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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Jimi No. 1 of 1959/60

Patrol Conducted by Patrol Officer J. Ryan, Gr. 11

Area Patrolled Portion South West Jimi Valley

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans None

Native None

Duration—From 7 / 7 / 1959 to 29 / 7 / 1959

Number of Days 23 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 18

Map Reference Attached.

- Objects of Patrol
1. To investigate reports of influenza epidemic.
 2. Census.
 3. Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

29 / 7 / 1959

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

11
REPUBLIC OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

All Correspondence
to be addressed to the Director

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

JIMBI PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - 1959/60
REF. - YOUR MEMORANDUM 67-14-2 of
22.12.1959.

The Public Health Department is acutely aware of the need to post a Medical Assistant to the Jimbi River. A severe staff shortage has necessitated the temporary closing of several stations and I doubt whether a suitable Medical Assistant will be available for at least six months.

Thank you for the copy of the patrol report.

(W. D. Sykes)
Assistant Director (Medical Services)
FOR A/DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

W.D.S.

67-14-2 ✓
Telephone 4191
Telegraphic Address "HEALTH" Port Moresby

WBS.AB In Reply 48-8-1
Please Quote No. 1,789

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
Konedobu, Port Moresby.

24th December, 1959.



67-14-2

23rd December, 1959.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
WISNI BARRI.

JIMI Patrol Report No. 1/1959-60.

The contents of the Report as well as your covering memorandum will be brought to the attention of the Director of Public Health. Remember, however, that he is faced with a severe staff shortage in the same way as is this Department.

A large emigration such as that proposed by the people is almost impossible to implement successfully even though the JIMI people may have some shadowy prescriptive right to the land they hope to occupy in the WISNI Valley.

Primitives are entitled to the customary tenure of the land that they held at the time of the imposition of sanctions on tribal fighting.

It is agreed that a mortality ratio of 132 deaths per 100 births indicates a situation serious enough, when it involves over 20,000 population, to warrant the permanent presence of a trained medical man.

Mr. Ryan displays a keen interest in his work and a real solicitude for the people he has patrolled.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

67-14-3

22nd December, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
BIRMINGHAM.

SIU Patrol Report No. 1 - 1959/60.

I attach a copy of the above Report for your records. It indicates a rather serious health problem in the Jini Valley.

The District Officer has taken up the matter with the District Medical officer, but the latter's present resources do not permit him to take action. I am aware that you face a severe staff shortage, as does my Department, which means many demands must go unfilled. However, I should be grateful if the attached information could be kept in mind when priorities are being determined, and any assistance possible be given the area.

(S. J. Roberts),
BIRMINGHAM.

Att.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-14-25 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote
No. WHD 825.
DO/1 - 829.



GPH:JS.

District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN,
Western Highlands District.

29th. September, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOROROE. PAPUA.

Jimi Patrol Report No.1 of 1959/60

South Wall, Jimi Valley.

Mr. B.A. Ryan Patrol Officer.

Attached please find the abovementioned report together with my comments to the Assistant District Officer, Mount Hagen. There are no comments from the Assistant District Officer as the position was vacant when the report was submitted.

During the period Mr. Ryan was in Mount Hagen there were four successful airdrops carried out to the Jimi Patrol E. B.

You will be pleased to know that the Labibaga (Jimi) airstrip is nearing completion. The District Commissioner will be forwarding the latest progress report under separate cover.

As mentioned in the report, the health and medical services in the Jimi Valley are far from satisfactory and it would be indeed appreciated if the matter could be taken up with the Director of Health with the view of obtaining an European Medical Assistant for permanent posting to the area. The approximate population of the Jimi Valley is 25,000 which I feel warrants the services of an European Medical Assistant. I realize staff is hard to get, but I feel this is a reasonable request for so many people.

*Can't allow for
proceeds
S.M.H.*

[Signature]
G. S. HADLEY
DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/1
WD 207 - 826.

G.H.J.

District Office,
MOIST MASH.
Western Highlands District,

28th. September, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
MOIST MASH.

JIMI PATROL REPORT No.1 OF 1959/60.

SOUTH WALL, JIMI VALLEY.

MR. R.A. RYAN, PATROL OFFICER

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

Introduction.

It is understandable that the morale of the people would be rather low as a result of the influenza epidemic and it is agreed that, without adequate medical supplies, it was wise for Mr. Ryan to shorten the duration of the patrol.

Diary.

This adequately covers the Patrol's activities.

Native Affairs.

The morale of these people will, I feel sure, improve once they are over the misery caused by the influenza epidemic.

Referring to the comments on migration I feel that no large migration can be considered until a full investigation can be carried out in the MIA area to determine (a) what land is available, if any, and (b) whether the people wishing to return to the MIA area are entitled to any land there. Information to hand indicates that neither could apply.

I feel that once medical services are extended in the Jimi Valley the health of these people will improve to such a stage that the majority of them will be content to remain where they are. Numerous deaths and sickness naturally unsettle people and they feel that the only answer is to migrate elsewhere.

Please advise Mr. Ryan to keep a close watch on this area and inform you of any further discontentment amongst these people.

It is pleasing to note that the people have continued to willingly offer their services for work on the airstrip which, when completed will benefit the community generally; the main benefit of course being the considerable reduction in the number of carriers required for the arduous task of transporting stores and supplies from the Wabgi Valley.

Health.

The influenza epidemic was most unfortunate as indeed it was throughout the Sub-District and other areas. It was also unfortunate that an European Medical Assistant could not be made available to patrol the areas affected. Requests were made, but the medical staff here had their hands full with the influenza epidemic and other illnesses at District Headquarters.

The unsatisfactory situation of lack of central Aid Posts has been taken up with the District Medical Officer, but it appears that no action is likely until an European Medical Assistant is made available for permanent posting to the Jini. Requests have been made by the District Medical Officer for an European Medical Assistant for the Jini, but apparently no one is available. I will write to the Director of Native Affairs and request that the matter be taken up with the Director of Public Health.

Census.

I agree with Mr. Ryan that the census figures present an unsatisfactory situation. It would appear that we cannot expect much improvement until medical services are extended throughout the Jini area.

Agriculture.

There appears to be no satisfactory answer to the question of improved agriculture in the Jini at this stage. However, the District Agricultural officer has advised me that it is hoped to post an Agricultural officer to the Jini during 1960/61 when a proper survey can be carried out to determine the economic potential in the area. Meanwhile, I feel nothing can be done to advantage.

Regarding the use of the valuable pines, it would appear that their only value, unfortunately, will be internal i.e. to the people concerned, the Missions and the Administration for building purposes. At a later stage they will no doubt be put to good use for improved housing.

Education and Missions.

It is hoped that the people's educational requirements will be met by the Missions and Administration in due course. Once the introduction of universal primary education is established, English will be taught in all recognised schools. However, it will probably be some time before the plan can be implemented mainly because of the problem of finding sufficient teachers to cope with the plan.

General.

The patrol was a useful one, and well worth while even, if it only showed the people that the Administration was interested in their welfare at a time when their morale was low due to the outcome of the influenza epidemic. I can well understand Mr. Ryan's anxiety regarding the health of these people and the lack of medical services to cope with this unsatisfactory situation. It is hoped that the Director of Public Health will be able to make an European Medical Assistant available for posting to the Jini in the very near future.


G.P. HARRY
DISTRICT OFFICER.

C.c. The Director,
Department of Native Affairs, KONEDOEU.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

JIMI PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1959/60.

INTRODUCTION.

This Patrol was conducted through the more sophisticated parts of the Jimi Valley. It had been intended to remain on patrol much longer and visit all the villages and people not formerly visited by myself. However an epidemic of influenza, followed in most cases by chest complications has recently been through this area and disturbed the established routine of those people offering for airstrip construction work in the Jimi Patrol Post. As my presence would have further upset this arrangement it was felt preferable to finish the Patrol early. It is felt the early completion of the airstrip at TABIBUGA will prove more valuable in the long run than routine patrols at this stage.

In all the Patrol was uneventful and ^{apart} from the very low increase of population and the consequent somewhat dispirited attitude of the natives, little of special note was encountered. (See Native Affairs.)

DIARY.

7th July. Departed Jimi Patrol Post at 1300 hrs. and arrived KWIBUN Rest House at 1505 hrs. Discussions with local people and arbitration in a marriage dispute.

Rest House. Very Good. New.
Road. Good walking track. Fair Grade.

8th July. Left KWIBUN at 0800 hours and arrived WOM Rest House at 1245 hrs. Rested and departed WOM for TSENGA Rest House at 1245 hrs arriving TSENGA at 1430 hrs. Discussions with local people.

Rest House. Very Good.
Road. Good walking track. Very steep grades on approaches to TSAU river.

9th July. Departed TSEM at 0830 hrs and arrived at MENJIA Rest House at 1300 hrs. Discussions with native people re their projected migration back to their ancestral fields in the Wahgi Valley near MALA.

Rest House. Good.

Road. Good walking track but with portions with steep grades.

10th July. Departed MENJIA at 0730 hrs and arrived at MALA Rest House in the Wahgi Valley at 1230 hrs. By Land Rover to Mount Hagen District Headquarters.

Road. Good with fair grades except for last hour of steepish grade until mountain peak reached. Descent into Wahgi very poor water worn track.

11th July. At Mount Hagen. Arranging supplies for Jini Patrol to West via Airdrop - one carried out with 100% recovery.

20th July. and via native porters from Baka. Discussions with Assistant District Officer, District Officer and District Commissioner. Departed Mt. Hagen per Land Rover at 0800 hrs arrived MALA at 1215 hrs departing 1245 hrs and arrived MENJIA Rest House at 1545 hrs.

21st July. At MENJIA. Discussions with local people.

22nd July. Census revision of the groups assembled at MENJIA. Rev. Utrauss ex KOTNA Lutheran Mission and Mr. Schaumacher photographer of protected animals arrived ex KOTNA. Discussions re their itinerary.

23rd July. To TSENGA Rest House. 4 and three quarter hours. Discussions with local people and inspection of new Aid Post.

24th July. Census revision of groups assembled at TSENGA.

25th July. To KAMUR Rest House inspection and return to TSENGA Rest House. Departed TSENGA at 1230 hrs and arrived WIM Rest House at 1400 hrs. Discussions with local people.

Rest House. Poor but adequate.

26th July. Census revision of people assembled at WUM. Discussions with local people.

27th July. Departed WUM at 0800 hrs and arrived KWIBUN Rest House at 1200 hrs. Discussions with Native people.

28th July. Census revision of groups assembled at KWIBUN Rest House. Discussions with native people.

29th July. Departed KWIBUN for Jimi Patrol Post at 0900 hrs. Inspected Mission Lease application at SIRI-COROPA and surveyed this lease. Arrived Jimi Patrol Post at 1300 hrs.

End of Diary.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The MANAPGAL, PERIGU, MIRSI, GURU and MAA Groups which assemble at WUM and TEBWA Rest Houses originally migrated to this area from the MAA area of the Wahgi Valley. As far as I could find out this migration took place some fifty or sixty years ago. Even the oldest members of the Groups do not remember when it took place though it is said to have been in the time of the middle aged members' fathers' time. The reason for the migration is regarded as being because these groups were defeated in battle. However some of the people say they weren't actually defeated but as their relations were "strained" they preferred to move.

At the present time these groups have fairly constant relations with their relations in the Wahgi. Their language and habits are similar as would be expected, marriages still take place between the groups and "MGA" exchanges still take place.

However from the native view point this migration has not been satisfactory. I was told that these groups were very numerous when they first came across into the Jimi Area but sickness and a low rate of increase has made their numbers dwindle. Present day conditions would certainly suggest that this is true. Births sixty six are exceeded by deaths seventy nine. At the moment their

active numbers at the moment are severely restricted by an influenza epidemic. However these people are lucky in that there are Aid-Posts at both MENJIM and TSENGA. A very sharp decrease in the number of deaths from respiratory complications was noted, as compared with other areas of the Jimi where Aid-Posts have not been established. Nevertheless a few deaths have taken place and three more have been reported since the Census revision. In all the attitude seems to be that the area is not healthy and various sub-groups and individuals appear in a state of flux over what measures to take to counteract the conditions.

The MANAPOGA-KOMUNAGA Sub-Group wish to migrate back to the Wahgi Valley. They claim, through Tul-tul TUMBA, that the land known as ANDAPONGA, near MATA, belongs to his Group and that's where they would like to go. A native headman KARAEY is said to be living on this land. The KOMUNAGA group number 166 (1959 census) and it was pointed out to Tul-tul TUMBA, that while perhaps the occupants of the land ANDAPONGA wouldn't mind one or two people migrating back, they would probably object to 166 people using their land.

As these people have not used the land for over fifty years I cannot but feel that their title to the land must be very flimsy. And in any case the problem in the Wahgi Valley is likely to be overpopulation and it seems a matter for serious consideration as to whether groups who have plenty of land should migrate back.

One cannot but feel also that perhaps the greater material advantages in the Wahgi have not lent some enchantment to the view that all would be well if these people migrate back.

While I was in Mount Hagen this question was discussed and it was agreed that the first step must be an investigation as to the availability of land near MATA and consequently these people were advised to do nothing as yet and to carry on with their

B.

generally depressed among these people due to a general state of new gardens etc.

Others of the MEJIN groups also are unsettled as well and, while they oppose the move of the KOMUNAGA people to the Wabgi in no uncertain terms and are not likely to further reduce their manpower and prestige, they also wish to scatter from the relatively high density population surrounding area. I feel that little can be done to prevent this although the advantages of being relatively close together were pointed out. As yet the idea of scattering is not too firmly settled in their minds. Some people weren't sure if they would move and this question divided certain families. However the various new sites for houses were marked out in a few cases. The move will not take place this year as the new gardens are being made near the old sites and by the time the move is really near the position should have clarified itself.

All the groups visited have been regularly offering for work at Jimi Patrol Post airstrip. A little of the original enthusiasm appears to have waned. A few people mentioned that their main ~~objection~~ was the long distance to bring their food. This of course is quite true and arrangements were made that their food would be purchased at WUM and then the Administration would arrange it's transport to the Station. This will of course result in about two ^{days} loss from each period these people volunteer but I can see no point in having an airstrip soon with a loss of native good will. At the moment the good will seems as strong as ever and it would be a pity to spoil that for perhaps one week's effort.

In all then, apart from the slow rate of increase and the somewhat depressed attitudes of the people the Native Affairs situation is fair. The area was patrolled in the midst of an influenza epidemic and this probably increased the

The general health in the area visited is not good and some are very sick and a really serious medical intervention would

generally depression among these people due to a general state of poor health.

HEALTH.

As mentioned earlier this area is in the midst of an influenza epidemic. This is not isolated to the area patrolled but is general to the whole of the Jimi area. Despite repeated requests the Public Health Department seem unable to supply an inspecting Officer. The point they have raised, which to my mind is perhaps quite valid medically but has unfortunate Administrative effects, and is that this epidemic is very wide spread ~~and~~ an Officer could not hope to cover the whole area and remain long enough to give adequate treatments. However the Jimi people have been contacted long enough now to realize the benefits of medicine and will perhaps feel somewhat neglected if no interest is seemingly taken in their health. These people have responded really well to an ambitious airstrip, and road building programme and much of the necessary propaganda to encourage this has been to point out that good communications will help them get better medical attention. It would be most embarrassing if this were not so and even a short medical visit would have done much to raise the spirits of the local people. Also a prompt interest by the medical people would have done much to relieve the seemingly isolated position of Department of Native Affairs Officers in the Jimi. A prompt visit, no matter how brief, in answer to a radio call from the Jimi Patrol Post, would have brought home to the whole of the Jimi Valley people the unity and strength of the Administration. It is a melancholy fact that while such a radio call was made via the Assistant District Officer, Mount Hagen, confidence in the ability of the District Medical Officer to supply an Officer from his short staff was such that it was not well publicised in the Jimi. It was well it was not though perhaps the Department of Native Affairs will be thought by the people here to have little interest in the Public Health.

The general health in the area visited is not good. Many sores etc were seen and a really thorough medical inspection would

no doubt reveal many more cases of a more serious nature. It is interesting to note that the two places with Aid Posts, MENJIM and TSENGA, has very few minor ills though the death rate was little lower.

The Aid Posts mentioned above were inspected and both Aid Post Orderlies, KAUGA of TSENGA and MENDI and NERING of MENJIM appeared to be doing a good job. Particularly KAUGA who's keen interest is evident in his recently established Aid Post. However both these men feel the lack of some central and near medical authority very keenly. In addition to the difficulty of getting supplies via the Officer-in-Charge, Jimi Patrol Post, they have no hospital nearby to which they can send the more serious cases. The local people would rather die, and in fact do, rather than go all the way to Mount Hagen. The MENJIM people use the Lutheran Mission at KUTWA a deal but the groups who are not related over the Wahgi Sepik Divide, will not readily cross over and if they are sick enough to suspect they might be sent there will hide themselves rather than report.

The Officer-in-Charge at the Jimi Patrol Post has always tried to make the work of these Aid Post Orderlies as effective as possible by propaganda and Court action if necessary, but until some central medical base is set up with European supervision little can really be accomplished. After all the population is well over 20,000 in the Jimi Valley and apart from its isolation deserves a European Medical Assistant on population figures alone.

Deaths, 186, exceed births, 141, among the people censused! Further comment is surely unnecessary.

CENSUS.

The census revision does not indicate a particularly happy state within the area visited. The previous Total was 2169 and the present total is 2348. At first sight this looks like an adequate increase but in the new total 196 new names have been included.

In addition migrations 'in', 118, exceed migrations 'out', 51, by 67. With a total of 141 births the new total should have been 2565 in all. However deaths at 186 bring this total down to 2348. Migrations from one area to another are part of the natural pattern of behaviour and cannot be regarded as a real increase in population and likewise, while it is perhaps a measure of increased confidence in the Administration, new names cannot be regarded as a real increase in population. The true natural increase is therefore minus 45.

Apart from the excess of deaths over births the census revision shows no marked trends.

AGRICULTURE.

The native agricultural pattern is the typical shifting subsistence method of the highland people. Sweet potato and bananas are the main staples. Food is not over plentiful due to the rough nature of the terrain and the poor soil. At certain seasons the people rely heavily on breadfruit and pandanus fruit.

Pigs are not plentiful but not less plentiful than normally in this area. The KEMJIE people, who can be compared to the Hagen people of whom they are a part, have fewer pigs than a similar group in the Wahgi Valley but more than a similar sized group in the Jimi Valley. Pows are seen but in very small numbers.

As one crosses the ISAU river near WUM one cannot but notice a definite change in the forest coverage. There are large stands of excellent Alaki pine and the nature of the undergrowth suggests the higher elevations of the coastal regions. This pine would be very valuable if it were not for transport difficulties due to the isolation and roughness of the country. At the moment I feel that they have no economic value. Nevertheless the people were encouraged to preserve as much of the young timber as possible in case they can find a market for it in the future or else advance enough to use it for themselves. A few of the nearer trees will be

used at the Jimi Patrol Post in the near future.

EDUCATION.

There are no schools in the area visited but there are three young lads attending the Station School at Jimi Patrol Post.

MISSIONS.

The Lutheran Mission at KOWNA in the Wang Valley has an interest in both MENSIM and TSENGA (KWOL.EG). The staff at MENSIM is:

KOLIL ex WADANG (ANILAS) evangelist.

KUP ex OMBENG teacher.

A very rudimentary school has been established at MENSIM. It had 40 pupils when I saw it though I am sure that is not the normal number. Teaching is in KOTTA.

Near MENSIM at GAN is a mission worker of WATAP of OMBENG. He does not understand any but MELIPA (Hagen) language.

KURUP is unstaffed.

At KWOL.EG about twenty minutes from TSENGA the Lutheran Mission also have a small and ill attended mission station. The incumbent there is AIYAKI from HIAS. ULAP in the MORONG District.

These mission workers wish to extend their activities to KUM at a later date to the North Wall of the Jimi Valley.

The Church of the Nazarene also have an application for a small allotment about one hour to the South East of KWIBUN Rest House. This was investigated during the Patrol.

It is thought that well run missions with European supervision can do much in the Jimi Valley to bring advancement to the people but that small ill staffed and loosely supervised missions such as the Lutheran stations at present will produce little good effect.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are few outstanding officials in the area. However all are average and need to have a fair idea of their duties and

powers. Nevertheless these were again outlined to both the Officials and the general public, and the Officials were told not to hesitate to call on myself if any of their lawful orders were disregarded.

The Officials were also instructed to do all in their power both legally and by their influence to aid the work of the Aid Post Orderlies.

GROUPS, SUB-GROUPS, ASSEMBLY POINTS, OFFICIALS
AND POPULATIONS.

GROUP	SUB-GROUP	ASSEMBLY POINT	OFFICIAL		POPULATION
			Lulua	Tul-Tul.	
KANANGAI	KUNIMP	KENJIA	GOI	TURBA	199
"	KEYENGAMP	"	NAE	GAGL	235
"	KOMINAGA	"	DAEL	JEBING	156
PERIGU	WINDSIAGURNE	TEANDA	ONGPO	KORUM	213
KARA	TEKADKAP	"	KARA	DAE	128
"	WINDSI	"	"	KUBA	89
"	KOHIMP	"	"	"	155
"	ZARANGI	"	"	GELI	144
KULON	AYSIGA	WU	KABAN	"	66
"	WENDAGA	"	"	ARAGAP	105
MILNA	AREGA	KWIBUN	KURUMA	IDAMA	376
"	TWONNA OGERAGA	"	NINIMP	KINNA	199
"	TOLINAIP	"	ALU	GUSAN	283

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

A. NIL.

B. NIL.

ALIENATED LAND.

There is no alienated land at present in the area patrolled. However the land SING-GOROPA, about one hour South East of KWIBUN Rest House is the Subject of an application by the Nazarene Church for a Mission Lease. Ref. File # 34-E-2. Investigation report 34-E-2-262 of the 7th August, 1959.



Jimi Actual No. 1 of map
 Scale 1" = 4 miles
 Range of hills on right

- Water Road
- Actual Road
- Actual Post
- Range of hills
- Actual Post

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959-60

DATE 11/25/68

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS	ASSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL	TOTALS (excluding absentees)	TOTAL																							
				1-4					5-8						9-11		Over 11					Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals																	
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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
CHANNARAI	3 5	1				2								1				3	4	4								5					12	12	39	2	59	59	199					
KUNIMP	6 9	1												1				3	2									6					15	58	16	47	5	47	2	71	41	60	63	235
KATTANQUAI	2 1	1				2								1				1	2									21					13	40	10	34	3	34	2	35	25	46	50	156
KOMUMAR	3 6													2				2		6								31					27	53	15	25	2	25	3	57	37	67	58	213
MARSILU	6 8	1												1				3		1								16					16	34	1	32	2	36	20	41	37	164		
MARU-KAZHAI	5 2													1				3										6					6	29	5	22	1	22	2	10	14	31	34	99
MARU-MINGAI	5 5	1												1				11	13	2								17					17	27	9	24	2	47	27	42	39	155		
MARU-KAZHAI	3 6													1				1		5								21					21	25	12	19	3	19	2	40	26	31	30	125
MARU-ARAI	2 1													1				3		2								13					6	14	3	16	1	16	2	17	7	21	21	66
MARU-KAZHAI	3 7													1				2		2								23					10	24	7	23	1	27	2	27	23	29	105	
MARU-KAZHAI	1 16													1				2		20								59					30	60	14	54	14	51	2	95	65	115	90	376
MARU-KAZHAI	12 9													1				3		17								20					20	24	12	60	7	60	2	66	55	94	76	293
MARU-KAZHAI	7 7													1				8		3								39					24	29	15	35	5	35	2	50	34	65	65	199
GRAND TOTAL	69 23	3 4	7 9	15 15	4 4	4 4	3 3	54 62	3	40 78	20 31	3		3		194		120 583	189 471	44 42	2							582					352	429	487	659	2	1,135	1,135	3,385				

Handwritten notes and corrections in the left margin.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS Report No. JIMI 1 of 1959-60

Patrol Conducted by E.H.J. POPLER P.O.I.

Area Patrolled NORTH WALL JIMI - LOWER AND MIDDLE JIMI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives BP & H.G.C. 5 AND 1

Duration--From 27 / 3 / 19 59 to 17 / 6 / 19 59

Number of Days EIGHTY SIX

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services / / 19

Medical SEE INSIDE / 18

Map Reference HAGEN P.B. VOL 1 of 1957-68

Objects of Patrol 1. Census revision 2. Forestry resources survey 3. Native re-settlement survey 4. routine administration

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/18

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 ...

.....

.....

.....

11a
MIGRA
b
F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western New Guinea Report No. Juni 10/1960/60

Patrol Conducted by G.H.S. Ayle P.O. 61

Area Patrolled North Star Juni - lower 9 Mile Juni

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives DPNCC 5 NMO 1

Duration - from 27. 5. 1960 to 17. 6. 1960

Number of Days 50

D.I. Medical Assistant Accompany No

Last Patrol to Area by District Services 1/10

Medicine See Landa
18

Map Reference Region PR 1 of 1957-8

Objects of Patrol 1. Census revision 2. Forestry resources survey
3. Habitat & settlement survey 4. Native Administration

Director of Native Affairs.

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

AP

Dist. Commissioner

Amount Paid for W.I. Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

At KOMPIAI the mission have their biggest establishment in the area there being seven native brothers stationed there. Two of these are engaged solely in medical work and it was noted that the general health here was much better than at other census points visited, although they have only been there for a short while.

Generally the Mission has been well received wherever established and it is to be hoped that this attitude prevails as the Anglican Mission can do much to help these people.

(b) Lutheran Mission.

This Mission has an agreement with the Anglican Mission which prevents them operating on the Northern side of the Jisi river, consequently all of their activities are confined to the Southern wall. There are no Lutheran Mission Europeans living in the Lower and Middle Jisi area all supervision being from Mission headquarters at KOIMA. There are a series of stations from TULNA in the west as far as KARAP in the area covered by the patrol. Most of these stations were visited and found to be more interested in Biblical instruction than in educational.

The language used for instruction is either KOTE or YAMBIN. Many of the badge holders complained to me about this stating, logically enough, that this would avail themselves and their children little. I informed them that there was no compulsion about attending Mission schools but their answer to this is that ostracism follows should they remove their children from the Mission schools. I myself cannot see any purpose or advantage in teaching the people of the Jisi area the language of the Finschhafen area. However it seems to be the policy of the Lutheran Mission in this area to teach one of these two languages in all schools. Later when the boys have shown aptitude selected students are sent to the larger centres for teaching in English while those of only mediocre standard are sent out as teachers to instruct further students in the Finschhafen language. The Mission justifies its use of these languages by saying that all their books etc. are written in these languages and the cost of changing would be too great. I submit that should the Administration subsidy paid this Mission be applied to the printing of books, it would more than cover the cost of the changeover.

(c) Roman Catholic.

Although this Mission has several stations in the area it does not appear to be very strong. These Missions are staffed by catechists who confine themselves mainly to teaching the Bible and religion generally."

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

67-14-29

24th October, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Department of Education,
KOWEDOREI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1959/60 - JIMI.

The following extract from the above report is forwarded for your information, please:-

"In the area covered by the patrol there are three Missions operating these being (a) Anglican Mission (b) Lutheran Mission and (c) Roman Catholic Mission.

(a) Anglican Mission.

This Mission confines its activities to the North Wall Jimi from TOGBAN w. to GINJINJI. The local headquarters of this body are at SIMBAI from whence all operations are directed. They are at present directed by Rev. P. Robin who is helped by mainly British Solomon Islanders and Papuans from the Northern District. This Mission has built stations in TOGBAN, KWIMA, KOMPIAI, BOKAPAI and a further station in the process of construction at GINJINJI. In all these places the Mission operates schools in which the medium of instruction is English. These schools were all visited and I was very much impressed by the progress made by the students. This was specially so at KWIMA where two classes were under instruction known as 'A' and 'B' the former being the more advanced. The students in the 'A' group were capable of answering questions in simple English and also simple arithmetical problems. The 'A' group had 24 pupils and the 'B' group 20 students. In the four schools operating at TOGBAN, KWIMA, KOMPIAI and BOKAPAI there are a total of 117 boys enrolled.

Generally the pupils seem to be in the 10-14 age group but the teachers informed me that more and more younger boys are being brought along for instruction. They prefer to take students in the age group 6-9 years initially but found this impossible at the start. The teacher at KWIMA claimed that his school was 'certified' but whether this is so I would not know. Admittedly the school children at this place were easily the most learned of the four schools. The good that this Mission is doing is apparent and the people are very grateful to them for teaching in English and in their own minds compare these schools with those on the South of the River where KOTE or some similar language is used.

67-14-29

24th October, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Department of Education,
KORORUETI.

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At KOKPIAI the mission have their biggest establishment in the area there being seven native brothers stationed there. Two of these are engaged solely in medical work and it was noted that the general health here was much better than at other census points visited, although they have only been there for a short while.

Generally the Mission has been well received wherever established and it is to be hoped that this attitude prevails as the Anglican Mission can do much to help these people.

(b) Lutheran Mission.

This Mission has an agreement with the Anglican Mission which prevents them operating on the Northern side of the Jini river, consequently all of their activities are confined to the Southern wall. There are no Lutheran Mission Europeans living in the Lower and Middle Jini area all supervision being from Mission headquarters at KOKIA. There are a series of stations from FULMA in the west as far as SARAP in the area covered by the patrol. Most of these stations were visited and found to be more interested in Biblical instruction than in educational.

The language used for instruction is either KOKIA or KAMPIL. Many of the badge holders complained to me about this stating, logically enough, that this would avail themselves and their children little. I informed them that there was no compulsion about attending Mission schools but their answer to this is that ostracism follows should they remove their children from the Mission schools. I myself cannot see any purpose or advantage in teaching the people of the Jini area the language of the Finschhafen area. However it seems to be the policy of the Lutheran Mission in this area to teach one of these two languages in all schools. Later when the boys have shown aptitude selected students are sent to the larger centres for teaching in English while those of only mediocre standard are sent out as teachers to instruct further students in the Finschhafen language. The Mission justifies its use of these languages by saying that all their books etc. are written in these languages and the cost of changing would be too great. I submit that should the Administration subsidy pay this Mission be applied to the printing of books, it would more than cover the cost of the changeover.

(c) Roman Catholic.

Although this Mission has several stations in the area it does not appear to be very strong. These Missions are staffed by catechists who confine themselves mainly to teaching the Bible and religion generally.

(J.K. McCarthy) *JB*
Acting Director

WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

Ref. 67-14-29

Department of Native Affairs,
Headquarters,
KORLAH

24th October, 1960

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
JIMI.

PATROL NO. JIMI 1 of 1959-60

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of:-

* Memorandum of Patrol No.

* Patrol report No. JIMI 1 of 1959-60

covering patrol by Mr. G.H.J. Fogie, P.O. G.H.I.

I agree that little has been gained from this patrol.

(J.L. McFarthy) *RS*
Acting Director

* Delete as necessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.14.29 ✓

In Reply,
Please Quote

WD. 240 - 3175.
SME:AS.



District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

10th October, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11, 1959/60
LOWER JIMI VALLEY

I have only recently received copies of the above report of a patrol of some duration made through the Lower Jimi Valley to report on the resources of that area.

It is obvious from the lack of information contained in the report that Mr. Pople had lost interest in the project and was at the time of preparation of the report, determined upon resignation. Mr. Pople has I believe been reinstated. The unsatisfactory nature of this report should be brought to his attention.

An Agricultural Extension Party have this day returned from the Middle Jimi where they inspected trial plots mentioned by Mr. Pople (page 23, paragraph 1.). They reported good growth in both the coconuts and the coffee. The plots had been well tended by the local people.

We have gained little from this patrol.

S. H. Folet
(S. H. FOLET)
DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. PR.Jim 1/59-60

Sub-district Office,
KOKUY HAGEN.

24 September 60

District Officer,
District Headquarters,
KOKUY HAGEN.

JIMI PATROL REPORT No. 1/1959-60

The above report of a patrol conducted by Mr. G.H.J. Pople, Patrol Officer to the North wall, Lower and Middle Jimi Areas is forwarded in triplicate, please. A claim for carrying allowance was processed prior to Mr. Pople's resignation.


This report has been delayed at this office and I apologise for this fact. I have re-read this report a number of times and I am still of the opinion that it is a bad report. Mr. Pople seems to me to be presumptuous in writing "that the time spent by this patrol in the Lower Jimi area was entirely wasted". His instructions were to cover the whole area with the object of reporting in detail on the forestry resources and resettlement possibilities. That his findings coincided with those of the earlier surveys to the extent that he has reported, irrespective of how early in the course of the patrol that fact seemed likely, should not have caused the waning interest which I feel Mr. Pople has shown in this report. In fact, I think it quite probable that Mr. Pople allowed his impending resignation to distract his attention from the task in hand.

I know of no instructions that the Lutheran Mission should not use either Kotto or Tokim as the medium of instruction in their schools. Nor do I know of any that they should - other than that Mission's own internal decision. I concur with Mr. Pople's remarks that there is little obvious purpose or advantage in using either language.

The establishment of a Public Health institution at Jimi River Patrol Post under the care of a European Officer would probably permit adequate patrolling to help cope with the break-down in health facilities.

In the matter of the resettlement proposal, I understand that only Native Affairs and Agriculture Department representatives have visited the area. None of the reports appear to be impressed with the health aspect of the area. I submit that, should another patrol to the area be planned, a combined patrol should be made - comprising representatives from Native Affairs, Agriculture, Public Health, Forests, and, possibly, Mines Departments.

A fourth copy of the report is enclosed for extraction of relevant comments for distribution to Departmental representatives.


Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL POST

J I M I.

DISTRICT OF WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1959-60 JIMI

PATROL CONDUCTED BY G.H.J. POOLE P.O. GR. I

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY EUROPEANS NIL

NATIVES: R.P. & N.G.C. 5 B.M.C. 3

DURATION FROM 27.3.60 to 17.6.60

NUMBER OF DAYS...EIGHTY SIX.

DID MEDICAL ASSISTANT ACCOMPANY...NO

LAST PATROL TO AREA BY DISTRICT SERVICERS...

RODGE WALL JIMI.....March, 1959.

JOHN WALL JIMI.....December, 1958.

LOWER JIMI.....August, 1957.

MAP REFERENCE.... See Mr. MacIlwain's map of his patrol
Hagen No. 1 of 1957-58.

OBJECTS OF PATROL....

1. Census revision
2. Forestry resources survey
3. Native re-settlement survey.
4. Routine administration.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol departed Jiri Patrol Post on the 27th March with the intention of census revision of those people situated between TOGHAN and SEMBANT. An additional purpose of the patrol was to investigate and, if possible, complete the census of the KOPPEN language group as far west as the KAIRONK River watershed. Later it was hoped to visit the TONGGOBI group west of the KAIRONK river thence proceeding to SIMBAI Patrol post in the Madang District to discuss with the officer-in-charge of that post the future administration of the said TONGGOBI area.

Shortly after the patrol arrived at WALEM however, a constable from the SIMBAI detachment arrived with mail which included a copy of a letter to the Director of Native Affairs from the District Officer, Western Highlands District (File No. 18/13-2345 of the 28th March, 1960). This letter informed me that a native re-settlement and forest resources survey of the Lower Jiri River area was to be carried out in the course of the present patrol. This letter was dated instructing me to advise the District Officer of my arrival at SIMBAI whence I was to be flown to Hagen for discussion and briefing concerning the above-mentioned surveys. It was decided that, as WALEM was close to Simbai Patrol Post and the Officer in charge of that Post was expected back on Madang on the 16th, to wait at WALEM until his return thence proceed Mount Hagen via Simbai.

From Simbai transport was arranged by the District Officer, Mount Hagen, to carry myself and Mr. G. B. O'Farrell, O.L.C. Simbai, to Mount Hagen. Whilst at Hagen arrangements were made for extra stores and discussions held. I then returned to Simbai to resume the patrol.

All centres of population within the proposed re-settlement area were visited and census carried out. Ownership of land, pine stands and group land boundaries were also determined to the best of my ability. They were found to correspond very closely indeed with Mr. R. Macilwain's findings on his 1957 patrol (see Mount Hagen Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957-58). Due to duplication of findings almost everywhere it was thought needless and a waste of time to further investigate pine stands in unpopulated areas especially in that Mr. Macilwain was accompanied in part by Mr. A. Ross Forestry Officer. Also was this case with the kuni area which had been fully investigated by an Agricultural Patrol led by Mr. P. Dillon, Agricultural Officer, in 1959. (See Minj Patrol Report No. 3 of 1958-59). It seems to me that the time spent by this patrol in the Lower Jiri area, except for census revision, was entirely wasted and the required surveys had been already covered by the two patrols mentioned above.

The patrol returned to Jiri Patrol Post via the South Wall Jiri settlements where census was revised, and arrived back at the station on 17th June.

PATROL DIARY.

Sunday, 27th March, 1960.

Patrol gear with Constable KAMUN departed 9 a.m. for TOGBAN. Self awaited visit of Bishop Hand and Father Robin of Anglican Mission who arrived 1 p.m. Several matters discussed. Self departed Jimi Patrol Post at 1.55 descending to reach Jimi R. crossing at 3.25 p.m. at an altitude of 2,200 feet hence long climb uphill to arrive at TOGBAN Rest House at 5.30 p.m. Met by group officials who were told census to take place on morrow. Altitude, 4800 feet A.S.L.

Monday, 28th March.

At Togban. Census and medical check of IAMBAN Group. Several absentees sent for. Visited Anglican Mission school.

Tuesday, 29th March.

Departed TOGBAN at 7.40 a.m. and descended to and crossed the YUNDO Creek where carriers changed. Crossed another small creek thence climbed to reach KWIMA Rest House at 9.40 a.m. Altitude shown 4,300 feet. Census and medical check of YISIBAN Group from DEGA to the North.

Wednesday, 30th March.

At KWIMA. Census etc. of TUGMA Group. Visited Anglican Mission school.

Thursday, 31st March.

Departed KWIMA at 7.05 a.m. and descended sharply crossing small creek thence steady climb to top of ridge where carriers changed. Dropped steeply into valley crossing large creek and climbing steeply to reach KABENG Rest House at 9.25 a.m. Altitude 5,000. Census commenced but postponed because of rain.

Friday, 1st April.

At KABENG. Census and medical check completed. Some very bad T.U.'s treated by that patrol and sent to Jimi Patrol Post for further treatment.

Saturday, 2nd April.

Departed KABENG at 7.30 arriving KOMPIAI after easy walk at 8.10 a.m. Census and medical check of KAUWASSI Group. Altitude shown as 5700.

Sunday, 3rd April.

Observed at KOMPIAI. Completion of

of census figures from previous day. Visited Anglican Mission site and Mission hospital.

Monday, 4th April.

Departed KOMPAL at 7.20 a.m. and followed up course of PINT Creek. Crossed divide between PINT and KANT Creeks following up latter to arrive at SUWENKAI Rest House at 10.30 a.m.. Very enthusiastic welcome but quite a few absentees. Messengers sent out to round up same for census on morrow. Altitude 5600.

Tuesday, 5th April.

At SUWENKAI. Census of assembled people. Few absentees.

Wednesday, 6th April.

Departed SUWENKAI at 7.25 a.m. and followed over well graded and cared for track to arrive at BOKAPAI at 9.20 a.m. Altitude 5600.

Thursday, 7th April.

At BOKAPAI. Census of local populace. Visited Anglican Mission station.

Friday, 8th April.

Departed BOKAPAI at 7.40 a.m. and over good track to arrive at KANDAMBIANE ~~gve~~ census ground at 9.35 a.m.. Altitude 5,500 feet above sea level.

Saturday, 9th April.

Departed KANDAMBIANE at 7.05 a.m. and followed along grade and cleared walking track to arrive at SEMBANT Rest House at 8.40 a.m.. Initial census of AMBIAN and ANJUMANT Groups. Altitude 5600.

Sunday, 10th April.

Departed SEMBANT at 7.20 a.m. and descended to creek thence along side of ridge and slow easy climb to arrive at GINJINJI Rest House at 9.15 a.m. Altitude 5600.

Monday, 11th April.

At GINJINJI. Initial census of SISONK and KONAKOI groups.

Tuesday, 12th April.

Departed GINJINJI at 8 a.m. and followed over track about 50% cleared and graded to arrive at GONDOMBEN AT 10.15 a.m. Camp Altitude 6000.

Wednesday, 13th April.

At GONDOMBEN. Locals proved a bit suspicious and reluctant but eventually enough gathered to justify rough census. Total of 128 names. Talk on aims of Administration etc..

Thursday, 14th April.

Broke camp and away at 7.20 a.m. Slow walking over roughly etched graded track. Wait of about 40 minutes at AGOMP Creek crossing. Thence climbed to top of WAIEK Ridge arriving camp site at 10.15 a.m. Altitude 6350. At 1 p.m. policemen from Simbai Patrol Post (Madang District) detachment arrived with mail from District Officer Mount Hagen instructing me to proceed Hagen for briefing re Lower Jimi area surveys. Informed O.I.C. Simbai expected back from Madang on Monday.

Friday, 15th April.

At WAIEK. Census attempted. Many absentees but names given in what I suspect to be most cases.

Saturday, 16th April.

At WAIEK. Cargo toys continued work on police barracks commenced yesterday.

Sunday, 17th April.

At WAIEK. Work on police barracks continued with locals joining in.

Monday, 18th April.

Self departed for Simbai patrol post at 5.55 a.m. climbing to top of Sepik-Ramu divide then slow descent into Simbai valley arriving at station at 9 a.m.. Remainder of patrol returned to GINJINJI East House.

Tuesday, 19th April to Friday 22nd April.

A. SIMBAI. Mr.G.R. O'Farrell, O.I.C. Simbai returned 20th ex Madang. Awaiting transport to Mount Hagen.

Saturday, 23rd April.

Saturday, 23rd April.

Self by Cessna 170 to AIOME. Cessna returned to SIMBAL for Mr. O'Farrell. From AIOME to Mount Hagen by Cessna.

Sunday, 24th April to Wednesday, 27th April.

At Hagen. On 26th accompanied by Mr. T. Ellis, D.C., and Mr. Foley, D.C. on an aerial survey of the Lower Jimi area.

Thursday, 28th April.

Departed Mount Hagen by Cessna to Jimi Patrol Post. Remained overnight.

Friday, 29th April.

By Cessna from Jimi to Mount Hagen to SIMBAL.

Saturday, 30th and Sunday, 1st April May

At SIMBAL.

Monday, ^{2nd} ~~1st~~ May. ~~Monday~~

Departed Simbal at 9.15 and climbed to top of Jimi - Simbal divide in 1 hour 40 minutes. Along ridge top and gradual descent to arrive at GORDONSEN at 12.30 p.m.. Rest House completed since last visit under supervision Constable SAKI. Departed GORDONSEN at 12.45 to arrive at GINJINJI at 2.30 meeting up with the remainder of patrol personnel.

Tuesday, ^{3rd} ~~2nd~~ May.

At GINJINJI.

Wednesday, ^{4th} ~~3rd~~ May.

Departed GINJINJI at 7.10 a.m. and followed down ridge top to arrive at Jimi River cane bridge crossing at 10.30 a.m.. Crossed to arrive at TIMBUNKI Rest House.

Thursday, 5th May to Thursday 12th May.

At TIMBUNKI awaiting stores from Hagen and labourers from upper Jimi R. area. Police supervising cleaning of coconut and coffee gardens planted by Minj Agricultural Patrol of 1959. Census and medical check of local NORBEN people.

Friday, 13th May.

Departed TIMBUKTI at 6.30 a.m. and proceeded in part over track cleared in the last week to reach FURUP Creek at 8.55 a.m. Met here by MANGALAI people. Departed again at 9.20 and reached YAKHAI at 10.15. Camp set up. Ten rough houses already erected by locals. Good quantity of food brought in by locals. Warned locals to assemble on narrow for census and medical check. Altitude 1400 feet above sea level.

Saturday, 14th May.

At YAKHAI. Census of MANGALAI people who reside on the northern side of the Jimi at who came here for census. Many women including 15.0's of the tribe treated.

Sunday, 15th May.

Broke camp and away at 6.50 a.m. crossing YAKHAI creek and following down bank of Jimi River to reach a point on the MOKULPIS River some 100 yards above its junction with the Jimi at 10.30 a.m. Stores ferried across chest deep in swiftly flowing river by poles and a few carriers. Climbed to top of western bank of MOKULPIS and made camp on bank of small creek on edge of large MANGALAI expanse. Altitude 1600.

Monday, 16th May.

Broke camp and away at 7 a.m. over rough native pad which necessitated clearing in parts. Passed large stand of sage palm at 7.45 a.m. At 12.20 p.m. passed through settlement of KINIT people (Tera) and arrived at YINI on bank of MOKA creek at 2.45 p.m. Camp set up. Altitude 1900. Sufficient food for one night brought.

Tuesday, 17th May.

At Yini. A few people residing in this area and discussions concerning census and ownership of land etc. held. Field I would conduct census on narrow. Good quantity of food brought in.

Wednesday, 18th May.

At Yini. Census conducted. Hotel including KINIT people of 74. Six men from northern bank of Jimi and previously uncontacted brought into camp by locals.

Thursday, 19th May.

Broke camp and departed at 7 a.m. moving

initially through bush and old garden areas. At 7.40 passed through lower Raii basket site of Mr. Dillon's camp in 1959. Crossed and re-crossed BAIYER River several times. Long slow climb from Kunal Plate to arrive Upper ROTI basket at 1.45 p.m. Altitude 3700. Plenty of food brought in by locals who had followed us from IKI. Met by a 'basket' from IKI in the Baiyer River area.

Friday, 20th May.

Broke camp and away at 6.55 a.m. climbing through mist and low cloud to top of BAIYER-JINI Divide arriving at the crest at 9.15 a.m. A 2 hour rest hoping for the mist to clear so that a climb could be taken. Mist cleared to have a look at the steeply rising BAIYER-JINI Divide and to see what was at the top. At 12.45 p.m. Altitude 4700. Made food brought in. Made contact with BAIYER. Plans to order stores in short supply.

Saturday, 21st May.

Self visited Baiyer River (Baiyer) station - a distance of about 5 hours walking time.

Sunday, 22nd May.

At Baiyer River. Stores ordered from Bagan arrived.

Monday, 23rd May.

Stores moved from Baiyer River to IKI Rest House.

Tuesday, 24th May.

Departed IKI at 7.45 a.m. and over good track to arrive at OBU Rest House at 10.40 a.m. Moga between Gogi and Engi groups from other side of Baiyer River in progress. Altitude 5700.

Wednesday, 25th May.

Departed OBU at 7.05 and proceeded through KBU to arrive at KANAGA at 3.35 p.m. Sleep in old and leaky Rest House. Altitude 4700.

Thursday, 26th May.

Departed KANAGA at 6.50 and after stiff climb reached crest of BAIYER-JINI divide at 9.50 a.m. Made things along and down ridge to arrive at TRINA Rest House at 1.40 p.m. Altitude 3700.

Friday, 27th May.

At TULMA. Census revisited
medical check of local populace.

Saturday, 28th May.

Departed TULMA at 7 a.m. and
proceeded over mainly well cut track at arrive at
PALOKI Rest House at 9.35 a.m. Altitude 1800.
Census and medical check.

Sunday, 29th May.

Departed PALOKI at 7 a.m. and
proceeding over native bush track following main ridge
ridge top met up with WELYI natives (at 10.30).
The Welyi group are members of the Jalyir River
division. Slowly descended to 1400 ft. track was
followed down to its junction with the main track.
Crossed the latter river and climbing slightly reached
the main TIMBUNKI-MEK'IN track at 3.45 p.m. Camp set
up.

Monday, 31st May.

Broke camp and camp at 7.30 p.m.
following along main TIMBUNKI-MEK'IN road set to arrive
at MEK'IN rest house at 10.10 a.m. Planned location of
census to be conducted on morrow.

Tuesday, 1st June.

At MEK'IN. Census etc..

Wednesday, 2nd June.

At TENGGA. Several matters settled
by arbitration.

Thursday, 3rd June.

Departed MEK'IN at 7.05 a.m. and
proceeded over well cut and graded track to arrive
at TENGGA at 11.30 a.m. Altitude 1200.

Friday, 4th June.

At TENGGA. Census etc.. Inspection
of Aid Post.

Saturday, 5th June.

Departed TENGGA at 7 a.m. and
travelled along well graded track at arrive at Lathogen

Mission station on WALK Creek at 7.55 a.m.. Cargo sent on ahead - self visited school. Away again at 8 a.m. climbing to KUBUL at 9 a.m. where a short rest was taken. Down again to cross KUGUL creek and climbed again to reach KUBUS Rest House at 10.50 a.m. Altitude 4500. Census and medical check.

Sunday, 5th June.

Departed KUBUS at 7 a.m. and descended to reach NABAMP River at 7.50 a.m.. Short discussion with Chinthe gold miners. Climbed up to crest of ridge to arrive at NABAMP Rest House at 9.50 a.m. Altitude 5000. Census and medical check.

Monday, 6th June.

Departed NABAMP at 7 am. and proceeded through light drizzling rain to arrive at TOLI Rest House at 9.45 a.m.. Afternoon spent in discussion with officials and exhibition in several small huts. Altitude 4800.

Tuesday, 7th June.

At TOLI. Census etc. completed for this group.

Wednesday, 8th June.

Departed TOLI at 7 a.m. and descended to KAUH Creek where carriers changed. Climbed steeply to top of ridge which was followed along until ONGOLHOL Rest House was reached at 10.20 a.m.. Altitude 5000. Census etc.

Thursday, 9th June.

Left ONGOLHOL at 7.30 and walked over good track to arrive at KAUH at 8.45 a.m.. Census and medical check. Altitude 5100. Mr. D. Schupp, C.P.O. (Ind) arrived for discussions.

Friday, 10th June.

Accompanied by Mr. Schupp left KAUH at 5.45 arriving at MINJA at 10.15 a.m.. Self onto Minj.

Saturday, 11th June to Monday 13th June.

At Minj.

Tuesday, 14th June.

By Landrover from Binj to Bear thence
KILING.

Wednesday, 15th June.

Departed KILING and three and a half
hours walk to KARAP. Altitude 5,000.

Thursday, 16th June.

At KARAP. Census etc..

Friday, 17th June.

From Karap to Yabibaga (Wild Petrol
Post) - 2 1/2 hours walk.

CENSUS.

This was originally the main purpose of the patrol. All centres visited were censused although quite a few of these will prove to be incomplete and also inaccurate - especially does this apply to those centres where the original census was attempted. All along the North Wall Jimi there appeared to be a reluctance to bring young unmarried girls along to the patrol and a Mission patrol in the area about the same time reported to us that they had not seen a single unmarried girl during the entire time they spent in the region. In those places where the native people are beginning to gain more confidence in the Administration the tendency appears to be to bring two or three more girls up to the patrol on every census occasion. This applies to the TOGBAN to BUKAPAI area. Constable KAMPH who had been previously working in the area supervised house and road building was very helpful in obtaining extra names. West of BUKAPAI, however, not a single girl above the age of about ten years was to be seen. This seems surprising in that the area has been visited quite a few times since 1953 and may possibly have something to do with tradition but no information could be gathered on this.

Generally attendance at census was good. The main exception to this was at TOGBAN where a definite impression of resentment against the Administration was received. The IAKBAN people of TOGBAN were previously 'top-dogs' of this area and, it may be remembered, was the group that clashed with Mr. Macilwain in 1956 when 7 of their men were killed. Whether their attitude arises from the loss of their warriors or from their fall from prestige as the best fighting group in the valley is not known.

The census grounds at TULNA and K PALGRI were thought to be in the Baiyer River area but on arrival there it was found that no revision had taken place since Mr. Macilwain conducted the initial census in 1957. Accordingly census was taken. It would prove quite possible to look after these people from the Jimi together with the WELYI group people (163) who assemble at in the Baiyer River area but who live in the Jimi fall at DILIM. The route to be taken would then be KALJIN-DILIM-PALGRI-TULNA. The distance is the 3 1/2 hour walk from DILIM-PALGRI.

Although neither the North Wall Jimi nor the Middle Jimi census areas were completed the census figures for those places visited are appended hereto. Only these places KOINANBI and YIMHUGHMA in the former area and TABIBUGA, KIWUN and WUN in the latter remain to be covered and this could be done in a patrol of about one weeks duration. This is planned for the near future.

MISSION.

In the area covered by the patrol there are three Missions operating these being (a) Anglican Mission, (b) Lutheran Mission and (c) Roman Catholic Mission.

(a) Anglican Mission.

This Mission confines its activities to the North West Side from TOGHAN west to GINJIN. The local headquarters of this body are at SIBAL from whence all operations are directed. They are at present directed by Rev. P. Robin who is helped by mainly British Solomon Islanders and Papuans from the Northern District. This Mission has built stations at TOGHAN, KWIMA, KOMPIAI, BOKAPAI and another station in the process of construction at GINJIN. In all these places the Mission operates a school in which the medium of instruction is English. These schools were all visited and I was very much impressed by the progress made by the students. This was especially so at KWIMA where two classes were under instruction known as 'A' and 'B' the former being the more advanced. The students in the 'A' group were capable of answering questions in simple English and also simple arithmetical problems. The A group had 24 pupils and the B group 22 students. In the four schools operating at TOGHAN, KWIMA, KOMPIAI and BOKAPAI there are a total of 117 boys enrolled.

Generally the pupils seem to be in the 10-12 age group but the teachers informed me that more and more younger boys are being brought along for instruction. They prefer to take students in the age group 5-9 years initially but found this impossible at the start. The teacher at KWIMA claimed that his school was 'certified' but whether this is so I would not know. Admittedly the school children at this place were easily the most learned of the four schools. The good that this Mission is doing is apparent and the people are very grateful to them for teaching in English and in their own minds compare these schools with those on the South of the River where KOTE or some similar language is used.

At KOMPIAI the mission have their biggest establishment in the area there being seven native brothers stationed there. Two of these are engaged solely in medical work and it was noted that the general health here was much better than at other census points visited, although they have only been there for a short while.

Generally the Mission has been well received wherever established and it is to be hoped that this attitude prevails as the Anglican Mission can do much to help these people.

(b) Lutheran Mission.

This Mission has an agreement with the Anglican

*See back
E/O Mission
Dist. Education*

Mission which prevents them operating on the Northern side of the Jini river, consequently all of their activities are confined to the Southern wall. There are no Lutheran Mission Europeans living in the Lower and Middle Jini area all supervision being from Mission headquarters at UPHI. There are a series of stations from TULNA in the west as far east as KARAP in the area covered by the patrol. Most of these stations were visited and found to be more interested in Biblical instruction than in educational.

The language used for instruction is either KOTE and YAKPIH. Many of the badge holders complained to me about this stating, logically enough, that this would avail themselves and their children little. I informed them that there was no compulsion about attending Mission schools but their answer to this is that ostracism follows should they remove their children from the Mission schools. I myself cannot see any purpose in teaching the people of the Jini area the language of the Pincobafen area. However it seems to be the policy of the Lutheran Mission in this area to teach one of these two languages in all schools. Later when the boys have shown aptitude selected students are sent to the larger centres for teaching in English while those of only mediocre standard are sent out as teachers to instruct further students in the Pincobafen language. The Mission justifies its use of these languages by saying that all their books etc. are written in these languages and the cost of changing would be too great. I submit that should the Administration subsidize this Mission be applied to the printing of books it would more than cover the cost of the changeover.

(c) Roman Catholic.

Although this Mission has several stations in the area it does not appear to be very strong. These Missions are staffed by catechists who confine themselves mainly to teaching the Bible and religion generally.

EDUCATION.

The only Administration educational facilities available to the Jimi people are from the school at Jimi Patrol Post where two teachers instruct Grade 1 and 2.

From the north wall of the Jimi there are 11 pupils attending the Administration school. In the Middle and Lower Jimi Census area there are some 12 pupils attending the school at Jimi and at Hagan.

Mission education has been discussed in the two previous pages under the heading 'Mission'.

Some advice as to the teaching of KOTE in Mission schools and any ruling against it by the Department of Education would be much appreciated.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural pattern follows the usual Highland customs. Due to difficult terrain, however, quite often the gardens are cultivated on very steep slopes and the yield is consequently quite poor.

The usual crops of kaukau, taro and tapioca are to be found. The former predominates and provides the staple throughout the area visited.

Very few introduced crops were to be found. A little corn was met with on the southern wall of the Jimi and a few tomatoes were found at one or two spots but generally the only food brought to the patrol was the staples mentioned above.

A crude system of irrigation was noticed in the KORPEK area where water was diverted to run through taro crops. Generally an area was selected where the water fell rather steeply from a higher slope and a patch of relatively flat ground was to be found at the foot of the slope. A crude drain was made out of hollowed out logs which led the water around the top of the taro garden whence it found its own way through the garden to the creek at the bottom of the flat ground. The locals claim that taro grown by this method is far better than that grown in the usual manner.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

On the north wall of the Jimi from TOGBAN west to GINJINJI graded patrol tracks had been cut which considerably helped with walking. Bridges of logs had also been constructed over all except very few fordable creeks. Two cane bridges across the Jimi River were struck between Jimi Station and Togban and GINJINJI and T. MBUNKI. There were in good repair and well constructed.

West of T. GINJINJI as far as T. IBO the road had been constructed in parts with ungraded stretches between. From TIMBUNKI to MBUNJI via Baiyer River the road had not been cut and were purely native pads. In the kumai area the tracks were poorly defined and the patrol had, on occasion, to cut our own tracks.

From MBUNJI back to the station the roads were well graded as for the north wall of the Jimi with only a short ungraded section (but cleared of underbrush) between MABOMUL and TOLL. A policeman has since been despatched to complete this section of road. All bridges in this area are also in good repair.

LAW & JUSTICE.

Very few Courts of Native Affairs were held during the course of the patrol. Most matters brought before the patrol were settled by arbitration. A few charges under Section 54(2) of the Native Administration Regulations for adultery and unlawful sexual intercourse were struck along the south wall of the Jimi.

At MBUNJI application was made by the group officials to permit of child marriages but they were all warned that the Administration would not tolerate this. This was also the case at TSENGA.

Generally the situation was good and comparatively few Courts of Native Affairs held.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

Aid Posts in the area visited are at TIMBUNKI, MENJIM and TSENGA which are all controlled from Mount Hagen through Jimi Patrol Post. Also there is one Aid Post at KUMUB about 2 hours walk from TSENGA which is staffed by an A.P.O. from Minj.

The medical situation in the Jimi has long been unsatisfactory and the reason for many letters in the past. A shortage of Aid Post Orderlies has been one complaint and another has been the confusion caused by triangular Administration of Jimi Aid Posts from Mount Hagen, Minj and Kerowagi. Fortunately this has been somewhat alleviated by the handing over by Minj to Hagen of the Aid Post at OLNA.

There are some 4215 natives on the North Wall of the Jimi between TOGRAN and WALEM yet there is not a single Aid Post. Those people from TOGRAN and KWIMA are sufficiently close to TABIBUGA to use the facilities here whilst those at GINSINJI are in a position to use the Aid Post at TIMBUNKI. The Anglican Mission has placed a Mission trained medical orderly at KOMPIAI but due to enmity between neighbouring groups in that area the KOMPIAI people are the only ones able to take advantage of his presence. It is strongly recommended that Aid Posts be installed on the North Wall of the Jimi. Due to the traditional enmity the A.P.O.'s posted there should spend a greater proportion of their time in travelling from place to place and treating the ill.

The people at TULNA also complained bitterly that the A.P.O. previously posted there had been recalled to Mount Hagen and no replacement sent. The population at TULNA of 310 and at PALGEI of 195 merit the posting of an A.P.O. to that area. The assistance an A.P.O. can give is shown by the fact that TULNA with a population of 310 had suffered 13 deaths since the previous patrol whilst PALGEI with a population of 195 had suffered 23 deaths. I regard the re-posting to this area of an A.P.O. as an immediate necessity.

Between TSENGA and KARAP there is no A.P.O. at all although the population between these points is approximately 2000 people. An Aid Post at either ONGOLMUL or TOLI would be most advantageous whilst another at KARAP is also necessary.

Generally health on the North Wall Jimi was very poor with many tropical ulcers and cases of yaws being struck. It was also noticed that dental decay is very prevalent in this region.

NATIVE AFFAIRS & SITUATION.

Generally the native situation throughout the region visited was very good. At all places the patrol was welcomed and a present of food given with the occasional pig also offering.

The natives at BOGBAN (i.e. of the LARBAN group) and also at KOMPAL (KAUWASSI group) gave the impression of being sullen. This could easily be caused through their loss of face since the advent of continuous administration from the Jini Patrol Post. Both of these groups were previously the 'top-godogs' and are also the most numerous of all the groups on the north wall JINI. It is significant that the Anglican Mission has done better at both of these places than at any other point. Perhaps the attitude might be one of 'Well we didn't do much good out of the Administration; let's see what we can get out of this other bunch'. The KAUWASSI people are very numerous and appear to be very short of land. This was solved in the pre-Jini Patrol Post days by the continual driving back of their neighbours and the claiming of the defeated Group's land. However, this course is no longer open. The neighbours of the KAUWASSI have any amount of land available and could easily spare some for their neighbours. However, when approached on the subject they flatly refused although acknowledging they could easily spare land. When the point was made that the Administration would buy their land and sell it back to the KAUWASSI they also refused stating that the KAUWASSI people are their traditional enemies and must not accure any of their land by any means whatsoever. The KAUWASSI had suffered a natural decrease of 11 (total 312) since the previous census.

Generally the job being done by Group Officials was very good and they all seem to have good control and influence in their respective groups. A few new appointments made by Mr. B.A. Ryan on his patrol last year were issued with their badge of office whilst a few provisional appointments were also made.

No riots have been reported in this area for the last six months and they all seemed to have settled down very well indeed under Administration influence.

FORESTRY RESOURCES.

One of the objects of this patrol was to examine the stands of pine through the Lower Jimi area and establish ownership of the various stands.

From 22/5/57 to 5/8/57 Mr. R.I. Macilwain, Assistant District Officer, was active in this area engaged upon such a survey. For the period from 26/7/57 to the completion of the patrol he was accompanied by Mr. A. Ross, Forestry Officer, who has undoubtedly submitted a report which would be far more accurate than any that I could hope to submit.

On page 10 and 11 of his report (Hagen P.R. No. 1 of 1957-8) Mr. Macilwain has set out in full his and Mr. Ross' findings. The report was carried by the patrol and used wherever possible for verification. From my own observations I would agree with Mr. Macilwain that the heaviest concentration of pine would appear to be in the TONGA and WUM areas.

No *Arancaria cunninghamii* trees were seen although special efforts were made to find them.

The ownership of pine stands is well outlined by Mr. Macilwain's map which was checked and found to be substantially correct. Several small unimportant differences were found which could easily be attributed to the different guides and interpreters used.

When the question of purchase of trees was raised the natives seemed willing enough to sell the trees to the Administration but would not be willing to part with the land. Also some stands of pine would not be available due to their religious connections. The natives made this very clear stating that trees that had grown of their own accord would be for sale but those that they had planted were of religious significance and accordingly could not be purchased. Very little dispute over actual ownership of trees was struck but once money is seen it is submitted that such trouble could be caused through attempting to determine which person should be paid for which tree. However, that is a problem which will have to be faced in the future.

Should any attempt be made to open up this area for the sawmilling of the pine stands serious consideration must first be given to the problem of transportation. Various avenues have been suggested but the only one that seems to have the merit of practicability is that of road transport

to either the Baiyer River or Wahgi River valleys. No road route to these valleys was found by this patrol and the finding of such a route would be difficult due to the terrain. However the EA and KIMIL River passes may prove to be the best bet. Failing the finding of a road route in the Upper Jimi area it may be possible to build a road through the Lower Jimi to the GANE then up to the Baiyer River valley. This would require considerable surveying and would be a major problem due to the lack of population. Should this prove to be the eventual road route all labour employed would have to be imported. The BOOLPIN River pass was investigated and would be impracticable. Mr. Maclean in his report (ibid) reports favourably on the pass at the head of the GANE River which links MALA in the Wahgi Valley with MEBJIM in the GANE-JIMI valley (page 10). I am not personally familiar with this route and am unable to remark upon it as a feasible or otherwise possibility.

Other avenues that have been mentioned in the past include the cutting of the pine logs which could then be floated down the river to some suitable station on the Sepik River (Angoran has been mentioned). The argument against this is that pine logs are susceptible to a fungus growth which is contacted upon its some immersion in water. Another argument against this method of transportation would be the damage that the logs would suffer by passing through the many rapids which must exist between the Jimi floor (altitude 1200') and ANGORAN.

The possibility of construction of a D.C. 3 strip in the Jimi and the flying out of the completed timber has also been mentioned. It would not be difficult to construct a D.C. 3 strip at numerous places in the Lower Jimi. The site further east would be approximately the GANE River but one may be found further up the valley upon closer investigation. However, the expense involved would be considerable as the flying time to Madang from this area would be approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

A road direct from the Jimi through the RANU valley to Madang seems to be ruled out by the intermediate terrain.

The only practicable means of transport seems to require a heavy duty traffic road from the Jimi to the Wahgi Valley. However, should a large industry be established in the Lower Jimi air transport might then prove feasible.

The Jimi River and its tributaries are gold bearing and might possibly support an industry which could be worked in conjunction with the sawmilling but this would require a geology survey of some length and scope. If it proves feasible this may

will prove to be the answer. Something along the lines of Balolo may prove satisfactory. It is believed that a Mr. W.D. O'Neill examined the lower Jini with this in mind but no copy of any report he wrote is available. Perhaps the Balolo Hill Dredging Company could be contacted and asked for a copy of any information that Mr. O'Neill may have gathered.

PROPOSED NATIVE RE-SETTLEMENT.

Land boundaries of the various groups living in the Lower Jimi are shown on Mr. Macilwain's map.

The total populations of these groups are listed herewith:

KURUP	58	Inhabiting lower Kunai.
KINIT	16	do.
MABULONT	310	Upper MOGULPIN watershed.
PALAKI	195	Upper MOGULPIN-GANE watershed
WELVI	153	do.
MARIPA	591	Upper GANE watershed.
KORPEN	241	Lower GANE (TINBUNEL area).

This is a total population of 1574 which occupies the area bounded by the GANE river in the east, the Jimi River in the north, the GAI River to the west and the BAIYNE-JIMI divide in the south. The approximate area total is 250 square miles. The overall density then is approximately 6 to the square mile. However the greater proportion of the population is residing in the foothills and the only people who occupy the Kunai flats are those of the KURUP and KINIT groups who constitute a population of only 74.

The KORPEN people live on both sides of the Jimi River and do not extend as far west as the GENT-MOGULPIN Rivers.

The matter of land ownership was discussed with the KURUP and KINIT groups and they claim that they own all the Kunai area bounded by the GAI, JIMI, MOGULPIN Rivers and by the BAIYNE-JIMI divide. The area is used mostly for hunting. Some sago palms which grow in the area are cut and kneaded and the collected sago then sold to coastal natives employed at Baiyer River Agricultural station. When asked what their reaction would be to selling the land to the Administration they declared that they would not like to do so. As far as they were concerned it was alright but they couldn't answer for their children and other future generations. They also said that they would not like to have any other natives move into their area as they may be practicing sorcerers and in any case they were happy as they were and didn't want anybody else there. They claim that once they were much more numerous living in hamlets in family groups but a big epidemic ran through the valley killing many so that now they are only a fraction of their former population. The area seems quite capable of supporting a much larger population than it is at present doing.

The question of land fertility etc. has been fully discussed in Mr. P. Dillon's report

(Minj P.R. No. 3 of 1958-9) which had two objects these being:

1. Establishment of trial coconut and Robusta coffee plots in the Lower Manjia and Timbunki areas and;
2. To carry out an initial agricultural extension general survey of the kunai flats situated on the Southern side of the extreme lower Jiki River with special regard to the agricultural potential and possibility of re-settlement.

In his report Mr. Dillon (an Agricultural Officer) has dealt fully with each of the seven main kunai areas discussing fully the agricultural potential and fertility of each one.

In his conclusion (page 22) Mr. Dillon says, inter alia, "If such a scheme (i.e. re-settlement) is to be seriously contemplated, then following on from this general approach to the area, it will of course be necessary for a detailed survey to be carried out by respective inter-departmental Specialist Officers. However, we should like to state our opinion, that we have found no obvious overwhelming drawbacks agriculturally to such a scheme as re-settlement, but we feel that prior to any re-settlement being organized, it would be necessary to establish an Agricultural Experiment Station in say the Kating area, to carry out trials on soil fertility, crop suitability, amount and degree of optimum drainage required for any given area etc. It is felt that grassland, such as Lower Kating and Inyambul, will require extensive drainage to enable their cultivation, especially during the Wet Season."

The climate of the kunai grasslands is most unpleasant being hot and steamy. The height of the grasslands averages about 1000-1200 feet above sea level. Mosquitoes and sandflies are not plentiful while 'ant bees' abound. A few blowflies were found and made conditions uncomfortable as they soon blow any blankets or woollen clothing left & uncovered. Most of the patrol personnel suffered constantly from colds and other respiratory infections. All patrol personnel agreed that it was not a nice place and no one expressed a wish to return thereto.

As stated elsewhere in this report airstrip sites are numerous and few would require any major constructional work to be carried out. Should an agricultural station be desired in accordance with Mr. Dillon's recommendation a Cassina strip could soon be built to allow of supply and general communications.

I do not feel that this area would be a suitable one for future re-settlement of native peoples. Most of those people it would be desirable to re-settle would be far from happy in such an area and such a climate. Major drainage works would have to be carried out before any large number of gardens could be established. In addition the owners of the land would not be willing to

well to the Administration although the land could possibly be declared 'waste and vacant'.

It must also be remembered that malaria is very prevalent in the area and was the cause of those people occupying similar land on the northern side of the Jimi Range further up into the foothills. It is not an malarial area and the numerous deaths among the LIMU and HAWU people in the past but it could well be that it was a respiratory disease which appears to be very common in the area.

I feel, as does Mr. Miller, that no further action should be taken concerning the area until an Agricultural Station has been established in the area and has had a chance to observe the all round weather conditions in a full cycle of seasons.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol having had some little time in the Lower Jimi area curtailed further patrolling due to constant rep duplication of findings already made by the patrols led by Mr. Macilwain and Mr. Dillon.

The patrol was not properly equipped nor competent for such a survey as was desired. To fulfill the requirements demanded in such a Forestry survey it would have been necessary for a fully qualified Forestry Officer to accompany. To enable a proper re-settlement survey to be carried out officers of other Departments such as the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, should also have accompanied. No men, with the exception of Mr. Macilwain, was present. A map compiled from aerial photographs would have proved invaluable but appears that apparently has yet to be covered.

It is felt that this patrol was carried out in too much haste and without sufficient preparation as lined out in the foregoing paragraph. The results of this patrol could as well have been achieved by an officer sitting down before a desk with copies of Mr. Macilwain and Mr. Dillon's reports.

It is unfortunate that four places remain to be censused but this can be completed by a short patrol of about one week's duration. Census figures for those areas censused are appended hereto.

In the way of native Administration it is submitted that the patrol achieved much in the way of consolidation of those native peoples on the north-west Jimi and in the Lower Jimi area who had not been visited since 1957.

MB. 240 - 3175.
SMF:AS.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

10th October, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KOROROA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1, 1959/60
LOWER JIMI VALLEY

I have only recently received copies of the above report of a patrol of some duration made through the Lower Jimi Valley to report on the resources of that area.

It is obvious from the lack of information contained in the report that Mr. Peple had lost interest in the project and was at the time of preparation of the report, determined upon resignation. Mr. Peple has I believe been reinstated. The unsatisfactory nature of this report should be brought to his attention.

An Agricultural Extension Party have this day returned from the Middle Jimi where they inspected trial plots mentioned by Mr. Peple (page 23, paragraph 1.). They reported good growth in both the casavants and the coffee. The plots had been well tended by the local people.

We have gained little from this patrol.

S. M. Foley
(S. M. FOLEY)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

GENERAL INFORMATION

FORM NO. 1
1957

NAME OF PARTY REGISTERED

STATE OF TEXAS

REGISTERED BY C.S.J. HOLD P.O. NO. 1

REGISTERED BY C.S.J. HOLD P.O. NO. 1

REGISTERED BY C.S.J. HOLD P.O. NO. 1

REGISTERED BY C.S.J. HOLD P.O. NO. 1

NAME OF PARTY...

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NAME OF PARTY...

1. General services
2. Security services
3. Public information
4. Public relations

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol departed Jini Patrol Post on the 27th March with the intention of census revision of those people situated between TONGAN and SAKAL. An additional purpose of the patrol was to investigate and, if possible, complete the census of the SAKAL language group as far west as the SAKAL River watershed. It was also hoped to visit the TONGAN group west of the SAKAL River thence proceeding to Sinal Patrol post in the Hagen District to discuss with the officer-in-charge of that post the future administration of the said TONGAN area.

Shortly after the patrol arrived at WAKEN however, a constable from the SIKHAL detachment arrived with mail which included a copy of a letter to the Director of Native Affairs from the District Officer, Western Highlands District (File No. 14/13-2343 of the 25th March, 1959). This letter informed me that a native re-settlement and forest resources survey of the Lower Jini River area was to be carried out in the course of the present patrol. This letter was dated instructing me to advise the District Officer of my arrival at SIKHAL thence I was to be flown to Hagen for discussion and briefing concerning the above-mentioned surveys. It was decided that, as WAKEN was close to Sinal Patrol Post and the officer in charge of that Post was expected back to Hagen on the 16th, to wait at WAKEN until his return thence proceed Mount Hagen via Sinal.

From Sinal transport was arranged by the District Officer, Mount Hagen, to carry myself and Mr. R. E. O'Marshall, G.I.C. Sinal, to Mount Hagen. Whilst at Hagen arrangements were made for extra stores and discussions held. I then returned to Sinal to resume the patrol.

All centres of population within the proposed re-settlement area were visited and census carried out. Ownership of land, pine stands and group land boundaries were also determined to the best of my ability. They were found to correspond very closely indeed with Mr. R. Macilwain's findings on his 1957 patrol (see Mount Hagen Patrol Report No. 1 of 1957-58). Due to duplication of findings almost everywhere it was thought needless and a waste of time to further investigate pine stands in unpopulated areas especially in that Mr. Macilwain was accompanied in part by Mr. A. Ross Forestry Officer. Also was this case with the koral areas which had been fully investigated by an Agricultural Patrol led by Mr. F. Dillon, Agricultural Officer, in 1959. (See Wini Patrol Report No. 3 of 1958-59). It seems to me that the time spent by this patrol in the Lower Jini area, except for census revision, was entirely wasted and the required surveys had been already covered by the two patrols mentioned above.

The patrol returned to Jini Patrol Post via the South Hill Jini settlements where census was revised, and arrived back at the station on 17th June.

ROUTE LOG.

Monday, 27th March, 1954.

Patrol gear with Constable LAMBE departed 9 a.m. for TUDAN. Half omitted visit of Bishop Hill and Father Robin of Anglican Mission who arrived 1 p.m. Several matters discussed. Left departed Jini Patrol Post at 1.55 descending to reach Jini R. crossing at 3.25 p.m. at an altitude of 2,800 feet thence long climb uphill to arrive at TUDAN Rest House at 5.30 p.m. Met by group officials who were told census to take place on morrow. alt Altitude, 4500 feet A.S.L.

Tuesday, 28th March.

At TUDAN. Census and medical check of LAMBE Group. Several absences sent for. Visited Anglican Mission school.

Wednesday, 29th March.

Departed TUDAN at 7.40 a.m. and descended to and crossed the TUDAN Creek where carriers changed. Crossed another small creek thence climbed to reach KINIA Rest House at 7.40 a.m. Altitude shown 4,300 feet. Census and medical check of KINIA Group from DEJA to the North.

Thursday, 30th March.

At KINIA. Census etc. of TUDAN Group. Visited Anglican Mission school.

Friday, 31st March.

Departed KINIA at 7.05 a.m. and descended sharply crossing small creek thence steady climb to top of ridge where carriers changed. Dropped steeply into valley crossing large creek and climbing steeply to reach KANING Rest House at 9.25 a.m. Altitude 5,000. Census attempted but postponed because of rain.

Saturday, 1st April.

At KANING. Census and medical check completed. Some very bad T.U's treated by that patrol and sent to Jini Patrol Post for further treatment.

Sunday, 2nd April.

Departed KANING at 7.30 arriving KOMPIAL after easy walk at 8.10 a.m. Census and medical check of KANING Group. Altitude shown as 5700.

Monday, 3rd April.

Observed at KOMPIAL. Completion of

of census figures from previous day. Visited Anglican Mission site and Mission hospital.

Monday, 4th April.

Departed KOPPAI at 7.20 a.m. and followed up course of PINT Creek. Crossed divide between PINT and LANT Creeks following up latter to arrive at SORREAI Post House at 10.30 a.m.. Very enthusiastic welcome but quite a few absentees. Messengers sent out to round up men for census on morrow. Altitude 5600.

Tuesday, 5th April.

At SORREAI. Census of assembled people. Few absentees.

Wednesday, 6th April.

Departed SORREAI at 7.25 a.m. and followed over well graded and covered for track to arrive at DOKAPAI at 9.20 a.m. Altitude 5600.

Thursday, 7th April.

At DOKAPAI. Census of local population. Visited Anglican Mission station.

Friday, 8th April.

Departed DOKAPAI at 7.40 a.m. and over good track to arrive at KAHM-SIAH census ground at 9.35 a.m.. Altitude 5,500 feet above sea level.

Saturday, 9th April.

Departed KAHM-SIAH at 7.05 a.m. and followed along grade and cleared walking track to arrive at SEBANT Post House at 8.40 a.m.. Initial census of AMBIAN and ARUMANT groups. Altitude 5600.

Sunday, 10th April.

Departed SEBANT at 7.20 a.m. and descended to cross thence along side of ridge and along easy climb to arrive at GINJISI Post House at 9.15 a.m. Altitude 5600.

Monday, 11th April.

At GINJISI. Initial census of DISCHA and KURANDI groups.

Tuesday, 14th April.

Departed SINDI at 5 a.m. and followed over track about 3/4 cleared and graded to arrive at SINDI at 10.15 a.m. Camp set up. Altitude 4000.

Wednesday, 15th April.

At SINDI. Locals proved a bit suspicious and reluctant but eventually enough gathered to justify rough census. Total of 125 cases. Talk on aims of Administration etc..

Thursday, 16th April.

Broke camp and away at 7.30 a.m. Slow walking over roughly staked graded track. Halt of about 30 minutes at AUM Creek crossing. Thence climbed to top of WATER Ridge arriving camp site at 10.15 a.m. Altitude 6150. At 1 p.m. policeman from Sibai Patrol Post (Madang District) detachment arrived with mail from District officer Mount Hagen instructing me to proceed Hagen for briefing re Lower Jivi area surveys. Informed C.I.C. Sibai evacuated back from Madang on Monday.

Friday, 15th April.

At SINDI. Census attempted. Many absent but notes given in what I suspect to be exact cases.

Saturday, 16th April.

At SINDI. Camp boys continued work on police barracks commenced yesterday.

Sunday, 17th April.

At SINDI. Work on police barracks continued with locals joining in.

Monday, 18th April.

Self departed for Sibai patrol post at 5.55 a.m. climbing to top of Sepik-Tami divide then slow descent into Sibai valley arriving at station at 9 a.m. Remainder of patrol returned to SINDI Rest House.

Tuesday, 19th April to Friday 22nd April.

At SIBAI. Mr. G.A. O'Farrell, C.I.C. Sibai returned 20th ex Madang. Awaiting transport to Mount Hagen.

Saturday, 23rd April.

Saturday, 23rd April.

Left by Cassara 170 to AIGNE. Cassara returned to SIBSAL for Mr. O'Farrell. From AIGNE to Mount Hagen by Cassara.

Sunday, 24th April to Wednesday, 27th April.

At Hagen. On 26th accompanied by Mr. T. Ellis, D.O., and Mr. Foley, D.O. on an aerial survey of the Lower Jimi area.

Thursday, 28th April.

Departed Mount Hagen by Cassara to Jimi Patrol Post. Remained overnight.

Friday, 29th April.

By Cassara from Jimi to Mount Hagen to SIBSAL.

Saturday, 30th and Sunday, 1st May.

At SIBSAL.

Monday, 2nd May - Monday, 3rd May

Departed SIBSAL at 9.15 and climbed to top of Jimi - Sibsal divide in 1 hour 40 minutes. Along ridge top and gradual descent to arrive at GONDORHEN at 12.30 p.m. Rest House completed since last visit under supervision Constable SAEL. Departed GONDORHEN at 12.45 to arrive at GIBJINI at 2.30 meeting up with the remainder of patrol personnel.

Tuesday, 4th May.

At GIBJINI.

Wednesday, 5th May.

Departed GIBJINI at 7.10 a.m. and followed down ridge top to arrive at Jimi River cone bridge crossing at 10.30 a.m. Crossed to arrive at TIBSAL Rest House.

Thursday, 6th May to Thursday 12th May.

At TIBSAL awaiting stores from Hagen and labourers from upper Jimi R. area. Police supervising cleaning of coconut and coffee gardens planted by Kinj Agricultural patrol of 1959. Census and medical check of local KOROK people.

Friday, 13th May.

Departed TINKHAI at 6.30 a.m. and proceeded in part over track cleared in the last week to reach PUNUP Creek at 8.30 a.m. Got here by SANDHAI people. Departed again at 9.30 and reached TARAKAI at 10.15. Camp set up. The rough track already created by locals. Good quantity of food brought in by locals. Several locals to accompany on survey for census and medical check. Altitude 1400 feet above sea level.

Saturday, 14th May.

At TARAKAI. Census of SANDHAI people who reside on the northern side of the Jini but who come here for census. Many cases including T.B.'s and yaws treated.

Sunday, 15th May.

Broke camp and away at 6.30 a.m. crossing TARAKAI creek and following down bank of Jini River to reach a point on the SANDHAI River some 100 yards above its junction with the Jini, at 10.30 a.m. Strain ferried across about 500 yds but swiftly flowing river by poles and a few canoes. Climbed to top of western bank of SANDHAI and made camp on bank of small creek on edge of large grassy expanse. Altitude 1600.

Monday, 16th May.

Broke camp and away at 7 a.m. over rough native pad which necessitated clearing in places. Passed large stand of mango palm at 7.45 a.m. At 12.20 p.m. passed through settlement of KINNY people (Total 9) and arrived at Yini on bank of SANDHAI creek at 2.10 p.m. Camp set up. Altitude 1300. Sufficient food for one night brought.

Tuesday, 17th May.

At Yini. A few people residing in this area and discussions concerning census and ownership of land etc. held. Told I would conduct census on survey. Good quantity of food brought in.

Wednesday, 18th May.

At Yini. Census conducted. Total including KINNY people of 74. Six men from northern bank of Jini and previously uncontacted brought into camp by locals.

Thursday, 19th May.

Broke camp and departed at 7 a.m. moving

initially through bush and old garden areas. 7.40 passed through lower Anti Summit site of Mr. Wilson's camp in 1959. Crossed and re-crossed SAUER River several times. Long slow climb from lower flats to arrive upper KATI Summit at 2.45 p.m. Altitude 5700. Plenty of food brought in by locals who had followed us from YALI. met by a "Katal" from IAI in the Salyer River area.

Friday, 22nd May.

Broke camp and away at 6.20 a.m. climbing through mist and low clouds to top of SAUER-JIKI divide arriving at the crest at 9.15 a.m. As heavy rain began for the mist to clear so that bearings could be taken. Wind seemed to have set in so descended steeply through gardens and mixed grass areas to arrive at IAI Rest House at 12.45 p.m. Altitude 4700. Apple food brought in. Radio contact with A.M.S. Hagen to order stores in next supply.

Saturday, 23rd May.

Self visited Salyer River Agricultural Station - a distance of about 3 hours walking time.

Sunday, 24th May.

At Salyer River. Stores ordered from Hagen arrived.

Monday, 25th May.

Stores moved from Salyer River to IAI Rest House.

Tuesday, 26th May.

Departed IAI at 7.45 a.m. and over good track to arrive at GED. Rest House at 10.10 a.m. Barg between Gogl and Hagen groups from other side of Salyer River in progress. Altitude 5700.

Wednesday, 27th May.

Departed GED. at 7.45 and proceeded through A.M.S. to arrive at KANAGA at 3.35 p.m. Slept in old and leaky Rest House. Altitude 4700.

Thursday, 28th May.

Departed KANAGA at 6.50 and after stiff climb reached crest of SAUER-JIKI divide at 9.50 a.m. Rested there along and down ridge top to arrive at THINA Rest House at 1.40 p.m. Altitude 5100.

Friday, 27th May.

At TULSA. Census revision and medical check of local population.

Saturday, 28th May.

Departed TULSA at 7 a.m. and proceeded over mainly well cut track to arrive at PALCHI Rest House at 9.35 a.m. Altitude 3800. Census and medical check.

Sunday, 29th May.

Departed PALCHI at 7 a.m. and proceeding over native bush track following over mainly ridge top out up with DALYI natives at 10.30. Noon. The Dalyi group are members of the Dalgar River census division. Slowly descended to ALPIK River which we followed down to its junction with the GUMI River. Crossed the latter river and climbing slightly reached the main TARKINKI-SENJIN track at 3.45 p.m. Camp set up.

Monday, 30th May.

Made camp and away at 7.30 p.m. following along main TARKINKI-SENJIN road to arrive at SENJIN rest house at 10.40 a.m. Harned locals of census to be contacted on arrival.

Tuesday, 31st May.

At SENJIN. Census etc..

Wednesday, 1st June.

At SENJIN. Several matters settled by arbitration.

Thursday, 2nd June.

Departed SENJIN at 7.05 a.m. and proceeded over well cut and graded track to arrive at TONGA at 11.39 a.m. Altitude 4200.

Friday, 3rd June.

At TONGA. Census etc.. Inspection of Aid Post.

Saturday, 4th June.

Departed TONGA at 7 a.m. and travelled along well graded track to arrive at LATHERAN

mission station on MARK Creek at 7.35 a.m. Cargo sent on ahead - self visited school. Away again at 8 a.m. climbing to KUTUN at 9 a.m. where a short rest was taken. Down again to cross HIGUL creek and climbed again to reach KAMB Rest House at 10.50 a.m. Altitude 4700. Census and medical check.

THURSDAY, 5th June.

Departed KAMB at 7 a.m. and descended to reach HAKAMP River at 7.50 a.m. Short discussion with Oh sha gold miners. Climbed up to crest of ridge to arrive at HAMBUL Rest House at 9.30 a.m. Altitude 5100. Census and medical check.

FRIDAY, 6th June.

Departed HAMBUL at 7 a.m. and proceeded through light drizzling rain to arrive at TULLI rest house at 9.45 a.m. Afternoon spent in discussion with officials and arbitration in several small matters. Altitude 4800.

THURSDAY, 7th June.

At TULLI. Census etc. completed for this group.

FRIDAY, 8th June.

Departed TULLI at 7 a.m. and descended to KADAI Creek where carriers changed. Climbed steeply to top of ridge which was followed along until HAMBUL Rest House was reached at 10.20 a.m. Altitude 5200. Census etc.

THURSDAY, 9th June.

Left HAMBUL at 7.30 and walked over good track to arrive at KADL at 8.45 a.m. Census and medical check. Altitude 5100. Mr. B. Schupp, C.P.O. Hing arrived for discussions.

FRIDAY, 10th June.

Accompanied by Mr. Schupp left KADL at 7.15 arriving at HAMBUL at 10.15 a.m. Self onto Hing.

Saturday, 11th June to Monday 14th June.

At Hing.

Tuesday, 14th June

ARRIVAL

By Landrover from Eini to Rana tinnu

Wednesday, 15th June

Depart RANA and three and a half hours walk to KARAF. Altitude 5000.

Thursday, 16th June

AT KARAF. Sunset 6:00.

Friday, 17th June

From Karaf to Tabinaga (Sled Patrol post) - 3 1/2 hours walk.

CENSUS.

This was originally the main purpose of the patrol. All centres visited were censused although quite a few of these will prove to be incomplete and also inaccurate - especially does this apply to those centres where the original census was attempted. All along the North Wall Jini there appeared to be a reluctance to bring young unmarried girls along to the patrol and a mission patrol in the area about the same time reported to me that they had not seen a single unmarried girl during the entire time they spent in the region. In those places where the native people are beginning to gain more confidence in the administration this tendency appears to be to bring two or three more girls up to the patrol on every census occasion. This applies to the TUBAN to BAKAPAI area. Gunakho LAMUN who had been previously working in the area supervising house and road building was very helpful in obtaining extra names. West of BAKAPAI, however, not a single girl above the age of about ten years was to be seen. This seems surprising in that the area has been visited quite a few times since 1955 and may possibly have something to do with tradition but no information could be gathered on this.

Generally attendance at census was good. The main exception to this was at TUBAN where a definite impression of resentment against the administration was received. The IAKAN people of TUBAN were previously 'top-dogs' of this area and, it may be remembered, was the group that clashed with Mr. MacIlwain in 1956 when 7 of their men were killed. Whether their attitude arises from the loss of their warriors or from their fall from prestige as the best fighting group in the valley is not known.

The census grounds at TUBAN and PALGHI were thought to be in the Baiyer River area but on arrival there it was found that no revision had taken place since Mr. MacIlwain conducted the initial census in 1957. Accordingly census was taken. It would prove quite possible to look after these people from the Jini together with those small group people (165) who assemble at in the Baiyer River area but who live in the Jini fall at BILIL. The route to be taken would then be BILIL-DILIL-PALGHI-TUBAN. The distance is the 3 1/2 hour walk from DILIL-PALGHI.

Although neither the North Wall Jini nor the Middle Jini census areas were completed the census figures for those places visited are appended hereto. Only those places ADINAMBI and Y. SONGORA in the former area and TABEROGA, KIWOK and GUN in the latter remain to be covered and this could be done in a patrol of about one weeks duration. This is planned for the near future.

MISSION.

In the area covered by the patrol there are three Missions operating thus being (a) Anglican Mission, (b) Lutheran Mission and (c) Roman Catholic Mission.

(a) Anglican Mission.

This Mission confines its activities to the North West side from TUGGAL west to GIBBINGI. The local headquarters of this body are at GIBBINGI from whence all operations are directed. They are at present directed by Rev. P. Kobia who is helped by mainly British Solomon Islanders and Papuans from the Northern District. This Mission has built stations at TUGGAL, KOBINA, KOMPAL, BOGAPAI and another station in the process of construction at GIBBINGI. In all these places the Mission operates a school in which the medium of instruction is English. These schools were all visited and I was very much impressed by the progress made by the students. This was especially so at KOBINA where two classes were under course - instruction known as 'A' and 'B' the former being the more advanced. The students in the 'A' group were capable of answering questions in simple English and also simple arithmetical problems. The 'B' group had 20 pupils and the 'A' group 20 students. In the four schools operating at TUGGAL, KOBINA, KOMPAL and BOGAPAI there are a total of 117 boys enrolled.

Generally the pupils seem to be in the 10-14 age group but the teachers informed me that more and more younger boys are being brought along for instruction. They prefer to take students in the age group 6-9 years initially but found this impossible at the start. The teacher at KOBINA claimed that his school was 'certified' but whether this is so I could not know. Admittedly the school children at this place were easily the most learned of the four schools. The good that this mission is doing is apparent and the people are very grateful to them for teaching in English and in their own minds compare these schools with those on the south of the river where 90% of the population language is used.

At KOMPAL the mission have their biggest establishment in the area there being seven native brothers stationed there. Two of these are engaged solely in medical work and it was noted that the general health here was much better than at other census points visited, although they have only been there for a short while.

Generally the mission has been well received wherever established and it is to be hoped that this attitude prevails as the Anglican Mission can do much to help these people.

(b) Lutheran Mission.

This Mission has an agreement with the Anglican

Mission which prevents them operating on the Northern side of the Jini river, consequently all of their activities are confined to the Southern wall. There are no Lutheran Mission Europeans living in the Lower and Middle Jini area all supervision being from Mission headquarters at SOYNA. There are a series of stations from YULNA in the west as far east as KARAF in the area covered by the patrol. Most of these stations were visited and found to be more interested in Biblical instruction than in educational.

The language used for instruction is either SOYNA or YAKBIA. Many of the badge holders complained to me about this stating, logically enough, that this would avail themselves and their children little. I inferred from that there was no recognition about attending Mission schools but their answer to this is that education follows should they remove their children from the Mission schools. I myself cannot see any purpose in teaching the people of the Jini area the language of the Finesthafen area. However it seems to be the policy of the Lutheran Mission in this area to teach one of those two languages in all schools. Later when the boys have shown aptitude selected students are sent to the larger centres for teaching in English while those of only mediocre standard are sent out as teachers to instruct further students in the Finesthafen language. The Mission justifies its use of these languages by saying that all their books etc. are written in these languages and the cost of changing would be too great. I submit that should the Administrative subsidy paid this Mission be applied to the printing of books it would more than cover the cost of the changeover.

(c) Roman Catholics.

Although this Mission has several stations in the area do it does not appear to be very strong. These Missions are staffed by catechists who confine themselves mainly to teaching the Bible and religion generally.

EDUCATION.

The only Administration educational facilities available to the Jini people are from the school at Jini Patrol Post where two teachers instruct Grade 1 and 2.

From the north wall of the Jini there are 11 pupils attending the Administration school. In the middle and Lower Jini Census areas there are some 12 pupils attending the school at Jini and at Nagou.

Mission education has been discussed in the two previous pages under the heading 'Mission'.

Some advice as to the teaching of MOYS in Mission schools and any railing against it by the Department of Education would be much appreciated.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural pattern follows the usual Highland customs. Due to difficult terrain, however, quite often the gardens are cultivated on very steep slopes and the yield is consequently quite poor.

The usual crops of kankou, taro and tapioca are to be found. The former predominates and provides the staple throughout the area visited.

Very few introduced crops were to be found. A little corn was met with on the southern wall of the Jini and a few tomatoes were found at one or two spots but generally the only food brought to the patrol was the staples mentioned above.

A crude system of irrigation was noticed in the KUMFNE area where water was diverted to run through taro crops. Generally an area was selected where the water fell rather steeply from a higher slope and a patch of relatively flat ground was to be found at the foot of the slope. A crude drain was made out of hollowed out logs which led the water around the top of the taro garden whence it found its own way through the garden to the creek at the bottom of the flat ground. The locals claim that taro grown by this method is far better than that grown in the usual manner.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

On the north wall of the Jini from TASHALI west to GINJINJI graded patrol tracks had been cut which considerably helped with walking. Bridges of logs had also been constructed over all except very few fordable creeks. Two cause bridges across the Jini River were struck between Jini Station and Tashali and GINJINJI and YASHALI. There were in good repair and well constructed.

West of YASHALI as far as TASHALI the road had been constructed in parts with unmade stretches between. From TASHALI to MASHALI via Baiyer River the road had not been cut and were barely active paths. In the Khasi area the tracks were poorly defined and the patrol had, on occasion, to cut our own tracks.

From MASHALI back to the station the roads were well graded as far the north wall of the Jini with only a short ungraded section (but cleared of underbrush) between MASHALI and TOLI. A policeman has since been despatched to complete this section of road. All bridges in this area are also in good repair.

LAW & JUSTICE.

Very few Courts of Native Affairs were held during the course of the patrol. Most matters brought before the patrol were settled by arbitration. A few charges under Section 54(2) of the Native Administration Regulations for adultery and unlawful sexual intercourse were struck along the north wall of the Jini.

At MASHALI applications were made by the group officials to permit of child marriages but they were all warned that the administration would not tolerate this. This was also the case at TASHALI.

Generally the situation was good and comparatively few Courts of Native Affairs held.

MEDICAL & HEALTH

Aid Posts in the area visited are at TIKHUNAI, KAWJIN and TUKHUN which are all controlled from Mount Hagen through Jini Patrol Post. Also there is one Aid Post at MASHU about 2 hours walk from TUKHUN which is staffed by an A.P.O. from Mij.

The medical situation in the Jini has long been unsatisfactory and the reason for many letters in the past. A shortage of Aid Post Orderlies has been the complaint and another has been the confusion caused by triangular Administration of Jini Aid Posts from Mount Hagen, Mij and Koroangi. Fortunately this has been somewhat alleviated by the handing over by Mij to Hagen of the Aid Post at MASHU.

There are some 4215 natives on the North Wall of the Jini between TUKHUN and KAWJIN yet there is not a single Aid Post. These people from TUKHUN and KAWJIN are sufficiently close to TIKHUNAI to use the facilities here whilst those at MASHU are in a position to use the Aid Post at TIKHUNAI. The Anglican Mission has placed a skilled trained medical orderly at MASHU but due to animosity between neighbouring groups in that area the MASHU people are the only ones able to take advantage of his presence. It is strongly recommended that Aid Posts be installed on the North Wall of the Jini. Due to the traditional animosity the A.P.O.'s posted there should spend a greater proportion of their time in travelling from place to place and treating the ill.

The people at TUKHUN also complained bitterly that the A.P.O. previously posted there had been recalled to Mount Hagen and no replacement sent. The population at TUKHUN is 310 and at MASHU of 195 merit the posting of an A.P.O. to that area. The assistance an A.P.O. can give is shown by the fact that TUKHUN with a population of 310 had suffered 13 deaths since the previous patrol whilst MASHU with a population of 195 had suffered 23 deaths. I regard the re-posting to this area of an A.P.O. as an immediate necessity.

Between TUKHUN and KAWJIN there is no A.P.O. at all although the population between these points is approximately 4000 people. An Aid Post at either MASHU or TUKHUN would be most advantageous whilst another at KAWJIN is also necessary.

Generally health on the North Wall Jini was very poor with many tropical ulcers and cases of yaws being struck. It was also noticed that dental decay is very prevalent in this region.

NATIVE AFFAIRS & SITUATION

Generally the native situation throughout the region visited was very good. At all places the patrol was welcomed and a present of food given with the occasional pig also offered.

The natives at WOGGAR (i.e. of the I group) and also at KUMBIAL (KUMBIAL group) gave the impression of being satisfied. This could easily be caused through their loss of fear since the advent of continuous administration from the Jini Patrol Post. Both of these groups were previously the 'top-gods' and are also the most numerous of all the groups on the north side Jini. It is significant that the Anglican Mission has done better at both of these places than at any other point. Perhaps the attitude might be one of 'well we didn't do much good out of the Administration; let's see what we can get out of this other bunch'. The KUMBIAL people are very numerous and appear to be very short of land. This was solved in the Provincial Patrol Post days by the continual driving back of their neighbours and the claiming of the defeated group's land. However, this course is no longer open. The neighbours of the KUMBIAL have any amount of land available and could easily spare some for their neighbours. However, when approached on the subject they flatly refused although acknowledging they could easily spare land. When the point was made that the Administration would buy their land and sell it back to the KUMBIAL they also refused stating that the KUMBIAL people are their traditional enemies and must not acquire any of their land by any means whatsoever. The KUMBIAL had suffered a natural decrease of 19 (total 812) since the previous census.

Generally the job being done by Group Officials was very good and they all seem to have good control and influence in their respective groups. A few new appointments made by Mr. B.A. Ryan on his patrol last year were issued with their badge of office whilst a few provisional appointments were also made.

No riots have been reported in this area for the last six months and they all seemed to have settled down very well indeed under Administration influence.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol having ^{spent} some little time in the Lower Jini area entailed further patrolling due to constant re-implantation of fire age already made by the patrols led by Mr. MacIlwain and Mr. Dillon.

The patrol was not properly equipped nor competent for such a survey as was desired. To fulfill the requirements demanded in such a forestry survey it would have been necessary for a fully qualified Forestry Officer to accompany. To enable a proper re-estimation survey to be carried out officers of other Departments such as the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, should also have accompanied. No maps, with the exception of Mr. MacIlwain, was present. A map compiled from aerial photographs would have proved invaluable but Upper Jini apparently has yet to be covered.

It is felt that this patrol was carried out in too much haste and without sufficient preparation as lined out in the foregoing paragraph. The results of this patrol could as well have been achieved by an officer sitting down before a desk with copies of Mr. MacIlwain and Mr. Dillon's reports.

It is unfortunate that four places remain to be covered but this can be accomplished by short patrol of about one week's duration. Census figures for these areas concerned are appended hereto.

In the way of native Administration it is submitted that the patrol achieved much in the way of consolidation of those native peoples on the North wall Jini and in the Lower Jini area who had not been visited since 1957.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1960

MADHE & LEWER JIM

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS						DEATHS						MIGRATIONS						ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL						TOTALS (excluding at 10000)						GRAND TOTAL
		0-1 Mo		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Permitted in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Child		Adults		Average of 10000				
		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	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Bangalband	2/2/60	3		43		1		2		1		17		2		1								11		41		27		25		518						
Wagon																																						
Wagon/Band	4/2/60	2		2		1		1		1		6		2		1								2		5		2		1		195						
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Amount
Returned
to Store

67-14-3

27th October, 1959

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN

Special Patrol Report - JIMI No. 1/59-60

Receipt is acknowledged and the report
calls for no comment.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

67-14-31

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND RECEIVED



In Reply
Please Quote
30/1-954.

District Office,
KORORUA,
Western Highlands District.

10th October, 1959.

RIS:JS.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA.

Special Patrol Report - Jini Road 1959/60.
North Jini - KORORUA to FOGBAY.
Mr. B.A. Ryan, Patrol Officer.

Attached please find copy of the above-mentioned report together with contingencies covering carrying allowance.

Health.

This matter has already been brought to your notice Ref. 30/1 - 829 of 29th September, 1959 and I do not feel any further comment is necessary at this stage.

Restriction

The restriction of the area mentioned is being considered and full details will be forwarded under separate cover.

General.

The Patrol was well worthwhile, the main aspect being that the people would realize that the administration was interested in their health and welfare.

Other matters requiring attention were also covered and will be dealt with separately.

*Carrying allow
my presence
E 2/10*

[Signature]
DISTRICT OFFICER.

30/1-954.

District Office,
ROBERT HAGEN.
Western Highlands District.

10th. October, 1959.

HIS:JS.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORUA.

Special Patrol Report - Jini No. 1 of 1959/60.
North Jini - BOKAPAI to TOURAN.
Mr. B.A. Ryan, Patrol Officer.

Attached please find copy of the above-mentioned report together with contingencies covering camping allowance.

Health.

This matter has already been brought to your notice - Ref. 30/1 - 523 of 29th. September, 1959 and I do not feel any further comment is necessary at this stage.

Demarcation

The demarcation of the area mentioned is being considered and full details will be forwarded under separate cover.

General.

The Patrol was well worth while, the main aspect being that the people would realise that the Administration was interested in their health and welfare.

Other matters requiring attention were also covered and will be dealt with separately.


R. P. HADEN
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Jimi Patrol Post,
Hagen Sub-District,
Western Highlands District.

File 30-1

1st September, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
Mount Hagen.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT, JIMI NO. 1, 22928/60

NORTH JIMI BOKAPAI to TOGBAN.

A special Patrol was conducted to the BOKAPAI - TOGBAN area during the latter part of August, 1959. The Objects of the Patrol were;

1. Inspection of the people to determine the extent of reported illness.
2. Investigation of Mission Lease at BOKAPAI.
3. Investigation of Mission Lease at KOMPAL.
4. Investigation of the area prior to making recommendations concerning demarcation of the area.
5. Routine Administration.

DIARY.

- 17th August. To KOINA-BI Rest House via KMEBUN Rest House. Six hours walk over fair Patrol Track.
- 18th August. To BOKAPAI Rest House via YIMBUKUNA Rest House. Four hours walk over fair Patrol Track. Discussions with natives at both places and medical inspection at YIMBUKUNA.
- 19th August. Survey of Mission Lease and to SOBOKAI and return. Medical inspection at Sobokai.
- 20th August. To KOMPAL. Four hours. Medical inspection at BOKAPAI.
- 21st August. At KOMPAL. Mission lease survey and Medical inspection.
- 22nd August. To KEMBA via KABENE. Discussions with natives and Medical inspection at both places.
- 23rd August. To TOGBAN. Discussions with native people and Medical inspection.
- 24th August. Returned to Jimi Patrol Post.

1. The people had reported to us via their Village Officials that many of their number were very ill. The recent influenza epidemic in the Jimi area had apparently been delayed in reaching the North West people. It was thought desirable that a patrol should be sent to the area to bring what aid was possible and to reassure them that the Administration was interested in their health.

The Patrol was accompanied by H.M.O. Gr. 2. KUMAI. He is a cheerful hard worker whose intelligent efforts are much appreciated by the population of the Jimi. Both Station staff and local.

In all I found that sickness was not as bad as I had been led to expect. Very many cases of small sores were seen and treated. Some of the more advanced cases were required to attend the Hospital at Jimi Patrol Post to continue their treatments. All these cases were found to be at the Hospital on the Patrol's return.

However the number of cases of respiratory trouble was not over many. In all twenty two deaths were due to such trouble. These were spread over a period of about two months and in a total of 3362 do not seem to be particularly alarming. Moreover seven of these deaths were among the aged. Deaths were as follows

Aeri		Adult		Children		Infants	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3	4	5	4	1	1	2	2

The reports seem to have built up a deal as two of the aged men and one of the children were prominent people in the area.

A full list of treatments given has been forwarded to the District Medical Officer, Mount Hagen.

Generally the health is very poor at the best of times. A regular weekly supervisory Aid Post with a central hospital in New Guinea. This is a serious case the forwarding aspects of general administration are being reviewed to suffer badly.

See my 34-1-1 of the 31st August, 1959.

See my 34-1-2 of the 31st August, 1959.

Briefly an area of one acre at BOKPAI and four Acres at KUPPAI were investigated on behalf of the Anglican Mission of New Guinea. The people were willing to deal and their alienation has been recommended.

4. The restriction on the area has been recommended (see my 1-9 of the 4th Sept, 1959.) as it is felt that continued restriction no longer serves any useful function.

5. Routine administration consisted of hearing a few minor disputes and visiting the people and Officials of Administration policy. The disputes, about wives and pigs, were all settled without Court action.

In all this most a most uneventful patrol and all the objects aimed at were achieved.

Barry A. Ryan

Barry A. Ryan,
Officer-in-Charge.