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# PATROL REPORTS

District : Western Highlands

Station : Jimi River

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1960/61

JIMI

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Patrol Conducted by</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
JIMI 1-60/61	J.H.Stitt	MIDDLE JIMI
" 2-60/61	J.H.Stitt	UPPER JIMI CENSUS DIVISION 2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. JIMI NO.1 - 60/61.

Patrol Conducted by J.H. SMYTH. PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled MIDDLE JIMI (In Part)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives 6

Duration—From 6 / 10 / 1960 to 15 / 10 / 1960

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7 / 7 / 1959.

Medical 19 Not known

Map Reference Map attached.

Objects of Patrol Census check and general administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

ForWARDED, please.

1 / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-14-19 ✓

RSB/AL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
HOPIAL

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. WHD. 758.



22 April, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
LONDON.

Patrol Report Jimi No. 1/1960-61 - Middle Jimi  
Mr. J. Stich, P.O.

Attached please find the above-mentioned  
report which has just come to hand.

The report has been so long delayed  
that there are more current ones which show the  
present state of affairs.

The delay in forwarding is regretted  
but the report had been mislaid.

*[Signature]*  
(K.S. WELLS)  
A/District Officer.

RSB:AL

143/AL.

District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

Division of Native Affairs,  
P.O. Box 232,  
Port Moresby.

5th April, 1962.

The District Officer  
District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Re: Report of Mr. J. Stitt, P.O.,  
 Patrol Report Jini No. 1/1962-61 - Middle Jini  
for little account.

Mr. J. Stitt, P.O.

Attached please find the above-mentioned  
report which has just come to hand. The matter  
of the unavailability of the land at  
Middle Jini is the subject of the report. It is  
noted that the current conditions are such that  
the land is not available for the purpose of  
the patrol. The delay in forwarding is suggested  
but the report has been mislaid.

The attached report for the past year  
and the current conditions are the subject of  
the report. It is noted that the current  
conditions are such that the land is not  
available for the purpose of the patrol.  
The delay in forwarding is suggested but  
the report has been mislaid.

RE: The report usually requests but does not  
the people to build or renovate a rest house.  
Mr. Stitt is currently on leave without pay.

Yours faithfully,  
  
M. W. WILSON

pub

67-1-1.

Sub-district Office,  
Mount Hagen,  
Western Highlands District.

14th. December 1961.

The District Officer  
District Office.  
Mount Hagen.

PATROL REPORT JIMI No. 1 of 1960/61.

Attached please find Patrol Report No.1 of  
1960/61 by Mr. Patrol Officer John Stitt.

The patrol was of a routine nature and calls  
for little comment.

(a) Native Affairs.

The time taken for Mr. Stitt in the matter  
of the marriages appears reasonable. The attitude of the  
missions is commonly this: that, following baptism, a man  
should take on no more wives beyond those he has already had  
at the time of his baptism; but that polygamous marriages  
already contracted should be allowed to stand. Any other  
approach to the situation is obviously not sound.

(b) Mahgi Labour Recruits.

The experiment was tried some four years  
ago with unhappy results, due in part to the attitude of  
the workers and in part to the unsatisfactory attitude of  
the employers and poor working conditions. Provided the  
standard of conditions on plantations can be assured,  
the scheme has much to commend it.

(c) Rest Houses.

One normally requests but does not instruct,  
the people to build or renovate a rest house.

Mr. Stitt is currently on leave without pay.

*B. Griffin per DS*  
( B. GRIFFIN )  
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

pub

MIGRA

Jimi Patrol Post,  
Hagen Sub-District,  
WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.  
2nd December, 1960.

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

PATROL REPORT JIMI NO. I-60/61. MIDDLE JIMI.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.

J.H. SPIFF Patrol Officer.

PATROL PERSONNEL:

POLICE....

No. 9519 Const BICL.  
No. 9665 Const OITA.  
No. 9797 Const HANOPA.

MEDICAL...

A.P.O. SAN'AGA.

INTERPRETER.

KOBAGA.

AREA PATROLLED.

MIDDLE JIMI (Partly)

DURATION OF PATROL.

6/10/60 - 15/10/60  
10 days.

MAP REFERENCE.

Map attached.

OBJECTS OF PATROL.

1. Census check.
2. General administration.

oul

PATROL DIARY.

MIGNA

In

Thursday. 6th October. 1120: Departed Jini Patrol Post per foot.  
 1215: Arrived DIMI.  
 Census check of group and discussions with people.  
 1315: Departed DIMI.  
 1355: Arrived MAZEENE MISSION.  
 1510: Departed per foot.  
 1640: Arrived KHIBUN.

Friday. 7th October. Census check of group and discussions with village officials and people.

Saturday. 8th October. 0830: Departed KWINE per foot.  
 1400: Arrived WUM.  
 Census check of group and discussions held.

Sunday. 9th October. Patrol rested.

Monday. 10th October. 0830: Departed WUM per foot.  
 1150: Arrived TSENGA.

Tuesday 11th October. A.M. Census check of TSENGA group.  
 P.M. Courts and discussions with village people.

Wednesday. 12th October. 0745: Departed TSENGA per foot.  
 1120: Arrived KOCOP.  
 P.M. Census check of group and discussions held.

Thursday. 13th October. 0845: Departed KOCOP per foot.  
 1200: Arrived MARGAL.

Friday. 14th October. Census check of group and discussions with villagers and village officials.

Saturday. 15th October. 0630: Departed MARGAL per foot.  
 1350: Arrived SARIBUGA. (JILLI PATROL POST)

END OF DIARY.

### INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered in part that area known as the Middle Jimi. Commencing from TABIBUGA the patrol proceeded through KWIBUN, YUM, TSENGA, KUMUR, KUBOB, MACHUL and return TABIBUGA. This area is enclosed by the Jimi and Ganz rivers and the Wahgi Divide, and through which the Toau river - otherwise known as the Tsagan river at its headwaters - flows and acts as the basin for smaller streams in the region.

The main objects of the patrol were a census check and general administration of those villages omitted by Jimi Patrol No. I of 1959/60, due to the lack of time available. The patrol proposed to cover as much of the area as possible, however on the 14th October the patrol received word of the arrival of the Supreme Court in Hagen and it was necessary for the patrol to return direct from MACHUL to TABIBUGA via native foot pad. Nevertheless the objects of the patrol were accomplished and the villages omitted by the previous patrol visited. As it was not expected to complete the entire area only a census check was carried out of those villages visited. A patrol later in this financial year will complete a census revision.

### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout the area visited is satisfactory, and at all group meeting places the patrol was well received. This was particularly noticeable at both KWIBUN and TSENGA where there was quite an enthusiastic welcome. Ample food was supplied to the patrol although food was not plentiful during this period.

The Lutheran Mission has established a station on the bank of the River HAL about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour from TSENGA. This station is under the care of a Marobe Mission teacher and from what can be gathered its influence is quite strong in the area. Some months ago mass baptisms were held at this station, many people in the vicinity taking part in this service. However one of the prerequisites before baptism was that the convert have a monogamous marriage, or should he have more than one wife then to divorce one or more of them. This situation was noticed during the census when only one wife of a polygamous marriage would come forward on the family being called. When this matter was enquired into the people said that unless they discarded polygamous marriages they would not be accepted into the church.

When we consider the case of a man who has been married to two women for twenty years or more, and has had a family on each, then suddenly he has to choose which one to divorce I think it might be realised how serious this situation is. Such a case as mentioned above did come to my notice; here the man and women concerned were well advanced in years, too old to work and too old to marry again, yet one of the women had to leave the household if they were all to be accepted by the church.

At a meeting of all TSENGA people it was explained that the Government respected native custom and they were under no obligation to discard their polygamous marriages, and those who had two or more wives should consider the matter very carefully before divorce especially if they had had children off each of their wives. It is my view that contented polygamous marriages of long standing should not be interfered with, if the Mission wishes to set up a monogamous system then approach those who are yet to marry. One would think that in such cases the Mission would make allowances for the older people who still live by their former customs.

Fortunately such divorces are still in the minority, but the number is noticeable. On the other hand a few cases of young men entering into polygamous marriages were noted.

The people of KOROBI like those of TSENGA retain close ties with people of the WAGI VALLEY. The KOROBI people are closely related with those of KIMIL (MIMI) whereas the TSENGA'S have their relations more on the HAGEN side. These KOROBI people have for some time now been using this affiliation in order to suit the circumstances of the moment, and they might properly be called frequent migrants or 'border jumpers'. Whilst at KOROBI I learnt that during the construction of PASIBURA airstrip many KOROBI people migrated to KIMIL, and with the completion of the airstrip returned to KOROBI. In discussion with the people it was explained that this office (Jimi Patrol Post) had no intention of restricting mig. lines along this border but did object to the purposes behind the migrations, which were all too frequent. The people were asked to consider this matter and in future endeavour to stabilize themselves.

As requested by the District Commissioner, Western Highlands, enquiries were made into the availability of labour and whether or not this labour would be willing to work on a casual basis for three or six months in the WAGI VALLEY. It was found that although the labour is available these potential labourers were not over enthusiastic about working in the WAGI. For example at WUBI there is a labour potential of 52 only 4 of these were willing to accept this work. This situation may be because the WAGI has little attraction whereas the coast has, being somewhat of a novelty, or possibly from some former dissatisfaction in the WAGI. However I feel that now these people have had time to think about this suggestion more labourers would come forward if the work was offered.

A gold dish was taken on the patrol and a number of rivers washed for the metal. In a little stream just before TSENGA a number of colours were found, but although 4 or 5 dishes were washed no payable gold was found. However at the River COMUM about 1/2 hour from KOROBI a small piece of light coloured metal was found. Unfortunately I was unable to identify it and it may be either platinum, silver or tin, all of which I believe are found with gold. This piece of metal was also shown to the Assistant District Officer, Mount Hagen, Mr Kearns but he was also unable to place it. At present the River MARUM is being worked by Christus and the return from it seems to warrant their time. Again I can give no accurate figures as to what comes out of this river as all gold previously was taken to MIMJ. However all have now been instructed to bring the gold into JIMI PATROL POST, so that an estimate of the mining potential may be gathered. Two small penicillin bottles of gold were shown to the patrol by these Christus, and they claim that was three months work. However two small nuggets were brought in by a Neagual man and he claims that he found these in one day. All gold is now being brought into this office and one bottle of gold has already been sent to MOUNT HAGEN.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

The roads throughout the area patrolled were in good condition. These walking tracks are for the most part well graded, and during the time of the patrol at least were clean and well kept. Likewise bridges were in good condition.

As it was necessary for the patrol to return to the station in order to attend the Supreme Court Hearings at MOUNT HAGEN, a direct route from NAGWUL to PARIMUGA had to be taken. This route could scarcely be called a walking track as it is seldom used by the people themselves and had not been in use for some time. Walking along this route it takes five hours, and at no time is there even a semblance of a road. This is not a regular route therefore no instructions were given to make or maintain a road here.

#### CENSUS

One of the main purposes of the patrol was to conduct a census check of all villages omitted by Jimi Patrol No. 1 of 59/60. This was successfully carried out and the following information gathered from those villages visited.

When Mr Ryan Patrol Officer last visited the area the population was decreasing due to an epidemic of influenza. However figures gathered

during this patrol show an natural increase in the population of 33, i.e. 63 births as against 30 deaths. In all almost two thousand people attended the census check. No action was necessary for absenteeism as attendance at this census was very good.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

These people do not live in villages rather they live in small scattered hamlets and having a central spot where they gather for census etc. Their houses are rectangular in shape, about 20 feet by 10 feet and standing four to five feet high and generally divided into three compartments. These houses are built of whatever material is available in the region, usually timber, bark and kumai. These houses are situated in small scattered communities about the countryside.

Village Officials, or as they might more properly be called Group Officials, seem to be doing a fair job in the area. Most impress as being average however the officials of KWIBU and young tulul BAC of TSENGA give the impression of being a cut above the average in enthusiasm and ability.

Many of these officials approached the patrol in an endeavour to persuade the patrol to use its power and influence to prevent migrations out of their particular group. It was carefully explained that this office had no intention to restrict migrations, and that a man and his family may migrate at will. These officials fear that should these migrations smother their particular clan will be weakened through lack of numbers. However no excessive migrations were noted except at KUMUR where it is more like a pendulum. (See Native Affairs section.)

#### LAW AND JUSTICE.

Only one case was heard in the Court of Native Affairs during the patrol, and this was for offensive behaviour. Numerous other minor matters were brought to the patrol for settlement, and in such cases, usually concerning marriages etc, I usually acted as arbitrator. All such matters were settled to the satisfaction of all.

#### RESTHOUSES.

All Resthouses in the area patrolled are in first class condition, except the one at WUM. These WUM people are the smallest group in the area and thereby may have some excuse for having the poorest Resthouse, however instructions were left for it to be improved.

The Resthouse at KUMUR is no longer used as these people now assemble at TSENGA for census. KUMUR is about an hour from TSENGA.

#### MISSIONS.

The Nazarene Mission has now established itself in the Jini River at SINGOROPA a little over an hour away from KIBIBUGA on the road to KWIBU. From what I have been told I gather that this Mission has no present plans for expansion, rather the Mission intends to establish itself firmly in the DEMI-KWIBU area. This Mission is under the care of Reverend W. BROMLEY.

The only other Mission in the area patrolled is the Lutheran Mission at, which has stations established at WUM, TSENGA and MARGUL, all under the care of native Assion teachers. As I have explained earlier in this report I consider this Mission to be quite influential; some of its activities have been discussed in the Native Affairs section of this report.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

A.P.O. KAUUGA of TSENGA accompanied the patrol through the area and performed his duties in a satisfactory manner.

At the time of the patrol general health throughout the area was quite good. This being in contrast to what Mr Ryan found during his last patrol in the area. No epidemics were found and most cases treated were either small or septic sores, however some of the more serious cases were sent back to EARIUGA for further treatment there. Two cases concerning children were particularly noted; the first at KWIPOK where the child seem to be suffering from some bone disease or other resulting in crippling, and another case at TSENGA where an extremely thin and apparently undernourished child was found. The former of these cases to be sent to the hospital in MOUNT HAGEN, whereas the latter is still being treated at the Aid Post EARIUGA.

During the course of the patrol it was found necessary to relieve A.P.O. KAUUGA of his duties at TSENGA. Although I feel that KAUUGA is quite a good medical orderly, a situation had developed whereby the people no longer desired his presence and he had no wish to stay. This situation was brought about by pig trespassing and KAUUGA'S roving eye for the girls. KAUUGA has now been transferred to GLEA and the A.P.O. at GLEA GILUKI sent to TSENGA.

Despite this situation mentioned above, the people of TSENGA realize that this was a personal grievance between themselves and the particular orderly. When they were informed of the transfer, repeated requests were made for replacement and the people were told their replacement would arrive as soon as he could settle his affairs at GLEA. These transfers have now been executed for some time.

An inspection of the Aid Post at TSENGA showed it to be in good condition, although short of medicines at the time. Further supplies have since been received and dispensed to TSENGA.

c.c. The District Medical Officer,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Although food was not particularly plentiful at the time of the patrol ample food was supplied for the patrol's needs. Adequate supplies of sweet potato, taro, pumpkin, pineapples, sugar cane, bananas and paw paws were presented to the patrol for purchase. Very few European vegetables were brought to the patrol, however a few tomatoes and leeks were bought at ISKPA.

These people's method of agriculture is typically a shifting cultivation, the people never using the same plot of ground for more than one year, however after the secondary growth has established itself the ground may again be used as a garden.

Many gardens were seen during the course of the patrol and these seem to be doing well. However the topography of the country forces many gardens to be built on steep places which must cause a certain amount of erosion during heavy rains. The only area where there is difficulty is not encountered is around the WAI region; here the land is relatively flat and lower than that of the rest of the valley. This region being between 1,000 and 2,000 feet AMS produces the more tropical fruits abundantly. It is in this area that good quality bananas, paw paws and pineapples were seen.

As this patrol was proceeding to ENISEN an Agriculture patrol led by Mr Peter Dillon, Agricultural Officer Misj, was returning to TABISUAL. This Agriculture patrol had inspected the experimental plots of coconuts and coffee in the TIMBUBEL area. I believe that the coconuts were doing quite well but not so the coffee plots.

The usual amount of pigs and fowls were cited by the patrol, and at each census point a pig and a number of fowls were presented to the patrol.

c.c. The District Agricultural Officer,  
MOUPE KAGEN.

APPENDIX "C".

Patrol Report

EDUCATION.

Throughout the area patrolled there are no Administration schools, rather the only schooling is conducted by the Lutheran Mission. This schooling is very elementary with a strong leaning towards the spiritual side. These schools are established at FOR, TONGA and WARENY.

As mentioned in the Mission section of this report the Lutheran Mission is now conducting a Mission about a mile away from the station. At present there is no school at this Mission, however I expect that in the future this Mission will introduce schooling and conduct it much the same as it does at FOR in the WANGI VALLEY.

During the patrol six young boys asked if they might go to the Administration school at TARIBUSA. These boys came forward with the consent of their parents and they were sent to TARIBUSA. Unlike other areas I have experienced, many children here do want to go to school and their parents are all in favour of this, neither is much trouble experienced by the teacher with absenteeism.

Due to the success of the Administration school TARIBUSA and the enthusiasm of the people, should the Education Department be considering any extensions I would request that this Department consider the JIKI RIVER.

c.c. The District Education Officer,  
ROBERT MASON.



ANNEX "D".

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 50/51.

ROYAL POLICE AND GUNDS CONSTABULARY REPORT.

No. 9519 Constable DICI.

<u>Discipline.</u>	Good.
<u>Appearance.</u>	Good.
<u>Ability.</u>	Average.

No. 9565 Constable OITA.

<u>Discipline.</u>	Fair.
<u>Appearance.</u>	Fair.
<u>Ability.</u>	Average.

No. 9797 Constable BACPA.

<u>Discipline.</u>	Fair.
<u>Appearance.</u>	Good.
<u>Ability.</u>	Above average.

*John H. Stoo*  
.....  
Officer of R.P. & G.C.

s.o. The Commissioner of Police,  
BERMUDA.

Ocean



**SECRET ONLY**

SCALE 1/4 MILE = 1 INCH

O Hyaam



Alms Patrol No. 14061  
J.H.S.W. DO  
Patrol Route

SCALE: - 4 MILES : 1 INCH  
Rev Army Staff - Ramu Supt

SKETCH ONLY



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. JHGL 80 2 of 1960/61

Patrol Conducted by J.H. STEVE, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled UPPER JHEI RIVER DIVISION AND KUMORA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 80

Natives 13

Duration—From 3 / 11 / 59 to 6 / 2 / 19 61

Number of Days 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services        /        / 19

Medical        /        / 19

Map Reference Map attached

Objects of Patrol Census revision and general administration

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

       /        / 19

District Commissioner

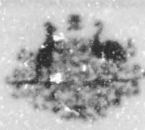
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation        £       

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

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

pub

67-14-12 ✓



RSB/AL.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

District Office,  
Western Highlands District,  
MUET HAGEN

Dep't  
File  
Queue  
No. WHD.314.



14 April, 1962.

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDORI.

Patrol Report - Jimi No. 2/1960-61 - Upper  
Jimi Census Division and Kunaga - Mr. J.  
Stitt, P.O.

Attached please find the abovementioned  
Report which has just come to hand.

This Report has been superseded by more  
recent ones and so does not require comment at this  
late date.

*(Handwritten Signature)*  
(R.S. BELL)  
A/District Officer.

EWLS:

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Jimi Patrol Post,  
Hagen Sub-District,  
WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT,  
16th February, 1960.

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

PATROL REPORT JIMM 15, 2 OF 1960/61.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL

MR. JOINT, Patrol Officer.

PATROL PERSONNEL:

11 Members of R.F.A.F.C.  
A.P.C. YALI,  
KAKA and KOKINGA INTERPRETERS.

AREA PATROLLED:

UPPER JIMI CROSS DIVISION and  
KUNOGA.

PERIOD OF PATROL:

3rd November, 1960 to 5th February,  
1961. Patrol broken to return station.  
Actual number of days 33.

MAP REFERRED:

Map attached.

MAINTENANCE OF THE PATROL:

Comms revision.  
General administration.

TRIP DIARY.

Thursday. 3rd November.	1330: Departed WAKIBOGA per foot. 1200: Arrived KARAP. Camped.
Friday. 4th November.	0850: Departed KARAP per foot. 1050: Arrived WAKIBOGA. P.M.: Census of WAKIBOGA clan.
Saturday. 5th November.	0900: Census of WAKIBOGA clan. 1240: Departed WAKIBOGA per foot. 1510: Arrived GINA. Camped.
Sunday. 6th November.	0930: Census of ALPISA and WAKIBOGA clans. 1609: Returned Rest House.
Monday. 7th November.	0900: Census of WAKIBOGA and WAKIBOGA clans. 1240: Returned Rest House. P.M.: Settlement of disputes.
Tuesday. 8th November.	A.M.: Discussions and other activities. 1020: Departed GINA per foot. 1135: Arrived JIMBINGO. Camped.
Wednesday. 9th November.	Census of WAKIBOGA, WAKIBOGA, WAKIBOGA and WAKIBOGA clans.
Thursday. 10th November.	A.M.: Minor disputes settled. 1040: Departed JIMBINGO per foot. 1310: Arrived KOL. Camped.
Friday. 11th November.	At KOL. Inspection of airstrip. Discussions with local Lutheran Missionary.
Saturday. 12th November.	A.M.: Minor disputes settled.
Sunday. 13th November.	Patrol rested.
Monday. 14th November.	Census of KOL groups.
Tuesday. 15th November.	A.M.: Discussions with village officials and settlement of disputes. P.M.: Attending to paper work.
Wednesday. 16th November.	General administration and further disputes settled.
Thursday. 17th November.	1000: Departed KOL per horse. 1200: Arrived WAKIBOGA. P.M.: Census of group.
Friday. 18th November.	0900: Departed WAKIBOGA per horse. 1015: Returned KOL.
Saturday. 19th November.	1000: Departed KOL per horse. 1730: Arrived WAKIBOGA. Camped.
Sunday. 20th November.	0600: Departed WAKIBOGA per horse. 1030: Returned WAKIBOGA.
Monday. 21st November.	Resumed general office duties at station.

Wednesday, 4th January. 1150: Departed TASHIWA per foot.  
 1400: Arrived SHIWA.  
 Blar matters heard and settled.

Thursday, 5th January. 0815: Departed SHIWA per foot.  
 1100: Arrived KHAMAI.  
 Discussions with village officials  
 and Anglican Mission teacher.  
 1200: Departed KHAMAI per foot.  
 1630: Arrived YIMBUNA.  
 Camped.

Friday, 6th January. 0745: Departed YIMBUNA per foot.  
 1025: Arrived KHAMAI.  
 Discussions with village officials  
 and Anglican Mission teacher.  
 1300: Departed KHAMAI per foot.  
 1320: Arrived KHAMAI.  
 Camped.

Saturday, 7th January. 0800: Departed KHAMAI per foot.  
 0930: Arrived SHIWA.  
 Discussions with village officials  
 and people.  
 1105: Departed SHIWA per foot.  
 1330: Arrived KHAMAI.  
 Camped.

Sunday, 8th January. Patrol rested.

Monday, 9th January. 0700: Departed SHIWA per foot.  
 0900: Arrived KHAMAI.  
 Discussions with village officials.  
 1010: Departed KHAMAI per foot.  
 1600: Arrived SHIWA per foot.

Tuesday, 10th January. Discussions with C.I.C. SHIWA  
 re Mission, native land and  
 administrative issues.

Wednesday, 11th January. Further discussions with C.I.C.  
 SHIWA.

Thursday, 12th January. 0930: Departed SHIWA per foot.  
 1705: Returned SHIWA.  
 Camped.

Friday, 13th January. A.M.: Discussions with village officials.  
 1010: Departed SHIWA per foot.  
 1740: Arrived KHAMAI.  
 Camped.

Saturday, 14th January. 1010: Departed KHAMAI per foot.  
 1450: Arrived KHAMAI.  
 Camped.

Sunday, 15th January. 0840: Departed KHAMAI per foot.  
 1630: Returned KHAMAI.

Monday 16th to Wednesday 18th January: Examined office duties  
 at station.

Thursday, 19th January. 1020: Departed TASHIWA per foot.  
 1400: Arrived SHIWA.  
 Camped.

Friday, 20th January. 0900: Census of SHIWA group.  
 Discussions with village officials  
 and people.  
 1240: Departed SHIWA per foot.  
 1510: Arrived KHAMAI.  
 Camped.



Saturday, 21st January. 0830: Census of MURUM group.  
 Discussions with village officials and people.  
 1140: Departed MURUM per foot.  
 1345: Arrived MURUM.  
 Camped.

Sunday, 22nd January. 0900: Census of MURUM group.  
 1205: Departed MURUM per horse.  
 1400: Arrived MURUM.  
 Camped.

Monday, 23rd January. 0800: Census of MURUM group.  
 1130: Departed MURUM per horse.  
 1330: Arrived MURUM.  
 Camped.

Tuesday, 24th January. 0830: Census of MURUM group.  
 Discussions with village officials and people.  
 1140: Departed MURUM per horse.  
 1400: Arrived MURUM.  
 Camped.

Wednesday, 25th January. 0800: Group discussions and courts.  
 1140: Departed MURUM per horse.  
 1400: Arrived MURUM.  
 Camped.

Thursday, 26th January. 0815: Group discussions and courts.  
 1145: Departed MURUM per horse.  
 1330: Arrived MURUM.  
 Discussions and minor disputes settled.  
 1525: Departed MURUM per horse.  
 1735: Arrived MURUM.  
 Camped.

Friday, 27th January. Group discussions and courts.  
 1135: Departed MURUM per horse.  
 1335: Arrived MURUM.  
 Discussions with village officials and people.

Saturday, 28th January. 0820: Departed MURUM per horse.  
 1100: Arrived MURUM.  
 Camped.

Sunday, 29th January. Patrol rested.

Monday, 30th January. Group discussions at MURUM.  
 Minor disputes settled.

Tuesday, 31st January. 0915: Departed MURUM per horse.  
 1320: Arrived MURUM.  
 Organizing MURUM 'sing-sing'.

Wednesday, 1st February. Supervising MURUM 'sing-sing'.

Thursday, 2nd February. 1130: District Commissioner Mr Ellis and s/District Officer Mr Bell arrive to attend 'sing-sing'.  
 1400: D.C. and s/D.C. depart per Census.

Friday, 3rd February. A.M.: Arrange dispatch of MURUM natives for visit to MURUM.  
 P.M.: Courts and minor disputes.

Saturday, 4th February. 1020: Departed MURUM per horse.  
 1540: Arrived MURUM.  
 Camped.

Sunday, 5th February.

1020: Departed GLEA per horse.  
1200: Arrived HANDEF.  
1405: Departed HANDEF.  
1510: Arrived KARAF.  
Camped.

Sunday, 6th February.

0815: Departed KARAF per horse.  
1230: Returned KARAF. Patrol Post.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered that area known as the Upper Jini and most of that area between FARINGGA and SIMBAI Patrol Post. This latter region is known as Ewaga. The patrol completed most of the area, which falls within the administrative boundaries of JINI Patrol Post, between the Rimark Range to the north and the Wahgi Divide to the south. This country is typical of the Highlands, being extremely mountainous and rugged in nature.

It was originally planned for the patrol only to cover that area known as the Upper Jini, however on the 3rd November 1960 instructions were received from the then District Officer Mr C. Keating to proceed whenever possible and investigate disturbances which had been received from that area between Jini Patrol Post and SIMBAI Patrol Post. As a result the first half of the Upper Jini patrol was completed during November, the patrol returning to Jini Patrol Post to resume general administrative duties during December, and proceeded into the Ewaga in early January. The other half of the Upper Jini patrol was complete mid January to early February.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As might be expected when covering such a large area as this varied reactions were encountered by the patrol. This is directly related to the amount of contact each group has experienced from Administration patrols. In the Upper Jini, particularly the KOL area, these people have had contact with patrols for about 12 years; whereas in the Ewaga north-west of Jini Patrol Post, these people have only experienced patrols since about 1956. Further to the north-west over the Rimark Range from SIMBAI Patrol Post, there are several groups of people who were contacted as recently as April 1960.

The people of the KOL region greeted the patrol much the same as most people who 'know' the Government. That is the entire group turns out, surpluses of food are supplied, and in general it is considered a gala day. However those in the north-west of the Ewaga and with less contact are apt to be a little apprehensive and suspicious. Here most of the people remain in the bush and food supplies are at a minimum; these people have still to get to know the Government better. However on no occasion was trouble encountered by the patrol, and at all group meeting places discussions with the people and village officials were completed in a friendly manner.

Throughout the area trouble seems to stem from two sources. These are marriages and pigs. Concerning marriages it was explained to the people that the Government accepted the customs of the native people regarding marriage, however at each group meeting place the same troubles and problems were presented to the patrol. There are three reasons for this:-

- (a) 'Married' females who are forced into marriages with men they do not want.
- (b) Failure on the bridegroom's part to pay for his bride, or only paying a part of what is due.
- (c) Failure by the bridegroom or bride to complete some ceremony or obligation associated with the marriage.

Again further problems arise when we consider the individuals attitude. For example some women consider themselves married whether or not their man has paid the bride price, others do not consider themselves married until all bride price has changed hands, and there is even the odd case of the woman who does not consider herself married because in the first place she was forced into it. All in all there are many factors that must be taken into account when settling marital disputes, and in an effort to stabilize these

marriages the following was arrived at after discussions with the people and the village officials.

- (a) Both members of the marriage must enter into this institution voluntarily.
- (b) The entire bride price must change hands before the marriage.
- (c) Other ceremonies or obligations imposed by native custom must be completed at the time of or before the marriage.

It is fully realized that (a) of above may be open to a number of pitfalls due to native custom, in so much as clan relationships may be disturbed due to non exchange of bride, and there may be serious disruption within the family due to the parent's authority being undermined. However it has never been the intention that this should happen, rather all that is sought is a balance or compromise. e.g. allow the girl to choose her own partner from within clan that have marital affiliations with the parents clan. This matter was discussed with all people in the area, and accepted by them. I do not feel that the pattern set out above infringes custom by native marriage custom, rather it should help to stabilize the situation. The alternative is for us to persevere with 'half marriages' and forced marriages which is completely contrary to our democratic principles. I would like to make it clear that this pattern was presented to the people for their voluntary acceptance and not in the form of a 'Government law'.

All people in the area patrolled have a 'birima' or traditional unity; these are generally people who live in the vicinity of each other, and being distinct clans or groups did, in the time before Government, carry on tribal warfare. No such warfare is carried on now but the unity still shows itself in a number of ways. For example many groups place 'bush marks' on their road which a 'birima' will not pass between, rather he will go around. Neither will a man accept food, or expect to be given food, from his 'birima'. Although no serious trouble was reported as a result of this traditional unity, it is sufficiently noticeable to require attention by Government patrols. It is most difficult to break this 'birima' as the idea has its roots in the past and is firmly established in the minds of the natives. Time and constant explanation by Government officers may possibly be the answer to this.

As mentioned earlier in this report contact was made for the second time with groups of natives in the far north-west of the Enaga. I have no evidence or information to show that these natives were contacted as a group before April 1960. The groups in question are SHIRAY, SIKJIGI, GIKORON and WAIN, and are situated about a day's walk over the Bismark Range from SIKJIGI Patrol Post. Nevertheless in the short time since they were contacted Rest Houses have been erected and fair graded roads built between group meeting places. Although these people are a little suspicious of the ways of the Government, they are basically friendly and with time and more contact I feel sure will quite easily be brought under full control. From what could be gathered beyond WAIN there are further groups to be brought under control, but due to lack of time and supplies the patrol did not proceed further.

In the Agriculture section of this report I will deal with an interesting idea that was seen in the area mentioned above. I have called this the 'Gikjigi irrigation scheme'.

The purpose of the patrol into the Enaga was to investigate several disturbances which were reported from there. Verbal instructions were received to this effect from the then A.D.O. Mr G. Hume. These disturbances had arisen due to reported strife between the Anglican Mission and people of the area. This is dealt with fully in the Mission section of this report. However briefly the trouble arose from the Mission representatives (non European), although for the most part acting with good intentions, endeavouring to push these primitive people too fast towards their (Mission) spiritual and educational ends.

On the 1st and 2nd of February during the course of the patrol, a 'sing-sing' was held at EML to celebrate the completion of work on the EML airstrip. This was enthusiastically attended by some three to four thousand locals, and on the 2nd of February the District Commissioner Mr Ellis and the District Officer Mr Bell flew into EML to observe the proceedings. This 'sing-sing' was a fitting finale to the completion of the patrol.

#### VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most village officials - or group officials as they might more properly be called - are doing a fair job throughout the area. Even in the area of the north west Kamea these recently appointed village officials have organized their groups to construct fair graded roads, erect East Kamea and police barracks, and clear sites for the census takings.

In the EML area several applications were received for more village officials. This was fully investigated and acting on the assumption that each clan should be represented by a *talai*, and each distinct and separate group by a *laluai*, the following recommendations are made.

For many years now there has only been one *laluai* for these people who assemble at EML. This is *laluai* Yagute, who recently stated that he wished to resign because of old age. Yagute has held his official position for almost ten years now and during that time has done much good work. Although I did not accept Yagute's resignation this time I feel in the near future he should be allowed to step down and the following *laluais* appointed. *laluai* Yagute is the only *laluai* amongst 1350 people, and amongst these people there are several separate and distinct groups.

(a) *Talait* EMI recommendation for appointment to *laluai*. EMI is leader of the *LEHOMA* clan, population 247, which has no *laluai*.

(b) *Talait* EAB recommendation for appointment to *laluai*. EAB is leader of *HAIPATA* clan, population 277, which has no *laluai*.

(c) *Talait* KAINBO recommendation for appointment to *laluai*. KAINBO is leader of *OSIKA* clan; this clan has no *laluai* and population of 263.

(d) *Talait* KOSUK recommendation for appointment to *laluai*. KOSUK is one of the *laluais* of the *AKELINA* clan - the other being YOSUPU - and should he be appointed *laluai* he will control a population of 297.

Other changes recommended to be effected amongst the village officials are as follows.

(a) *WORI/KOSUK* of *JIMBING* to succeed *talait* WORI as *talait*. Previous *talait* WORI was killed by arrows during June, 1969.

(b) *WOTY/KOSUK* to replace *talait* KRE of *KU* who wishes to resign because of old age. Resignation accepted.

The following three recommendations are made as these particular sub-clans have no official representation within their groups.

(a) *Talait* for *WUNWA* clan of *WUNWOL*. Recommend that *KARAL/KRE* be appointed. If appointed *KARAL* will control a population of 139.

(b) Recommend that *WILIN/WAN* of *WANGAL* clan be appointed *talait*. This clan has no *talait* and a population of 150. (EML)

(c) Recommend that *WUNY/WIN* of *WANGAL* clan of *EML* be appointed *talait*. This clan of 170 has no *talait*.

All those mentioned in the above recommendations attended a 'school' at *TARINGA*. This school was of a week's duration and included training these men in the duties of village officials, laws of the Government (elementary) and drill. All those recommended passed the 'course' to the satisfaction of the C.I.C. *TARINGA*.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Although the area patrolled is particularly rugged and mountainous in nature, fair graded walking roads have been constructed. As mentioned earlier even in the far north west of the Kungu, a relatively new area, fair graded roads have been worked. Bridges across the smaller streams were for the most part in good condition, however although the 'kunda' ( oak ) bridges across the larger rivers, e.g. the Jini River, were in good condition, they do not always give one that feeling of complete security when crossing.

As probably noted in the diary section of this report, horses were used for a part of the patrol. These horses were kindly lent by the Catholic Mission Archdeacon. The roads in the area are quite suitable for these horses, however a number of the bridges would not support their weight, and the horses were taken around these. I believe that this matter of acquiring horses for the Administration officer at TADINDA was previously brought up, but any definite decision shelved. As had been shown by the Catholic Mission, horses can be used satisfactorily in this area, and it is my recommendation that the Administrator again consider this matter with the view to acquiring horses for the Government officer TADINDA.

PROPOSED VALLEY ROAD.

For some months now the O.I.C. TADINDA has been endeavoring to find a vehicular road to link the Government station at TADINDA with the WANGI VALLEY. Numerous discussions were held with the village people in the region of the proposed route and their advice received as to what would be the most suitable way. As a result of these discussions and investigation a proposed route for the road has now been marked from TADINDA through the Middle Jini to the KARU area. Sergeant SINGI and Senior Constable AFUJI of this detachment were mainly responsible for the marking of this road.

The advantages of this road are numerous but particularly:-

(a) Means of communication and transportation of Government supplies to TADINDA. The present system of communications at TADINDA, although a far cry from the days when they were very primitive, is inclined to be unreliable, expensive and unable to cope with supplies which are of a bulky and heavy nature. Most supplies are flown into TADINDA by Ocean aircraft or Otter aircraft when it is available.

(b) A means to foster native economy. The road would be particularly valuable for transporting timbers into the WANGI VALLEY. There are numerous good timbers in the Middle Jini and advantage should be taken of this to encourage native economic development.

The road which has already been marked is approximately 16 miles in length, however two alternative routes are being considered and in the process of investigation. These latter mentioned routes are through KIMIL and KIDUA. When the results of these investigations are known it should be able to decide which route is the most suitable.

The route already marked is as follows. Commencing from TADINDA station ( Jini Patrol Post ) thence in a general westerly direction for approximately 1 mile to the Lutheran Mission at KIMIL. This section of the road follows a ridge and is mainly flat. Thence leaving KIMIL and bearing on the eastern slopes of WANGI mountain for approximately 1 mile with little grading. Thence road descends gradually to the KARU River. From here a gradual ascent to the KARU JINI mountain. Thence a gradual descent to the KARU River at a point where two small mountain streams meet to make the KARU River. Thence with more or less no grading to the KARU River. Thence a gradual ascent up the KARU mountain meeting with the former Rest House at KIDUA. Thence a gradual ascent meeting with the present Rest House at KIDUA. Again in a southerly direction crossing a number of small mountain streams including KIDUA, KIRU, ARA and SIA, finally meeting with the present Rest House at KIDUA. Thence a gradual ascent to the WANGI DIVIDE crossing four streams enroute. From here a descent to the KAR River and into the WANGI VALLEY.

The construction of this road will require a tremendous amount of work, however it is pleasing to report that the native attitude towards the road is one of confidence in their ability to work this road, and they agree wholeheartedly with the scheme.

A certain amount of work has already been done towards this road. This work is rather preliminary e.g. a track has been cut through over most of the route and construction on the first stage from Jini Patrol Post (SANKHUSA) to the Lutheran Mission at NONGUP is almost half completed. This section of the road can be done safely for it does not matter which route is taken the road must eventually come out at this point.

I feel strongly that this road is essential to the development (whatever it may be) of the area, and I am equally certain that the road is a reality and can be found and put through.

#### LAN AND JUSTICE.

In the Native Affairs section of this report I mentioned that most troubles in the area seem to stem from marital disputes and pigs (usually trespass). I have also outlined a pattern which I think may help to lessen these disputes.

During the patrol I had a great deal of my time occupied acting as arbitrator in the settlement of these disputes. In many cases these disputes could not be considered as minor, because of what they may lead to later. e.g. in June 1960 a tribal was shot with arrows and killed because he stole and hid his pigs in trespass in another's garden. Likewise clan fighting is quite common because of a difference over a girl. Provided an offence had not been committed I endeavored at all times to reach an amicable settlement for all parties concerned.

#### ROCK HOUSES.

Most of the Rock Houses throughout the area patrolled were in good condition. As mentioned earlier even those in the north west Bura have erected well constructed Rock Houses.

In those spots where the houses were in poor condition, the village officials were instructed to repair them. These spots were NOKAPAI, NOKIASHI, BUKOLE and GEMLI.

#### GENJICI.

One of the purposes of the patrol was to compile the initial tax census sheets for the Upper Jini Census Division. There was no census taken during the patrol's visit to the Konega.

The natural increase for these villages censused is 77. That is this is made up of 347 births as against 270 deaths for the same period.

Attendance at census was very good and no occasion was it necessary to summons a person for attending. Whilst at GENJICI the Anglican Missionary there passed on information that most of the GENJICI people had failed to attend the initial census that was held there in April of last year. This is only to be expected, however this missionary did have a list of names number about 30 who did not attend this census. This list has been placed in the 'Matters for Attention on Patrol' file for further investigation by the next patrol which does a census at this spot.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

APPENDIX A.

A.P.O. NABI of Aid Post KASAP accompanied the patrol and performed his duties well.

A medical inspection by the A.P.O. was carried out at the same time of the census to ensure that all people were seen. Most cases treated by the patrol were of a minor nature, such as small sores, cuts etc, however a few cases were more serious and these were either forwarded to the Aid Post TARIKUA for further treatment or to the hospital at HAGE. Cases forwarded to HAGE were a broken leg, leprosy and suspected beriberi. These cases were found in the KOL area and flown out by Cassin aircraft to HAGE.

There are five Administration Aid Posts in the area patrolled; these are at OUSA, KOL, MINGOON, MUKLEASUA and MUCHELE. The Anglican Mission have an Aid Post established at HONGIAI across the Jial River. The outposts in charge of Aid Posts at MINGOON, MUKLEASUA and MUCHELE are not administered from TARIKUA rather these A.P.O.'s receive their supplies and pay from KONGWAGI in the Eastern Highlands District. This means that approximately half of their time is occupied travelling between their Aid Posts and HONGIAI. The latter has been brought up by previous officers, but nothing has been done about it. During the patrol the A.P.O.'s in question approached me to see if they could be administered from TARIKUA. These A.P.O.'s are Jial River men and do not come from the Eastern Highlands. In view of this, and especially now that KOL airstrip is opened and supplies will be able to be flown direct there, would the matter again be taken up and these Aid Posts administered by A.P.O. MINGOON (Jial Patrol Post).

In the near future this station expects to get an additional four A.P.O.'s, and these will be used to establish new Aid Posts in the area. Suitable spots were investigated during the patrol, and the following places proposed Aid Posts. In selecting these spots population figures, attitude of the people and distance from nearest Aid Post were all taken into account. These places for Aid Posts are: OUSI, MOKAPAI, GAMA and KOL. The latter place KOL is in the Middle Jial. By establishing Aid Posts at OUSI and MOKAPAI it is intended to 'kill two birds with the one stone', that is administer medical attention to the people and with the presence of a Government representative to extend Government influence in these newly established areas.

c.c. The District Medical Officer,  
MOUNT HAGE.



Although food was not particularly plentiful during the time of the patrol, ample quantities of native food were supplied to the patrol.

The staple food of these people is sweet potatoes (locaban) and this diet is supplemented with banana, pumpkin, taro and sugar cane. Very few of the 'European' vegetables were seen by the patrol however a few cucumbers, onions and tomatoes were presented to the patrol. There are no cash crops grown in the area.

Whilst at EOL (November, 1960) one of the Catholic Mission nuns gave birth to a foal, however this foal had no front legs. Although this may not be so peculiar, this foal did not even have stumps or any evidence whatsoever of where the front legs should have been. Unfortunately, although the foal seemed quite healthy, it died within a couple of days of birth. Should this foal have lived it may have been of interest to the technical officers of D.A.S.F.

Earlier in this report I have made mention of what I call the 'SINJIGI irrigation scheme'. SINJIGI is situated in the far north east of the Kamoga, and it is here that the people have a most effective method of transporting water from its natural source to either their houses or gardens. In the former case a water pipe was seen crossing the main road and flowing past a house. This pipe was about a quarter of a mile long and originated on top of a hill where it diverted a small stream. When asked about this the occupant of the house stated that it was much easier to draw water from the front of the house rather than get it from the top of the hill. Later it was noticed that these people irrigated their gardens by constructing canals out of bark and laying these canals round the sides of hills. These bark canals are supported by pieces of timber, and have a slight (although barely noticeable) descent for the water to run down. The canal finally comes out of the garden into which the water flows. I thought that these people might have picked up a few points about irrigation from Europeans, however when I asked them they stated that they had been irrigating and diverting streams well before they ever heard of the white man.

s.o. The District Agriculture Office  
REMY HANON.

I have grouped these two sections together because except for the Administration school at TABINGGA, all other schooling in the area is carried out by Missions.

There are three Missions groups in the area patrolled and each group is endeavouring to carry out some form of education or other. These groups are Anglican, Catholic and Lutheran. The Anglican Mission extend across the Jini River on the north side from KOKION through to MINGAI. The Catholic and the Lutheran Missions extend their influence through much the same area. This being around KOL on the south side of the Jini River. I believe that the Anglicans and Lutherans have come to an agreement whereby neither intends encroaching on the other's 'territory'. From all accounts the mark is set at KOKION village.

At the present most education carried out by these Missions is of a rather elementary stage, although the Anglican Mission has recently appointed an English speaking teacher, who has his certificate, to BOKAPAI. From discussions with Father Mc Dermott of the Catholic and Rev Junker of the Lutheran Mission I gathered that both Missions intend to establish English teaching schools during 1961. Father Mc Dermott will put his at BONGGON where he has established his station and the Rev Junker at KOL. At present both groups have small schools scattered throughout their area, but the best these schools can expect is to give spiritual training and teach the pupils a little Pidgen English.

Some months ago reports were being received at this office of disturbances across the Jini River. In view of the number of reports and that they concerned the natives people and the Anglican Mission it was decided to investigate these troubles first hand. In the order which these reports were received, they were:-

(a) Francis Xavier of the Anglican Mission BOKAPAI reported attempted murder by two natives. These two natives, father and son, threatened Francis Xavier with an axe and knife on two occasions.

(b) John Thomas of Anglican Mission KOKPIAI reported that a natives threatened him with a knife.

(c) Wilson of Anglican Mission GINJIGI reported that a native threatened him with bow and arrows.

Also the following was reported from the area. These reports were unfounded and untrue.

(D) Reported murder of Anglican Mission teacher Jerome Taylor at BOKAPAI.

(e) Murder reported by Wilson of Anglican Mission GINJIGI.

In (b) and (c) it was found that no overt act was committed by natives towards the Mission representatives, but that only words were exchanged concerning the non attendance of children at school. Both men who supposedly made the threats were interviewed, and it was found that they became annoyed when the Mission endeavoured to force their children to school. It must be remembered that these people are still rather primitive, and as a result I offered these two men a job as carriers for the patrol in order that they may get to know the Government better. It was explained that they would receive pay for their work and incurred rations for the duration of the patrol. Both agreed to accompany the patrol, however the next morning the man from GINJIGI had run away, but the man from BOKAPAI had remained. However it is pleasing to note that when the patrol arrived at GINJIGI it was presented with a pig from this man. Relatives brought the pig in with a message to the effect that the Government had looked after him and feed him well during the course of the investigation, and now it was his turn to look after the Government. Although he was called for the man refused to come to the patrol, and likewise refused by message any pay for the pig which he insisted was a present. His relatives were given a small axe to give to him in payment for the pig.

The other was from KOKPIAI who accompanied the patrol throughout was paid off on the return to the station. He immediately applied for a job from him, but it was explained to him that there was no work available and that he had been employed as a carrier in order that he may understand the ways of the Government a little

better.

Concerning the two reported murders it was found that these reports were completely unfounded. In (a) it was Wilson of GIMJISI who reported the murder of a woman, but subsequent investigation showed that although Wilson acted in good faith, a murder had never occurred. Wilson had been misinformed by a school child. With regard to (d) I have been unable to find who actually reported this murder, as Norma Taylor and others in the area claim no knowledge of it. The murder was reported by letter to the Anglican Mission in the Northern District.

Group discussions were held with the Mission representatives and the native people at all Mission stations between LAMBUKA and SINDAL. At all places the people stated that they wanted the Mission, however it was explained to all concerned that there was no authority to force these native people into the ways of the Mission. If a man wished to accept Christianity and the ways of the Mission he could, but nobody could force him to accept this faith. It was explained to the Mission representatives that they must in no way force these native people to do anything; they might ask them to send their children to school or they might ask them to assist them in some project or other, but under no circumstances were they to use force.

From discussions with these Anglican Mission men, and from seeing just what work they have done I gathered a good impression of them. I feel sure that they were acting with good intentions, but that they were making things a little too much with these primitive people. They have promised me that in the future they will take things a little easier.

REPORT ON POLICE.

APPENDIX B.

As this patrol was done in three stages, each time the patrol left the station there were changes in the police detachment.

Sergeant SINGH, No. 1217. This member is a valuable asset to any patrol. He is intelligent and well disciplined and an 'old hand' at patrolling.

Constable JIM SUTHER, No. 229. Another experienced member. Extremely well disciplined although inclined to want things his own way all the time.

Constable I/S TALAN, No. 1236. A good reliable member, although no 'ball of fire'.

Constable ROSE, No. 7217. An experienced and reliable member. Should be good N.O.D. material.

Constable ALLEN, No. 2222. An average member who performs his duties but who does not ever impress.

Constable JAMES, No. 2212. An intelligent and reliable member who is always cheerful and a good worker. May be N.O.D. material at a later date.

Constable BILL, No. 2219. A very good average member who is definite N.O.D. material if he straighten himself out.

Constable HILL, No. 2223. Young reliable and a very good worker.

Constable HAYES, No. 2227. An intelligent member who has a fair education but who is inclined to be lazy and surly at times.

Constable BURKE, No. 2225. An average member who performs his duties well.

Constable HARRIS, No. 12674. A new and inexperienced member but who with experience will develop into an excellent member.

*John H. Smith*  
Officer of R.P. & N.O.D.  
2nd Patrol Sect. N.H.D.