1.53																			
KURAGA [illegible]	17.1.53																			
[illegible]	17.1.53																			
[illegible]	17.1.53																			

VILLAGE	ABSENT AT WORK Inside District M	F	Outside District M	F	STUDENTS Govt. M	F	Mission M	F	LABOUR POTENTIAL Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	FEMALES Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees) Child M	Child F	Adults M	Adults F	GRAND TOTAL M+F
TELAGA [illegible]	5		3						26	44	31	43	2	43	4	40	48	66	65	118+103 221
TELAGA [illegible]	2		4						6	26	7	24	1	24	4	17	22	68	37	72+59 121
TELAGA DANGINAMP	4		1						11	24	7	27	3	27	4	32	21	33	41	70+62 132
KOMBUGA KUNGGA	9		2						9	41	11	40	1	40	4	24	33	51	57	91+92 183
KOMBUKA DIKUGA	6								9	32	8	27	1	27	4	27	24	42	43	76+67 143
KOMBUKA [illegible]	5		4						7	28	8	26	1	26	4	20	26	58	59	67+65 132
KOMBUKA [illegible]	1		7						3	23	6	18	2	18	4	10	17	37	32	55+49 104
KURAGA [illegible]	1		4						13	28	6	29	2	29	4	39	14	42	47	86+96 182
KURAGA ESINGA			1						1	9	4	7		7	4	22	12	25	22	48+34 82
KURAGA DENGAMP									9	20	5	24	1	24	4	28	16	31	40	59+56 115
KURAGA [illegible]	4								7	14	7	16	1	16	4	20	21	20	27	44+48 92
KURAGA [illegible]	2								3	9	4	10	1	10	4	8	12	12	16	22+28 50
KURAGA DAGAMP	7								10	23	8	26		26	4	32	26	53	48	[illegible] 161
KURAGA KARAKA			5						7	26	8	25	2	25	4	25	26	37	44	62+69 131
KURAGA [illegible]			2						4	8	2	5		5	4	12	7	22	16	36+23 59
[illegible]									13	22	7	29	2	29	4	43	20	32	46	75+66 141
[illegible]									3	6	3	6	1	6	4	8	10	11	9	19+19 38
	47		35						147	383	131	382	21	381	4	413	362	581	623	1075 985 2060

tion Register

Area Patrolled .....

ONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS															
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females					Child		Adults		
														Pregnant	Number of Children Nearing Age						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
BEADS TRADE	6 LB			3LB	2LB			NIL
PAINT TRADE	10 LB			7LB	2LB			NIL
KNIVES BUSH 12"	6				6			NIL
SHELL MOP	6				6			NIL
" TAMBU	5 LBS			1LB	4LB			NIL
MEAT PRESERVED	36 LBS	20LBS	6LBS					NIL
TEA	5 LBS	3LBS	2LBS					NIL
SUGAR	15 LBS	10LBS	5 LBS					NIL
BISCUITS	60 LBS	35LB	15LBS					NIL
KEROSINE	5 GALS	1 GAL					Ret'd 4 gals	NIL
MATCHES	12 doz	2 doz	4 doz	6 doz				NIL
SHOTGUN	1							1
CARTRIDGES DBL	50						Ret'd 45	46
CARTRIDGES .303	10							10
BOXES PATROL	6							6
FLYS STRIP	6							6

Govt. Print. —3943/4.52.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands. Report No. MHS to 3 of 52/63

Patrol Conducted by Lieut Carrigan A.D.O. (Duty A.D.O.).

Area Patrolled Chimbu Sub Division - "SOUTH EAST" Wahgi Valley.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 4 members of R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 6 / 1 /1958 to 24 / 2 /1958.

Number of Days Forty Four (35)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16 /1950.

Medical ... Sep /19 Various.

Map Reference Name Sheet 4 Miles - 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Routine Census Patrol.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

9/4/1958.

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ Nil

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

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

D I A R Y

JANUARY 6th

Accompanied by 1 NCO and 1 Constable of the R.P. & N.G. Constabulary, I left MINJ at 9-35 am. Descended to cross MINJ River at 9-50. From the Minj depression began a climb through PUKAMIL up a ridge known as KOLKEA. This ended at 11am when I reached the summit at a height of 6,100'. Travelling along a seldom used road (i.e. seldom by Europeans) crossed TUL Creek at 11-15 am. This creek forms the source of the KORUBUN Creek. Passing successively through the hamlets of KARAPA and KONDAMIL and riding and falling over a vile road I reached GORUMBEL Rest House at 1 pm. Here I camped. There was quite a gathering of natives from the TANGILIKA and KORBANKU tribes assembled and the purpose of the patrol was explained to them. Heard several disputes during the afternoon. The Camp commands an excellent view of the Wahgi Valley and far to the West and to the North.

HEIGHT OF GORUMBEL: 5,8[illegible]0' POSITION: M-29

JANUARY 7th

Left GORUMBEL at 8-30 am and continued along our road of yesterday. Topped a feature known as KAP (6,100') at 8-50 Below us at this point is the confluence of WAIBE Creek and the NUMANTZ River and the se form the gazetted boundary of the MINJ and CHIMBU Sub-Districts (Eastern and Western Highlands). However, I continued onto a point which gives easy access into the NUMANTZ and OMUNG Valleys and began the descent of over 1000' to the Valley floor. Rested at BANGAM at 9-30 am - Height 5,220' - on the left bank of the OMUNG River. From BANGAM I descended to cross the NUMANTZ River, a swiftly flowing stream at this point, and climbed up to OMUNG which is at an elevation of 5,330'. The groups domiciled in this area are in a quandry since the redistribution of District Boundaries and I campted here to settle in their minds the boundary as it affects their administrative control. Large supplies of food made available.

POSITION OF OMUNG: M-30

JANUARY 8th:

It was 8-30 when I left OMUNG this morning and we followed a bad track through grass and came along the right bank of NUMANTZ River. At 9-10 the junction of this and the WAIBE was reached and we crossed just above it at a height of 5,120'. A short climb brought me to the ceremonial ground of WAIBE where I commenced the re-check of the Census of the KOMUNGA Group. Did so for a total of 396. Lining was generally unsatisfactory.

During the afternoon several minor disputes were settled and one case heard in the Court for Native Affairs.

HEIGHT OF WAIBE: 5,400' POSITION: M-29 on the Eastern Extremity of Sub-District.

JANUARY 9th:

Dept. WAIBE at 8-30 am and skirting around the right bank of the NUMANTZ reached the river at 9-5 and crossed over at a height of 5,380'. At the point of fiord the river is wide with sandy banks. From the River we climbed swiftly and steeply up the feature known as KOSOWAI and came out near the GORUMBEL Rest House. Made Camp and proceeded with the Census of the KOBANKA Group for a total of 225 and portion

JANUARY 9th (Contd)

of the KAMBILIGA Group which is domociled in the vicinity of GORUMBEL - the latter for a total of 81.

Native disputes were heard during the afternoon. Arrangements made for the Census of the remainder of the KAMBILIGA Group at KARAPA tomorrow.

JANUARY 10th

At 8-5 am I left GORUMBEL and followed the upper KUP Road which skirts high above the NUMANTZ River, and through the tribal lands of the TANGILIKA and KAMBILIGA Groups. At 9-25 reached the TUMBA turnoff (Height 6,100') and I despatched the patrol equipment to TSIGMIL. With 2 Police I proceeded to KARAPA (M-29) which is in ridge country above the Valley. Reached the first of the hamlets at 9-5. The remainder of the KAMBILIGA Group had assembled in a central ceremonial ground and I began the Census at 9-15 am and completed it at 1 pm for a total of 608 names.

After hearing several trival complaints I left KARAPA at 1-40 and followed down a ridge near TUN Creek. I lost height quickly, 1000' in 55 minutes, and arrived at TSIGMIL (Height 5,100'). I made camp here. Clerical work occupied my time this afternoon.

POSITION OF TSIGMIL: M-29

JANUARY 11th:

Before leaving TSIGMIL this morning I carried out a recheck of the Census of the KOMUNGA Group for a total of 189. Completing this at 10-45 I moved the Patrol to TUMBA, which is 40 minutes walk from the TSIGMIL Base, and made camp. TUMBA is the centre of the TANGILIKA Group which comprises 3 Sub-Groups. Checked 2 Sub-Groups for a total of 423 and called for the third book only to find that it had been destroyed by fire. It is regretted that no comparative figures are now available. Lined the natives and entered up a new book for a total of 186. Completing the Census and attendant clerical work at 5 pm, I heard two native complaints before light rain interupted the proceedings.

TUMBA is found at a height of 5,245' above the Lower KUP Road and on a spur between the two small creeks known as AU and BOGUN. There is an R.C. Mission School at TUMBA.

POSITION OF TUMBA: M-29

JANUARY 12th:

With the completion of the TANGILIKA Census yesterday, I returned to MINJ today to begin the recheck of Census in the central section of the Sub-Division. Leaving TUMBA at 9-10, I followed down a spur to reach the Kup-Minj Road at 9-25. From here I traversed the main road, crossed KOROBUN Creek at 9-40, bipassed PUKAMIL at 10-15 and climbed up to MINJ, arriving at 10-35 am.

Engaged on correspondence for the District Commissioner and made arrangements for the subsequent Census visits beginning tommorrow.

JANUARY 13:

Dept. MINJ 8-45 am and descended to cross the MINJ River immediately below the Station. The height of the crossing was 4,800'. From the river we climbed up to the terrace above; passed through KONDAMBI at 9-10 and a Station of the Lutheran Mission known as KULA at 9-15. The Height was 5,060'.

JANUARY 13th (Contd)

At 9-20 I arrived at KUSIBIL (5,060') and prepared for the Census. Waited till 10-30 before I could begin and then rechecked the KULIGA Group for a total of 314. KUSIBIL is on the terrace above the MINJ River and which runs down to the WAHGI flats. It is a plesant spot and the surrounding area is prolifac in its growth of Passionfruit. I have seen some pigs in my experience in the Minj Sub-District but none so sleek and as well cared for,as those which I saw on the KUSIBIL road.

Returned to MINJ over same track and arrived at 1 pm. Routine duties during the afternoon.

JANUARY 14th

Leaving MINJ at 8-15 descended to cross the MINJ River, passed through PUKAMIL Mission at 8-38 and came to the Ceremonial ground of the same name at 8-50. This is the centeal assembly point of the MURUKA Sub-Group of the scattered KENIGA Group. This Sub-Groups is divided into two (2) eal clans:-

(a) MAU-IGUP
(b) WUSGUP

I censused them for 227 in the first instance and 177 in the latter. Lining was exceptionally good and I completed my work at 11-30. After accepting large gifts of food I returned to the Station at 12-30.

HEIGHT OF PUKAMIL: 5,220'. POSITION M-28

Routine duties during afternoon.

JANUARY 15th

In company with the District Commissioner I left MINJ at 8-30 am and descended to cross the MINJ River at 8-40. Climbing out, bipassed Aid Post at PUKAMIL at 8-45 and left main road. Passing through garden lands of the KONUMBUGA Group we came to the Ceremonial ground called GAKINGDYENG and began the re-check of the following Sub-Groups of the main group:-

(a) PIBIGANIM
(b) TAUSAGANIM

for a total of 381. The other Sub-Group, KALAMBUGUP, gave us a total of 171. It was not possible to completely census the KAMPUKANIM Sub-Group as portion of the people live higher up the Minj River Valley. However, the preliminaries were completed satisfactorily. Following speeches of mutual esteem,we returned to MINJ at 12-45.

JANUARY 16th

AT Minj - Conference with District Commissioner and District Airport Inspector.

JANUARY 17th:

I left MINJ at 12-30 pm to begin the Census recheck of the MINJ Valley section of the Sub-Division. Followed an extremely rough track high above the left bank of the MINJ River and continually rising and falling over the undulating terrain. Fiorded KIS Creek and at 1-40 descended to cross to the right bank of the MINJ. A sharp climb brought us to KAMANG where there is an Aid Post staffed by an N.A.A. and N.H.A. Shortly afterwards I arrived at OGIP where a Rest House had been built for use by the Patrol.

JANUARY 17th (Contd)

Over 1,000 natives welcomed the patrol and immense quantities of food had been made ready.

Arrangements made to begin the census recheck tomorrow. Heavy rain fell during the afternoon. OGIP is 2½ hours walk from MINJ.

HEIGHT: 6,200' POSITION: M 28

JANUARY 18th

Assisted by Mr. Walters, Patrol Officer, I began the Census re-check at 9 am. The first was a section of the KUSIAGUP Sub-Group of the KONUMBUGA Group for a total of 259. Then TUMBUGUP Sub-Group also of the KONUMBUGA's for 437. Lining was satisfactory when one considers that this is the second time that these natives have had anything to do with Census.

Rain at 1-15 caused a halt in proceedings but I recommenced again at 2-30, censusing the ABUKA Group for 114, the KANTIGA Sub-Group of the NENIGA's for 145 and the KOMNUMGA Sub-Group of the NENIGA's for 401. I completed this at 6-10 pm and gave the assembled Village Officals a talk on plans for the extensions etc to Sub-District HQ's.

Heavy rain at night.

POSITION: OGIP M 28

JANUARY 19th

Dept. OGIP at 10-10 am after completing section of the AGILINGA Sub-Group of NENIGA Group. Remainder will be checked at DUP. After leaving OGIP descended to cross MINJ River by a bad bridge and climbed up to the hamlet known as TUMBANG. Here I censused portion of the KONDIGA Group, comprising the Sub-Groups of:-

(a) KISUGANIM
(b) MANDEBAGANIM

The remainder of these Sub-Groups will be finalised at GABNAL in the lower MINJ. Leaving TUMBANG at 11-55, I re-crossed the MINJ River and climbed up to the main Minj Valley Road. Following this, bipassed C.M. Mission Station and crossed NONA Creek at 12-30. A sharp climb brought us to UMBA and I arrived here at 12-40 pm. UMBA is the centre of the last population group living in the MINJ Valley. Imminent rain ruled out the possibility of Census this afternoon. Large supplies of food made available.

POSITION OF UMBA: M-28 HEIGHT: 7,000'

JANUARY 20th

Today I remained at UMBA and carried out a recheck of the following Census Groups:-

KONUMBUGA Group

(a)	Tumbugup-Kampukanim	190	
(b)	Tumbugup-Gaimuganim	182	
(c)	Tumbugup-Andiabaganim	130	
(d)	Tumbugup-Pongup	118	620

Lining was satisfaftory. The assembled gathering was given a talk on Govt. activities and plans discussed re. their part in the re-building scheme to be carried out at MINJ.

Clerical work in connection with the Census this afternoon.

JANUARY 21st

We left UMBA at 9-30 am in threatening weather. Descended rapidly to cross NONA Creek (which joins the MINJ River) and then began a climb through numerous KONUMBUGA hamlets up the feature known as MUNGINIM which we crossed at 10-35 and at a height of 8,000'. The usual fine panorama visible from this point was obscured today by a fog and mist which blanketed the source of the MINJ and its Valley below. After resting the patrol at MUNGANIM we began a descent over a vile track which ended at 11-30 when we crossed KANMIL Creek and entered the Ceremonial ground called DUP 5 minutes later. Here we met the usual boisterous gathering of Village Officals and natives and I made camp. In inclement conditions began the recheck of the Census of the NENIGA-AGILIMBA Group for a total of 384. This figure includes the main Group censused at OGIP and recorded in diary under date of June 19th.

Native complaints heard during the afternoon.

HEIGHT OF DUP: 7,000' POSITION M-23

JANUARY 22nd:

Began the return trip to MINJ at 9 am by following down the small valley called KANMIL till it joined the main system at TUMBANG. We arrived at this point at 10-5 am. After a brief halt continued onto OGIP. Leaving OGIP, arrived at KAMANG where I inspected the Aid Post. From KAMANG descended to cross the MINJ River to its left bank and following down the track high above the river arrived at Sub-District HQ's at 12-30 pm.

Routine clerical work during the afternoon.

JANUARY 23rd:

Discussions at Minj with Dr. W.R. Giblin re siting of Native Hospital and School.

JANUARY 24th

Left MINJ at 8-30 to begin the recheck of Census at KONDIGA Group. The people had elected to assemble at KABNAL (L-28) and I decided, therefore, to census at this point. Passing through the Catholic Mission at 8-45, crossed TSENGIN Creek shortly afterwards and a short climb brought me to the Ceremonial ground called GABNAL. Here I carried out the following Census rechecks of the main KONDIGA Group comprising:-

(a)	Damarekanim Sub Group	231
(b)	Mandebaganim " "	274
(c)	Wimantkanim " "	.....149 and
(d)	Kisuganim " "	.....238- 892

After inspecting the new water race being built to provide MINJ with a constant supply, I returned to MINJ using my outward track, arriving at 2 pm.

Routine duties during afternoon.

JANUARY 25th - February 3rd:

Patrol temporarily abandoned pending clarification of position re. writer's attendance at A.S.O.P.A.

FEBRUARY 4th:

Dept. MINJ at 9 am and passed through Catholic Mission at 9-15 am. Leaving the Mission I joined the main road and crossed KUGBA Creek at 9-32. Leaving the main road at 9-45 I followed a native track to arrive at TOMBIL at 10-15. This is the central assembly point for the BERUBUGA Group and commenced the census recheck for a total of 747 souls.

JAMU FEBRUARY 4th (contd)

A talking with the natives for a time I left TOMBIL at 2-15 and reached MINJ at 3 pm.

Clerical work and correspondence during afternoon.

FEBRUARY 5th

At Minj - Discussions with Mr. P. M. Grahame regarding Business leases etc at MINJ.

FEBRUARY 6th:

I left MINJ at 4 pm and remained at the Catholic Mission till 4-45. Leaving at this hour I followed the main MINJ-MT HAGEN road and arrived at KUGMIL at 6-15. A large gathering of natives from various tribes was awaiting my arrival and I explained my programme to them. Followed presentation of food and pigs which I accepted on behalf of the Patrol. It was quite dark before the speeches were completed and preliminary arrangements made for the Census recheck on the morrow.

HEIGHT OF KUGMIL: 5,200' POSITION L-27

FEBRUARY 7th

It was a bleak morning and I commenced the recheck at 9 am. The following groups living in the vicinity of KUGMIL were censused here, by mutual arrangement, for the following figures:-

TAGBAGA	.....	78	
PIGUGA	.....	143	
KUILPA	.....	209	
DAIMANKA	.....	218	
MEGA	.....	88	736:

Lining satisfactory but slow. Completed Census during early afternoon and heard trivial native complaints. Paid visit to nearby hamlets of the PIGUGA people. Light rain fell in late afternoon.

FEBRUARY 8th:

Dept. KUGMIL at 9-45 and we began climbing almost immediately up a spur which divides AMBUGNE and KANYE Creeks. Reached MOGMOG at 10-50 and rechecked Census of TEMGA Sub-Group of large KISUI Group for a total of 226.

Left MOGMOG in light rain at 1230 and began a steep climb up the feature known as GUK. This ended at 1 pm at a height of 6,600'. At 1-5 we descended slowly till we reached NOBGOBERI a feature overlooking the valley of the KANYE. Below us is OBAMIL and we descended rapidly to arrive there at 1-50 pm. Censused a small group of the KISUI group for 53 and at 2-55 began the return trip to KUGMIL. Remained on outward track till 3-30 then struck north down a spur leading to KUGMIL. For the most part we walked in rain and it was with great relief when we reached the main road at 4-20 and onto the Rest House at 4-35.

FEBRUARY 9th:

Leaving KUGMIL at 9-50 I followed the Minj-Mt. Hagen road and arrived at KUDJIP at 10-55. I had intended to recheck the Census in the KANYE Valley prior to going to KUDJIP but word reached me that the SEGAI-INGA Tribbe had assembled in toto at KUDJIP that I changed my plans and proceeded direct to that centre.

FEBRUARY 9th (Cont'd)

Four tribes of the main Group were censused for the following figures:-

(a)	Ebiri	.....	320
(b)	Wurupi	.....	224
(c)	Meka	.....	247
(d)	Awailka	.....	186 — 977

Lining generally most unsatisfactory and progress was slow. Completed Census in early evening to avoid necessity of people returning tomorrow. By way of diversion the Rest House caught fire during the late evening but we managed to remove most of our possessions and personal loss was slight. There were no casualties. I wonder whether this would have been the case without the assistance of L/Cpl SIKOI, personal servants and willing natives. The Rest House was reduced to ashes.

POSITION KUBAIP: L-27 HEIGHT 5,140'

FEBRUARY 10th

Leaving KUBAIP at 10 am we travelled for 15 minutes back over yesterday's road and at 10-15 struck off to the S.E. and climbed a grass spur which brought us to KINSABING, overlooking the KANYE Valley. Descended swiftly to the floor of the valley and at 11-20 rested at GALAP. Travelling in the valley is pleasant and at 12-5 I made camp at TUMBAGL.

After accepting gifts of food from the assembled natives, the less pleasant task of the Census continued.
POSITION: L-27 HEIGHT: 6,120'
Checked following groups:-

NENIGA-KONLIGA.....	462
KUMA-KURAPEKA	497

Intermittent showers during the afternoon.

FEBRUARY 11th

Remained at TUMBAGL and rechecked census of the following tribes:-

Kuma-Maianka for	582
Neniga-Penka for	217

Lang-g Lining generally was good and increases apparent in all groups. During afternoon engaged on clerical work in conjunction with the Census and heard two native complaints. Talk given on Government activities to an assembly over over 1300 natives.

FEBRUARY 12th

We left TUMBAGL at 9-30 am for the return trip to MINJ. I had intended to patrol the AVIAMP area to continue the Census but a reported outbreak of dysentery caused the alteration in my plans. I understand from the District Commissioner that the Medical Officer is now working in the area.
Following our outward track as far as KINSABING we moved down a spur to reach the main MINJ-MT HAGEN road at 10-15. Travelling east we arrived at KUGMIL at 10-45. From here I proceeded to MILDYIP to investigate a complaint of theft of R.C. Mission property, and thence onto MINJ reaching Sub-District HQ's at 315 pm.

FEBRUARY 13th - 16th

at MINJ dealing with correspondence required by the District Commissioner.

FEBRUARY 17th

In company with Mr. Walters, Patrol Officer, I left MINJ at 9-30 am After a call on the R.C. Missionary at MINJ,we travelled to KUGMIL where I made camp.

Word sent onto AVIAMP area of my proposed arrival tomorrow to recheck the Census.

Discussions at KUGMIL with local natives during afternoon.

POSITION@ L-27 HEIGHT@: 5,200'

FEBRUARY 18th

We left KUGMIL at 8-40 am and travelled along the MINJ-MT HAGEN road, passed through KUDVIP at 9-40 and thence onto AVIAMP, arriving here at 11-40 am. A large gathering of natives awaited the patrol and we went through the ritual of the food exchange.

At 12-30 I began the Census and completed the large DONGAI-MONKA group for 841 names at 5-30 pm. This is the largest group in this Sub-Division.

Heavy rain fell tonight.
Position: L 26

FEBRUARY 19th:

At 9 am I began the recheck of the WAREPI Group and completed it for a total of 191 names.

I remained at AVIAMP to complete Books and allied clerical work. Native disputes were few. Heard of the existence of a group called DONGAI-MAMBILIKA domiciled at the confluence of the TUMAN and WAHGI Rivers. Being off the beaten track, as it were, one seldom sees or hears of them. I will visit them tomorrow.

FEBRUARY 20th:

We departed AVIAMP this morning at 6-40 am and at 6-50 left the main road. Then followed a road which led over a succession of ridges till we reached one called MUNT running paralell with the TUMAN River. Descending this over a gentle grade we reached a Ceremonial ground at 9 am and I rested patrol till 9-50 am. This ground answers to the name of TUMOLTS and is on the edge of knee deep swamp.

There were over 1500 natives following the patrol on the last section of the trip to KUGAMANGA and it looks most impressive as it snakes its way across the valley floor. I wonder what the MAMBILIGA's think as they see these hordes approaching them? Still everyone is yelling and singing and are in good spirits.

We arrived at KUGAMANGA at 10-40 and met with a good receiption with the usual presentation of food. Owing to the absence of many of the group I will defer Census till tomorrow and as this is the first patrol to visit KUGAMANGA, I will remain the extra day. It will do no harm.

FEBRUARY 21st:

A cloudless day.

Began revision of Census at 9 am and completed the DONGAI-MAMALKA group at 2 pm for a total of 349. This was the initial census and progress was understandably slow. During afternoon I gave them a talk on Government activities and the purpose of the Census patrol.

There is an Aid Post at KUGAKANGA staffed by an N.M.O. from MT. HAGEN.
Position :- K-26.

FEBRUARY 22nd:

Rain delayed departure till 8-45. Crossed TUMAN River and passed through the Lutheran Mission Station called MENENG at 9 am. We are travelling now through gardens and reached the WAHGI River at 9-25. Made the crossing, by a bad bridge, in 25 minutes. From the bridge we passed through cane grass swamp and finally to the main road on the Northern side of the Valley at 10-45. Followed the road till we reached KUBAN at 12-5 pm. Here we were met by a large assembly of the KOMAGA Group and I made camp. KUBAN is a few minutes west of the KIMIL River and is in the Mt. Hagen Sub-District.

Discussions with natives occupied the afternoon. The Census of these natives was originally taken by Mr. Daugherty, Patrol Officer, from MINJ. The KIMIL River forms the boundary of the Minj-Mt. Hagen Sub-Districts on the N.W. side.
Position :- K-26

FEBRUARY 23rd

Departed KUBAN at 7-40 am and travelled along the main road. Crossed KIMIL River at 7-44 and ARBANING Creek at 8-15. Bipassed AMULIBA Base Camp at 9-15 and forded KA River at 9-20 am. After resting patrol, we continued along the main road and arrived at KUMJAMP (Banz) at 10-40.

For the remainder of the day I was engaged in discussions with Mr. S.H. Christian, Dr. Giblin, Father Misik of the R.C. Mission whilst Mr. Walters dealt with Native matters.

Remained at MINJ overnight.
Position :- K-28
FEBRUARY 24th.

Returned to MINJ from BANZ - arriving at Sub-District HQ's at 10-30.

END OF PATROL

P/o

(B.R. CORRIGAN)
Actg Assistant District Officer:

GENERAL SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION:

The object of this Patrol was the recheck of the Census in the Sub-Division known as the SOUTH WAHGI WALL. The initial task was carried out by Mr. G. Linsley, Patrol Officer, in 1950 and it seemed desirable that a revision should now be made. In keeping with the policy of the District Commissioner that Census should receive top priority where possible, the patrol was initiated.

It occupied time from the 6th January 1953 till the 24th February, 1953 with two breaks of short duration at MINJ. These have been mentioned in the Diary.

The Census Sub-Division covers the area from the Eastern Boundary of the MINJ Sub-District (this is also the common boundary of the Eastern and Western Highlands) to the Western Boundary of the Sub-District on the Southern side of the Wahgi Valley. It includes the 'feeder' valley systems of the NUMAMTZ, MINJ and KANYE Rivers which join the WAHGI from the South. These three rivers have their birth in the main KUBOR Range and water a system of small valleys, which are rich, populous and rugged.

The KUBOR Range, which towers above one to the South, is the natural barrier between the WAHGI River system and the area which is loosly referred to as "KAMBIA" (MINJ Patrol Report No 2 of 51/52 refers). The people occupying these respective regions are related in close affinity. They eat the same food, dress in the same attire - in fact their manners and their social systems are almost identical. Yet on the economic side, those of the KAMBIA live the harder life.

However, in the area which we are concerned with, and which forms the subject of this Report, the food quest is not a difficult one and blessed with good land and warm sunshine and a good agricultural acceman, the natives live a life that is full and intensly interesting.

NATIVE SITUATION:

"In the beginning there was nothing" and this negation is the theme of all speeches and tributes paid to the Administration for what has been accomplished in the intervening years.

In the beginning before the Government come, there is no doubt that a vicious round of internecine warfare took place in the Middle Wahgi Valley; and this fact is borne out by my informer KANANGAL, who is the grand repository of tales, of legends and tradions of the days gone by. KANANGAL was the most noted warrior in the area, and although now I do not think that any embers of martial ardour continue to glow, he likes to tell one of his many sorties into KUDJIP territory and of his bloody battles with his heriditary foes.

But now all is quiet and peaceful - the warriors have turned their warlike prowess into more pacific channels and working generally for the enrichment of their area.

The only disputes that one hears these days concern the eternal femenine, and these are numerous enough but easily settled on the spot. They are cases of fact and raise no delicate point of law.

NATIVE SITUATION (Contd)

And the strange part of it all is - it seems alwaysstrange to me anyway - that the natives abide by what is told them and consider the decision of the Court to be final and decisive. I suppose this is understandable really for the power of the Government is recognised as paramount and for the following reason. The assumption of control in the Middle Wahgi found a rudimental people. So far backward were they in communal arrangement that not even did there exist the primitive lawgiver to regulate the punishment of crime by so much as the archaic method of insisting upon the claims of the injured parties. I am told that the method of redress for wrong was left to the inclination of the individual who had suffered and that the punishment or satisfaction varied with the power, the will or as happened in most cases, the opportunity of the sufferer and his adherents. Most times satisfaction was gained by swift action, on occasions it was post-poned for long periods. And it cannot be said that there existed any generally accepted ideas as to the degree of punsihment, except that death was the prevailing form.

From this then one realises why the Government Courts are resorted to at every opportunity and it helps to explain the crude system of divination that existed before the advent of Government influence.

These people - like the majority of our natives - believe in Sorcery. And I am informed that there are one or two people who do harm by encouraging a belief in it, which I consider to be a great evil. The death of a Tul-Tul (TSEI) of the NENIGA-KONDIGA's was attributed to Sorcery perpartrated by the SEGAI-INGA's. But as usual in my experience, it turned out to be a "not proven" case and nothing more than Statements could be taken. The name of the Sorcerer in this particular instance was actually whispered to me by the brother of the dead Tul-Tul. The name he learned from the spirit of his dead brother who happened to be wandering about the bush at the time. And to add more foundation to his story; the sorcerer's name was confirmed by another member of the NENIGA-KONDIGA's who was sitting near the grave and received his inspiration. I realise that Europeans in increasing numbers are coming to believe that there is "something in" New Guinea sorcery - that it is some-thing supernatural or something, at any rate, unknown to Science. I have personally never had any satisfactory evidence that it goes beyond mere trickery and despite wonderful tales not one, I know of, has stood cross examination.

In the particular case that I have mentioned, I will conclude by saying that the named "sorcerer" was an aged man of some 60 summers who stoutly denied that allegations made against him. To me, any-way, he did not look like the popular conception of what a sorcerer should look like, and was sent on his way with the warning of"sin no more", if indeed he had sinned.

A feature of native Administration in the MINJ Sub-District is the absence of land disputes. The tribal boundaries have long ago been defined and they remain rigid and firm. It is just as well too that this is the case, for to assimilate all the land tenures in the Sub-District would transcend the power of mortal man, for they are more numerous than the dialects in the Western Highlands. But, however, there is no necessity to assimilate them really. There are not, as I remarked earlier, many native disputes about land and those which I have adjudicated have turned out to be disputed questions of fact, which are easily decided, without raising any debatable questions of custom or of law. It is a grand thing, I always think that native lands are held under native tenure and are not, until purchased, the subject of British Law.

NATIVE SITUATION (Contd)

An unfortunate accident occured whilst the Patrol was in the KANYE Valley and I think it maybe worth recording on account of the evidence of native restraint and good feeling which it brought to light. Two small boys (about 8 years of age) were playing their familar game of football with a "ball" made from lawyer cane and filled with grass. At the time of the accident the ball was loose and in the air - the two boys went to kick the ball and their legs became entwined, they fell to the ground and one of the youngsters sustained a broken leg in two places. It was of course an accident and I found accordingly; but the evidence seemed to me to reflect some credit on the father of the lad who was un-injured in the fall. He expressed deep regret as what had occurred and I have since learned that he paid over to the father of the injured lad, 1 large pig, 4 Gold Lip Shell, 2 Green Snail Shell and 6 lengths of small cowrie shell - needless to say this is considerable wealth in native eyes, and it is not always in our society that two fathers concerned in such an unfortunate affair could bring themselves to shew such forbearance and good feeling.

The lad who was injured was taken to the Native Hospital and is now making a good recovery.

VILLAGE OFFICALS:

It is unfortunate that the provision of the Insignia for the Village Officals has not yet been received in the quantity that we desire, I would have, by my own choice, distributed it to the provisional appointees on this Census patrol, for the aspirants are men whom I know well for many years. However, I do not suggest that our present influence will collapse as a result of its non-supply, but it is inevitable that it will remain stagnant until the situation in respect to its supply is relieved. In this respect, I suppose we fare no worse than many parts of the Highland Districts and I confess that I feel rather like one of the "daughters of the horse leech" in pressing this point; but I should not do so unless I felt that the stability of our position is very real and very pressing.

Those provisional Officals who have been appointed are carrying out their duties dutifully and well and no one who knows the Sub-District, as it was a few years ago, can now go through without noticing the tremendous change that is taking place. The visible changes have been practically all brought about by the Village Officals and living in close touch with the people, as is possible at MINJ, one is at all times cheered by the change in outlook that is taking place.

By way of an experiment I am beginning a School at MINJ for Village Officals. By selecting say twenty at a time and giving them elementary instruction in their duties, their powers and their limitations and the Native Regulations, it will help a good deal, I think, to give the Offical, and the natives whom they control, an idea of the Govt. scheme of things and how he and they fit into their respective niches. For the beginning the School will not be very embracing and our maxim in its early stages will be to "hasten slowly".

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

Throughout the area patrolled Sweet Potato is the Staff of life and it is grown, and consumed too, in large quantities. Bananas, sugar cane, edible cane stalks all grow well to give the natives and good and balanced diet. During the time of this Patrol the edible Pandanus fruit came into bearing and at all camps we saw it in enormous quantity. For the remainder of the year it lies and grows neglected and forgotten in the high mountain forests but when the fruit comes into bearing, so also do 'courts' at the District Office and with litigants claiming ownership to forest groves of them.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE (Contd)

The sweet potato is cooked mainly straight in the ashes, and there are only two other methods of cooking in general that I know of. One is baking in a green bamboo (seldom used); and the other is the oven of heated stones. The latter is only used when meat is being cooked at the same time. Their meat diet seems to be a very scanty one - although they have more pigs than enough - but I have found from experience here that the native must have areason to kill his pig and the fact that he would like a meal of meat is not,apparently,sufficient reason.

It seems to be that an Agricultural Officer could do quite a lot in the area patrolled. The native is extroardinarily conservative, and will undoubtedly have to be forced to do things for his own benefit. The visit to the MINJ Valley evinced a flourishing agricultural system but in isolated cases, one or two individuals had set their gardens amongst huge boulders and how that ground will grow food is beyond my comprehension.

But the main problem for the future, if not now, will be to get the people back to the Valley (Wahgi) floor. They left it in the first instance for three (3) main reasons:-

(a) High incidence of Malaria
(b) Tribal fighting
(c) Sour land consequent upon swamping.

The first consideration is outside the scope of this Report and suffice to say that due to the efforts of Mr. S.H. Christian and his Staff it has been proved that the anopheline vector can be controlled and eradicated. Sub-Section (b) is no longer a consideration in the area patrolled and can be regarded as an undesirable incident of the past. In this Section of the Summary, it is section (c) that we are mainly concerned with. In the BANZ area approximately 2,000 acres of land has been drained of swamp and brought back to fertility. To do this 10 to 15 miles of fascine drains have been dug. But even now the local natives are slow to move out of the fastness of their hills and return to the one time swamps. To see this schmne through thoroughly, I consider that the Dept. of Agriculture should be approached with a view to Posting an Officer to the area, to educate the natives in the use of this reclaimed land. Undoubeddly it will become some of the most fertile land in the Western Highlands. Now the Unit has moved to MINJ and work has commenced in draining the local area with a view to overcoming Sub-sections (a) and (c) mentioned above.

Seeds received from the Department of Agriculture have been distributed amongst the local groups as also were a quantity of seed potatoes received from the ADO, KAINANTU. The latter are doing particularly well and could well become a Cash crop for the natives in the Middle Wahgi. The success of the schme being dependant, of course, upon the availability of Air Transport. MADANG, at the present time, could be the distributing centre.

It has been suggested that Coffee should be introduced into village agriculture. But for the present time I would like to see the scheme working in a more sophisticated area in the Western Highlands before introducing it into this Sub-District.

A nursery has been established at MINJ and the young coffee plants are doing well. If the village scheme goes ahead, the MINJ nursery could act as the nucleus of supply in the early stages.

C E N S U S:

The 1950 Census gave us a total of 11,004 which total was made up as follows:-

	M.C.	F.C.	M.A.	F.A.	TOTAL
	2360	1087	3627	3130	11,004
1953 Census	2523	2168	3512	3236	11,439
Plus Absentees (inside & outside District)			311		311
					11,750

An increase of 746 in a period of 18 months. It is not to be imagined that this increase is not wholly due to natural causes and a good deal of it can be put down to the migratory habits of several of the censused groups, particularly KOMUNGA censused on the 8-1-53 and KUMUNGA censused on the 11th January, 1953. The former group travel back and forth to the KAMBIA region and the latter have strong affiliations with KUP natives in the Chimbu Sub-District of the Eastern Highlands. Still, the Census shews an increase and this fact alone removes concern from our minds.

The following Statistics maybe of interest:-

Crude Birth Rate per 1000 head of population 77.191

Crude Death rate per 1000 head of population 34.809

Mortality rate 1 - 4 years (based on 3 year period) per 1000 Births (live) 70.8

AGE GROUPS	Population		Deaths		Specific death rate per 1000	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10-16	1345	878	73	52	54.275	59.228
Over 13	3823	3236	133	151	34.789	46.663
	5168	4114	206	203		

I mentioned in the Diary under date of February 21st that I visited and recorded the Initial Census in the place called KUGAMANGA, which place is the central assembly ground for a native group called DONGAI-MAMAIKA. This group,whilst ostensibly living in the MINJ Sub-District, have stronger affiliations with Mt. Hagen tribes - they do in fact speak a dialect of the MEDLPA language, and have up till now considered themselves as belonging to the Mt. Hagen Sub-District. Considering these points and the fact that to come to MINJ would mean a two day journey through unfamiliar territory, I concurred in their suggestion that they continue to look to Mt. Hagen for administrative control. However, I recorded the Census in the name of the ADO, Mt. Hagen and the resultant figure of 349 has not been included in the Census figures for the Southern Wahgi Census Sub-Division of the MINJ Sub-District.

Withal,the lining for the Census was generally good and the people have now come to regard the census as a powerful instrument for good

C E N S U S (Contd)

and are conscious of the fact that their name, an integral part of their make-up, now reposes in a book that will be revised year after year and this thought alone will, I venture to suggest, deter them from illegal actions which an ordinary vague fear of the Government would be powerless to prevent.

Complete Statistics appear in the Appendix to this Report.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

My observations of these people do not pretend to go beyond the superficial. But it maybe said that their organisation .. patrilineal and that they are distributed in small local clans correlated with their ceremonial grounds. The task of unravelling their social organisation fell to Mr. Linsley, Patrol Officer, who did this in conjunction with his Census Patrol in 1950. On this trip I did no more than follow his example. It would seem that the tribe or group are first of all divided in a lop-sided manner into Clans or Sub-Groups and that these groups and sub-groups are exogamous. I embarked upon an attempt to trace these groupings further, but, after a great deal of an unusually harassing kind of work, remain far from confident about my conclusion. For this reason I do not feel inclined to record these conclusions until I have checked and rechecked through my maze of perplexing data.

Marriage is effected by exchange and by purchase and is patrilocal. The girls, in the main, are given in marriage very young and sometimes to men who are their seniors by many years. Now as is often the case that the girl plays truant and runs away, but she is returned forthwith by her ashamed parents. As happens now the girls appeal to the Court, saying she had no voice in the making of this contract and that she would wish to marry the man of her choice. I have the sincerest respect for native custom and I fully realise the desirability of maintaining them and recognise the awful reasults that follow their neglect, but still in cases like this I am sentimental enough to approve the attitude of the girls and so far there have not been any repecussions.

It is necessary to add though, that despite some unpromising beginnings and the fact that the girls must, in the matrimonial sense, stay precisely where they are put, the usual MINJ marriage turns out very well and lasts a lifetime.

Sexual life after marriage is under certain conditions free, but the laxity belongs to festive occasions and the husband's consent is not implied. Extramarital relations, without such consent, is viewed as adultery and is here, as much as elsewhere, a cause for discord and appeal to the Court. Unmarried girls are permitted to join in this socially sanctioned laxity and the unmarried man participates as a matter of course.

The natives in the subject area shew the usual amount of interest in their dead. The corpses of most females, as less worthy of consideration, are buried; those of the males (except that he be a man of no consequence and then he is buried) are put on exposure platforms - the corpse is painted and covered with his wordly goods - and he is left. The burial platform is covered by a house, a strong fence is built and dracanenas are planted. When the corpse has turned into a skeleton, it seems to be usual to remove the skull, the forearms and place it in a special house. The jaw-bone is kept seperately in the dwelling house.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

As will be seen from the Map attached, all main places visited by ~~in~~ the Patrol in the course of the Census, are linked by the ~~ete~~ arterial highway or by feeder roads. In the MINJ Valley, owing to the rugged nature of the terrain, it is not possible to build roads that could be classified to take M.T. and accordingly no such instructions will be issued. A path, suitable for our needs, has been constructed and is being maintained. With the KANYE Valley it is a different story. The valley lends itself very well to the construction of a road that will be suitable for light M.T. and plans are in hand for this project to be commenced. The road and its attendant drains will open up the valley and clear areas of swamp.

The road linking MINJ with MT. HAGEN on the Southern side of the Valley is not in first class condition but the local groups have been fully occupied in extending the Station here, that it has not been possible for them to give time to their road-work.

Native tracks link the out-of-the-way places and on the conditions of these, I find myself reflecting how bad they are rather than how good. Whilst so neat and tidy in most other things, their native tracks would alone, give the locals the title of 'lazy'.

On the Northern side of the Valley the Main road linking Nondugl with Mt. Hagen is in good repair but naturally soft yet in many places. However, when traffic is traversing the road more often, this difficulty will be overcome. Several snaps of this road are included in the Appendix.

Bridges are being attended to now. In most cases they required re-decking and widening in one or two instances. As I write this Report, I am informed that the road and bridges on the South side of the Valley from AVIAMP to KUDJIP are now in first class condition. The Sector KUDJIP-KUGMIL is now receiving attention.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

During the course of the patrol an outbreak of dysentery was reported in the AVIAMP area. Accordingly the Medical Officer, Mt. Hagen and a team of NMO's proceeded into the area and an Aid Post was established. Shortly afterwards the outbreak was arrested and conditions are again normal. The Aid Post has been continued at the request of the local natives. Whilst the patrol was at AVIAMP, word was received that the NMO stationed there was to be recalled to MT.HAGEN. The local heirachy approached me to retain his services and so through the District Commissioner, I sought and obtained approval from the Medical Officer for the retention of the Post and the servides of the NMO.

In the other parts of the area patrolled, a normal situation with regard to Health exists. Minor illness and abrasions etc are treated at the Aid Posts which are staffed by NMA's and NHA's and shortly the natives will have the benefit of the Native Hospital at MINJ under the control of Dr. Giblin. It can be imagined what a great step forward it is for the MINJ natives to have the services of a Doctor so near at hand and the establishment of the Hospital can well be applauded as progress.

Regular spraying of drains and waterholes by the Malarial Control Unit, MINJ, with D.D.T. Solution is doing much to control the fly and mosquito borne diseases. Results in this direction is already noticeable.

MISSIONS:

The area receives the attentions of the Lutheran Mission of New Guinea and the Roman Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost. The activities of the former Mission are controlled by the Rev. H. Mansur who is resident at BANZ. And the latter conducts Schools under the guidance of Rev. B. Schilling, SVD, who is resident at MINJ.

During the course of the Patrol, I visited several schools and it is apparent that here and there there were, of course, defects, but these arise, I am sure not from lack of zeal on the part of the teachers, but either because the would-be teachers had not been taught how to teach or because the numbers of pupils in the schools were too many for the staff provided.

The teachers of the Lutheran Mission were mainly natives from Coastal areas wither MADANG or FINSCHHAVEN whilst the Catholic Mission depend upon the services of trained local natives. My own observations led me to believe that the Coastal natives were the better type of native, better educated than the local lads who no doubt are trying hard enough but realise their limitations.

At the present time no English is being taught in any school visited by the Patrol. In fact none of the teachers speaks the language, and emphasis on religious matters would seem to take up most of the time. I am given to understand that both Missions are shortly going to establish one or two English Schools and both Missionaries are of the opinion, as indeed I am myself, that with the right teaching methods the average native child can learn to read, write and speak English with no great difficulty.

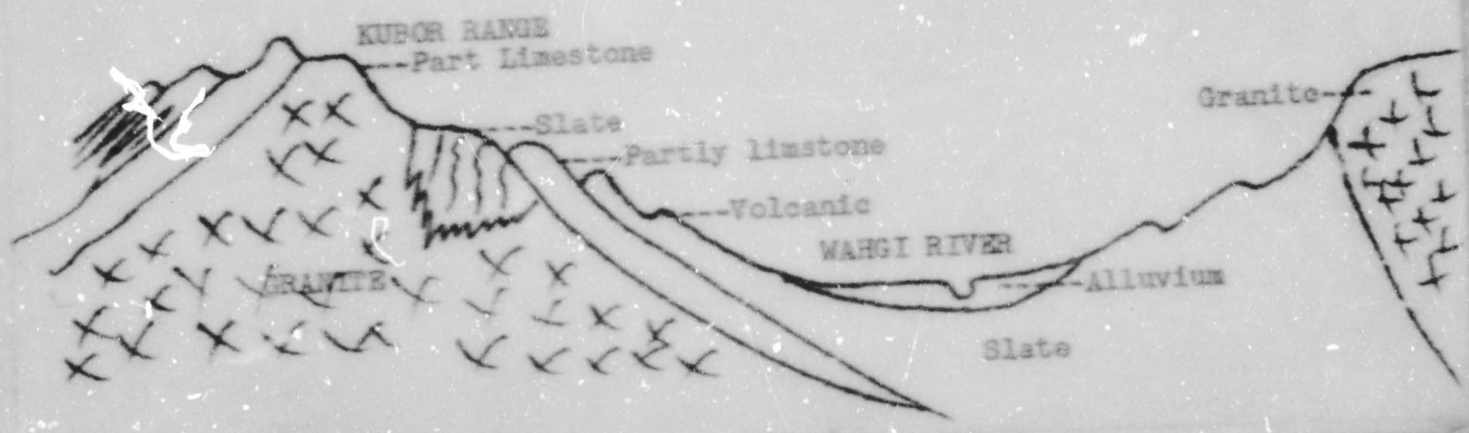
GEOLOGICAL

The core of the Kubor range consists mainly of granite with some slates. These are overlain on the northern and southern slopes by volcanic material, shales and sandstones. The volcanic material forms hard resistent ridges parallell to the Main range and flanking it. Frequently these ridges dictate the pattern of watercourses and native tracks.

The WAHGI River has cut a course parallel to the KUBOR RANGE in shales. These shales are now covered by great thickness of alluvium in some places 300' deep. The alluviam is stratified with beds of boulders, sand, silt and mud alternating. The top of these alluvial deposits is red, leached and rich in ferric oxide and the black soil cover is usually one to two feet deep.

The MINJ River headwaters differ from the other streams running from the KUBOR in the greater amount of slate present and the erosion of these has given rise to Gold in small amounts in the alluviam downstream. The following Sketch will illustrate this paragraph:-

S K E T C H



FORESTRY ASPECTS:

The timber resources of the Valley are usually to be found along the crest of the ridges above the Valley proper at an average height of 6,000 to 8,000 feet. It has been popularly supposed that the forest line in the WAHGI Valley is receding and in some places at an alarming rate. In a recent discussion with Mr. J.L. Taylor, this gentleman discounted this theory and said that if anything there is more timber evident in the Valley now than when he first entered it in 1934. The scarcity of timber in those days can be put down to one of the features of native warfare in the area; i.e. the cutting down and murdering of the enemies' forest. Now that fighting is no more, any re-afforestation that has taken and is taking place is more apparent than ever before.

All ridges above the floor of the valley are crowned with virgin forest while grasslands form the vegetative cover of the lower slopes.

In the MINJ Valley section of the Sub-Division erosion is bad in many places. And this erosion is the result of forest clearings to make way for gardens. Presumably all grassland in the Valley has resulted from clearing and it is still going on.

Some good stands of hardwood are to be found in the area behind KISUI and there is cedar in isolated pockets. The only area considered suitable for purchase by the Administration is approx. ½ mile squre of country in the Berebuga area. This region is approximately 90 minutes walk from Sub-District HQ's. It contains 300 medium sized Hoop pine trees, a dense understore of vines and small hardwood species. This is the area which was recommended by a Forest Officer be purchased and reserved for seed and ornamental purposes. No action has yet been taken to approach the native owners.

CONCLUSION:

The patrol was satisfactorily completed and all groups, sub-groups and most hamlets in the Census Sub-Division received a visit. I followed the practice of allowing the natives to assemble where they willed and it worked well. I saw most of the natives - there were two cases of absenteeism - and the very old and the sick I, of course, did not see. One of the most interesting features of the patrol - to me it was perhaps the highlight of it - was the spontaneous and voluntary gifts of food presented to the Government. It was conclusive refutation of the theory, now rather the worse for wear, that natives are incapable of gratitude. I could not fail to be warmly appreciative of the honour done to my Office and of the compliment paid to me personally: nor could I fail to note the refrain of tribute to the previous Officers of MINJ throughout all that was said at these gatherings.

The writer is the Officer responsible for the delay in the submission of this Report. But it was delayed with the express purpose of illustrating the Report with the photographs that now appear as an Appendix. I regret the belated submission.

(B.R. CORRIAN) P/O
Actg Assistant District Officer:

APPENDIX "A"

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

Reg. No. 3267 L/Cpl SIMOI MADANG District	An N.C.O. of long patrol and outstation experience. Knows what is required on a patrol of this nature. Very good in handling of natives.
Reg. No 8222 Const. GARIMA MADANG DISTRICT	His second patrol. Is learning quickly and will make, with experience, a good member of the Force.
Reg. No. 6988 Const. TARU MOROBE DISTRICT.	Has accompanied the writer on several patrols into unsophisticated areas. From his experience with Census on the Coast, knows the approach to such a task.
Reg. No 7024 Const. SIRABIRAN MOROBE DISTRICT.	A young Constable who has accompanied me on all my patrols since 1950. Worthy of inclusion in any patrol detachment.

(B.R. CORRIGAN)
Acting Assistant District Officer:

Territory of Papua and New Guinea. 30/17/30

File No. 30/1-881
District Office,
Western Highlands,
Mount Hagen,
7th. April 1953

10 APR 1953

Memorandum for:-

The Director,
D. D. S. & N. A.,
Port Moresby.

Mingi Patrol Report No.3 of 52/53

Forwarded herewith is the Patrol Report in triplicate with the following attachments:-

4 copies of the Village Population Sheets (1 for PHD)
1 Patrol Map
Twenty Eight photographs to illustrate the Patrol.
Map shewing Tribal Boundaries.
Map for PHD shewing Medical Aid Posts.

2. The patrol was conducted by Mr. B.R. Corrigan, Actg. Asst. District Officer, through the South East Wahgi Valley and with the main purpose of rechecking the census originally compiled during 1950. Routine native matters were handled during the course of the patrol.

3. Officers have found that the recording of census in this District has had a remarkable stabilizing effect on the native people and this patrol was no exception. The natives were very anxious to assist in the recheck and the work carried out by Mr. Corrigan should greatly assist in consolidating Government influence in the Valley.

4. Before long we hope to have an Agricultural Extension Officer stationed at Korn Farm, near Mt. Hagen, and his services will be in great demand in areas such as this. It is popularly believed that these people are expert agriculturalists but our patrolling officers have found that they do need advice in various methods and require tuition in rotation and the care of introduced crops.

5. Action will be taken to purchase the BEPEBUGA area as a Forestry Reserve to prevent the ~~destruction~~ destruction of the Hoop Pine stand.
It is interesting to receive Mr.J.L.Taylor's opinion that the forest line is not receding as rapidly as is popularly believed.

6. Mr. Corrigan has obviously taken great care with this routine patrol and is to be complimented on the presentation of his report. As usual he has embellished the report with a very fine set of photographs.

7. Opportunity was taken during the recent visit by yourself and the United Nations Mission to bring forward this report as an example of field work carried out by our officers and from comments passed I am confident that the impressions made were very favourable.

Robt. R. Cole
Actg. District Commissioner.

30-17-30

14th May, 1934

The District Commissioner, (2)
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

EDJ PATROL REPORT No.6-32/33
RE: YOUR 30/1-681 of 7/4/34

Receipt of the above-quoted Patrol Report and attachments is acknowledged.

The report is interesting and well-prepared, and indicates the thoroughness of the work performed by Mr. Corrigan. The accompanying photographs are a valuable adjunct to the report.

Your covering comments adequately deal with the matters raised in the report. Extracts are being forwarded to Departments concerned.

(T.H. Robbetts)
Acting Director

Noted on personal file 4 7/5

Note Patrol Report to Dispatch

Copy

Map showing distribution of P.H.D. Aid Posts in the Census Sub-Division known as "SOUTH WAHGI Valley Wall" Mt. Hagen Sub-District - Western Highlands District. These Posts are staffed by N.M.A's, N.K.A.'s and N.M.O's and serve a population of 11,780 natives. The main P.H.D. Centre is MINJ where there is a Native Hospital under the supervisory control of Dr. W.K. Giblin.

N.D. Copy

Page 9

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953 — CENSUS SUB-DIVISION: SOUTHERN WAHGI WALL - MINJ SUB DISTRICT - Western Highlands District

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS: 0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—15		Over 15		Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS: In		Out		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK: Inside District		Outside District		STUDENTS: Govt.		Mission		LABOUR POTENTIAL: Males		Females		TOTALS (Excluding Absentees): Children		Adults		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	16-45	16-45	16-45	16-45			M	F	M+F
KOMUNGA	8-1-53	1	1			1	1				1			4	2	1	3	12	3	14	1		1				2		54	93	33	96	7	84	3.29	4	7	11	01	12	394
(5) KOBILIGA	9-1-53																											23	17	4	19	-	18	4.1	24	20	18	19	81
KOBANKA	9-1-53	12	16					3				1		2	1	4	12	5	13			8						31	72	24	50	3	51	3.6	5	57	70	59	248
(1) KOBILIGA	10-1-53	7	6					1	5			8		2			1	8		4			8		2			26	51	10	39	2	30	2.9	40	26	53	46	173
(2) KOBILIGA	" "	6	4		1					1				2	1		1	3	4	9			1		2			31	38	15	30	1	28	3.2	42	37	44	32	158
(3) KOBILIGA	" "	4	1							1					2		1	2	-	2			3					8	26	12	23	2	22	4.2	23	23	28	30	107
(4) KOBILIGA	" "	2	5						1		2			1	2			3	1	6			2				1	31	15	16	29	3	25	3.5	55	24	32	39	153
KUMUNGA	11-1-53	6	6	2		1		1						6	6		4	8	6	13			7					19	57	14	40		30	3.1	36	36	60	43	182
KANGILIKA 1	" "	9	10	1										2	1	1	11	13	1	8			2		1			36	64	18	56		42	2.9	55	45	73	66	244
KANGILIKA 2	" "	2	11			1								1	3		1	6		2								18	60	14	38		34	2.8	36	33	67	41	177
KANGILIKA 2	" "	No data available - previous book destroyed by fire																					9					12	54	4	31		20	3.3	38	23	70	37	177
KUBIKA	13-1-53	17	12	2						2				4	3		4	11		5	2		9				1	31	87	24	75	2	60	4.6	69	59	78	86	303
MUHUKA 1	14-1-53	5	7								1			2	1		3	7	4	9			9				1	26	58	16	51	2	50	2.8	47	37	67	56	217
MUHUKA 2	"	3	9											1	2		6	6	3	8			6					23	44	14	38		36	3.7	38	33	44	39	171
(1) KISIAGUP	15-1-53	13	16				1							2	4		5	15	5	17	1		6		1			42	87	26	110	1	94	6.3	90	69	89	117	373
(2) KISIAGUP	"	4	4			1											1	10	1	7			4					15	42	13	45	2	43	3.5	38	32	42	55	171
(3) KISIAGUP	18-1-53	12	10			1	1	2				3	8	1	2	1	5	8	6	6	1		8					26	55	18	75	2	66	3.9	57	56	48	89	250
		114	106	6	2	-	2	7	10	14	8	8	1	31	41	5	60	60	34	80	5	-	88	-	4	-	4	-	1324	1402	358	845	27	733	-	836	695	795	757	3679

Page 2

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953 — CENSUS SUB DIVISION - SOUTH WAHGI WALL - Minj Sub-District, Western Highlands

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births M	Births F	Deaths 0-1 Mth M	Deaths 0-1 Mth F	Deaths 0-1 Year M	Deaths 0-1 Year F	Deaths 1-4 M	Deaths 1-4 F	Deaths 5-8 M	Deaths 5-8 F	Deaths 9-15 M	Deaths 9-15 F	Deaths Over 16 M	Deaths Over 16 F	Female in Child Birth	Migrations In M	Migrations In F	Migrations Out M	Migrations Out F	Absent at Work Inside District M	Absent at Work Inside District F	Absent at Work Outside District M	Absent at Work Outside District F	Students Govt M	Students Govt F	Students Mission M	Students Mission F	Labour Potential Males 16-18	Labour Potential Males 19-45	Labour Potential Females 16-18	Labour Potential Females 19-45	Females Pregnant	Females [illegible]	Average Size of Family	Totals Child M	Totals Child F	Totals Adults M	Totals Adults F	GRAND TOTAL M+F
Carried forward		114	12[illegible]	6	2		2	7	10	4	3	3	1	31	41	5	50	121	34	124	5	-	33		4		4		432	940	[illegible]		27	733		836	695	995	957	35[illegible]
TUMBUGUP 1	18-1-53	5	19				1	[illegible]	1					1	5		14	26	4	13	5		15				2		37	101	35	104	3	78	4.7	83	[illegible]	96	124	[illegible]
ABUKA	"	3	3							1				3	3		1	1	2	2	1		2						18	36	9	23	4	18	4.5	36	18	37	27	11[illegible]
KANTIGA	"	7	4					1	1			1		2	1		2	4	1	7			7						15	37	12	28	-	21	4.7	35	21	40	35	138
KOMINUMBA	"	19	12	1			1	2		1			1	4	7		2	8	7	9	2		15						42	77	29	70	3	46	6.3	92	79	83	107	3[illegible]
TUMBUGUP 2	19-1-53 20-1-53	7	5						1	1				3	3		1	6	-	2	1		7						18	47	20	40	1	26	5.1	36	40	51	55	1[illegible]
TUMBUGUP 3	20-1-53	8	7	1				2		1				1	4		1	2		3			11						23	42	15	37	1	23	5.2	32	35	50	54	1[illegible]
TUMBUGUP 4	20-1-53	9	9											1			7	4	-	4			1						15	20	7	38	-	19	5.7	29	22	33	40	1[illegible]
TUMBUGUP 5	20-1-53	1	2											1	3		1	5	2	5	2		1						16	32	7	26	1	22	4.5	24	18	39	34	11[illegible]
AGILIMBA	19-1-53 21-1-53	13	16								1			1	5		1	12	2	24			8						41	82	30	81	6	57	3.8	78	65	[illegible]	103	38[illegible]
DAJARRKANIM	24-1-53	7	3					1						2	4		3	3	2	7	6		7				1		24	76	18	60	1	44	4	42	29	71	75	25[illegible]
MANDEBAGANEM	17-1-53 24 "	7	5						1				1	2	-		5	10	2	13	1		9				2		29	66	20	57	-	36	3.6	46	45	93	[illegible]	27[illegible]
WANTKANIM	24-1-53	7	2					1						1	1		3	13	-	6			2						23	41	14	36	2	28	3.6	23	19	53	48	1[illegible]9
KERJOANIA	19-1-53 24-1-53	8	8					1						3	3		9	23	-	7	1		6				1		28	31	12	54	1	33	3.6	41	25	100	64	23[illegible] 616
BESEBUGA	4-2-53	18	15					1	1		1		2	30	12	1	1	13	2	15	31		20				1		65	187	47	130	6	87	3.7	122	105	183	163	
WILLANBUGA	4-2-53	8	4					1		3				4				3	1	5	5						1		17	33	9	23	2	18	4.	23	22	43	29	12[illegible]
NEGA	7-2-53	4	2									1		1	1		5	5	1	1	1								12	22	8	37	1	[illegible]	3.[illegible]	15	19	32	21	8[illegible]
																													844	1962	467	[illegible]	59	1297	-	1544	1350	[illegible]	[illegible]	2368
		248	252	8	2		4	19	15	11	5	5	5	71	90	6	106	2[illegible]	60	2[illegible]	[illegible]	-	10[illegible]		4		12													

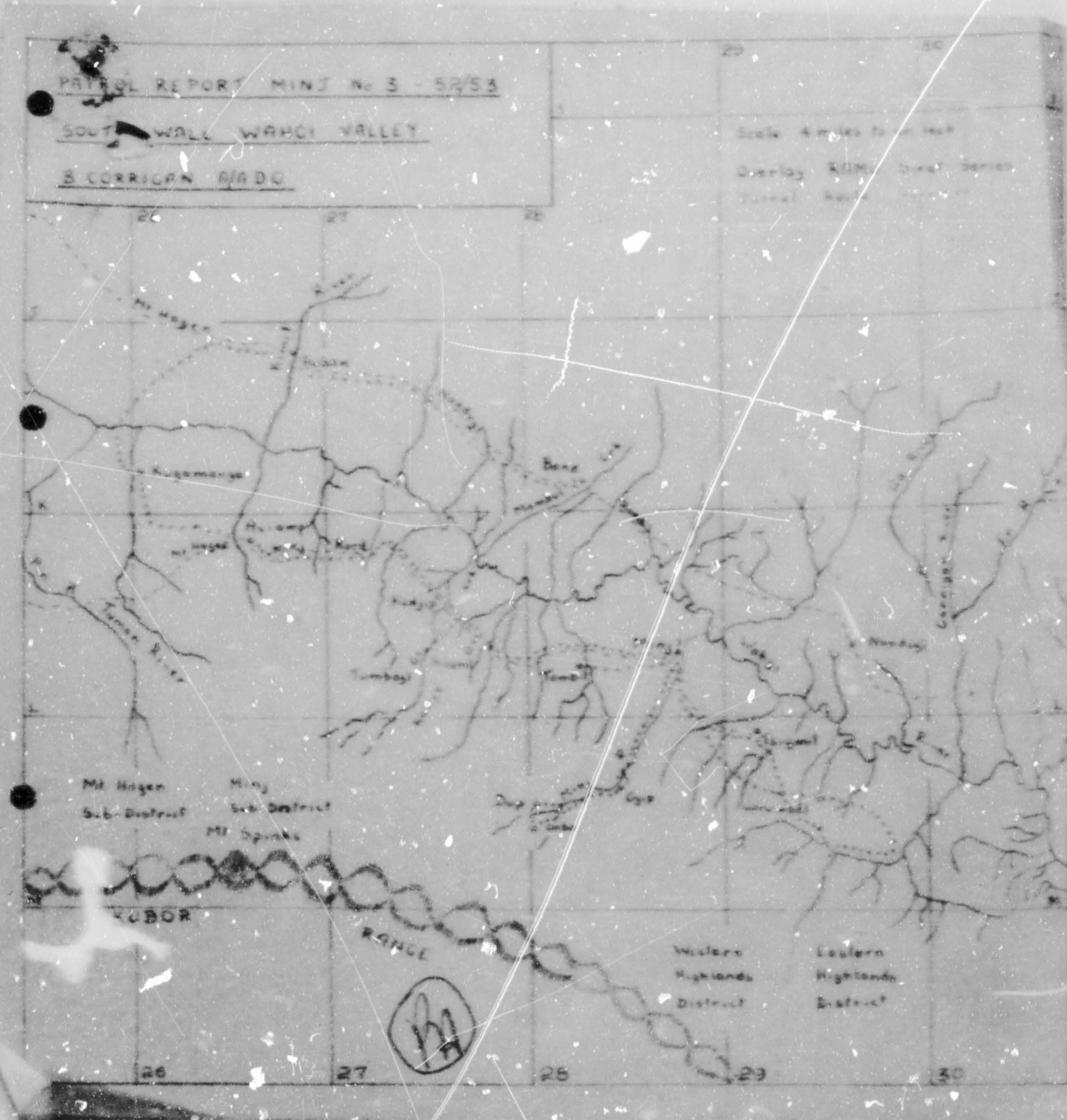
Page 3

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

SOUTH WAHGI WALL - Minj Sub-District: Western Highlands District.

Year 1953

Village	Date of Census	Births M	Births F	Deaths 0-1 Mth M	Deaths 0-1 Mth F	Deaths 0-1 Year M	Deaths 0-1 Year F	Deaths 1-4 M	Deaths 1-4 F	Deaths 5-8 M	Deaths 5-8 F	Deaths 9-13 M	Deaths 9-13 F	Deaths Over 13 M	Deaths Over 13 F	Females in Child Birth	Migrations In M	Migrations In F	Migrations Out M	Migrations Out F	Absent at Work Inside District M	Absent at Work Inside District F	Absent at Work Outside District M	Absent at Work Outside District F	Students Govt M	Students Govt F	Students Mission M	Students Mission F	Labour Potential Males 10-16	Labour Potential Males 16-45	Labour Potential Females 10-16	Labour Potential Females 16-45	Females Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Totals Child M	Totals Child F	Totals Adults M	Totals Adults F	Grand Total M+F
Carried forward:		248	252	8	2		4	19	15	11	5	5	5	71	96	6	106	254	60		61		194		4		12		844	1952	[illegible]	[illegible]	59	[illegible]		1594	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7358
Kisiu TAGBAGA	7-2-53	7	2					1							3		2	5			1								6	22	3	20	2	17	3.9	15	13	28	21	78
PIGUGA	7-2-53	No previous data available - Book destroyed by fire																			1								13	44	3	29	-	19	3.8	34	21	51	36	145
KUILPA	7-2-53	9	7					1		3				4	3		2	8		6									14	63	11	44	3	38	3.6	39	38	71	61	209
TEMGA	8-2-53	11	10					2		2	1			3			6	10	3	7	3		3				3		31	61	15	38	3	35	3.5	45	35	79	58	226
DAIMANKA	7-2-53	8	18											7	1		13	16	3	4	1								21	55	17	57	3	30	4.6	29	39	77	72	218
BAGUM[illegible]	8-2-53	2	1											2			1	2	-	3									3	11	2	12	3	9	3.3	8	8	21	16	53
Agai-Inga EBIRI	9-2-53	15	25							1	1			10			22	21	9	10									17	97	17	72	9	55	3.7	40	61	127	92	320
WURUPI	9-2-53	7	9					1	1					1	4		18	12	1	3	4						1		35	56	31	39	1	36	4.1	41	43	80	55	224
MEKA	9-2-53	13	9						3	1				5	5		7	7		8	2								29	67	14	57	·	39	3.[illegible]	46	34	98	67	247
Waniga KONDIGA	10-2-53	7	5					1		2				2	4		4	10	-	6									26	32	16	37	5	29	3.7	32	33	52	45	162
WAILKA	9-2-53	7	10						2					2	4		9	9	6	5									15	53	7	45	5	45	3.4	34	33	66	58	186
Kuma KURUPEKA	10-2-53	25	27						1			1	1	6	4		7	18	1	11	11	-	1						57	109	33	104	12	92	3.9	128	94	126	137	497
Waniga PENKA	11-2-53	11	6							1				1	1		2	2	4	8									19	46	28	41	1	48	4.0	50	49	60	58	217
Kuma AIMAMPKA	"	21	32					3	1	3	1	[illegible]	1	6	9		5	[illegible]	8	19	3		5						87	103	53	130	9	89	3.6	148	117	142	165	580
Dongai Monka	18-2-53	46	56					5	5		2			9	6	2	26	36	15	24	1								105	164	51	184	12	151	3.7	198	170	249	223	841
WAREPI	19-2-53	13	13					1			1			4	3	1	14	15	3	8									19	42	10	50	1	36	3.1	42	30	61	58	191
Grand TOTAL		450	482	8	2		4	34	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	7	133	142	9	244	427	115	561	88		203		4		16		1345	2717	878	2221	128	266	3.9	263	248	3612	3236	11,750



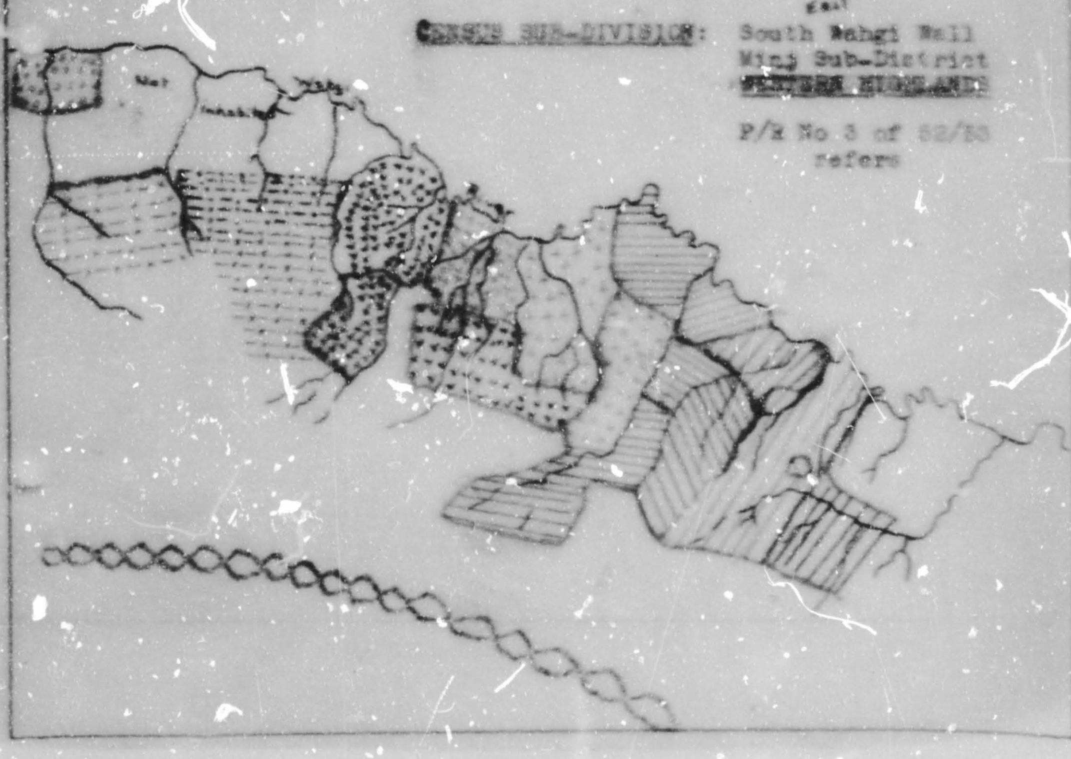
Overlay of RAMU Series 4 miles - 1 inch shewing tribal distribution:-

LEGEND

KUGIKA Tribe	SEGAI INGA
NENIGA	KURUPEKA
[illegible]	DONGAI-MONKA
KONDIGA	TANGILIKA
BERBRUGA	KAMBILIKA
KISUI	KUMUNGA
DAIMANKA	KOMUNGA
WAREPI	DONGAI-MARALKA

CENSUS SUB-DIVISION: South East Wahgi Wall
Minj Sub-District
~~WESTERN HIGHLANDS~~

P/R No 3 of 52/53
refers



STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		Amount Returned
Salt Trade	lbs 40	—	—	—	40.			
Tinned Assorted	lbs 2	—	—	—	2.			
Tobacco Twist	lbs 4	47.	50.	—	—			7.
Bangles Assorted	13	—	—	—	13			
Beads Assorted	lbs 36	—	36	—	—.			

Govt. Print.—[illegible]

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. MINJ No 4 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by Brian Corrigan, Patrol Officer (A/ADO)

Area Patrolled Upper and Middle Jimmi River Valley.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives R.P. & N.G.C. ---- 6
Carriers ---- 9

Duration—From 29/ 4 /19 53 to 26/ 5 /1953

Number of Days Twenty-Eight (28)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / 11/19 52

Medical ... / 11/19 51 (Upper Jimmi only)

Map Reference Overlay RAMU Strat. Series 4 miles - 1"

Objects of Patrol Recording of Initial Census in Upper and Middle Valley - Investigation of tribal unrest in Lower Jimmi Valley.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14/7/1953.

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ Nil

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

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

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,
M I N J:

5th July, 1953

Mini Patrol Report No 4/52-53:

District of Western Highlands. Report No. 4 of 52/53 (MINJ)

Patrol conducted by: Brian Corrigan, Patrol Officer (A/ADO)

Area Patrolled: Upper Kuno Valley.

Patrol accompanied by: Europeans.....Nil
Natives.....R.P. & N.G. 7
Carriors..... 9

Duration: 29th April, 1953 to 26th May, 1953

Number of days. Twenty-Eight.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany. No.

Last Patrol to area by D.S. Oct-Nov., 1952

Medical. November 1951

Map Reference. Refer HAMU Sheet 4miles - 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol To record Initial Census in the Sub-Division known as the Upper Kuno. Investigation of Tribal unrest in Lower Jimmi Valley.

PATROL DIARY

APRIL 29th:

We left MINJ at 10-40 am and following down the road to the WAHGI reached the River at 11-30. Crossed over by a good bridge, recently completed. From the Wahgi climbed up through hamlets of the WABURE Group, bipassed DOMBIL at 12-15 and crossed the ARL River by a substantial bridge at 12-30. From the ARL River depression, I reached the property of the Hallstrom Trust at 12-45. I moved onto the Rest House and reached there at 1-15. Made camp. Sufficient food purchased. Settling minor disputes during afternoon.

HEIGHT OF KONDUGL REST HOUSE: 5,500' POSITION: L-29

Heavy rain during night.

APRIL 30th:

An impressive Court List necessitated my staying over another day at KONDUGL. I did so and disposed of whatever disputes etc there were. There was on particular interesting case which I had to defer till my return to MINJ owing to non arrival of witnesses. It concerned the machinations of a professional abortionist; an elderly woman living near DOMBIL. The methods are well known, viz use of native herbs and external manipulation.

Large presents of food made available to Patrol. Owing to the smallness of our numbers, I sent the greater portion of it back to MINJ.

Discussions during the day with the A/ Manager of the Hallstrom Trust. Heavy rain began at 4-45 and lasted into the night.

MAY 1st:

Departed Rest House at 6-35 and followed a road passed Catholic Mission and through the Ceremonial Ground called KOMBUNO where native ceremonials are in progress. From KOMBUNO (5,500'), the patrol moved up the Arl River Valley whilst I paid a call on the Manager of the Hallstrom Trust. During the late morning I left the Trust Station and proceeded to rejoin the Patrol. Passed through PARAMIL at 11-50 and crossed to the left Bank of the Arl at 12-25 (Ht. 6,250'). The steady climb continued up the now narrow Valley till I rejoined the Patrol at 1-15 at a place called TUKAMP where Camp had been erected. TUKAMP is in WIGA and TURACU territory but it is nothing more than a clearing in the rain forest. Patrol slept under canvas. Ample food purchased from natives living further down the Arl. Heavy rain during the afternoon.

HEIGHT: 7,200' POSITION L-29 Left bank of ARL River under Wahgi-Sepik Divide.

MAY 2nd:

Left Camp at 6-15 and proceeded up the ARL Valley. We are out of the population now and the track criss-crosses the River as we move towards its headwaters. At 7-15 I arrived at the junction of the NAMNIL and ARL and waited for the tail-enders to appear. The last of our party arrived at 7-25 and at 7-40 we tackled the Wahgi-Sepik Divide. It offered some stiff climbing at 8-35 we passed the 10,000' mark. Another 450' brought us to the summit of the pass NAMNIL at 9 am. Here I rested patrol in cold conditions till 9-45, when we continued our journey down the northern fall of the Divide. Over a vile track it was noon when we came to the first of the gardens at 6,000'. Moving down the steep track to the MANJ River, we reached the river at 12-50 at a height of 5,350'. Leaving the Manj halt at 1300 on account of threatening rain, we made good time over a road above the left bank of the River to reach the Rest House at JIMBINING at 2-30. A good gathering of

MAY 2nd (Contd)

natives greeted Patrol.

Explained to them the reason for the Patrol and that I would begin the Census tomorrow.

Ample food purchased. Heavy rain during late afternoon.

POSITION: K-29. Left bank of MANJ River. HEIGHT 4,550'

MAY 3rd:

At JIBBINING. Carried out and recorded initial census of the WIOA group comprising 4 Sub-clans for a total of 491. Lining generally satisfactory and I would estimate 98% attendance. This group is a breakaway from the tribes of the same name living in the upper Arl River Valley on the southern fall of the Divide. They are related in close affinity. Inter-marriage is permitted.

Numberof minor disputes heard during afternoon and talk given on added responsibilites consequent upon the Census having now been taken and names recorded. Emphasis placed on road maintenance and construction and duties and limitations of Village Officals.

Heavy rain during the night.

MAY 4th:

We were on the road at 5-55 and at 6 am crossed the MANJ River to begin the ascent of the feature known as GOMBO. In the cool of the morning we made good time and climbing steadily we crossed over at MUMMIL at 7-15 at a height of 6,285'. At 8-50 we entered PAGAU territory, and this fact was distinguished by a small creek which forms the sphere of responsibility for road maintenance. From GOMBO ridge began the descent - crossed KWI Creek at 7-55 and passed through the hamlets of the KUMAKA and OGLKA clans. At 9-50 the patrol joined the Kerowagi-Kol road and a few minutes later we came to the new Rest House at KOL.

KOL is on the left bank of the WALNE River and is the centre of a large population. Mission influence is particularly noticeable. During the morning I did a re-check of books of the following clans of the PAGAU Group.

(i) Pagau-Kumaka
(ii) Pagau-Oglka

Did not re-check all books as they were completed only in November last. All births and deaths were brought up to date. Good many natives absent at the ceremonials in Nondugl area. Large quantities of food made availalbe.

Heavy rain during afternoon.

POSITION:- Left bank of WALNE River.K29 HEIGHT: 5,000'

MAY 5th:

Heard two native disputes before I broke camp. Finally did so at 9-30 in cool but fine weather. Swung off the Ker owagi-KOl r oad at 9-35 and descended to cross WALNE River by a bad bridge at 9-45. From the river began a climb over a newly constructed track up a ridge known as DARABIS. We crossed over at 10-35 at a height of 6,275'. Then followed along a native track around the side of the WALNE River divide. Crossed WURUM Creek (5,775') at 11-7 and climbed up BONDIL ridge to cross over at PINJIRE (7,425') at 12-30. Descending rapidly now, bipassed a Luthern Mission station, KUNMOL, crossed BOMAN Creek (6,000') at 1-20 and a long climb ended at 2-5

MAY 5th (Contd)

when the patrol reached the Rest House of MONGOM. This is our destination and camp was made. A large gathering of natives welcomed the patrol and arragements made for the Census tomorrow.

Heavy rain fell during the afternoon.

POSITION: J-30 Head of KAWN (Jimmi) River, almost in the shadow of Mt. Wilhelm. HEIGHT: 6,600'.

MAY 6th:

A glorious morning.

Began the census of this heavily populated area. Before noon, I completed the following:-

DAMBA Group

(1)	KIBICANA	157, and
(2)	DANGAGANA	74

DINJIGU Group

(1)	KONGAGANA	57, and
(2)	GOMBAGANA	143

and then the raincloud broke and ended Census for today. One large group of over 700 remains to be done. A break in the weather at 3-45 found the natives back and presents of food were made t o the patrol. I accepted them and arranged for an early start in the morning.

Behind the Rest House to the North rises the massive face of Mt. Wilhelm, the highest mountain in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, 9,600' above us (for we are at the 6,600' mark), with serried outcrops of bare grey rock alternating with the sparkling limestone and the dull granites (see Snapshot in Appendix). From experience here, 98% of the mornings here are glorious, but the afternoons invariably wet, or if not rain, then all is covered with dense white mists which roll down impressively from Mt. Wilhelm and the Bismarks above us.

MAY 7th:

At MONGOM. The natives arrived early - the vanguard arriving around 5 am. By 8 am all were assembled and I began the recording of the initial census of the KONDWOLKA Group. It is c omposed of four main sub-groups and totals 743. After an unusually exasperating time sorting them out into their sub-groups, the recording was completed at 1-30 pm. During the afternoon I heard three native disputes and completed the clerical work associated with the census.

Numerous requests from youths desiring to go to Goroka as Recruits for R.P. & N.C.C. Particulars recorded for future reference.

Total population in the vicinity of MONGOM - 1174.

Heavy rain began falling just after 4-30 pm.

MAY 8th:

We left MONG OM at 5-35 and descended immediately to cross the KAWN River by a log bridge at 6-5 am. The height of the crossing was 5,625' and just above the confluence of the KAWN with BUMINTZ Creek. A few minutes later we crossed the combined streams and climbed through gardens till we reached GONK Creek (5,925') at 6-27 am, and reached DANDUWAM some 20 minutes later. It is at this latter place that the Lut heran Mission have a native teacher.

MAY 8th (Contd)

Below us is the KAWN River and we descended rapidly to effect the crossing at 7-30 am. (Height 5000') and came up to KOL where the Catholic Mission has a Station. Here I rested Patrol a few minutes later. From KOL we climbed around the mountainside and crossed DURAMA Creek (5,125') at 8-23. A short climb brought us to the top of MIMMAE Ridge and shortly afterwards we sighted out objective for the day. GABBAL lay beneath us. A sharp descent down MIMMAE Ridge completed our journey and I made camp at GABBAL at 9-30 am.

Completed initial census of the WELKAI Group this morning but as the other tribe MILINTZ and not entirely present, I will remain here tomorrow to complete the local population.

Heavy rain during the early afternoon.

POSITION: J-29 HEIGHT: 5,000'

MAY 9th:

Completed the Census for the MILINTZ Group at 11-20 am. It was r ather late when the majority arrived and even then I did not get 100% attendance.

The remainder of the day spent on clerical work and developing photographs connected with the Patrol.

No "courts" or disputes of any kind - a change really from the vicious round of the last week.

The most exasperating feature of the Census at BABBAL is the seeming lack of knowledge of group and sub-group names by those who should know. Whether it is real or feigned I would not hazard a guess.

MAY 10th:

Dept. Camp 5-35 am, which in the Gabbal forest, is first light and began our slow descent to the KAWN River. We crossed this by a good bridge at 6-6 am at a height of 4,375' From the river began a climb up GORP Ridge till at 6-40 we reached a height of 5,400' and I rested Patrol till 6-48. From GORP we moved to GWIEMBO where the Lutheran Mission has a Station in charge of a native teacher. Below us is OLI Creek (4,500') and KUIL Creek, and we crossed these at 7-40 and 7-45 respectively. Then commenced a climb up the feature known as WAMBIN - this ended at 8-30 when the patrol reached IAWARAMON (5,425'). This is the centre of a large population and a new Rest House had been constructed. I thus camped to record the initial census of 3 groups which, I understand, are domiciled in the vicinity.

Food buying and camp duties completed by 11 am and I began the Census. Completed the following groups for the totals as shewn:-

DAMBA Group:

(1)	DaltaSub-Group	84
(2)	Worum " "	156

KOMDUGLKA Group

(1)	Kemagana	84
(2)	Konmukana	71

Discussions with village Officals during late afternoon. One Civil claim brought forward, but settled out of Court.

POSITION J 22 HEIGHT: 5,425'

MAY 11th

Before leaving Camp this morning I completed the Census of the 3 clan groups of the KONMUGA Tribe for 210 souls. This was interupted by rain yesterday afternoon. Eventually left IAWARAMON at 9-50 and climbed up to KUMO (5,975') where there is a Catholic Mission Station in charge of a native teacher. Climbing around DEGONALTF Ridge, we entered PAGAU territory at 10-35 and thence onto the Rest House at BUBULSANGA, arriving here at 10-55. A terrific crowd shrilly welcomed patrol and, as usual, large quantities of food made availalbe. Speeches here took up my time till 1-30 when I was able to begin the primary task of the patrol. Completed two more clan groups of the KONMUGA's giving a grand total for this tribe of 421.

The usual rain prevented further Census work today.

POSITION [illegible] HEIGHT: 5,700'

MAY 12th:

Rechecked the recorded census of the PAGAU-AINBIGA's this morning. Remainder of my time taken up in determining native disputes and discounting any rumors connected with rechecking and recording the Census. With such gullible and credulous people rumors are apt to take root in their minds.

Clerical work brought up to date. Provisional Village Officals selected. A number of pigs were purchased for the proposed Coronation Celebrations to be held at Minj.

Heavy rain during evening.

MAY 13th:

Left BUBULSANGANA at 5-40 am and at 6-15 crossed IAN Creek at a height of 4,725'. Climbed up the feature known as OMIN and crossed into the small NANE Valley at 6-45 (Ht. 5,275'). A long descent down a raiorback spur brought us to the NANE River at 7-45 and I rested patrol here at a height of 4,125'. From the river, which drains into the JIMMI, began a climb up MANGA Ridge through hillside gardens where ercsion is surely taking the topsoil despite primitive attempts at soil conservation. Reached the Rest House at MEGINPOL (Ht. 5,425') at 9-30 am. This is the assembly point of the last of the PAGAU Tribe found in the KUNO. After accepting presents of food, I re-checked the Census here for a total of 375.

Headmen from nearby groups across the Jimmi River visited the patrol. Completed by obstruse calculations of census figures this afternoon.

POSITION [illegible] HEIGHT: 5,425'

MAY 14th:

Broke Camp at 5-40 and negotiating a native track began the descent to the KAWN (Jimmi) River at 6-15. Effected crossing by an improvised bridge at 6-45 (Height 3,500'). For the next ¾ of an hour we were engaged in following a bad track around the right bank of the river and at 7-30 reached the confluence of the JIMMI with a small KORAM Creek and from where we began a steady climb up WOMO Ridge. At a height of 4,875', reached at 9 am, I spelled patrol at GWIEMKANA, a small hamlet of the GAMA group.

We are nearing our destination now and at 9-40 the road linking KUBURA and BUBGILAR was reached. This was followed till 10-55 when we arrived at the Rest House. A large gathering greeted the patrol and the amount of food presented is apt to become embarassing. Completed the initial census of the following:-

MAY 14th (contd)

GAMA-TUNGA	102
GAMA-DARAGA	109
GAMA-KOMNUGA	243.....454

One large sub-group yet remains to be done and this will be censused tomorrow.

Fine weather prevailed.

MAY 15th:

Completed the initial census of the large AGILIGA Sub-Group of the KEMA Tribe for a total of 304. This now completes the KEMA for a total of 758 domiciled in the vicinity of BUBGILAE.

Provisional Officals selected, also a possible recruit for the N.M.T.S., Mt. Hagen.

Arrangements made for the census to be held at KUBURA tomorrow.

MAY 16th:

Today's journey was only a short one and I did not break camp till 6-30. Following a newly made road the patrol moved down to cross KORAM Creek (4,200') at 7-10 am. From the creek began a long climb up KOSIGU ridge and reached a height of 5,425' at 8-10. Here we were held up for a short while to enable the TEREGA tribe, whom in toto we met on the road, to precede us to the Rest House. They were after all our hosts for the day, and we extended them this common courtesy. At length we moved on and shortly afterwards arrived at the Rest House of KUBURA. We used received the usual welcome and moved to the flower festooned Rest House. The Census began at 10-30 and for most of the day I was engaged in recording the initial statistics of the following:-

AUWILKA Group	(1)	Kebunkana	156	
	(2)	Langana	146	
KIRINGA Group	(1)	Terega	205	507

Light rain fell during the late afternoon.

Considerable roadwork is noticeable in this area but the grades are stiff and severe.

POSITION 1.30. HEIGHT: 5,150'

MAY 17th:

We left KUBURA at 7-30 am and moved down quickly to cross the KAWN River. Reached the river at 8-10 and made the crossing by a good suspension bridge at a height of 3,200'. Here I spelled patrol till 9-10 when we began the long climb up KONDULA Ridge. Crossed the Manj River above its junction with the KAWN at 9-25. Till 10-30 we were engaged in climbing over a poisonous grade till we reached a casurina grove at a height of 5,050'. Here we rested. Continued our steady climb and at 11 am reached KOTO. From this point we sighted OLNA and moved towards it. Rising and falling around the side of WALI (MARAPOK) hill, the patrol rached OLNA Base Camp at 11-55 and met a ringing reception - incidentally the most impressive to date. After completion of camp duties, I accepted large gifts of food and at 2-15 began the initial census of the following:-

MAY 17th (contd)

KIBINGA Group:

(1) NAMINTZIGA 321

Rain began at 4 pm and I postponed the remaining Sub-Groups till tomorrow. A cool night.

POSITION J 31. HEIGHT: 5,825'

MAY 18th:

Remained at OLNA and completed the census of the KIBINGA group. Today's line up was as under:-

KIBINGA Group

Agilga - 342
Mambilika 186.....528

A total for the group of 1056.

Census and clerical work occupied all today and it was not till late this afternoon that we were able to have a talk with assembled officals. Defined their responsibilities and duties and their part in the scheme of native administration.

A cool night with light rain.

The census at OLNA completes that for the Sub-Division of the Upper Kuno.

MAY 19th:

Dept. OLNA 5-55 am and began the long descent to BINJ River and crossed above its junction with JIMNA Creek at 7 am at a height of 3,800'. From the river the patrol climbed up a comparatively easy grade to reach the Rest House at MANEMP at 7-45 (Height 4,875'). Met village officals and continued our journey at 8-25. We left the main road at 8-35 and a sharp descent over a native track brought us to MAMBUL Creek (4,125') at 8-50. Here I rested patrol till 9-50. Continuing on crossed GOLYIMP Creek at 10-10 (4,300') and an hour's climb over a made bridle path brought us to MAGIN (Height 5,400'). Here I camped.

Ample food purchased.

Talks with local Officals during afternoon. Natives from OGONO Group visited patrol. Their domicile is on the right bank of the KAWN (Jimmi) River, some hours below MAGIN. I was able to assure them that they would be visited shortly by the patrol that is to record the Census of the Lower Jimmi.

POSITION: J 30. HEIGHT: 5,400'

MAY 20th:

The patrol left MAGIN at 5-55 am and climbed up to the place known as MORUKA (5,725') at 6-20. For the next 90 minutes we were engaged in travelling through forest and at 7-45 we reached NAMBA (6,425') and came to the old KARAP road. Still travelling along forested ridge country through dense and I might be pardoned in saying, depressing fog, till 9 am we ascended the feature called BORUNGOLKA (6,350'). After resting the patrol at 9-50 in a clearing in the forest till 10-50, we bipassed TSINGANTZBO (Landslide Mountain) at 11-10 (Height 6,450') and 20 minutes later joined the main KARAP Road and onto the Rest House at TABIBUGARA where the reported tribal fighting and unrest is reported. Made

MAY 20th (contd)

Camp here at 1300 and after purchasing food began my investigation. The summarised report of this unrest is found in the General Summary.

POSITION 1.29. HEIGHT: 5,200'

MAY 21st

Remained at TABIBUGARA to mediate in the dispute between the MILMEA and MARIGA Tribes. The dispute was a case of actual fact and offered no real problem. Two arrests were made. In my presence were made, a voluntary destruction of weapons including a destruction by fire of over 500 spears, bows and arrows and shields; and then the ceremonial peace offering in that order. It marks a close of an epoch in their lives, and strange as it may seem, one given they will keep their word. I say "strange" because to men it seems this way as I could hardly imagine a community elsewhere saying that they will sin no more and meaning it.

Presents of food made to patrol by both Milmea's and Mariga's.

All informed of forthh-coming Census patrol.

POSITION As yesterday.

MAY 22nd:

Dept. Camp at 5-40 hours. Travelled back over our previous track as far as KORUNJU (Height 6,250') and at 7 am began the traverse of a track that will bring us onto KARAP. Crossed Landslide mountain on a much lower track and it was a relief to effect the crossing before sun and wind combined to start the ground and boulders crashing around us. We all completed the crossing by 7-45 and continued along the road to JIGGA, arriving here at 8-35 (Height 4,850'). The small population of this centre greeted us and presents of cooked food were given to the Police and carriers. Leaving JIGGA at 9-30, moved down the mountain track, crossed LEI Creek (3,650') at 10-3 and NUGUS Creek at 11-15. Rising and falling till 12-30 when we joined the OLNA-BANZ road and then onto the Rest House at KARAP, arriving here at 12-40. Good reception and ample food,

One case of Sorcery reported. As usual "not proven. One case heard in C.N.A. and five arrests were made for Spreading lying Reports.

Talks with village Officals and wide circulation given to the forthcoming Census patrol.

POSITION 3.30 HEIGHT: 5,725'

MAY 23rd:

Departed KARAP at 5-40 am and climbed up towards Wahgi-Sepik Divide. At 7 am reached a height of 7,235' and I rested patrol. The country hereabouts is not permanently occupied by natives. Continued our journey over a native track and reached the top of the Divide at 9 am - the highest point reached being 8,625'. The top of the Pass is known as MIMINTZ and we remained here till 10 am. From the Divide we followed down a track to strike the MOMBUL River at 10-55 and thence onto KWIENA (5,850') at 11-45. The main patrol moved onto the Rest House at KUNJAMP whilst Mr. Walters and myself paid a call on Reverend Mansur of the Lutheran Mission. Rejoined patrol at 3 pm.

MAY 23rd (Contd)

Discussions with natives at Rest House.

HEIGHT OF KUNJAMP: 5,300' POSITION K.29.

MAY 24th:

Left Rest House at 8-30 am for AMULIBA. Investigated and purchased land in area for Administration under authority of Bulk Requisition. From AMULIBA moved down to RANGI to view possible bridge site as being suitable for M.T. Canoes held up by low water and we returned to Banz by Road, arriving at the Rest House at 4-10 pm.

Discussions with Village Officals regarding Coronation celebrations and later paid a call on the Rev. E. Misik of the Catholic Mission.

Extremely dry conditions prevail.

MAY 25th:

Dept. Rest House at 8 am. Moved down to the Luthern Mission and carried out an Inspection of Native Labour employed. Inspected Trade Store.

From the Mission, we walked onto KEROWIL and I made camp here at 1-15.

Discussions with Village Officals. Purchased pigs for Coronation Celebrations.

POSITION L.29. HEIGHT: 5,220'

MAY 26th:

Leaving Kerowil at 8-15, the patrol moved along the main road to reached the WAHGI River at 9-15. Crossed by a good bridge and following the road link reached Sub-District HQ's at 10-30 am.

END OF PATROL.

(B.R. CORRIGAN) P/O
Actg Assistant District Officer:

GENERAL SUMMARY:

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this Patrol was to record the initial Census in the Census Sub-Division known as the Upper Kuno. The area has been well hammered by routine trips that consolidated and extended influence to reach the stage when I considered the time ripe to be able to record the Initial census and select provisional Officals. These objects were achieved and the population statistics, which are found in the Appendices, are interesting and maybe useful in future planning.

The Upper Kuno is the name ascribed to an area found between the Wahgi-Sepik Divide and the Main (Bismarck) Range to the North. "KUNO" is the Chimbu expression, which the Minj natives in turn refer to as "KORBUN". But KUNO has caught on and I think this will be the name that will win out. The Chimbu people return this compliment by referring to "kuno" as "Korbun".

The inhabitants are cast more in the Chimbu mould than any of the other natives in the Sub-District. I am referring to the Upper Kuno's expressly when I say this; my short visit to the Lower Jimmi, in the vicinity of TABIBUGARA, found a different type of native - shorter in stature, speaking a different language and more like the type which is characteristic of Mt. Hagen. Even the masks of the Moga gift exchange, those little pieces of bamboo resembling miniture cane blinds and worn suspended from the neck, are seen at odd intervals. And these are essentially part of the Mt.Hagen culture.

The secondary object of the Patrol was to investigate the reports of tribal unrest in the Lower Jimmi Valley area in the vicinity of TABIBUGARA. The reports were found to be correct but exaggerated to a degree. They are dealt with in the Sub-Heading 'Native Situation.

NATIVE SITUATION:

The KUNO tribes belong to that group of natives which although not in constant contact with civilization , have since the advent of Administation assimulated sufficient of our moral convictions to note the relationship between them and the law . Crime among them is thus rare. In the lower Valley across the Jimmi there are other tribes, which are intermediate between those of the Upper Valley and the backward ones living under the main range. They have just emerged from adherence to obnoxious native custom to the acceptance of the morals of Administration.

But generally speaking a happy and contented people are found in the area patrolled. In the Upper Kuno, the area mainly covered by this report, there is a great demand at the moment for native valuables and this demand is not lessened any by the large ceremonials taking place at vantage points in the area.

The principal outward symbols of the changed conditions of life are the Rest House, the Police Barracks and if under Mission influence, the "School". Another factor which had had a marked effect on tribal life in the Kuno is a great increase in inter-district trade. Under Administration control now, the people have been able to extend and expand far beyond former limits. At the moment the articles concerned are mainly ceremonial paraphernalia.

NATIVE SITUATION (Contd)

In the Lower SIMBI was found a slightly different set of circumstances. In the vicinity of TABIBUGARA are two tribes. The larger MILMEA's and the smaller MARIGA's. About 4 months ago, a Mariga women married in the normal course of events a young man from the Milmea tribe and she joined her husband. The marriage was not so very old when the husband died. The Milmea's grieved at the loss of one of its prominemant members, immediately cried "Sorcery" and sorcery perpetrated by the Mariag's through medium ofthe wife of the deceased. The Mariaga's were informed of this and compensation was asked for. At this stage in the proceedings a deadlock was reached. The next move was initiated by the Marigas, who went to the territory of the Milmea to discuss terms and to take the widow back to her parents. The incensed Milmea's thought this an opportunity to even the score and seized upon it. Harsh words regarding compensation for the deceased led to more direct action, and blows with hands led to weapons and in the melee one of the Mariga's received an arrow. The small band of Mariga's shewed considerable discretion and retired with their wounded, leaving the field to the Milmea. A month passed and the wounded man succumbed. Following this a state of open warfare was declared. Out came the bows and spears and shields which had fallen into disuse - once more the roads were barricaded and armed parties moved through the bush. This was the picture when reports first reached MINJ, although my informers, at this stage, reported 5 deaths. I was personally convinced that open warfare could be avoided but what concerned me was the damage that could be done by small armed parties moving and working independently in the forest. The Mariga's who first reported the incident made the story of the attack seem so treacherous that it cried to Heaven for vengence. I was inclined also to the theory that the cry would be heard but that the answer would not come from Heaven. And so the Patrol moved into the area, after receiving the usual threat that we would be annialated by the MILMEA's.

I arrived at TABIBUGARA on the afternoon of May 20th and sent word for the MILMEA's, whose gardens etc can plainly be seen, to come and visit the patrol on the morrow. They were guaranteed protection and informed that the discussion would take place on neutral ground between the respective territories of the Mariga's and the Milmea's. Night came and we could hear them yodelling and calling for all to group and to see the Government. It seemed that they were anxious as any of us were for a settlement. On the morning of the 21st May the Mariga's gathered and we moved to neutral territory as we heard the Milmea's gathering and moving down the mountain track to meet us. At length they came up with no sign of fear or concern for what may happen. But nothing did happen - the case was thrashed out and two arrests were made. Then followed the voluntary burning of over 600 weapons of war (Photographs appear in the Appendix) and the ceremonial peacemaking when compensation for the deceased Mariga was made. And so the incident closed. As I write this report, feverish activity in road-making is reported from the area. This example of tribal unrest and subsequent Administrationmediation and peace-making is typical of the ease of control with these Kuno natives.

During the course of the patrol we were able to select seven youths from the area who accompanied the Patrol back to MINJ. On my return I sought permission,through the District Commissioner, to send them onto Mt. Hagen for admission into the N.M.T.S. there. The request was granted and these lads are now attending their Course at District HQ's. Their recruitment will do much to improve native relations in the subject area, which at present lacks adequate medical coverage.

Withal this continuous patrolling has had the effect of reducing serious crime throughout the Kuno, but as I have come to find from experience here that what is crime to us, is to them the mere

NATIVE SITUATION (Contd)

performance of a duty or the observance of a custom. It explains too, I suggest, why these natives will confess without shame and even with complacency to having committed a crime which to us seems revolting and treacherous in the extreme.

At the present time there are three natives from the Upper Kuno serving sentences of varying terms of imprisonment for crimes of such a nature. And these heavy sentences have done much to reduce the incidence by acting as a danger signal to would be offenders.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

During the course of this Patrol, headmen from the various Groups and Sub-Groups censused were selected as Provisional Luluais and Tul-Tul's. They are, needless to say, provisional only and subject to review in six months time, when their names will be forwarded for confirmation. However, their selection will do much to remove a vacumn, or rather fill a vcumn, in the area now that we have removed a relic of the past in the form of large white porcelain rings by which any and sundry derived some form of authority. These rings, which are so familiar in the Chimbu and Wahgi Valleys, were given out during the war years with such utter abandon that the wearing of them became firmly ingrained in the psyches of the wearers. They were 'headmen' whether in actual fact they were or not. But now they have all gone, or the majority of them, for we found it impossible to weld the wearers into any form of Native administration.

The Kuno, in common with [illegible] in the Highland Districts, now look up to their village officials and from our angle they represent the readiest and easiest means of communicating with the natives. They will be the offical representatives of the Government and as such will receive all the considerations due to their position. Those that have already been appointed are responding well to all the confidences that have been placed in them and they have been found of value in matters of propaganda and in other directions.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

A flourishing system of agriculture is evident and a variety of crops, which are a rarity in the higher valley systems, grow prolifically and well in the Kuno. These include Breadfruit, a type of cucumber (which are not unlike elongated lemons) and a delicious taro which I had often resort too when bread supplies were no more.

But the humble sweet potato remains the staff of life and it grows everywhere in large quantities. It supplies the native with a ready supply of food; it can be cooked and carried and above all it gives him a vast store of the necessary carbohydrates. It is found growing in cleared spaces, which are at a premium, and up the cleared hillsides and in sporadic clearings in the virgin forest. Slips are put straight into the ground and those gardens which I happened to see, it is evident that very little effort precedes or follows planting. In freshly-cleared bush land, after ring-barking and Burning off, the slips are put straight into the ground; and this method maybe seen on the mountainsides, where cultivation is still creeping up into the bush. But everywhere else in the lower parts of the valley the land has apprently apparently been used over and over again and heaped up in square little plots. They are called and are made in the following way. The old garden or grassland is dug up and the weeds and strewn in heaps to dry. Then the earth is broken up and heaped on top of the now dried vegetation. The dry vegetation etc serves to aerate as well as fertilise the

NATIVE AGRICULTURE (Contd)

THE soil. In between the plots the earth has been scraped off down to the bare clay, so that they are clearly separated. All this work is done by the women, squatting down and using their digging sticks with quick oblique strokes. The heavy work of felling the timber and removing the stumps is done by the men.

Bananas grow well; one type of banana which does not grow in the higher Wahgi Valley is treated with some sort of special consideration and seems to be highly valued. It is much longer than the normal native banana and even when cooked is hard and to the European palate anyhow, tasteless.

A lasting impression one gains from this region is the obvious amendibility to a more advanced method of agriculture. And this is said without implying anything but admiration for the methods as they at present exist. As mentioned in the diary, there is a great loss of soil through erosion and the primitive method of laying felled logs across, is an endeavour to prevent it. One can imagine the terracing of these slopes for there is no denying that this would greatly enhance their possibilities.

There is strangely enough no wild pig in the vicinity, although cassowaries are numerous in the forest across the Jimmi. And these are greatly prized. It will be appreciated, as a result, then that the price of pig and cassorway too among the natives themselves is a pretty high one. Although when it comes to bartering with the Government the pig owners are, not hard to deal with. The cassowaries are caught in rude traps, I am told. I chanced to see several of them along the bush roads, which in places, fairly bristle with them. They are usually set by travellers in the hope of finding something on the way home.

CENSUS:

The patrol recorded the initial Census of the Sub-Division of the Upper Kuno. In October-November of last year, a patrol from MINJ defined tribal groups in anticipation of this patrol, and, as a result, my task was made much easier. It maybe said here that the resultant figures were greater than we anticipated and as this is so, our estimate of 10,000 natives in the entire Kuno can now be reviewed. In the Upper section alone we recorded over 7,000 names so I would say that 12,000 will now be more like the ultimate figure. In any case the Patrol, which will discount all this speculation and which will record the initial census of the Lower Jimmi, leaves for the area within a week.

Summarised here are the Census figures:-

M.C.	F.C.	M.A.	F.A.	T O T A L
1514	1368	2264	1886	7,052

The lining for the Census was generally good considering this is the first time that they have had anything to do with organised lining. I would say that 98% of the people came forward and those whom we did not see would be the very old and the infirm. They had previously been informed that they would not be required. Their names, however, were given and recorded.

At Bubulsungana it came to my notice that wild rumors were circulating regarding the reason for the Census. It was stated amongst other things that the young men were being recuited for Coastal employment and that the young girls, or some of them, anyhow were to be married off th the Police who escorted the Patrol. I hear the rumors and acted accordingly. Two men were later charged with Spreading Lying Reports. During my stay at this centre, I was able to entirely discount the rumors and the

CENSUS (Continued)

people were given to understand the reason for the Patrol and why the Government probed their social and family groupings for no apparent reason to themselves.

Such evidence that we do have in regard to the Kuno population would indicate an increase in population, but in some groups, the increase, if there is one, is less than one might expect. However, it will not be possible to fully answer this question until the present intial census is re-checked. In one or two cases the husbands, true to masculine tradition, blamed their wives when a negative reply was given as to an increase in family or not. "Before the Government came we could beat our wives" they would say "but now we cannot do this and they run from one man to another and so do not have children". It is possible that adultery has increased since the administration abolished the former drastic punishment, but it is not possible to find direct evidence on the point.

Summing up we may, however, say that the population is holding its own in the absence of comparative figures.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

It is this sphere of the native's activity that above anything else excites one's admiration and surprise. In a Special report that I wrote to the District Commissioner concerning Roads in this area, I find that I have written the following and I can do no better than repeat it here:-

" On my previous visits to this area in 1949 and 1950 it was a common sight to pass armed natives along the track, when then fairly bristled with obstacles. But now, as indeed in 1951 this has all gone and graded roads replace the notoriously bad tracks of the days gone by. And all this must be applauded as progress and it is a fair indication that the Kuno is passing out of the pioneer stage and entering the more sedate, if less picturesque stage of a settled community..."

Almost the entire Kuno is now criss-crossed by roads. And there are feeder roads linking the small hamlets with the main centres which act as Base Camps for patrols. It will be a long time before M.T. is able to venture into the area, for to enable the realisation of this dream would demand a good pass through the ranges and a good many other things much less likely to happen at the present time. Still once one has negotiated the Pass and enters the Kuno, one is able to bowl along good roads and without detriment to the native population who live off these made roads.

The main road activity in the area at the moment is in the vicinity of OLNA, TABIBUGARA (in the lower Kuno) and in the Jimbining sector. In the latter area, the natives will have a tough job for it is their intention to improve the vile track that links their Rest House with the road coming over a 10,400' pass from the source of the Arl River in the Wahgi Valley. When it comes to building a new road or track one could not call the locals lazy; but with maintenance on an existing road then it is so often a different story.

Bridges are, in the main good and sufficient for our present needs. The one across the Jimbining River, below KUBURA and on the road to OLNA is a particularly fine example of native craftsmanship. A snap of it appears in the Appendix.

CENSUS (Continued)

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ANTHROPOLOGICAL

The Kuno social organisation is patrilineal and they are distributed in small local clans correlated with their ceremonial grounds. The ceremonial ground is the civic centre for the dwellings which are clustered loosly in settlements around it. These grounds, however, could not be compared for example with those around Mt. Hagen. They do not receive the attention that apparently is given to those aforementioned. But they are all beautified - we must give the Kuno's credit for the intention - by various ornamental trees and with dracaenas. It is true that the dracaenas also serve to provide the men and boys with their posterior covering and some which I saw growing were thicker than my wrist.

The reason too for planting the casurinas is expressly to "make the place good" and they give shade and the natives tell me that they like to hear the wind sighing in their branches. The casurinas in the Kuno grow to massive proportions as do the true pines, which are also found in the ceremonial grounds and near individual houses.

Marriage is patrilocal and by purchase. Marriage takes place between the Kuno's and tribes in the Wahgi Valley. The clans themselves are an exogomous unit and this law of exogomy is a regulating factor in their lives. It was found, too, that most of the Kuno tribes are related in close affinity with tribes living in the Wahgi Valley - they are of the same name and all come from common ancestors. Some time, beyond living memory, the division came, and like their biblical counterparts in the story of the Tower of Babel, they went their ways - in our case to the North and to the West. Overtures to re-amalgamate are always greeted favourably but the deadlock comes trying to decide where the re-formed group will finally settle. The Kuno division of the groups are reluntant to leave their fertile valley and the Wahgi Valley groups, by far the larger section, would find it difficult to find sufficient land for their needs in the Kuno section. And so the matter rests and I would venture to say, they will remain precisely where they are at the present time.

During the course of the Census, I did find a strong reluctance for a man to pronouce his own name, while at the same time he makes no objection at all to other people pronouncing it, and even invited others to do it for him in order to satisfy the curiosity of the inquisitive census taker. This fear or reluctance to call his name is due to the fear that through his name he maybe injured by sorcerers; and this only applies when the name is uttered in his own breath; uttered by the breath of others it has no vital connection with him, and no harm can come to him through it.

There is a custom too of abstaining from all mention of the names of the dead. The chief motive for this abstinence appears to be a fear of evoking the spirit of the dead, although the natural unwillingness to revive past sorrows undoubtedly operates also to draw the veil of oblivion over the names of the dead. This was particularly noticeable when recording the names of recruits for the Constabulary and the N.M.T.S. at Mt. Hagen. Their fathers were, in most instances deceased, but I required their names for identification purposes.

MEDICAL & WEALTH:

At the present time Two Aid Posts are to be found in the area patrolled. These are staffed by two N.MC.s from the Dept. of Public Health, Minj. During the course of the patrol I recruited seven youths for subsequent training at the N.M.T.S., Mt. Hagen. When and if they pass out of the School, they will fill the medical void that is, at present, apparent.

Malaria is common in the lower levels (around the 3,000' mark) and across the Jimmi River towards the Bismarcks, Tropical Ulcers and Yaws are predominant. The patrol could do no more than give passing treatment. However, in the Upper Kuno, there is no need for concern for the natives seem healthy enough, and their diet is adequate and balanced.

In the area previously mentioned, across the Jimmi River, malnutrition is due, I would say, to the geological nature of the country more than to any other factor. The gardens are poor and sparse and I would think there is a casual connection between these two facts.

FORESTRY ASPECTS:

The timber resources of the area are immense and inaccessibility would rule out, at the present time, their forest being put to any commercial use. Large stands of pine are to be found in the vicinity of the SAU River and this large forest contains many other species of valuable timber. Cedar was also noticed in isolated pockets. The timber stands are to be found along the ridges, and towards the SAU the country extends more in the form of a great plain running down to the rivers and all covered with great forests of hoop and other pines.

The natives in the area have very little use for their timber and apart from occasional demands for housing and fencing and firewood, the large areas of timber are likely to remain for years to come. The area is without European settlement of any kind and thus no demands are made on the available forest.

On the patrol nothing more than a passing mention was made to re-afforestation for it is something that will not worry the Kuno tribes for a long time to come. They and their area have been generously endowed with more timber than they will ever themselves require and their present remoteness from Europeanism gives them or the Administration the pleasant thought that they are likely to enjoy their simple life for a long time to come.

MISSIONS:

Two Mission bodies are interested in the Kuno. They are the Luthern Mission of New Guinea and the Roman Catholic Church. No Europeans of either Mission are actually in residence but pay sporadic visits to their many Mission stations scattered throughout the length and breadth of the region. In the intervals between such visits, both Missions resort to the method of native teachers and catechists to remind the people of their obligations. The Lutheran Mission would seem to hold greater sway than the rival Mission body, but the natives give one the impression that they are not greatly interested, except for any material gain that maybe forthcoming.

I visited several "schools" in the course of the patrol but the subjects taught are mainly of a religious nature and above the comprehension, I am sure, of the few students whom I chanced to see.

CONCLUSION:

The Kuno is now happily at peace. Its people are content now to live in friendship and law-abidingness amongthemselves. They are indeed far removed from the turmoil of modern affairs. They have no trader, no missionary in residence, and most of their young men have so far been debarred from indenture. Almost their only contact with the outside world is an indirect one, viz, their association with one or two Constables of Police who go in there to prepared the Base Camps for projected patrols and with the Patrol Officer on his patrol. And I have no doubt that future Officers will find them as I always have, a very likely likeable and friendly lot of natives.

At OLNA I took courage and directly asked the natives to give me an opinion as to what good the Government had done for the Kuno natives. My question was rewarded and one of the leading men answered in words that went something like this:-

> " The Govt. has stopped fighting and has given us thus a good service. For when there were wars we could not look after our gardens properly and many times we went hungry. It has looked after our sick and it is sending some of our young men out to be trained as Doctor boys and as Policemen. The Govt. has taken a keen interest in that most important subject - food. It has given us seeds to plant and it keeps an eye on our gardens"

Of course in all these expressions of opinion by natives, allowance must be made for their natural courtesy, and their desire to say what is pleasant, rather than what is true, but I think the points about Govt. interest in gardens is worthy of notice, whilst the points regarding the pacification of the area and the suppression of disease, would be familiar to them all as part of the ordinary commonplaces of Government Administration. But I like to think that they were serious about the gardens.

The delay in the submission of this Report is solely due to the undersigned in waiting for the return of Enlargements from Australia.

(B.R. CORRIGAN) P/O
Actg Assistant District Officer:

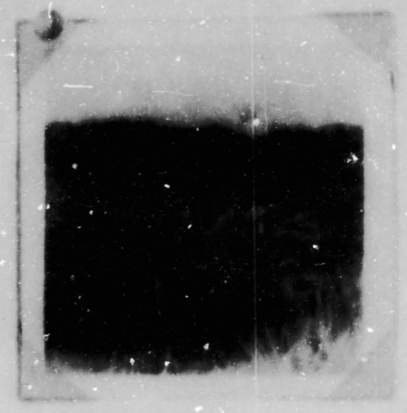
APPENDIX "A"

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

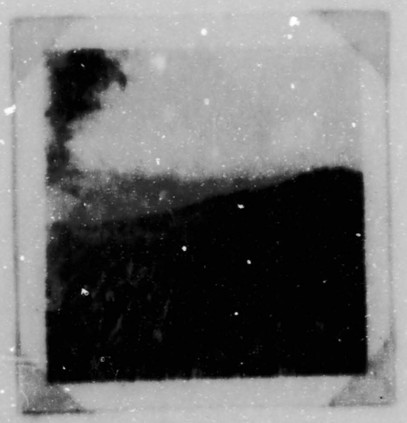
No. 6403. Constable DAUN: (Madang)	This member acted as NCO of the Police escort. He has just completed an NCO course at the Depot and is awaiting his promotion. As usual carried out his duties efficiently and well.
No. 7024 Constable SIRABIAN (Morobe)	Worthy of inclusion in any Detachment. Has been recommended for a Junior NCO's course.
No. 6916 Constable HAGILI (Morobe)	Quite an efficient Patrol Constable. Has had the bush experience and is a swimmer of note. He uses this skill to advantage when required.
No. 5216-B Constable KAMBIS (Western Highlands)	Quiet and efficient but needs a refresher course at the Depot. A wartime recruitment to the Force.
No. 7698 Constable TIMO (Sepik)	His first patrol. Has previously suffered from tender feet and this has previously precluded him from joining a patrol detachment. A fireless worker.
No. 8210 Constable OKSAP (Eastern Highlands)	A young Constable who carries out his allotted tasks well and capably.

(B.R. CORRIGAN)
Actg Assistant District Officer:

Country in vicinity of TABIBUGARA - road in background heads towards MILMEA. It was in this area that tribal unrest was reported.



These two shots are of the Upper Jimmi Valley were taken from the Rest House at MONGOM. Country hereabouts is very rough and several large streams have their birth in the Bismarck Range adjacent.



These three snaps depict the type of country that is typical Kuno. The roads that one can see in the background are impossible for M.T. but are good enough for the purpose they at present servie. They are a boon to travelling Europeans and natives alike.

A series of snaps shewing proposed village officals the correct manner of saluting the Ensign. The finished products are shewn overleaf. The white porcelain rings worn by these appointees have since been withdrawn. They are referred to in the General Summary.

The Kawn (Jimmi) River near its source in the Bismark Range.

"The completed product"

This is a particular find bridge over the Jimmi River. It links KUBURA with OLNA. On account of its strength, the Patrol was able to cross this stream , via the bridge in a very short time.

These shots depict the Bismark Range and are taken from MONGOM. The massive peak of Mt. Wilhelm (15,500') is contained in this mountain chain and one of its summits can be seen in the snapshot on the top right.

[redacted]

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

30th July,1959

[redacted]

Reference is made to our memorandum No 30-27-24 of 22nd July,1959.

The Patrol Report has been read by His Honour the Administrator, who has endorsed the papers "A good report".

(A.A.Roberts)
Acting Director

PLA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No..30/1...80
District Office,
Western Highlands,
Mount Hagen.

14th July, 1953.

Memorandum for:-

The Director,
D.D.S. & N.A.
Port Moresby.

P/R Mini 4/52-53.

Forwarded herewith is the Patrol Report in triplicate with the following attachments:-

Patrol map
Village Population Registers (1 for P.H.D.)
Portion of a set of photographs.

2. Mr Corrigan is awaiting a set of enlargements from Australia which he intended should accompany the report. When received they will be forwarded.

3. This report is of a more or less routine census patrol with the additional interest of investigating the reports of unrest in the Lower Jimmi. Mr. Corrigan's handling of the latter problem shows his experience and understanding of the people. Energies have been well directed into roadmaking .

4. It is interesting to note the census estimate was for below the actual.

5. A well conducted and splendidly reported Patrol.

Robt.B.Cole.
Act.District Commissioner.

36/17/34 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. C.A.30/17/34

Memorandum for—

Department of the Government Secretary,
Port Moresby.
28th July, 1953

Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs (2)
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT NO.4/52-53

I refer to your memorandum D.S.30-17-34 of the 22nd July, 1953 and the Patrol Report has been read by His Honour the Administrator, who has endorsed the papers "a good report".

2. The report is returned herewith.

for GOVERNMENT SECRETARY

P.M. Lord
JOHN 30/7

30-27-26

22nd July, 1953

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

__PATROL REPORT No. [illegible]/52-53.__

This Report presents a fine example of an efficiently executed routine initial census patrol and as such it may be of interest to His Honour the Administrator.

Mr. [illegible] is to be commended on his presentation of the Report also.

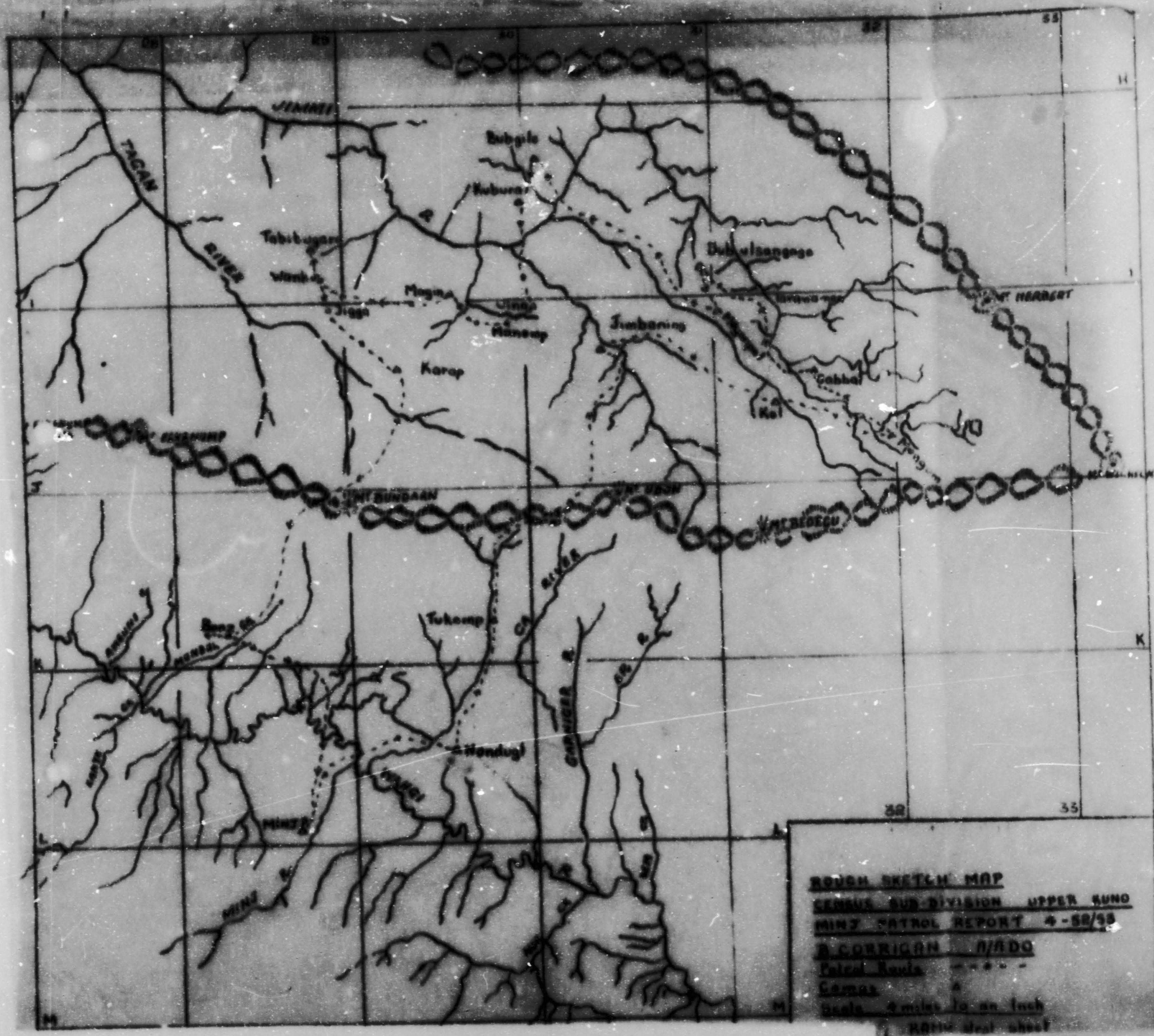
The [illegible] ("[illegible]" Payment) is customary throughout the Highlands in one form or another. It is common in Oceanian communities in the form of the Law of Torts.

It is good to read that the JIMI peoples are taking so kindly to road building as an outlet for energies previously devoted to internecine strife.

The designation of "sub Clan" is not recognised anthropologically. Is the reference to small clans or perhaps "lineages"?

Village officials should be regarded as representatives of the people to the Administration as well as representatives of the Administration to the people. This dual aspect of the status does not matter much at this stage but it will be important at a later period of development. The matter was not clarified in the Trust Territory before the War, but Sir Hubert Murray in his Circular Instructions for Papua has left no doubt as to the responsibilities of the Native officials of that Territory.

(A.A.Roberts)
Acting Director



ROUGH SKETCH MAP
CENSUS SUB-DIVISION UPPER KUNO
MINJ PATROL REPORT 4-58/59
B. CORRIGAN A/ADO
Patrol Route
Camps
Scale 4 miles to an inch
TAGAN
RIVER
Karap
Tukamp
Kol
MT HERBERT
MT BUNDAAN

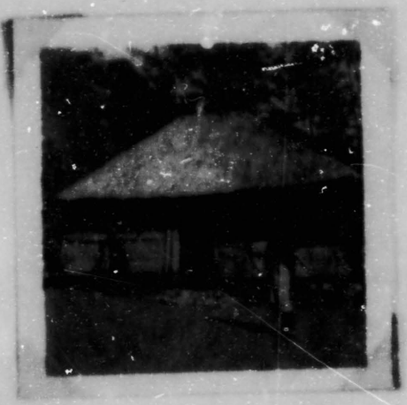
Displaying M.O.P. Shell seen for first time in an un-cut condition GABBAL.

Food buying in GABBAL area.
Salt is medium of exchange.

Their love for their pigs is very real - but even greater love is shewn the MOP Shell

Presents of food made to the Patrol at KOL

Rest House, GABBAL

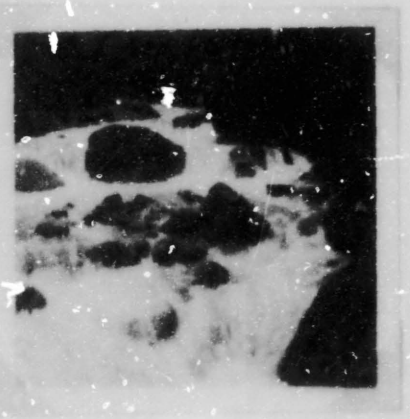


Rest House, JIMBININO.

Compensation being laid out for a native killed in a tribal fracas. Details appear in the Summary.

The Mariga's coming down to meet the Milmeas. Details appear in Summary. A graceful pine maybe seen on the right.

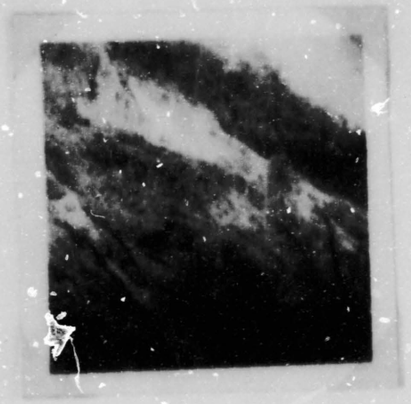
This is typical of a small round house built by the natives in the place where the census is to be taken. The natives lined in front to have their names recorded.



Typical of the watercourses to be found in the Upper Luno. This is the Jimmi river near its source.

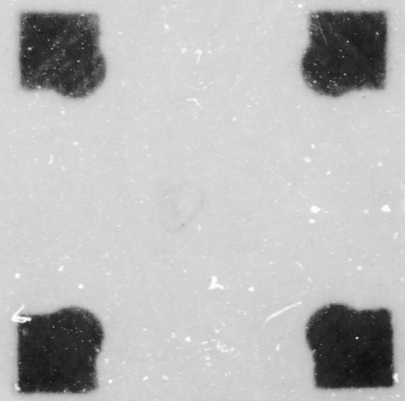
Cane suspension bridge over the Jimmi River on the KUBURA-OLNA Road.

Compliments to the Flag at Bubulsangana.



Two snaps of Landslide Mountain taken early in the morning. This feature is subject to great slips, particularly when exposed to sun and wind.

A shot shewing tentage used by Patrol.
The particular house seen was that used by Patrol carriers.



These shots depict members of the Constabulary engaged in Rifle practice at MILMEA BUBGILEA. The two on the right shew natives examining the targets. In the photo on the extreme right maybe seen the white porcelain ring being worn by the native in the left of the photo.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953. Upper Kuno Census Sub Division

Govt. Print —3994/51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 15			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Num. of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
WIGA Clan																																							
WAITGANA	3.5.53.					Initial				Census																		3	7	1	8	2	4	3.2	4	6	14	11	35
KONDULAKANA	3.5.53					"				"														1				7	36	3	21	1	16	3.7	23	16	45	31	116
KANTZKANA	3.5.53					"				"																		6	46	8	49	3	49	3.9	42	48	59	65	214
KOBUKKANA	3.5.53					"				"																		7	38	7	30	1	28	3.4	20	24	44	28	126
EAGAN Clan																																							
AGILEKA(1)	4.5.53	2	4					2	2					1			8		1									24	48	12	42	4	49	2.0	70	60	72	68	270
" (2)	"	3	4		1				1					2			1	7	9									18	54	15	47	2	41	2.1	54	55	72	58	239
KAIF (1)	"	3	1		1			1									3		2									6	20	5	19	1	12	2.3	27	24	24	26	101
AIMUNA	"		2	3			2	1						1			1	4			1							9	28	7	34	1	31	2.2	32	43	50	46	177
OGLEA	"	4	4				2	1									1		3							1		6	47	4	36	6	32	2.3	42	40	69	46	205
KUMASA	"		3					1									2	1	1									5	36	4	26	-	21	4.0	31	14	48	32	126
WAIDUKU																																							
KOLDUKU	5.5.53													1			1											2	8	2	4	-	3	2.0	5	5	10	9	29
KONDUKU																																							
KUKAN	"		1																									-	7	2	3	-	3	1.5	1	4	3	3	16
KANGA																																							
KINDUANA	6.5.53					Initial				Census																		8	32	6	29	1	24	4.1	39	39	40	39	157
DANGANA	"					"				"																		5	15	4	10	-	10	4.5	18	16	23	17	74
DUDUKU																																							
KONGANA	"					"				"																		6	11	2	10	2	9	4.5	16	13	13	15	57
GUNDAGANA	"					"				"																		14	36	2	25	5	22	3.8	34	22	50	37	143
		22	16	3	2	-	4	6	3	1	-	-	-	2	3	—	1	12	10	21	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	126	477	80	395	29	363	—	470	429	641	511	2085

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females					Child		Adults		
																						Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission												
Carried/F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing Age	Average Size of Family	M	F	M	F	M+F
KONDULGANA		22	16	3	2	-	4	6	3	1	-	-	-	2	3	---		1	12	10	21	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	126	179	84	393	29	363	-	470	429	641	541	2085
GARANKA	7.5.53			Initial				Census																				1	-	7	22	6	20	1	16	4.5	38	24	30	28	121
SEHLIGANA	"					"				"																		1	-	9	23	6	21	3	18	4	23	28	31	28	111
KONDILGANA	"					"				"																		2	-	20	31	7	32	2	21	3.9	41	27	47	43	160
TABI	"					"				"																		3	-	48	64	25	65	9	50	4.1	89	71	95	93	351
KELLAI TENAGA	8.5.53					"				"																				4	15	6	11	1	12	4.2	12	11	19	16	58
KOMINI	"					"				"																				18	26	5	17	3	20	3.5	27	7	35	27	96
KELLINTA	9.5.53					"				"																				12	31	3	23	1	21	3.5	25	19	39	25	108
DAIBA DALI	10.5.53					"				"																				7	17	7	12	2	11	3.7	23	9	29	23	84
WORUM	"					"				"																				17	32	8	29	3	22	3.8	36	36	42	42	156
KONDULKA KENAGANA	"					"				"																				8	16	8	16	--	10	4.3	20	18	24	22	84
KONDUKANA	"					"				"																				7	13	2	12	1	11	4.1	14	18	21	18	71
KENNUDA ANAGA NEMP	11.5.53					"				"																				18	46	9	45	10	36	3.7	51	44	57	57	209
	"					"				"																				13	19	1	10	2	10	4.9	23	11	24	14	72
KINGILGA	11/12.5.53					"				"																		5	--	8	40	6	32	4	28	3.3	26	23	48	38	140
PAGAU MATP (?)	12.5.53	13	12	1	2	-	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	3	-	---		7	9	--	1	---	---	---	---	1	--	20	--	36	116	16	78	4	87	2.9	97	104	130	94	444
KINGIGA	13.5.53	5	5											X	-			X	XX	--	1					1	-	3	--	XXX	12 51	6	51	5	50	3.6	42	32	72	62	211
SOKILANKA	13.5.53	5	5											1	-			9	26	-	1									148	7	21	62	6	69	2.1	64	72	123	98	357
		46	34	4	4		4	6	3	1				4	3			17	48	10	24	1	-	1	-	3	-	86	-	584	1011	226	929	86	986	-	1120	981	1494	1239	4918

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953

Govt. Print.—888/1.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Ch.Bg Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
Carried/F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KOMA		45	34	4	4		4	6	3	1				4	3			17	48	10	24	1		1		3		36	-	354	1124	246	929	96	955	-	1120	983	1408	1282	4793
AGILIGA	15.5.53										Initial					Census													22	77	6	63	7	56	4.06	62	60	105	77	304
TUNGA	"										"					"													11	26	3	18	5	15	4.42	26	20	31	25	102
DARAGA	14.5.53										"					"													10	30	6	23	5	25	3.63	27	23	31	28	109
KONUNGA	"										"					"											1	--	25	55	9	48	5	41	3.45	50	40	81	71	243
AMWIUKA DANGANA	16.5.53										"					"													5	35	6	30	3	26	3.92	26	35	44	41	146
KORUNKANA	"										"					"													9	40	6	32	2	28	3.53	35	26	50	43	154
KIMINGA TERESA	"										"					"											1	--	18	54	13	42	2	40	3.52	28	42	76	59	205
MAMBILIKA	18.5.53										"					"							1						11	54	9	41	3	34	3.73	36	28	64	57	186
AIBUGA	"										"					"													28	96	16	74	10	68	3.66	1	58	124	99	342
MANERTZIGA	17.5.53										"					"											3	--	3			1	-	23	98	12	69	1	55	3.65	3	53	117	93	323
Grand Total		45	34	4	4	-	4	6	3	1	-	-	-	4	3			17	48	10	24	4	-	5	-	3	-	39	-	546	1689	312	1369	129	1203	-	1511	1168	2213	1836	7028

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
Rice M.O.P.	40	—	—	—	34	—		6
Rice Tambu.	30 lbs	—	—	12	16			2 lbs
Rice Gun-Snail.	10	—	—	—	6			4
Salt lbs	120	—	—	30	40			50 lbs
Biscuits. lbs	100	30	40	30				—
Tobacco lbs	5	3	1	1				—
Matches. boxes	144	28	13	47	—			56
Beads. lbs	2	—	—	—	2	—		—
Paint A.C. lbs	6	—	—	—	3			2.
Axes 3/4	12	—	—	3	2			7
Knives 12"	10	—	—	—	4			8
Knives 4"	12	—	—	—	12			—
Knives 6" & 4"	24	—	—	—	20			4
Mj Clips Loads.	10	—	—	4	4			2

Govt. Print.—1941/4.42.

Director,
D.D.S & N.A.
3 Copies.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Minj 5 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by Mr. R.Jeffrey Daugherty Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Kambia Area

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans --

Natives 9

Duration—From 11/ 6 /1953 to 27/ 6 /1953

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / /1951 (Portion of Area)

Medical ... / /19 (None)

Map Reference Banu and Karamui Sheets 4" to mile Strat Series.

Objects of Patrol As herein

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

4/ 8/1953.

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 ... ... £

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,
M I N J W.H.D.

9th. July, 1953

Minj Patrol Report - No. 5 of 52/53

PREAMBLE : Report of a Patrol into the KAMBIA area of the Minj Sub-District of the Western High-Lands.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : Conduct an examination of the area.

Head count the people seen

Divide the people up in-to groups for later census.

Select men for appointment as village officials.

PERSONNEL OF PATROL : Mr. R.Jeffrey Daugherty, Patrol Officer.

Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

No. 6684	Const.	KAHI
No. 290	"	ZOIVE
No. 251	"	YOGIAVEI
No. 7876	"	WAMI
No. 7823	"	IAGAMU
No. 8218	"	SIE

PERIOD OF PATROL : From 11-6-53 to 27-6-53 17 days.

LAST DISTRICT SERVICES PATROL : Portion Dec. 1951 Remainder Unknown.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL : None

MAP : 4" Army Strat Series Ramu and Karamui Sheets

COST OF PATROL : See Back of Jacket.

RESULTS OF PATROL ; All objects obtained see herein.

R.Jeffrey Daugherty

(R.Jeffrey Daugherty)
Patrol Officer.

DIARY.

Thursday 11th June 1953

Departed Minj Sub-District Headquarters(2871S)at 0730 hrs with 6 constables of the R.P.andN.G.C. and 34 carriers. We then commenced the undulating ascent of the Minj River valley crossing and re-crossing the river but all the time following its general line. At 1045 hrs we reached the rest house at UNBA (2SIM4). After some discussion with the local natives it was decided to attempt the crossing of the KUBOR RANGE following the line of the NUNA RIVER not the MINJ RIVER as was at first intended. UNBA lies at the confluence of the MINJ and NUNA rivers.

Days Travel 3 hrs 15 mins
Distance 9 miles (Estimated)

Friday 12th June. 1953

Departed UNBA at 0600 hrs. and following the general line of the NUNA river crossing and re-crossing on two occassions until we ascended the steep KORIL ridge (272M3) at 7800' after a precipitous descent to the GULNO River we began the climb to tonights camp situated on the KOIPANGARI [illegible] dividing the GULNO from the NUNA rivers. This [illegible] is at 8000' and is situated directly underneath the towering mass of the KUBOR range. Insufficient food was brought in by the natives and rations were issued.

Temp. at 0600 hrs 58.5
Days travel 5 hrs 15 mins
Distance 10 miles (Estimated)

Saturday 13th June. 1953.

Departed KOIPANGARIL at 0630 hrs. and began the steep descent into the NUNA valley thence we followed the course of the river gradually rising. We left the river at 0720 hrs at a height of 8400' and at 0820 hrs had climbed to TUDIL (272MI) at 9600' and at 0945 hrs we crossed the KING pass at 10800'. As with another KAMBIA patrol we were cautained to silence lest the spirits of the natives who had perished crossing the pass call up cloud and obscure our vision - apparantly the spirits were less than kind, as no sooner had we reached the top than the pass was obscured by mist. This mist and resultent poor visibility was to dog the patrol. We then commenced the steep descent to tonights camp DAMNUM (265M7) at 9200' which we reached at 1250 after a very steep descent portion of which was down a fortunately dry waterfall. Rations were issued as no natives live at this height.

Temp at 0600 hrs 50 F.
Day's travel 6 hrs 15 mins
Distance 9 miles (Estimated)

Sunday 14th. June. 1953

Departed DAMNUM 0620 hrs and began the long climb down the ridge on which DAMNUM is situated. This ridge lies between the WUS and the PALTI rivers. Although our circuitous course appears to run closer to the WUS than the PALTI. The first three hours march was through moss covered rain forest, a depressin

Sunday 14th June, 1953 (Contin)

depressing place, for the last hour, however, the country opened out a little and good stands of straight softwoods were observed. At 1030 hrs. we arrived at KORENDOL (965NI) at 7300' where a few natives affiliated with the NENIGA group of the Minj valley, live. A head count was taken of these people. A small amount of food was purchased but again rations had to be issued.

Temp. at 0500 hrs 51. F
Day's travel 4 hours
Distance 9 miles (Estimated)

Monday 15th June, 1953

At 0630 hrs departed KORENDEROL and continued the journey down the ridge between the PALTI and the WIS rivers. At about 1200 hrs we left the main ridged and climbed down a number of smaller ridged running at about a 45o angle from the main ridge. For two hours we maintained this steep slippery descent into the PALTI valley proper dropping about 4000' feet in the process. At 1400 hrs we came on the gathering place of the WUSBAL group the natives here were the first natives of the KAMBIA proper yet seen by the patrol and a head count was made. These hospitible people brought in ample food for the patrol. Our camp tonight is at SITA (26005) at 3675' on an open space near the PALTI river this is a pleasant change from the damp rain forest on the ridged we spent the last three nights.

Temp. at 0500 hrs 59. F.
Day's travel 7 hrs 40 mins.
Distance 14 miles (Estimated)

Tuesday 16th. June, 1953.

Departed SITA at 0700 hrs and crossed the PALTI river by a good cane bridge. We then began to cut our way through the bush flowing the general line of the PALTI keeping the river on our left hand side. We crossed in succession the ORU, WUSBAP, and TELIBIN creeks. At 1115 hrs. we arrived at OLAITI (960P9) at 3400'. Here natives of the LATA group met the patrol with ample food. The two clans which compose this group had a head count compiled for them. This camp at OLAITI was used by Messers Corrigan and Walters in their 1951 patrol. Provisional village officials were appointed for the two clans of the LATA people.

Temp at 0530 hrs. 68 F.
Days travel 4 hrs 15 mins
Distance 7 miles(Estimated)

Wednesday 17th. June, 1953.

After waiting at OLAITI for a log bridge to be constructed across the PALTI we left at 0810 Hrs. and began the long traverse up and across the ridges which stood between us and our next camp OIBANGA. Arrived at OIBANGA (966P8) at 1110 hrs our camp tonight is at 4650'. There are no natives in this area but natives of the LATA group brought food from OLAITI. Heavy rain set in during the afternoon. OIBANGA lies on the edge of the 'no mans land' between the warring LATA and MADAKBAL groups the actual border being the WIS river.

Temp at 0530 hrs 67. F.
Day's travel 3 hrs.
Distance 6 miles (Estimated)

Thursday 18th June, 1953

In view of the fact that heavy rain was falling, the patrol remained the day at OIBANGA.

Temp at 0530 hrs 63 F.

Friday 19th June, 1953

After waiting for the rain to cease we departed from OIBANGA at 0715 hrs and began the descent into the WUS valley proper. At 0845 hrs we crossed the WUS and at 1015 hrs came up to the garden area of the MADAKBAL people on the banks of the WURUKTA creek. For the next two hours we climbed steadily until we reached the night's camp at TOLTA (26101) at 5100'. By this time heavy rain was falling but, due to some extremely smart work by the police, we were under canvas within the hour. There are no natives here and rations were issued. Water also is almost non-existant.

Temp at 0530 hrs 63. F
Day's travel 5 hrs.
Distance 10 miles (Estimated)

Saturday 20th June, 1953

Departed TOLTA at 0640 hrs and began the long climb up the ridge behind the camp. At 0755 hrs we reached 6550' and swung in a Northerly direction until we reached 7450' we then turned South-west and began the long traverse down the ridge. Below us on our left we could here the muted booming of the IO river but the mist as usual obscured our vision. The traverse seemed endless as hour after hour we made sharp descents followed by sharper ascents until at last at 1500 hrs we could hear the shouts of the MADAKBAL natives and at 1520 hrs we climbed the ridge to IO camp - a long heart-breaking day for the carriers.

Temp at 0530 hrs 61. F
Day's Travel 9 hrs
Distance 16 miles (Estimated)

Sunday 21st June, 1953.

Spent in making a headcount of the natives at IO (27700) at 4300' and compiling certain other anthropological information. The carriers were employed in building a bridged across the IO river.

Monday 22nd. June, 1953.

Departed IO at 0620 hrs and crossed the IO creek at 0640 hrs and proceeding a generally southerly direction crossed the ridge to the Southpwest of IO at 0900 hrs. and descended to ANJIBAL arriving at 1000hrs. ANJIBAL (279P6) is situated on a ridge above the MOGONON creek just above the confluence of the IO and MOGONON creeks. To the South the serated peaks of MT. AU dominate the scene. Exhaustive enquiries having failed to reveal any traces of natives further south or south east so the patrol will turn North wards to Minj. A few natives of the AGURUBAL group visted the patrol here the came from the West BOMAI areaof the CHIMBU sub-district across the MOGONON river. A head count was made of the natives of ANJIBAL.

Temp at 0530 60. F.
Day's travel 8 miles
Time 4 hours

Tuesday 23rd. June, 1953

There was a damp clinging fog surrounding everything as the patrol left ANJIBAL at 0630 hrs. We followed the general line of the MOGONON river, at times walking in the river itself and at times some hundreds of yards from the right hand bank. After fording some 5 small creeks we reached MIRU (28284) at 1000 hrs. MIRU is at 4240' and is the main grouping place of the KOMINKA people and here, influenced no doubt by the Wahgi Valley natives the people have constructed a rest house. This is the first rest house we have seen since leaving UNBA 13 days ago. A head count of the KOMINKA natives was made. These very hospitible people brought ample food for the patrol even at the risk of depleting their own food supplies.

Temp. at 0530 hrs. 68. F.
Day's travel 3 hrs. 30 mins.
Distance 8 miles.

Wednesday 24th June, 1953.

Departed MIRU at 0630 hrs. and followed the general line of the MOGONON river in a northerly direction. Today we are walking over the best road yet seen in the KAMBIA. At about 0945 hrs. we reached the junction of the GUR and KWIBIK rivers and high above us we could see tonight's camping place. After a short but steep climb we reached the top of the hill and followed a 'feeder' ridge down to KANKEA (285NO) arriving at 1030 hrs. KANKEA is situated at 6050' under the shadow of the KOBOR wall. A head count was made of the natives living at KANKEA who are affiliated with the MIRU or KOMINKA people but by 1500 hrs the thick mountain fog rolled down on the camp - a somewhat cheerless place— extra rations were issued.

Temp at 0530 hrs 62. F.
Day's Travel 4 hrs.
Distance 9 miles (Estimated)

Thursday 25th. June, 1953.

The mountain fog still hung over the camp like a pall as we left at 0630 hrs and visibilty was down to 20 feet. We began the long pull up to GURUGU pass and hourly aneroid readings gave the following results : 7100',8400',8900',10100', 11000' until we began to cross the plateau which leads to GURUGU PASS (286N7) and at 1230 hrs. we crossed the pass at 11350' with the air temp 60. F. We had been climbing the whole morning through thick fog. Many of the carriers and the police displayed some of the symtoms of 'mountain sickness' the most obvious one being a tendency to stagger even when walking on the the level stretches coupled with a feeling of complete exhaustion. The writer noticed that his mental processes seemed to slow up,for instance it was necessary to look three times at an aneroid to record the correct reading in the field book. The patrol was rested on GURUGU until 1300 hrs. in the hope that the fog would clear but as it gave no signs of so doing we began the steep descent to TONDON (288M2) which was reached at 1400 hrs. During portion of the descent the fog cleared and the whole panorama of the WAHGI valley lay before us. The sun glinting on the WAHGI in the middle distance made a pleasant change from the foggy mountains of the KAMBIA which now lay behind us. This marked the first time we had seen the sun since the patrol left MINJ a fortnight ago. The symtoms of 'mountain sickness' left us rapidly as we descended.

Temp at 0530 59. F
Day's travel 7 hrs. 30 mins.
Distance 12 Miles Estimated.

Friday 26th. June, 1953

Departed TONDON in thick mist and slight rain at 0860 hrs. and began the steep slippery descent down the ridge between the MARAN and KOILAK rivers reaching the confluence of the tow rivers 0800' at 0830 hrs. We then proceeded along a well made road following the OMUNG river passing through TUNAMBOIL at 1015 hrs. The contrast between this fertile OMUNG valley and the KAMBIA is amazing. We reached the junction of the OMUNG and the NUMINTS river at 1130 hrs and made camp near the government rest house at OMUNG (283M5). The height of tonights camp is 5800'

Temp at 0530 hrs 50. F.
Day's travel 4 hrs 45 mins.
Distance 10 miles (Estimated)

Saturday 27th June, 1953.

It was a happy crowd of police and carriers that left OMUNG at 0645 hrs and climbed the steep ridge to west of the camp after crossing the NUMINTS river. Soon we were marching along the 'Old MINJ/KUP' road and by 1000 hrs could see MINJ in the valley below. At 1055 hrs we climbed out of the MINJ river and reached Minj station.

------E N D O F D I A R Y------

General Remarks.

One receives two main impressions on entering the KAMBIA area. The first is of the essential ruggedness of the country, Minj P/report 3 of 51/52 refers

> '...it is with a feeling of humility when I reflect how they (the carriers) manage to struggle with their loads over the mountains and down the steep ravines that have been their lot during the past 12 days....'

The second impression being one of the paucity of the population and this was a disappointing feature of the patrol. Of course the first impression undoubtably has great influence on the second.

Some idea of the rugged nature of the country may be gained by the fact that of all the camps in the KAMBIA proper only one (OLAITI) provided sufficient reasonably level ground to enable all the tents of the patrol to be pitched together.

The sparseness of the population is indicated by the fact that only 488 names were recorded in head-counts made by the patrol. This, in spite of the fact, that every known centre of population that could be determined was visited, including KRENDEROL on the 14th June, which mustered no less than 13 souls ;!!

There are a number of problems to be met while patrolling this area and not the least of which is the acute shortage of water. Most of the routes lead along lime-stone formations and as these are up to 3000' feet above the precipitous river valleys it is essential that considerable quantities of water are carried by the patrol. Owing to the fact that rice and preserved meat must be issued where no natives foods are available increased supplies of water are required

One man loads are essential on this patrol, for instance portion of the descent from KING PASS to DAMNUM of the 13th. June was down a rocky chimney where it would have been impossible to take the large two man patrol boxes. In fact some of the carriers, heavily laden as they were, displayed mountainering skill of high order.

Tribal Organization and Group Areas.

In accordance with instructions given the writer prior to the departure of the patrol an attempt was made to deliniate the spheres of influence of the various groups and to describe the social organization of the KAMBIA people - the results of the writer's efforts in this direction will be found in Appendix I

Owing to the lack of population there is not a great deal of conflict ~~wixx~~ between groups over land. Such conflicts as arise seem to be concerned over more intangible things.

Land for Alienation.

Throughout the patrol no areas were observed which would be suitable for alienation for either pastoral or Agricultural leases and although good stands of timber were observed the tremendous transport difficulties would preclude the exploitation of them. Further remarks concerning this will be found under Forestry.

Housing.

The general design of the houses followed that used by the people of the WAHGI VALLEY but there were some interesting differences. These differences being dictated by the typeof country in which the people dwell.

The WAHGI VALLEY type of house has low walls about 5 feet high at the outside and a grass roof and occassionally grass or woven bamboo walls.

On the other hand the KAMBIA type house has bark walls and a bark roof - the pieces of bark on the roof being laid on by placing in position the pieces nearest the walls first and working up to the ridge-pole of the house - the general effect resembling tiles or shingles.

As these people mostly live on thickly wooded ridges where grass does not abound it would be expected that they would use the more easily obtainable bark. However these sections of the KAMBIA people who ~~xxxx~~ dwelt in areas where grass was available still preferred to use bark for their roofing in spite of the fact that there is a lot less work required in roofing with grass.

To the writer's mind this suggests that there is an absence of grassy plains in the KAMBIA where the people may have squired skill in using grass.

The houses are situated some distance apart as in the WAHGI VALLEY and there appeared to be no attempt made to group the people together to form villageess on the coastal principle. Each house supplies accomodation for a family unit and is surrounded by the usual conclomeration of 'pig houses' and the like. Each group of buildings being in effect a 'small holding'.

Native Agriculture and Live stock

Almost all the cultivated plots of ground seen were on slopes of the ridges. After the forest was cleared away - logs were placed across the sloping side of the mountain and pegged into place by small stakes driven in on the down-hill slope. This procedure is necessary because otherwise the first good shower of rain would wash the top soil off the plot before the crop was planted.

The ground is then planted up in the usual highlands fashion and after the crop has been harvested the ground is rested and a new area cleared. It will be obvious that the work in clearing such a garden is far more difficult than the work in clearing a garden on a flat piece of forest and consequently the productivity per unit of labour is low. The main crops seen growing were sweet potatoes and manioc also some stands of bananas were observed.

The livestock economy is built as in other parts of the Highlands on the 'pigs back' and as elsewhere the pig provides the main source of animal protein and plays a big part in the ceremonial life of the people.

The killing of birds for food also provides a good source of animal protein.

Village Officials.

In the course of the patrol the writer was instructed to select men for later appointment as village officials.

The writer's selections will be enumerated in Appendix I in conjunction with the delimiation of the groups. Here it might be mentioned that, although a considerable number of village official insignias have been made available to this sub-district still more are required to enable all the village officials in the KAMBIA to receive their badges of office.

During Messers Corrigan and Walter s 1951 patrol a number of men were provisionaly appointed as village officials and most of these seem to be doing quite a good job. Naturally in an area as unsophisticated as this the Native Regulations are not rigidly enforced - on this patrol the writer did little more than merely explain the main provisions of the regulations. However like the rest of the natives in the Minj sub-subdistrict these people impress as being tractable and law abiding.

Roads and Bridges.

Any section dealing with roads in the KAMBIA must of necessity be short. The only portion of the country with any thing approaching a road is the section from MIRU to the top of the GENUGU PASS. The rest of the tracks traversed were not suitable for converting into roads.

It was necessary to construct a cane bridge to cross the PALTI river shortly after the patrol left SITA but all the other crossings were made by simple log bridges or fording the river. The writer was informed than in really wet weather the WIS and PALTI are impassable until they subside.

The writer does not wish to suggest that it would be impossible to make a road into the KAMBIA but it would be task of the greatest difficulty and the small population would not be able to undertake the task of building the road alone without outside assistance. It might be a suitable task for long term prisoners from the coast to under take.

Rest houses.

There are rest houses in the area at MIRU and KANKEA but in all the other camps the patrol slept in tents.

The people are very keen to to build rest houses but the writer did not encourage them too much as with the small population the labour in building a rest house throws a great burden on each individual native.

Forestry.

In accordance with the District Commissioner's instructions in this matter a map will be prepared showing timbered areas and submitted with this report.

On the trip down the ridge between the PALTI and the WIS rivers good stands of softwoods were observed but the difficulties in exploiting the stands would be tremendous. The ridge on which these stands were observed being only about 100 feet wide and then dropping almost 4000' in the river valleys of the PALTI or the WIS.

Forestry (contin.)

There is certainly no deforestation problem in in the KAMBIA rather,on the other hand,the area seems to have an excess of timber ref. Agriculture and Livestock. As mentioned under Housing the people use bark in preference to grass for roofing. In spite of these depradations the timber resources seem to be in no way diminished.

Missions.

There are no missions operating in the area and it would appear doubtful if the sparse population would be able to support a missionary or a mission station.

Magisterial

Throughout the course of the patrol it was not found necessary to invoke the Native Regulations at all firstly because people are unsophisticated and secondly because they appear to possess and essentially law abiding nature.

In the writer's talks with the aspirant village officials the opportunity was taken to explain the some of the clauses of the native regulations in simple language.

Medical Sanitation and Hygiene.

There are no medical aid posts in the area and all the treatments given on patrol were administed by the writer. In all all some 170 treatments were given almost with out exception to members of the patrol. However any natives seen requiring treatment were attended to. A headman with a localized gangrenous infection of the right thumb was sent into the native hospital at Minj.

Malaria. does not seem to occur very frequently in the area but cases were discribed to the writer which suggested that it does occur. Mosquitoes were seen at two camps OIBANGA and MIRU and it is considered by Mr.S.H.Christian that they would probably be of the genus ANOPHOLENE or of the variety c.pacificus or c.fatigens. however as it was not possible to collect specimens this is pure speculation.

Frambesia. no cases were seen and infants examined did not show any of the signs. No cases of sabre tibia were observed.

Scabies. cases of this infection were observed frequently as is common throughout the Wahgi valley.

Tropical Ulcers. no cases were seen on the patrol but several natives were observed to have scars which appeared to be the results of healed ulcers

Medical Sanitation and Hygiene. (Contin)

Standards of personal hygiene tended to be rather higher than those of the Wahgi Valley but the writer is at loss to account for this phenomena.

Standards of group hygiene were also remarkably high considering the unsophisticated nature of the people faeces were disposed of in the swift flowing streams that abound in the area. Generally the areas around the individual houses were found to be clean and free of rubbish.

All the children seen by the writer on the patrol appeared to be remarkably healthy.

Flag Blue Ensign and Compliments.

The Blue Ensign was carried by the patrol and flown whenever natives were in the vicinity.

At sunset the usual compliments were paid to it by the writer and members of the constabulary.

Native Labour.

To date, of course, no natives have been recruited for work outside the area. In due course it would probably be as well if a limited number went out to work. However the number leaving the area would have to be most strictly controlled as 'over-recruiting' in this area could be easily followed by tragic and even fatal results.

General Native Attitude to Head Counting.

Generally speaking the natives co-operated very well in the taking of the head counts. Where for some reason a native was not present at the count the writer was informed of the reason for his absence.

However, throughout the patrol the writer was impressed by the co-operative attitude of the people and the way they seemed keen to hepp the patrol. This is due to a large extent to the excellent impression left by Messaer Corrigan and Walters 1951 patrol through portion of this area.

In only one instance was a difficulty raised and that was when the patrol attempted to secure a guide from OIBANGA to IO. It appears that the people near OIBANGA the LATA group are the sworn enemies of the people near IO the MADAKBAL group and the LATA people were most unwilling to guide the patrol into their enemies country. However at length the LATA headman were persuaded to assist the patrol in this matter and at IO the writer called a 'peace conference' in an endeavour to settle the differences between the groups, in front of the writer the agreed to try and live in harmony but only time will tell if they really have composed their differences.

Conclusion.

The completion of this patrol is another step in completing our information regarding the lesser known portions of the sub-district.

The patrol was without incidents other than those described in the body of the report.

The final step yet to be undertaken is the compiling of an initial census of the area but the writer would be surprised if total of the census greatly exceeded the total 'head counted' by the patrol.

Trusting that the conduct of this patrol meets with your satisfaction.

R. Jeffrey Daugherty

(R. Jeffrey Daugherty)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'II'

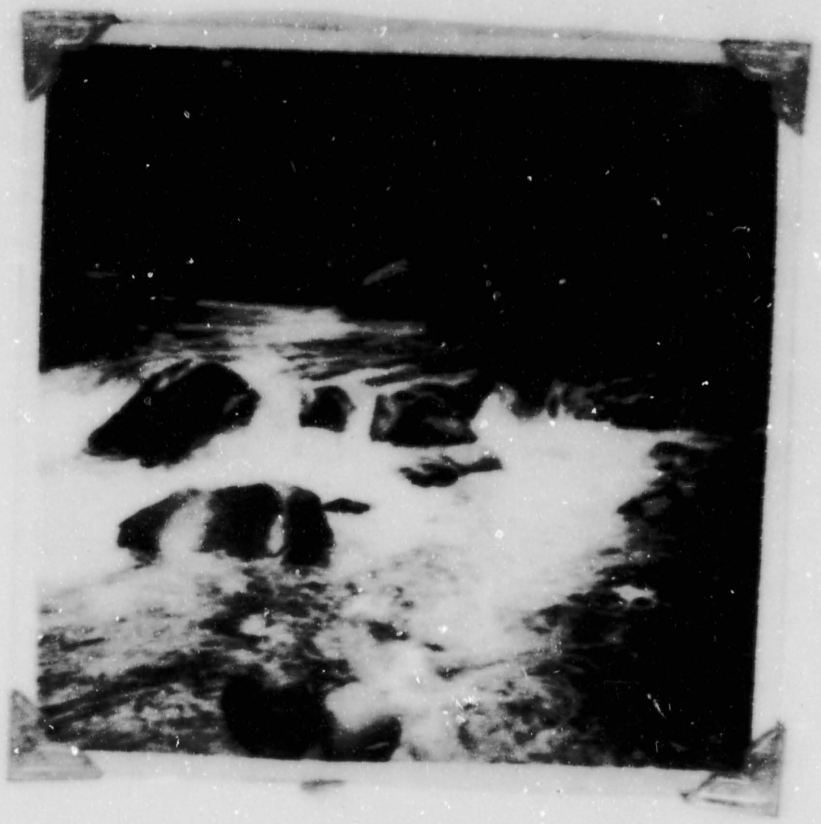
GROUP	SUB GROUP	AREA	MEN OF INFLUENCE	CHILD M	CHILD F	ADULT M	ADULT F	TOTAL
MENIGA	----	North WIS Valley	----	2	2	5	6	15
WUSBAL	----	PALTI River valley south to the ORU creek	ARU	I2	IO	I4	I2	50
LATA	HORODAL	Lower PALTI valley and ridge between PALTI and WIS rivers	TUMBO	8	5	I9	I3	44
	KUNNIBEN KORINTS		KONDIL	I7	I4	2I	2I	73
	AUKANIM	Head of river IO and south to IO camp	AIBE	3	-	I3	II	27
DAKBAL	TRINAKANIM	Area surrounding IO and south.	WADUA	I3	I2	2I	I9	65
	NAGINBIKANIM	South of IO camp to the Papuanborde r.	KIMIN	3	3	I4	I9	30
KARU	KONDILKANIM	Sout h of ANJIBAL on the Wester n side of th. MOGONON.	MAQILI	5	4	I2	Io	3I
	ENDULKANIM	Middle and lower MOGONON VALLEY Weste rn side only	KANOE	8	5	I2	I4	39
KOMINKA	ENOAWAM	As Above	GALING.	5	I	22	23	5I
	TEMINGOAM	Upper MOGONON valley to KUBOR divide	KUMIN.	I2	I4	I6	I7	66
				94	76	I67	I97	488

N.B. GALING means that native GALING has been recomended for appointment as a village official.

It was necessary to cross this wall of mountains to enter the KAMBIA. The arrow indicates the actual point of crossing at 10000'. (Diary 12/6/53)

The well constructed cane bridge was built over the PALTI river to enable the patrol to go down to SIYA. (Diary 16/6/53)

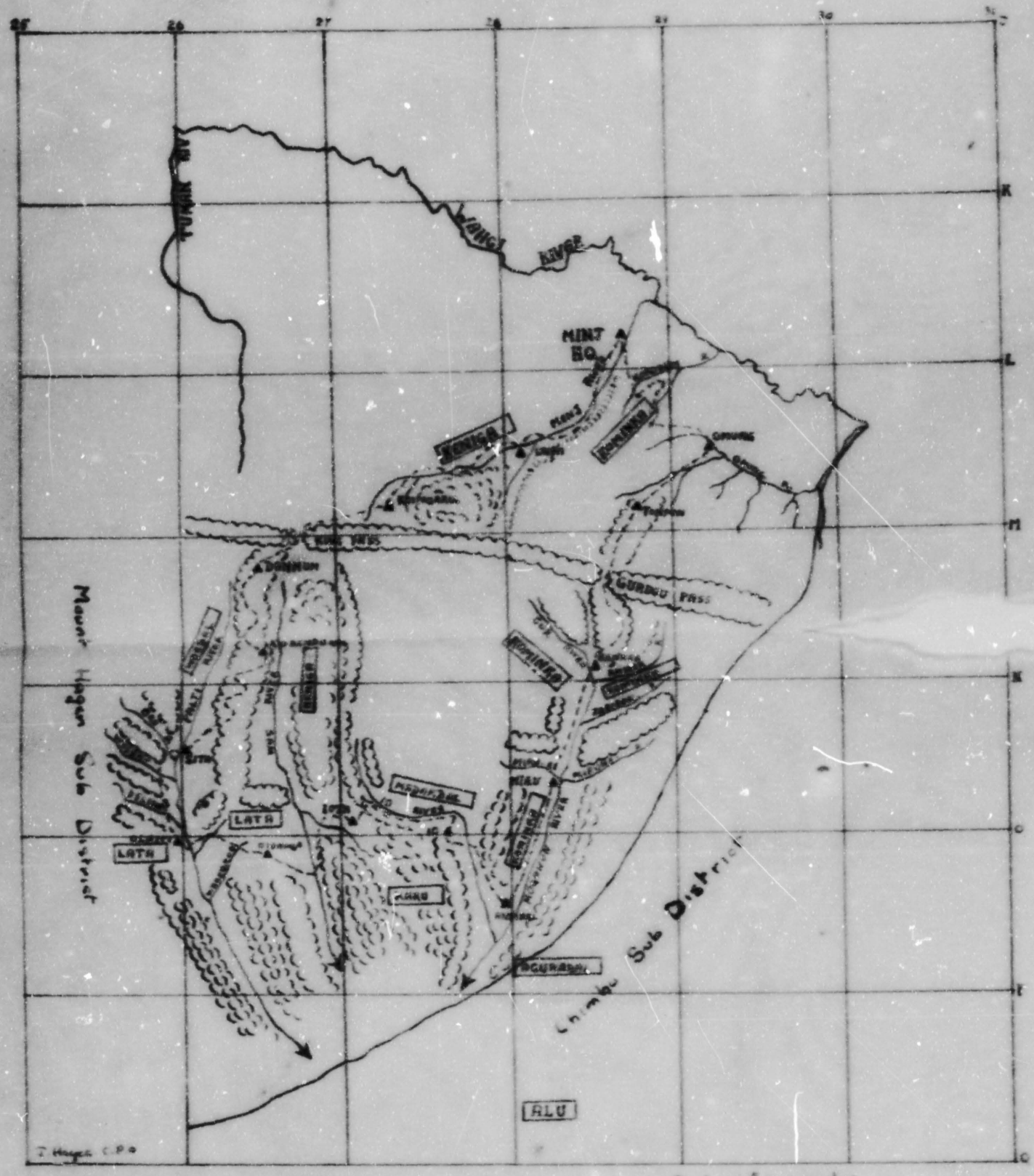
Looking South down the MOGONON - the ample timber resources of the area are clearly visible.



The WUS river - looking South. If the nature of the country permitted, this river would provide ample power.

KAMBIA

MINI PATROL 5 of 52/53



Route of Patrol

LATA Territory of Lutu People

Scale 4" = 1 mile

Control Karamoi 4" = 1 mile
Time & Compass traverse.

R. Jeffrey Daugherty
Patrol officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA?.

30/1/35

File No..30/1...181
District Office,
Western Highlands,
Mount Hagen.

4th August, 1953.

Memorandum for:-

The Director.
D.D.S. & N.A.
Port Moresby.

PATROL REPORT MINJ 5-52/53.

Enclosed are three copies of the report with patrol map and a series of photographs in illustration of the narrative.

2. This is the second patrol of the Kambia from Minj S-District and it found little information extra to that recorded by the December 1951 patrol. Native Cooperation remains as before and the health and hygiene above the average.

3. It is most disappointing to find such a small population in this area but an annual patrol should tend to the requirements of the 500 odd. It is proposed to have an early patrol Census the area and visit the country further South of the route taken by this patrol to definitely establish the population.

4. This is a routine consolidation patrol, unpleasant in the aspect of sparseness of population, shortage of water and ruggedness of country but vital in that it does cover a large tract of country bordering the Eastern and Southern Highlands.

Robt.R.Cole.
Act.District Commissioner.

P.S.30-17-35.

14th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Eastern Highlands District.

Subject: Patrol Report No.8. of 52/53.

Mr. Daugherty has concluded a very useful patrol. Although the population proved disappointing the information so carefully gleaned by this patrol is definitely not so.

The District Commissioner, Southern Highlands District, may be interested in your copy of this Report for loan to the O.I.C., LALIBELA.

Map of Forestry Resources has not been received as yet.

(A.A. [illegible])
Actg. Director, D.D.P.A. & N.A.

Noted on personal file of 1948.

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes		
Tents Japara	I							I
Flys Strip	80							80
Boxes Patrol	I6							I6
Revolvers .38	I							I
Shotguns I2 G.	I							I
Cartridges	25						I5	I0
Rice Lbs.	300	60	200					40
Biscuits	50	I0	40					--
Meat Preserved	250	30	200					70
Sugar	30	I0	20					0
Tea	5	2	3					--
Mirrors Trade	24				I2			I2
Axes Trade	I2				7			5
Shell M.O.P.	30				I7			I3
Shell Tambu	40				2			38
Beads Trade	6				I			5
Knives Bush I8"	I0				4		2	4
Knives Bush Small	I2				2		6	4
Ammunition .303	60							60

Govt. Ptg. [illegible]