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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION : **TAMBUL**

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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MIGRATION

67-14-15

11th March, 1964.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
KWEST HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-61/64 - KAMBU:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

I shall be pleased to hear your report on the TORBA Rest-House.

Please instruct the A.D.O. to make suitable comment on this and future Patrol Reports in order that guidance may be afforded the Patrol Officer. Skippy comment is indicative of disinterest.

I am very pleased to note the content of the address given the people relating to the House of Assembly elections.

I hope the KAMBU people have now got over their crackiness of which you advised me during my recent visit and have decided to vote. They certainly had an opportunity to put up a candidate of their own had they so desired during this patrol.

The content of the report is good but it might be better presented.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

ula

GRABOR

SH/32

67-14-15

WHD.454



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

18th February, 1964.

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

PATROL REPORT NO.2 of 1963/64 - TAMBU.

Receipt of Mr. Thompson's report is acknowledged and his Camping Claim has been passed for payment.

If a Cadet is to gain any instruction from the submission of such reports, then it is obvious that the reports should be commented upon as soon as possible. It is noted that this report was prepared over two months ago. Mr. Thompson should have some tuition in the setting out of reports. Please provide him with a suitable pro forma.

The Tombe Rest house is interesting! If the house is weatherproof and warm, then you may have a suitable dwelling for people living in the timbered areas of the ranges. As Officer-in-Charge, TAMBU, to give an estimate of the labour factor or man hours. Obviously cement wash and bituminous paint are desirable, but not necessary. I hope to see the house during the present polling period.

Mr. Thompson shows an interest in his work. Encourage him to observe and report on all aspects of his work and, above all, to improve his spelling.

S.M. Foley
(S.M. FOLEY).
District Officer.

C.C.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDORU.

Copy of Mr. Lyon's Memorandum of Patrol also attached. For your information, please.

ula

GRABO

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67.2.2

Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands District
MOUNT HAGEN.

11th. February, 1964.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

re: KAUGEL PATROL REPORT NO: 2 of 1963/64. ^{Tambill}

Enclosed please find copies of the above report. The patrol was both Administrative and educational, that is in respect to the forthcoming elections. It was Mr. Thompson's first patrol and his conduct and diligence was satisfactory.



(Y.P.V. ROBB).

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

DIARY

1963

- Nov 25th. Departed Tambul 10.00am by vehicle for Tomba. Arrived at Tomba 12.00 and erected tents. Rained heavily and continually all afternoon, preventing any work on this day.
- Nov 26th. Began work on new "log cabin" style rest house to replace the existing pit-pit structure which was unfit for habitation. Many natives arrived for work and were most enthusiastic in their attitude towards the task. Intermittent rain all day.
- Nov 27th. Continued work on the rest house, which was progressing at a good rate despite continued halts necessitated by heavy rain. An even greater number of people arrived this day and the enthusiasm shown on the first day continued to prevail.
- Nov 28th. Continued working on the rest house in the morning. P.O. Lyons addressed the Tomba people on the coming House of Assembly elections in the afternoon. The information was received with great interest by the people, who seemed to grasp a good understanding of what was said.
- Nov 29th. Completed walls of the rest house at 0900. Broke camp and proceeded by vehicle and foot track to Kumbagabug. Watched a sing sing, after which P.O. Lyons spoke to the people on the House of Assembly elections: There is a good rest house here.
- Nov 30th. Broke camp and returned to Tambul to attend to routine administration. Slept at Tambul.
- Dec 1st. Sunday observed at Tambul.
- Dec 2nd. Moved by foot track to Purapaia and established camp. P.O. Lyons arrived in the afternoon and spoke to the people on the House of Assembly elections. The alienation of an area of pig grazing land was also discussed with them. Slept at the village. Good rest house;
- Dec 3rd. Accompanied Purapaia people on inspection of land offered for sale. The area offered was insufficient for the economic production of tea, and the offer was declined. Broke camp and moved to Pagabera. The track was exceptionally good. P.O. Lyons addressed the people on the House of Assembly elections. Women participated in questioning and speech making. Slept at the village. Good rest house.
- Dec 4th. P.O. Lyons departed for Tambul with excess cargo. Self, Police and interpreter departed for Yano to obtain carriers in preparation for ascent of Mt. Giluwe. Camped at Yano in a very good rest house.
- Dec 5th. Talked with Boss Boi and obtained promise of carriers for tomorrow. Walked to the edge of the tree line on Mt. Giluwe to inspect rest house. As it was in an advanced state of decay, 3 natives and the interpreter were left at the site to build a new one. Self and Boss Boi returned to Yano. Carriers despatched with food and blankets for rest house site. Slept at Yano.
- Dec 6th. Departed at 0630 with carriers for rest house at Mt. Giluwe. Arrived at 0945 and continued with work on the rest house. Completed rest house at 1230. Heavy rain and intense cold all afternoon. Slept in a tent at the tree line.
- Dec 7th. Departed 0630 for summit. Arrived at 1045 and planted hard wood post. Departed summit for rest house at 1100. Arrived back at 1430. Slept at tree line.
- Dec 8th. Departed 0800 for Tambul. Arrived at Tambul 1200. Paid off carriers. End of patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

(1) CULTURAL EDUCATION FOR HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

7

The principal object of the patrol was to conduct an education program for the 1964 House of Assembly elections. The first group to be addressed were the people of Igaba, who were assembled for this purpose on the 28th of November. A large number of people were present, including many women, and the talk proceeded without interruption from the rain which had fallen on every other afternoon. The duties and responsibilities of the elected candidate were explained in detail to the assembly, stress being laid on ensuring that they realized that their member would primarily act as a spokesman for the people he represented. They were also told that he would have a say in any changes or additions to the laws of the Territory, and must therefore be a man of integrity and ability. The system of secret ballot was explained in detail, and an assurance was given that no one would know who each person voted for. Preferential voting was also explained. Great stress was laid on the fact that every man and woman over the age of 21 years had the right to vote, and that it was their duty to see that they exercised this right to ensure that the chosen candidate was the true choice of the people. Concern was expressed by the people at the possibility of having a Nyau as their representative, as this electorate comprises Igaba in the Northern Highlands. It was then explained that the only way to avoid this would be to ensure that every eligible man and woman cast a vote on polling day. This talk was well received by the people, who listened throughout with attentiveness and without interjection. Almost 50% of the assembly were women, who greatly appreciated being given equal rights in this matter. A number of speeches were made by the head men, and the text of these clearly demonstrated that all that had been said was clearly understood by the people. Identical speeches were made to the people of the villages of Ambougou, Furupala, Agabera, all in the Fougel census division. The information was equally well received in all of these villages, but particular interest was shown by the women of Agabera, who participated in the speech making at the close of Brown's talk. Judging from the interest, attentiveness, and cooperation shown throughout the patrol an attendance figure of close to 100% may be expected at the polling centres in this section of the electorate.

(2) LAW AND JUSTICE

The people in this census division are on the whole peacefull and law abiding, and although fighting has occurred in the past over land disputes, no reports of trouble were received during the patrol. Several minor disputes were settled, but no attempt was made to bring all of their personal troubles before the court, and it is apparent that the appointed village officials are effectively arbitrating in those matters, and that their advice is respected by the people. However, these officials do not appear hesitant about bringing forward for court action any of their people who have broken the law, and there is no reason to suspect that they are exceeding their authority.

(3) NATIVE POLICE

.8265.. Const. Karuma.
This man conducted himself well throughout the patrol, and although he does not appear over enthusiastic in his attitude to this work, he has the ability to carry out orders without undue supervision, and commands the respect of the people in this area. He goes about his duties quietly and efficiently, and can be left to do things on his own initiative.

.1061... Const. Tombe.
Const. Tombe shows considerable enthusiasm to the task of patrolling and although he has not had a great deal of experience in the force he is a very good bushman and can be relied upon to carry out his duties effectively and without question. He exhibits great respect for his senior officers and tries very hard to create a good impression.

(4) CONSTRUCTION OF NEW REST HOUSE AT TOMBA

For some time the rest house at Tomba has been in an advanced state of dis-repair, and when last examined it was admitting rain through the roof. As this rest house is often used as an overnight stop by trapper crews on the bag road, it was decided to build a new one of more resistant materials which would be suited to Tomba's altitude of 9300 feet. Some time before, work had been sent to the Tomba people to bring in 35 good straight logs, and these were at the site when the patrol arrived. On the 25th of November the old house was razed, and work started on the new one the following day. The logs were cut into 18 and 22 foot lengths, planed where necessary, and notched at each end to hold them rigidly in place. The structure is approximately 8 feet in height. The roof is to be constructed of shingles, and a suitable tree is to be cut for this purpose. Throughout the four days which were spent on this task there were always more workers assembled at the site than could be used, and they worked with great enthusiasm despite frequent heavy showers of rain. After observing the technique of selecting and notching the logs the Natives were able to do much of the work on their own initiative, and it is possible that they will choose to utilize the vast number of suitable trees in the area for similar houses of their own.

It is proposed to chink the logs with a mixture of good quality clay and grass, and to give the finished product a cement wash and a coat of bituminous paint. The floor will be built up with river sand. All materials to be used are readily available in the vicinity of the site.

Other rest houses

Apart from the original one at Tomba, all rest houses encountered were in very good condition, with the exception of the single roomed one at Pagobara, they were all of multi roomed structures with built in ablution facilities. All are well equipped with native material beds, tables, and fire places. Rain fell at each village visited, but no water entered the rest houses, and all were clean and free from vermin. It is apparent that the people in this census division take pride in their rest houses, and that care is taken to ensure that they are properly maintained.

A new rest house was built on Mt. Giluwe, and although it is only intended for use as a shelter for carriers, it is built from durable material and should remain in good condition for some time. As the area in the vicinity of this structure is uninhabited regular maintenance cannot be expected to be carried out, and persons intending to use the house may have to carry out minor repairs to ensure complete weather proofing.

(5)

LAND INVESTIGATION

1. Timber lease at Yomba

Some time ago a Dept. of Native Affairs Officer discussed with the people of Yomba the possibility of them selling the timber rights of a tract of forest land. They were agreed to this at first, but withdrew consent when further investigations were instigated. On the 28th of November P.O. Lyons again spoke to these people on the matter, pointing out that it was their only chance of having an industry in the area which would give them steady employment. At present their only means of earning cash is by the sale of pit sawn timber and firewood to Tambul patrol post and surrounding Missions.

This reasoning prevailed, and they are again willing to lease timber rights in the area.

A team from the woods and Forestry Dept. is in the area at the present time to assess the economic potential of the timber stands, and further action will be taken when the results of this survey are available.

2. Land alienation at Purupain.

On the 2nd of December P.O. Lyons asked the people of Purupain if they were willing to sell a large area of land which could be used for tea planting. They indicated that a suitable area was available, and that they were willing to sell some of it. On the 3rd of December the area offered for sale was circumnavigated, but was found to be too small to constitute an economic proposition. This was explained to the people, but they were not willing to extend the offer to any adjoining land.

These people have no industries at all at present, and as tea seems to be the only crop suitable for the area, they were urged to reconsider, and come to the S.I.C. Tambul if and when they were willing to sell the 700 acres which would be needed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Vehicle roads encountered were the main Mt. Hagen/Tambul and Tambul/Mendi roads. Heavy rain had been falling in this area for several days, and consequently the road to Tomba was slippery and had suffered some minor damage. Natives were working on the road when the patrol went through on the 25th of November, and on the return trip it was again restored to good condition and had dried out well. This road is well drained and when the people in this area finish laying additional gravel it should be unaffected by the heavy rainfall encountered here. One bridge near Tambul requires attention, and logs are being hauled to the site to enable a new one to be built. The necessary planks have already been purchased for this project.

All foot tracks encountered were well maintained and free from grass. With the exception of that portion of the Tambul/Purupais track which crosses a swamp, all foot tracks provide a good walking surface. Foot bridges were not elaborate, but were quite safe and were placed where ever necessary.

The track from Umbagabag was exceptionally good, and with one small deviation and the construction of a bridge over the Aspaga river this track could be opened to tractors and light vehicles. The people are keen to carry out this work, and action will be taken to start the project as soon as time is available to give them supervision. The Tambul/Mendi road was found to be in very good condition, as it has carried little traffic so far, but several bridges on the Hagan side of the border are in a state of disrepair and will require attention before heavy ~~tree~~ vehicles will be able to use this road. These bridges which were unsafe were prominently marked with branches.

In November 1963 it was announced that heavy equipment, including road graders, would be flown into Tambul and driven over to Mendi to extend the airstrip there to cat. 'A' specifications, and it is hoped that during the journey this equipment will be used to improve the existing road and provide an overland route to the Southern Highlands.

HOUSING AND SANITATION

All living accommodation sighted was in good condition, and perhaps with the exception of Tomba, was adequate for the climate of the area. The villages were clean and did not harbour large numbers of flies and mosquitoes, although a tolerable number of both these pests were encountered on occasions. Toilet and ablution facilities at the rest houses were adequate.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL

Aid posts are situated at Tambul and Tomba, both of which are in good condition and appear to have a reasonable stock of medical supplies. The other villages visited were all within a few hours walk of one of these aid posts.

The overall health of the people is quite good. One case of leprocy was encountered at Tomba, and the patient was sent to Mt. Hagen for treatment. This was the only case of serious illness encountered, but several people in those villages without an aid post were seen to be suffering from infected sores or boils, and this could be attributed to their reluctance to walk a few miles for treatment. In view of this it might be a good idea if the medical ~~personnel~~ at the aid posts could visit these villages at more frequent ~~with~~ intervals to treat ailments of this nature.

EDUCATION

A European teacher is in charge of the Education Dept. school at Tambul, and in addition there are several mission schools run by each of the 3 staffed missions in the area. Some of these schools are ~~well~~

Staffed by native catechists, but the 3 main mission schools employ European teachers. No difficulty is experienced in recruiting pupils, but at present education facilities are available only for the lower school grades.

MISSIONS

Missions operating in the area are the East and West Indies Bible Mission; the Lutheran, and Catholic missions. Achappel was recently erected by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, but it has no permanent staff in the census division. All of the missions have a large following, and relations with each other appear good, with each one showing tolerance toward each other.

AGRICULTURE

The basic pattern of agriculture in this area is similar to that of the ^{Wahgi} valley. Sweet potato is the staple diet of the natives and it is the most common crop, but many types of exotic vegetables have been introduced and some of these have been accepted by the people as a valuable addition to sweet potato. Green leaf plants appear to grow very well, and cabbage is proving the most popular introduced vegetable. Plenty of beans, peas, potatoes, and corn were always available at the rest houses.

Much of the gardening in this area is done by making earth and compost mounds approx. 4' x 3', and the soil is changed after each crop by turning the earth in these mounds. This process is carried out for several seasons before the site is abandoned for a new one. Most of these gardens are very well drained, using 2' x 1' ditches. At Parapala some of the gardens had drains for each individual earth mound, which must have required some considerable effort to complete, and is no doubt thought necessary by the gardeners.

There are no cash crops in this area at present, and difficulty is being experienced in introducing a suitable one owing to the high altitude and predominantly mountainous nature of the country. It is thought that tea may grow well there, but this crop requires a large area of land, and the people seem reluctant to sell the amount required for a plantation, and there is no point in introducing the plant until a processing plant is built close handy. However, the situation has been clearly explained to the people, and it is hoped that sufficient land will be offered for tea planting in the near future.

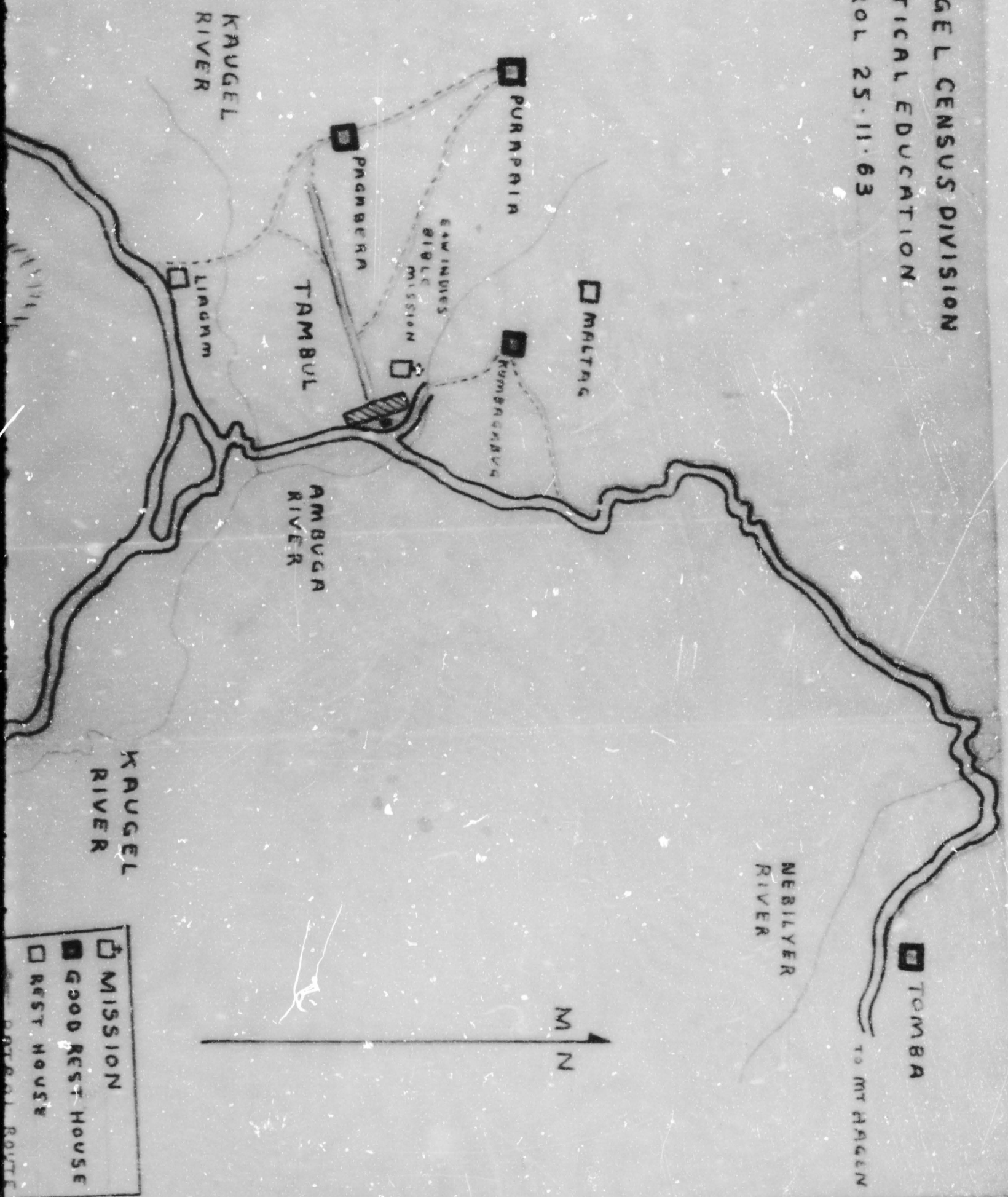
The only domestic animals in the area at present are the native pigs, fowls, and a dairy cow and 2 donkeys at the Tambul Patrol post. The introduced animals seem to be doing very well on the native grasses, and there may be some hope of establishing a small industry with cattle and goats.

WOODS AND FORESTS

There appears to be a great deal of useable timber to the north of Tambul through to Tomba, and at present this is the best prospect for economic advancement that the people have. Two forestry office are conducting a survey in the Tomba area at the present time to determine the economic potential of the timber stands in the area and the complete results of this survey will no doubt be available in the near future.

So far the trees have only been used in very limited numbers for pit sawn timber, and it is hoped that timber rights will be offered and a saw mill built if the survey indicates that this would be a practicable venture.

KAUGEL CENSUS DIVISION
 POLITICAL EDUCATION
 PATROL 25-11-63



KAUGEL RIVER

KAUGEL RIVER

KAUGEL RIVER

AMBUGA RIVER

NERILYER RIVER

TOMBA

TO MT HAGEN

PURAPURIN

MALTAG

KUMBERABUD

PANGBERA

LINGAM

TAMBUL

64 MINUTES BIBLE MISSION

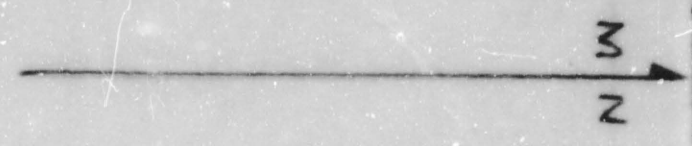
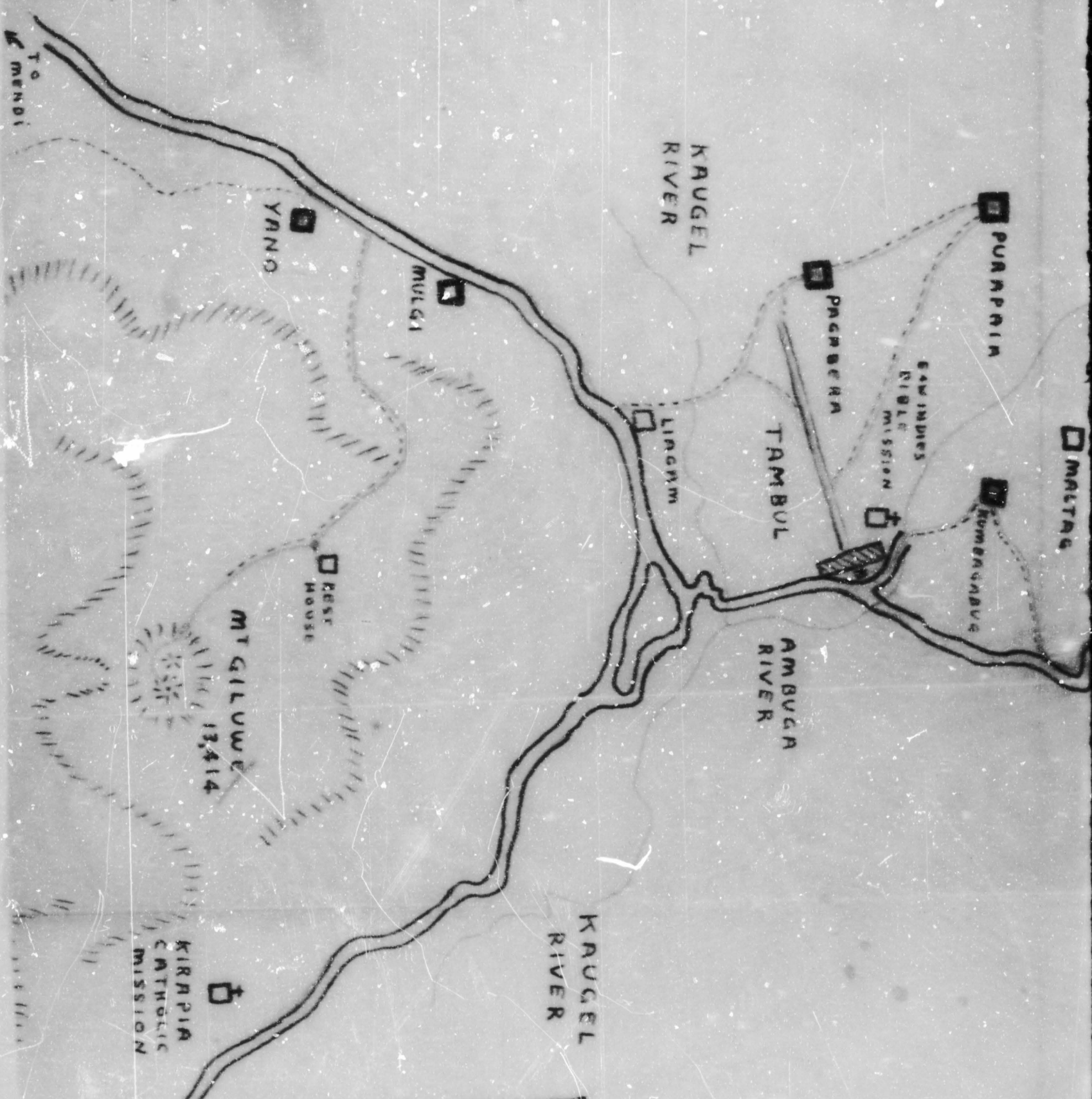
MISSION

GOOD REST HOUSE

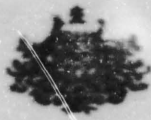
REST HOUSE

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- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| | MISSION |
| | GOOD REST HOUSE |
| | REST HOUSE |
| | PATROL ROUTE |
| SCALE 1" = 1 MILE | |



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **WESTERN HIGHLANDS** Report No. **JIMI RIVER No. 4 of 1962-1963**

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

Area Patrolled **Combined MIDDLE JIMI and KUNOGA Census Divisions.**

Patrol Accompanied by European **Mr. P. Deu, Cadet Patrol Officer (Part only)**
7 Native Police,
Natives **3 Interpreters,**
1 Native Medical Orderly.

Duration--From **23 / 6 / 1963** to **30 8 / 1963**

Number of Days **69 days**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No.**

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services **April / 1963**

Medical **June / 63**

Map Reference **July, 1962 KUNOGA-MIDDLE JIMI map by Mr. Edwards,**

Objects of Patrol **Census Revision, compilation of the Common Roll, electoral propaganda for the House of Assembly and routine Administration.**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

forwarded, please.

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District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-14-13

1st April, 1964.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-63/64 - TABIBUGA

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Sage has completed a long and arduous patrol.

I see no fault in completing two census divisions in the one patrol.

The Medipa people should be encouraged to retain their skill in stone axe making.

I hope that Mr. Sage's patrol was well equipped and did not strain severely local food resources as it is alleged earlier patrols have done - paragraph 3 on page 2 of the report refers.

What is meant by "careful and comprehensive administration"? Should more of your resources be applied to this area.

You should ensure that Mr. Sage has recorded on subject files all land disputes, together with their histories, in order that the information will not be lost in general patrol report files.

You might correct Mr. Sage and tell him that it is not proposed to abolish regulations relating to adultery at this stage.

- 2 -

Tell Mr. Sage to take the day off and write up what information he has on "Kam". Such information will be valuable.

Ask Mr. Sage to expand on his statement "The whole proceedings tend to illustrate the vast difference between legal law and actual justice and the inability of the Supreme Court to obtain information from primitive witnesses."

A very interesting report with a wealth of detail.


J. E. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

CMF/JC



67. 14. 18
98

WHD.455

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

10th March, 1964.

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

PATROL REPORT - TABIBUGA NO.4/62-63
MIDDLE JIMI AND KUNOSA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Receipt of Mr. Sage's report is acknowledged. The report is long overdue! I agree that Mr. Sage is conscientious, but unless he slows down occasionally to report his efforts, then much of his efforts may well be wasted.

This criticism can be extended to the report. Mr. Sage has provided a good picture of the people, but in his concern to make his points, he is guilty of exaggeration and, in some places, 'bumptiousness'. I refer in particular:

1. Constant visiting of Lower Jimi for purpose of buying land - in the past five years, there have been three partial surveys of this large area. No attempt has ever been made to buy land there. In fact, our most pressing need is a thorough survey of the 20,000 acres of plain and scrub country with the view to purchase for resettlement. Submissions from this office have pointed out the practical benefits of locating the main Hagen/Madang road across the Lower Jimi.
2. The MARING People - Mr. R.I. MacIlwain and Mr. B.P. Griffin had good reason for their comment on the MARING. If Mr. Sage has information which would assist in the better administration of these people, then he should include it in this report.
3. Tabibuga Court Returns do not verify the evidence of adultery.

The Taltul appointments listed in Appendix C of the report are confirmed.

No doubt Departmental representatives will reply to comments made in the Report. For myself, I appreciate the energy and enthusiasm Mr. Sage has expended in the JIMI. It is unfortunate that his report gives me the impression that Mr. Sage and the Jimi people march forward in perfect cadence - the only ones out of step are the Departments of Native Affairs, Education, Agriculture and, of course, the four Missions.

c.c.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONSOBU.

S.M. Foley
(S.M. FOLEY)
District Officer

27

67.2.1.

Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

11th. February, 1964.

District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

re: TABIEUGA PATROL REPORT No: 4 of 1963/64.

Enclosed please find the above-numbered patrol report.

Mr. Sage is, without a doubt, the most conscientious officer it would be possible to meet. He has spent practically the whole of his term on patrol and he is intensely interested in the native peoples. I would say that this area is no better and no worse than any comparable one and that its future will depend upon the amount of attention which can be paid it, particularly on the part of the departments of Education and Agriculture. I cannot see any great agricultural potential in the upper, mountainous half however there would certainly appear to be a potential in the lower half. The position regarding the health services is unsatisfactory and talks have been held with the District Medical Officer.



(P.P.V. ROBB).

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

REPORT.

GENERAL.

Station. JIMI RIVER Patrol Post.
Sub-District. HADW Sub-District.
District. WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT.

Patrol Number. JIMI RIVER No. 4 of 1962-1963.

Patrol conducted by. M.P.C. Sage, Patrol Officer, Grade 1.

Area patrolled. Combined MINYAN JIMI and KINOSA Census Divisions.

Personnel accompanying the patrol. Mr. P. Kou, Cadet Patrol Officer from MINY (part only) Seven Native Police.
 5 Interpreters (1 being an Administration Sergeant the remaining two being unofficial.)
 1 Native Medical Officer.
 20 carriers in the MINY of Lower JIMI grounds area only to assist the limited local population.

Duration of patrol. Commenced 23-6-63 and completed 30-6-63.
 Total number of days = 67.

Last patrol to the area. D.N.A.

(a) MINYAN JIMI-KINOSA (part only) No. 3 of 1962-1963. Conducted in April 1963 for a duration of 10 days.
 (b) MINYAN JIMI (full) No. 7 of 1961-1962. Conducted in November-December, 1961, lasting 21 days.
 (c) KINOSA (full) No. 3 of 1961-1962. Conducted in November-May-June of 1962 lasting 36 days.

D.A.S.F.
 (a) MINYAN JIMI (part only) No. 3 of 1961-1962. Conducted in August, 1961, to TIMBER, lasting 17 days.
 (b) A soil survey team was in the MINY area but no details are known. Conducted about May, 1963.

P.H.D.
 Combined MINYAN JIMI-KINOSA . June, 1963.

Objects of the patrol. Census revision, compilation of the Census Roll, electoral propaganda for the House of Assembly and routine administration.

Map reference. July 1962 KINOSA-MINYAN JIMI map by Mr. J. Richards.

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

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FIELD DAILY.

FIELD REPORT No. 4 of 1952-1953

SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE AREA UNDER CURRENT REVIEW.

A detailed account of the patrol activities is covered in my Field Officer's Journal on the following folios:
(a) Folio 99 (Paragraph 41A) of the 21st. June, 1952, to Folio 102 (Paragraph 42E) of the 30th. June, 1952, and
(b) Folio 1 (Paragraph 1) of the 1st. July, 1952, to Folio 40 (Paragraph 41) of the 30th. August, 1952.

As the above covers 44 pages of my Field Officer's Journal it is felt unnecessary for a detailed account to be incorporated in the body of this report.

Although not mentioned in the entry, to avoid constant repetition, all nights were spent compiling census statistics and the Census Roll.

DAILY.

Sunday, 21st. June, 1952.
Left station for HANAP, arriving in 2½ hours (self)
Slept HANAP

Monday, 22nd. June.
House of Assembly talks. Census. Statistics and paper work. Mr. Don Cady patrol officer from HANAP arrived to assist in the Census Roll.
Slept HANAP.

Tuesday, 23rd. June.
Census, C.M.A.'s, native disputes, Census Roll.
Slept HANAP.

Wednesday, 24th. June.
Arrived HULL in 3½ hours, carriers 5½ hours. Explained House of Assembly. Census. Discussions.
Slept HULL.

Thursday, 25th. June.
Native disputes. To FOR (GUY/ALAN). Self in 1½ and carriers 1½ hours. House of Assembly talks given. Census.
Slept FOR (GUY/ALAN).

Friday, 26th. June.
Census, C.M.A.'s, native disputes.
Slept FOR.

Saturday, 27th. June.
Discussions. To VLI in 3½ hours, carrier time 5½. Discussed Census Roll. Census.
Slept VLI.

Sunday, 28th. June.
Paper work. Native disputes.
Slept VLI.

94

Monday, 1st July 1951.

Left for WINDY, arriving in 1 1/2 hours, carriers 2. Inspected AIA Post on route. Census. Discussions on House of Assembly, some car riding etc. C.R.A.'s.

Capt WINDY.

Tuesday, 2nd July.

C.R.A. and discussions. Left for WINDY in 2 1/2 hours, carriers 2 1/2. Inspected WINDY Great gold workings on route. House of Assembly discussions. Census at WINDY. Native disputes.

Capt WINDY.

Wednesday, 3rd July.

Discussions. Left for WINDY, remaining some time at WINDY before leaving. Time 2 1/2 hours, carriers 2 1/2. Explained Census Roll and House of Assembly to WINDY people. Census.

Capt WINDY.

Thursday, 4th July.

Census, native disputes.

Capt WINDY.

Friday, 5th July.

Discussions and riding. Left WINDY for WINDY arriving 3 hours later, carrier time 4 hours. House of Assembly discussions. Census.

Capt WINDY.

Saturday, 6th July.

Further discussions on House of Assembly. Census and native disputes.

Capt WINDY.

Sunday, 7th July.

Paper work, native disputes. T.M.A. arrived.

Capt WINDY.

Monday, 8th July.

Paper work. Discussions with T.M.A. who was returning to W.I. via the area I had just come through. To WINDY in 2 1/2 hours, carrier time 3 1/2. Discussions.

Capt WINDY.

Tuesday, 9th July.

Census, native disputes, paper work.

Capt WINDY.

Wednesday, 10th July.

Arrived W.I. after 1 1/2 hours, carriers 2. Outlined House of Assembly. Census, discussions and disputes.

Capt W.I.

Thursday, 11th July.

Minutes and discussions. To WINDY in 1 1/2 hours, carriers 1 1/2.

Census.

Capt WINDY.

Friday, 12th July.

Disputes and discussions.

Capt WINDY.

Saturday, 13th July.

House of Assembly discussions. Routed north-west in the direction of W.I. over land, continued for 2 1/2 hours (carrier time) over poor track. Capt WINDY took camp.

(3)

Monday, 10th July, 1944.
Arrived 10:30 West House, on the JINI Road flats, in 4 1/2 hours car-fer
time. General discussion.
Slept 10:30.

Tuesday, 11th July.
Dinner and discussion.
Slept 10:30.

Wednesday, 12th July.
Out through the bush to the JINI-GLI-TING River junction in 6 hours.
Slept 10:30 bush camp.

Thursday, 13th July.
Arrived 10:30 bush camp on GUNG River, after walking for 5 hours. 10:30
is about 5 1/2 hours 10:30 of 10:30.
Slept 10:30.

Friday, 14th July.
Out to 10:30, finding the 10:30 River 1 1/2 hours later and reaching
10:30 in 1 1/2 hours past the 10:30.
Slept 10:30.

Saturday, 15th July.
Briefly explained House of Assembly and voting. Dinner.
Slept 10:30.

Sunday, 16th July.
Dinner with, cigarettes, discussion, continuation of coffee and general
talk.
Slept 10:30.

Monday, 17th July.
Dinner and at 10:30.
Slept 10:30.

Tuesday, 18th July.
10:30 for 10:30, car-fer time 3 1/2 hours. Reported English Mission
station. Discussion.
Slept 10:30.

Wednesday, 19th July.
Dinner, C.A.'s and cigarettes.
Slept 10:30.

Thursday, 20th July.
Arrived 10:30 West to 10:30 in 3 hours, car-fer time 4 1/2 hours.
Discussion on river matters.
Slept 10:30.

Friday, 21st July.
Brief explanation of the House of Assembly. Dinner. May see 10:30.
Slept 10:30.

Saturday, 22nd July.
To 10:30 in 1 1/2 hours, car-fer in 2 1/2. Electrical talks. Dinner. Several
see 10:30.
Slept 10:30.

Sunday, 23rd July.
To 10:30 in 1 1/2 hours, car-fer 2 1/2. Discussion.
Slept 10:30.

Monday, 24th July.
Dinner and statistics
Slept 10:30.

Monday, 22d July.
Official details of Electoral procedure. Census. No more recorded.
attributed to disputes.
Supt GUNNING.

Tuesday, 23d July.
Left GUNNING for SINGAI, taking 2 1/2 hours over railway track.
Mr. Rao, Chief Patrol Officer, back to SINGAI per Census.
C.I.C. SINGAI in SINGAI.
Supt SINGAI (Singhammantham)

Wednesday, 24th July 1955.
Awaiting arrival of C.I.C. for aerial survey of SIB, ARMY, HATHOR
areas. Discussions with Anglian Mission concerning minor matters in the
SIB. Paper work.
Supt SINGAI.

Thursday, 25th July.
C.I.C. returned but air survey cancelled. To VINEK post house and
SINGAI per aeroplane with C.I.C. Discussions regarding proposed patrol
program.
Supt SINGAI.

Friday, 26th July.
Over the morning to GUNNING in 2 1/2 hours then onto SINGAI in
2 1/2 hours.
Inspected House of Assembly. Census.
Supt SINGAI.

Saturday, 27th July.
Census, Anglian. Inspected proposed Aid Post sites. Inspected Mission
station.
Supt SINGAI.

Sunday, 28th July.
Village and Census Roll.
Supt SINGAI.

Monday, 29th July.
To SINGAI in 2 1/2 hours, carriers 11. House of Assembly talks, Census.
May now commence.
Supt SINGAI.

Tuesday, 30th July.
Singhammantham to SINGAI in 1 1/2 hours, carriers 2.
Electoral talks. Census.
Supt SINGAI.

Wednesday, 31st July.
Census. May now commence. Statistics and Census Roll.
Supt SINGAI.

Thursday, 1st August.
To SINGAI in 1 1/2 hours, carriers 2. Single details of House of
Assembly. Census.
Supt SINGAI.

Friday, 2nd August.
Census. Discussions concerning Aid Post, Electoral procedure and
House of Assembly, Mission activities etc.
Supt SINGAI.

Saturday, 3rd August.
Inspected Anglian Mission station. To SINGAI in 1 hour 10 minutes,
carriers 2 hours. Talk at House of Assembly. Census.
Supt SINGAI.

21

Monday, 11th August, 1951.
Comm. activities. Paper work. General discussions, concerning
appointment of officials etc.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
To TUNNUN in 2 hours 30 minutes, carriers taking 3.
House of Assembly talks. Comm.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
To TUNNUN in 30 minutes, carriers 2 1/2 hours. House of Assembly talks.
Comm.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
Inspected proposed new Anglian Mission airstrip and inspected station.
MOUNTAIN, Comm. Hall.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
To TUNNUN in 1 hour 30 minutes, carriers in 2 1/2 hours.
Hospital talks. Comm.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
Comm. Inspected Mission and Mission Aid Post situated in a land
area adjoining the Mission. Mountains.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
To TUNNUN in 1 hour, carrier time being 1 1/2 hours. House of Assembly
talks. Comm. 1st air comm.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
Comm. activities and Comm. Hall.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
To TUNNUN in 1 hour 30 minutes, carriers 2 1/2 hours.
House of Assembly talks. Comm.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
Comm. 1st air comm, dispatch, discussions.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
Talks about proposed AIA Post and inspected suitable site. To TUNNUN
in 1 1/2 hours, carriers 2 1/2 hours. Hospital talks. Comm.
Capt THORNTON.

Monday, 11th August.
Comm. 1st air comm, inspected Mission station.
To TUNNUN in 2 1/2 hours, an additional hour being spent on the road
talking to Mr. Woodard of the P.T. who was en route to TUNNUN. Carrier time
4 1/2 hours.
Capt JUNE WYND Patrol Post.

21

Sunday, 11th August, 1954.

Comm. activities. Paper work. General discussions, concerning appointments of officials etc.
Capt MUMFORD.

Sunday, 11th August.

To KILBURN in 2 hours 20 minutes, carriers taking 1.
House of Assembly talks. Comm.
Capt MUMFORD.

Sunday, 11th August.

To KILBURN in 30 minutes, carriers 2 1/2 hours. House of Assembly talks.
Comm.
Capt MUMFORD.

Sunday, 11th August.

Inspected proposed new Anglian Mission airstrip and inspected station.
Museum, Comm. Hall.
Capt MUMFORD.

Sunday, 11th August.

To KILBURN in 1 hour 20 minutes, carriers in 2 1/2 hours.
Electoral talks. Comm.
Capt MUMFORD.

Sunday, 11th August.

Comm. Inspected Mission and Mission Aid Post. Arrived in a land
after crossing the Mission. Museum.
Capt MUMFORD.

Sunday, 11th August.

To KILBURN in 1 1/2 hours, carriers time being 1 1/2 hours. House of Assembly
talks. Comm. 100 new men.
Capt MUMFORD.

Sunday, 11th August.

Comm. activities and Comm. Hall.
Capt MUMFORD.

Sunday, 11th August.

To KILBURN in 1 hour 20 minutes, carriers 2 1/2 hours.
House of Assembly talks. Comm.
Capt MUMFORD.

Sunday, 11th August.

Comm. activities, reports, discussions.
Capt MUMFORD.

Sunday, 11th August.

Inspected proposed Aid Post and inspected suitable site. To TONKIN
in 1 1/2 hours, carriers 2 1/2 hours. Electoral talks. Comm.
Capt TONKIN.

Sunday, 11th August.

Comm. Native disputes, inspected Mission station.
To TONKIN in 2 1/2 hours, an additional hour being spent on the road
talking to Mr. Woodard of the S.I.L. who was en route to KILBURN. Carrier time
4 1/2 hours.
Capt JIM RIVER Patrol Post.

(A)

MINISTRY OF PAPER AND PULP, QUEBEC.

JIVE RIVER Patrol Post,
Western Highlands District,
T.P.M.C.

3rd. November, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
Bogon Sub-District,
WEST JIVE.

WEST JIVE No. 4 of 1961-1962.

COMBINED WEST JIVE AND BUNGA GUMBA DIVISIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol covered two separate Gumbas Divisions, the WEST JIVE and the BUNGA. The normal procedure is for a separate patrol to be mounted for each Gumba Division and as such two covering patrol reports are written.

However, due to unforeseen delays in the patrol programme it was necessary to patrol both areas with a view to the most economic use of time. This was done to enable the Gumba Roll of the two areas to be completed as quickly as possible. The only way to do this, and to avoid constant backtracking and repetition, was to do the southern section of the WEST JIVE, the extreme north-western area of the BUNGA, the north-western section of the WEST JIVE, the remainder of the BUNGA and finally the north-eastern section of the WEST JIVE in that order. This covered the whole area efficiently and would cause no confusion in the minds of the local inhabitants. As it is the general Gumba Division boundaries seem to have been formulated largely and were the first initially contacted and in some cases they pay no attention to Group boundaries or the people's tribal affiliations.

As both Gumba Divisions were combined it is proposed to write only one patrol report, the combined WEST JIVE-BUNGA Gumba Divisions. However, in each case when a local point of interest arises this area will be dealt with specifically.

NAIVE AFFAIRS.

Being to the west area concerned and diverse types of people it is impracticable to run up the area as a whole. Instead both Gumba Divisions have been divided up into seven "sections" and where needed each section is dealt with individually. These "sections" are based on language groups and are described in Appendix "A".

As a whole the native situation can be described as good to poor, depending on the particular area.

WELLS.

As covered in my Patrol Report No 3 of 1960-1963, WELLS and WELLSIN are the centre of the making of Stone Ceremonial Axes. As such this means that these people have the opportunity, providing they are given help in marketing, of a small but important money income. Nowhere else in either Census Division is this so.

The other WELLS speaking area is the small scattered population, totalling 57, at WUTI West Stone. WUTI is in the far south western section of the KIBWA Census Division, near the GAI River. This area is not regularly patrolled as it is so far away from the normal sphere of Administration. This is not to say the area has not been visited, it has, but not in the course of routine Administration and always with a specific purpose. This purpose is the acquisition of land.

Although the people have large tracts of unused land the constant visiting of the area with the idea of pressing the people to sell their land has had an effect on the people. Some of them regard the Administration with suspicion and are under the impression that it is constantly on the look out for suitable land. This coupled with the fact that numerous patrols have gone into the area with an ill equipped carrier line that has severely strained local food resources has meant that at times the Administration is seen too popular.

It is needless to say that although there is some element of truth in these expressions the peoples attitude of refusing to part with more than 6,000 acres cannot be defended.

WELLS.

Some 25 people of this language speaking group occurred at a bush camp WELLS (north east of WUTI on the River GAI). These people mainly come from the north side of the JINI RIVER and as yet the bulk of them have not been counted.

A complicated matter concerning death ceremony was settled. The incident clearly showed that this area is really lacking in careful and comprehensive Administration.

WELLS or WELLSIN OF WELLS

These peaceful people number some 2,300. They are essentially different from the rest of the JINI people, being more akin to the adjacent SIMBAI WELLSIN Group who also speak the same language. They have a history that revolves around a regular Ceremonial Cycle, instead of the bitter quarrels and battles over land and mixed up trade exchange systems that form the basis of contention in the rest of the JINI.

The WELLSIN speakers seem to be on friendly enough terms with everybody and unlike adjacent areas food taboos are virtually non-existent and from all information gleaned there appears to be no evidence of any tribal fighting in the past. Granted there must have been a few skirmishes but only of a relatively minor nature.

Unfortunately these people have a rather misapprehended idea of the Administration: aims and intentions. Although everybody appears on the surface to regard the Administration as a benevolent and needed part of their lives it is felt that the advent of a patrol merely means frantic preparations on roofs and roof houses and a time when all in country will have to haul heavy patrol beams up precipitous slopes. The hardships do, however, seem to be outweighed by the gay social occasion afforded to all and the opportunity to display ones stinging prowess when carrying the patrol gear.

This somewhat negative approach is brought about by the fact that when put in the simplest possible terms, from the peoples point of view, it is difficult to see what the Administration has actually or is attempting

to achieve. On the other hand the people do not avail themselves of the opportunity to see how valuable the Administration can be in its ability to impartially and fairly arbitrate and settle disputes and quarrels.

However, it must be remembered that the bulk of the people have only been contacted over the last two or three years and as they lose their timidity and become more consolidated the situation will undoubtedly change.

WARIS.

The WARIS speakers were initially the most troublesome of the JHE peoples. Not so very many years ago these people were engaged in fierce tribal battles and even now adjacent Groups still regard each other with open hostility.

Over the past few years many derogatory statements have been written concerning certain Groups of this language section. In particular, the WARISs and IUSHEs of KUMAI and TUMAI respectively, have been regarded as being slightly anti-Administration. This tendency is not unfounded and when all factors are considered it is understandable.

The WARISs, for example, are still bitter about the division of the land between themselves and the IUSHEs when hostilities were finally brought to an end. They regard the Administration as having been biased towards the IUSHEs, in regard to land boundaries, this appearing to be so- however, only because not all the relevant facts were brought to their light. This has left the WARISs with the impression that although they were the best of the warriors in the area (this is undoubtedly so), because of Administration interference they have been left with the least amount of land in proportion to their population. While this is all correct and the curbing of the WARIS's land expansion programs was necessary, taken from the rather point of view, with all the facts taken into consideration, the WARISs consider themselves justified in the actions they took. Such a belief will take years to die out, especially as it is based on certain elements of truth.

The writer is aware of certain opinions expressed by the people amongst themselves. It is not proposed to list these opinions or even to explain their meaning but they do give a fair indication of what lines the people regard the Administration on. In short the Administration, and particularly Officers at TUMAI, are regarded as being disinterested in the surrounding people, and even if they were interested, powerless to do anything about it.

WARIS.

The most valuable though perhaps least spectacular work that any Officer in the JHE could do, particularly in the areas around TUMAI and amongst the WARIS speakers, would be to dissolve the strict food "taboo".

These food "taboos" are prohibitions proposed by each particular Group imposing a strict embargo on the eating of any food grown by a previous enemy Group. In actual fact this means that most every rest-house Group has a food "taboo" with the adjacent rest-house Group as at some time or another they were engaged in fighting.

Unfortunately while referred here to as simply food "taboo" it means a lot more than that. It is in actual fact a complete and effective embargo on relations of any form, except marriage, between Groups. In other areas inter-marriage is a natural solution for the cementing of relationships between Groups and that this breaks down traditional animosities. However, while this may be correct in theory the basic underlying cause of some of

the fiercest battles in the JMB has been caused by inherent and inevitable weaknesses in this marriage system, e.g. the IORAN- MONGA strife in 1958.

While food "taboos" remain there can be no effective political advancement beyond the stage of each individual Group. Anything along the lines of Council activities, even special low-income Councils, is unthinkable until people start to think beyond their individual Groups.

The strange part about these "taboos", or embargo on food, firewood and water is that although the "taboos" are rigidly enforced in some cases the people do not appear to have great feelings of animosity towards each other. The reason why the food "taboos" continue is not because the people see the point in them but because if they are chased it will incur the wrath of the ancestors. It is believed that to wilfully incur the displeasure of an ancestor is begging for trouble and for this reason the "taboos" will not naturally die out, or at least not for fifty or sixty years. The thin edge of the wedge is forcing the ancestors to make dispensations, e.g., detainees in the Cooperative Institutions and Coastal labourers, and gradually making more dispensations. (The writer has a plan concerning the planting and gathering of seeds that appears to be acceptable to all and if implemented could possibly be successful.).

However, while a start could be made on alleviating the situation it would be a long and difficult process and with the system of Administration as it is at the moment with Officers only remaining for a short time it would be impracticable. It is not something that once started can be readily handed over to another Officer for continuation.

LAW AND JUSTICE

Justice is still largely in the hands of the people with very few disputes or allegations brought to the Administration. This is especially so in the IORAN speaking area where the people do not as yet fully seek assistance in the settlement of problems.

In the IV and MTHA speaking areas (see Appendix "A") numerous current litigations and disputes were brought forward. For the remainder of the year the Village Officials and influential leaders dispense justice to the apparent satisfaction of all directly concerned. Much the same situation exists amongst the MTHA speakers while surprisingly enough most disputes amongst the peaceful IORAN speakers seem to eventually resolve themselves or merely lie forgotten.

The most disturbing of woes, particularly around the station area, is the incidence of adultery and the reasons for it. The background of a large number of the adultery cases is:

Most marriages, particularly amongst the older generations, were arranged marriages and as such were not initially based on affection. However, in spite of this most married couples live in relative contentment and harmony. However, when the inevitable domestic argument occurs (be it over pigs, gardens, care of children or preparation of food) the husband invariably insults or chides his wife. The wife will then stalk off and often heads for the house of the nearest married man and out of sheer anger and spite will ask the said man to have sexual intercourse with her. On most occasions obliged and the wife then returns to her husband and blantly announces what she has done. Not so very long ago she would have been badly beaten up or slain but nowadays the offended husband is prepared to seek Court action (or to settle the matter between all concerned by the payment of heavy compensation). The wife of the other married man appears as complainant and usually the wife receives a short sentence. While serving her sentence the wife regrets what she has done while the husband pleading

his wife, feels he is partly to blame, and when the woman returns home the pair usually live a relatively contented life. However, if the provision for adultery was abolished, which it will, such a course would not be open and a satisfactory settlement would be hard to find.

There have been two particularly brutal murders in recent times, both being roughly similar in that they each involved the young man killing an alleged murderer. Justice was finally despatched by the Supreme Court in the THUMERAI murder but in the KUNDA murder both defendants were acquitted.

In the latter case the whole affair revolved around the little known about "KUN", a form of traditional cannibal. Unfortunately none of this was mentioned in the trial and in fact local customs and beliefs were completely disregarded. The writer by now has a pretty fair understanding of local lore and customs, and has gone thoroughly into all aspects of the murder. However, after spending some time discussing the matter with all concerned, including the two acquitted murderers, it is my considered opinion that the Administration suffered next to no damage to its prestige. There is no illfeeling towards the two concerned as the popular belief is that the pair were released because the Administration regarded their action as justifiable. (This, incidentally, would take 2 pages and pages to clarify but when one knows the area it all fits neatly into place).

The whole proceedings tend to illustrate the vast difference between legal law and actual justice and the inability of the Supreme Court to obtain information from primitive witnesses.

Abortion and infanticide is still relatively frequent but again this is a case when local beliefs and customs have to be considered. The writer strongly suspects several cases of infanticide and even knows several pregnant mothers who are or were contemplating abortion. However, it is virtually impossible to detect such cases and the only way to remove the matter will be by a gradual process of education and evolution. To attempt a legal conviction would only have an adverse effect on the whole situation.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

By and large the Village Officials appear to be adequate enough in the control of the people and sincere in their intentions.

Considering that they have been very rarely visited by Administration Officers and that being by tradition the leaders and influential men of the community there have been very few cases of Officials using their powers to flout the law and to further their own or their particular Groups gains at the expense of others.

In the more primitive areas of the KUNDA Census Division there is a tendency for some of the Officials to blatantly lie in order to assist or protect clan members. However, in view of the lack of understanding of the Administration's aims this is understandable and as the people become more sure of themselves the Officials will realize that nothing can be gained by attempting to protect a guilty party or to hide some misdoing.

Several new appointments and retirements are recommended in Appendix "G".

AGRICULTURE.

The terrain of both the HEHEA JIMI and the KUWOGA Census Divisions does not lend itself to any form of agricultural pursuit other than subsistence cropping and grazing of pigs for ceremonial and domestic use.

Although any form of economic venture is circumscribed by the extremely rugged terrain the people seem to be skilled agriculturists in their own rights judging from the relative abundance of food gladly given to the patrol. It effectively from precipitous slopes without soil erosion denotes a hidden skill developed somewhere over the past decades. In fact the HEHEA people have developed an irrigation system for growing taro, in what is regarded as an area suitable only for sweet potato, by irrigating selected plots 24 hours a day most of the year round.

If only one area does there appear to be a food shortage and this is in the rain shadow area under the lee of the HEHEA ranges in the GOHONGWI and GIWUWI areas. The terrain consists of humid covered slopes that are nothing more than a thin layer of topsoil covering a stony mass. Arable land is at a premium and although there are no problems at present a drastic population increase could cause hardships in the future, though this is unlikely for many years to come.

The above remarks refer to the situation where the bulk of the population resides and is not indicative of the unpopulated western area adjacent on either side to the JIMI River. From WU on there are valuable stands of Hoop Pine timber, which, if transportation was available, could form the basis of a small commercial timber industry. From the GIWU River to the CAI River there is thousands of acres of flat fertile land which appears to be suitable for almost any kind of economic cropping. Unfortunately, this area is so drastically underpopulated that any development would have to come from outside sources. (It is not proposed to dwell on this matter as the area in question has been adequately covered in previous Agriculture reports).

Another point of interest is the Agriculture Department's trial plots of coconuts and coffee at SIWU and TIWUWI. The local people are regularly maintaining these trial plots and although the coconuts appear to be unsuccessful the coffee is doing fairly well at TIWUWI.

As can be judged by the above remarks the possibility of a cash crop is a matter of some concern. It reflects a failure on the part of the Administration that the people, who are acutely aware of their monetary shortcomings, have had no opportunity to develop any form of cash crop.

In the writer's opinion the majority of the people would, if adequately supervised, make a success of any venture that was started in their area. Possibilities are:

(a) Timber.

Hoop Pine pit sawn planks can be cut into fitch size and brought into WAKINGA for milling on the station sawmill. The cut boards and planks can be subsequently used by the Administration, local Missions and when available "back-loaded" to MAGU for selling.

(b) Coconut or Lowland tree Crops.

Certain areas adjacent to the JIMI River would probably be suitable for some type of coconut crop such as cocon. Access, processing and markets could be a problem but would not be unmanageable.

(c) Native Cattle Projects.

There are several suitable sites that could possibly be utilized as pilot cattle projects in both Census Divisions.

c.c. District Agriculture Officer,
Western Highlands District.

EDUCATION.

Education is almost solely confined to the various Missions; the Indians in the SHINIA JINI (with the Japanese Mission having a small school for the YUJIN people) and the Anglican Mission completely handling education in the SHINIA Census Division.

The Administration has a primary "T" school at SHINIA (the patrol post) but while having a considerable potential and first class teaching staff these concerned are largely wasting a good deal of their efforts as the school is not large enough in scope as only a few students attend. This is not for lack of potential students and support by the local people or because of a shortage of accommodation and buildings but because of a shortage of staff, there being only a European Head Teacher assisted by a Japan teacher.

The above remarks perhaps illustrate the discrepancy between the Mission and the Administration. While the Anglican Mission has numerous fairly educated and capable teachers scattered throughout the SHINIA. The Administration has had to go to the outside to secure the virtual "glut" of trained Mission teachers with the Administration struggling along with its staff shortage in disconcerting. This is even more so in although the Mission teachers (Anglican) have the basic skill because they are largely or completely unsupervised they work at only about 50% efficiency.

The most pressing problem concerning education is not so much the shortage but more the job opportunities that are to follow - there being nil. It is all very well to say that there is available work elsewhere for young about 1500, i.e., Standard 4 and above, but even if there is the present batch of students, even after completing Standard 4 in 1952, have little intention of ever leaving their home area or immediate District to seek employment. The net result has been and in all probability will continue to be a body of semi-educated young men roaming around with no possibility of employment and because they consider themselves "educated" refuse to do any form of manual labour, such as garden work, public works projects etc.

The Mission, particularly the Anglican, counter this problem by sending the brightest students to coastal Mission stations at an early stage and this is why it is important for the Administration to fully support boarding schools at an education level. Unless children are completely divorced from their home village life at an early stage educating them to be mere loafers is a waste of time.

Further general details are included in the Mission section and a copy is made available for the District Education Officer.

Statistical statistics for both Census Divisions are listed in Appendix "B"

C.C. District Education Officer,
Western Highlands District.

5

MIAMI.

As the EHL European Medical Assistant patrolled most of the ENEWA and MINE LA JINI Census Divisions in July it is not proposed to elaborate on the health situation. However, while the E.H.A.'s patrol was out of necessity rather hurried the accompanying Native Medical Orderly on this patrol was able to, in conjunction with census, medically examine everybody and give treatment where possible.

There is still no Administration Aid Post in the whole of the ENEWA Census Division and unless the Aid Post Orderly Training School in HAWW can instill a sense of dedication into their students there is not likely to be any.

When the European Medical Assistant patrolled through the area a month before this patrol the two accompanying Aid Post Orderlies, JENNI and USUWI, left behind them a shattered image of the Administration's health services. At each centre the Medical Assistant conducted a brief medical inspection and discussed health matters with the Village Officials and people. However, unknown to the Medical Assistant on several occasions his staff were outlining a scheme to the Officials and people whereby the MINEWA and Tal Tala were to state to the Patrol Officer (specific) when he came that:

- (a) The people did not want an Aid Post, and
- (b) They already had the MINEWA which could suitably dispense medical treatment.

The result of this deception was to be that the Patrol Officer could thereby refuse to recommend an Aid Post for that particular area.

The pair then announced the "their" reasons for doing this was that no Aid Post Orderly wanted to come to the ENEWA area because:

- (a) The food supply and variety of food were not sufficient.
- (b) They were away from their wives and own language group.
- (c) In the Upper JINI and around EHL the young women were prostitutes and every Aid Post Orderly was expected to have close relations with the young women, whereas in the ENEWA such practices are frowned upon.

There have been two previous Aid Post Orderlies in the ENEWA area but each have complained to previous Officers of the complete lack of co-operation, in favour of the MINEWA, and were subsequently removed. I have since guessed that this was far from the truth and fabricated by the individuals to ensure they were posted to an area of their liking.

The situation in the MINEWA JINI was also poor, the USUWI Aid Post Orderly being in jail for robbery, the MINEWA Aid Post Orderly taking two months leave without permission and unknown to his superiors, and the MINEWA Aid Post Orderly suspected of extracting fees for his medical services on occasions. In short, adequate supervision of the Aid Post Orderlies from far away EHL is far from satisfactory.

The only remedy to rectify this situation, especially in the ENEWA is to:

- (a) Hand over complete medical care to the Anglican Mission,
- (b) Select and train local people from the ENEWA as Post Orderlies,
- (c) Post more elderly HAWW speaking Aid Post Orderlies who are married and have a family in the ENEWA.

In the first suggestion the Aid Post would be built, maintained and supplied in exactly the same manner as the Administration Aid Post but instead of staffing it with an Administration Orderly a Roman member of the Anglican Mission could run the Aid Post. (The Anglican Mission has an Aid Post at MINEWA I but relies on the MINEWA Medical Store for medical supplies which because they are so close in coming naturally control the Aid Post's activities.)

(9)

(11)

In the case of (b) the selection of suitable candidates from the HNSM is difficult because besides lacking the required educational qualifications there is no point in accepting people unless they have a real willing for medical work; this being part of the trouble with the HNSM JMI Aid Post Operation, the fact that the bulk of the medical staff in the entire JMI, in that initially they were "washed" to become Aid Post operators and not because they felt a desire for that particular field of work.

The third choice would therefore probably be the best, as by and large the more able medical HNSM operating Aid Post directly is more interested in the care and treatment of sick people than his leisure being JMI counterpart.

In complete contrast to the above mentioned facts is the selection of the HNSM from Aid Post directly HNSM at GURUKH and the HNSM from Aid Post directly HNSM at GURUKH, the latter falling into the category of a reliable medical family man.

The HNSM Medical Officer GURUKH, a HNSM man, who accompanied the patrol is outstanding in every respect. Besides being energetic and energetic, for one, he is deeply impressed by his dedication, skill and experience.

If the problem of suitable staff can be arranged it is intended to establish Aid Posts at GURUKH, BUKHAI and HNSM.

c.c. Medical Officer,
Western Highlands District.

CHINESE AND SPANISH

Attached is a summary of the census statistics for both the MINER JING and the KUNSHI Census Divisions.

MINER JING.

The total population has decreased over the last 30 months since the 1961 census by 35 to the present total of 7088. All rest-houses or centres of population have slightly decreased in numbers except for minor increases at DAWU, PAIO, YANSHAN and HONGSHAN, while YIMSHI and HONGJIN have remained constant.

This slight decrease in population is no cause for alarm, except perhaps the 45 deaths of children under one month and the 8 women who died in childbirth. The natural increase of only 9 (522 births versus 513 deaths) is slight and although a large number of migrations are recorded these are mainly within the Census Division except for the 79 people from YIMSHI who have migrated out to rejoin the bulk of their particular Group in the newly formed SHI Native Local Government Council in the adjacent North-West-Szechwan Census Division. It

those engaged in employment have decreased by 25 over the past year or so to the present total of 157, 67 being engaged out of the District.

The 284 people who remained at YIMSHI, a rest house on the bank of the JING River, should be included in the KUNSHI Census Division and not the MINER JING. Besides being so isolated from the rest of the MINER JING the YIMSHI are members of the KUNSHI people, the bulk of whom census in the KUNSHI Census Division.

KUNSHI

The last census patrol of the KUNSHI Census Division was conducted in May and June of 1962, just over thirteen months elapsing between this and the last census.

The population has increased by 705 to the present total of 6,125. While this increase is accounted by a few migrations in and a natural increase of 25 by far the largest proportion is due to the recording of new persons, i.e., people who for some reason or another have previously avoided census. The number of new persons recorded in the Census Division stands at 644, 361 of these coming from the more primitive KUNSHI Groups and 283 from the SHI speakers. The large numbers amongst the KUNSHI is to be expected as numbers of them have only recently been censused as late as 1952. The biggest movement amongst the more sophisticated SHI is the addition of an extra 104 new people into KUNSHI. This influx is merely a returning of those who fled in about 1958 to the SHI area of the SHI District when the SHI of SHI people were routed by the neighbouring SHI Group. They have not been censused by SHI Patrol Post in the meantime and in the last few months have returned to their own land to participate in the SHI "Ceremonial Cycle" - an important ceremonial occasion that lasts about 15 months.

Other points to note is the number of births and deaths, there being 251 births, 104 adult deaths (8 in childbirth) and 12 deaths among children, 49 of these dying at birth or within one month of birth.

Although there is a large labour potential the people still prefer to remain as subsistence farmers, there being only 79 persons in employment, 33 of these employed out of the District. However, while the proportion is small it is a substantial increase from the mere 15 of the previous year and with the general culmination of the "Ceremonial Cycle" more labour will be available.

MISSIONS.

There are four main Missions in both Census Divisions and in view of the very limited attention given to the people by the Administration their influence is considerable.

ANGLICAN MISSION.

The Anglican Mission is the sole Mission operating in the HEMO Census Division and confines its activities solely to the north side of the JINI RIVER.

The Mission has stations, staffed by Papuan and Salomon Islanders, at most of the most hamlet centres in the area and provides excellent educational opportunities for the local children. That the people avail themselves of these facilities can be evidenced by the fact that some 417 children attend the Mission schools. The writer also feels that these children are not merely sitting down in a classroom waiting both theirs and an ignorant teachers time but are in a limited way learning something that may eventually be of benefit to them.

The medium of instruction in what the Mission classifies as Standard 1 and 2 is solely English while in Prep 1 and 2 English is taught with frequent lapses into Pidgin English when the students have difficulty in understanding what is required of them. Selected students are sent to the local Mission headquarters at SIBAI and if they prove suitable have the opportunity of attending school in HAPA, some dozen or so students being currently being taught in the HEMO District.

The Mission has tentative plans for establishing a European staffed station at HEMO, which would be in the centre of the Mission area. However, the pre-requisite for the station is a light aircraft strip and while limited work has now begun on this it will definitely be a long term project.

While the Papuan Mission staff and teachers are steadfast and are dedicated in their work there appears to be an underlying feeling of partial discontent amongst them. This is partially caused by the fact that their rates of pay are so ridiculously out of proportion to the value of their work and by the realization that although possessing higher education than most they receive a mere pittance compared to the average Administration servant and the average labourer. They accept this and realize the Mission cannot afford more and while it does not interfere with their work the Mission should more closely consider the fact that while their standard rate of pay may be sufficient for an established coastal station it is hard to make a person leave home and spend his time on an isolated ridge top away from his own environment and opportunities for friendship. As well as the pay issue there are more basic fundamentals that explain the current breakdown in the teachers attitude. It is not proposed to elaborate here as they are private matters but unless the Anglican Mission can rectify the schism between its Papuan staff and the Europeans in charge it cannot be really effective.

LUTHERAN MISSION

The Lutheran Mission is solely concerned with work in the HEMO JINI and is the most influential Mission in the area.

Unfortunately there is no European resident in the area to supervise the Mission activities, this being done in a haphazard manner from HEMO in the HEMO area and from HAP in the HEMO Sub-District. The result is that the largely unsupervised village level Evangelists have assumed a role quite out of proportion to their actual worth or capabilities. The local Evangelists have their own scale of punishment against people who break or called Mission "laws". The punishments dealt out in these "courts" are a direct infringement of the peoples rights and are completely out of proportion to the alleged offences. Nevertheless the people do not

complain because of the fear of extraction. The Mission is still persisting in its policy of interfering with long standing polygamous marriages and forcing a husband to divorce an existing wife if he has two or the family can enter into baptism. Such an action completely disregards the logical and necessary reasons for polygamous marriages in the area.

Instructional facilities offered by the Lutheran Mission, except at HENNA, are practically useless and consist of the familiar system of an untrained teacher attempting to teach subjects that are completely beyond him, although the HENNA teacher appears to have a fair grasp of what he is trying to teach. The headquarters station at HENNA does provide adequate facilities and trained staff for selected students but this is concerned with the HENNA area and its effect on the JMC area is negligible.

BARREN HENNA.

The Barren Mission has established a European staffed station at SINDOON, a short distance away from HENNA at the head of the vehicular road to HENNA.

Unlike the other Missions the Barren policy seems to be to consolidate a central station before planning to expand its activities. As such the Mission has constructed an excellent permanent residence for the married missionary, has planned a permanent medical centre with a qualified European doctor in charge and even has vehicular transport.

Unfortunately, while the Mission appears to have substantial resources and capital backing it is somewhat hampered by the fact that it has no dedicated native clergy or helpers. Granted it does have willing workers but these people appear to regard the Mission more or less as a good thing to be received in the area and as a source of help for the people. Many have established the situation is not likely to change for many years.

As mentioned above the Mission is consolidated in one area, amongst the HENNA and HENNA people and unless the Barren Mission decides to break various "agreements" with adjacent Missions in regard to working areas it will be forced, despite its substantial resources, to remain amongst its own little group of 1000 or so people.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Although the Roman Catholic Mission is largely concentrated in the HENNA JMC Census Division it has a few scattered stations in the HENNA JMC.

The intention of the Mission was to establish a Mission station at HENNA, eventually install a European Priest and then to expand to the west of HENNA into what is regarded as being the province of the Lutheran Mission. However, at the moment this may not be possible as it seems as if the Lands Department does not consider that the inhabitants of the area could spare such a large piece of land that is necessary for the Mission's requirements. As such this will curtail the Mission's plans for definite expansion in the HENNA JMC.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND AIRSTRIPS.

The extremely rugged terrain makes the construction of vehicular roads a limited undertaking. At present, with the exception of one ten or so miles of vehicular road in the vicinity of the station, roads suitable for motor vehicles are non-existent. However, in all areas there is a system of patrol tracks ranging from gently sloping inclines to virtual precipices. In many cases these patrol tracks could be opened up to a hazardous track suitable for a motor cycle but again a subject of linking tracks to circumnavigate both census divisions by motor cycle would be out of the question.

In the extreme south western area, between the GANI and the GAI Rivers, the area is largely plain country and the construction of suitable roads would not be difficult. But, in this instance such a scheme would be impracticable at the amount of the area is so sparsely populated that the work involved would be completely beyond the capabilities of the available labour force.

The boundary between the two Census Divisions is the JINI River, the NUNDA being to the north and the NUNDA JINI to the south (except west of TUNDAI and north of NUNDAI where the south side also is in the NUNDA). Spanning the JINI River are some half a dozen bridges, four of these being of the cane suspension type. Two of these, the TUNDAI-NUNDA bridge and the TUNDAI bridge, present a major task to the people as they need constant repairing and rebuilding. Although the bark cane is strong enough its lasting qualities are limited when it is subjected to the elements and expansion and contraction caused by sun and rain. If the area to the west of TUNDAI (the NUNDAI area) is to be developed a bridge will have to be built of permanent materials spanning the JINI River.

The Anglican Mission has in the initial stage of construction an airstrip at NUNDAI. The airstrip will only be open to light aircraft, it being impossible to extend it for more than 1400 feet, and will be a valuable asset as it is in a central position to the more heavily populated area of the NUNDA Census Division. However, a bar to the successful completion of the airstrip is the animosity between the Groups who will be required to build the airstrip. Unless the Officer at TUNDAI assists the Mission in marshalling regular labour groups to the airstrip site it will never be completed - any form of machinery being beyond the Mission's limited resources.

PERSONNEL.

The only Europeans in both Census Divisions, beside Native Affairs staff, are the resident Administration officer at JINI RIVER Patrol Post, a team of two people from the Bureau Institute of Linguistics, who are engaged on a language study, and the resident European Missionary at NUNDAI.

COMMON HALL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Common Hall for both Census Divisions was completed and forwarded to NWJ in September, both Census Divisions being in the NWJ electorate.

At each census centre or rest-house the idea of the proposed new House of Assembly was explained and why it was both desirable and necessary for the people to vote. However, the writer is of the opinion that

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the bulk of what was said was completely beyond the understanding of the local inhabitants, despite the fact that it was explained in the simplest possible terms. This is understandable as it must be remembered that a lot of these people, particularly in the HONDA Census Division, have never been or have any intention of going to JINI RIVER Patrol Post, let alone knowing where HNF is, and the idea of electing a representative is both foreign and baffling to them. At the moment they are more interested in their pigs, gardens and local circumstances, than in any form of political development.

In view of the completely political unawareness of the people it is felt that if at the time of election an Officer rushed through the various polling booths the percentage of electors actually voting will be poor and the confusion so great that it will be difficult to follow a set programme. To combat this it is strongly advised that a month before the election date is due an Officer patrols through the area at a leisurely pace, stops at each polling booth for several days and over a period of days goes through an actual dress rehearsal of the actual election. However, staff shortages will probably prevent this so it is feared that the actual election will be regarded as something that everybody participates in but that is actually for the benefit of the more sophisticated HNF people.

CONCLUSIONS.

This long report was written to fulfill a need for a relatively comprehensive report of the area, any information on the office files being far too brief to be of any real benefit to following Officers. Even so many important items have been omitted and will have to be dealt with at a later date, eg., the current rebirth of the 1961 Cargo Cult that existed in almost the entire area patrolled.

As can be seen the picture of the area is far from satisfactory. The basic cause of this is that large sections have been left almost entirely to their own devices for long periods. Unlike many areas in the Western Highlands, which although they may not be frequently contacted, at least are aware of what is happening by the frequent passing of personnel and vehicles through the area, this area is almost entirely devoid of any contact between patrols. Very few people from the very outlying areas come into the station and disputes brought into HONDA for settlement are few and far between. In short the Administration does not regularly go out to the people and the people rarely come into the station.

This situation is not likely to change overnight as the total population administered by JINI RIVER is approaching 27,000, scattered over an area that takes ten days to walk from east to west. This means that it is impossible to devote to each separate division the full attention that is necessary and as such each area can only be given cursory attention at infrequent intervals.

H.P.C. Sage

(H.P.C. Sage)

BASEL OFFICE.

(5)

ANNEX "A".

GROUPS SPEAKING JIMI - KINSA, SOUTH SUDAN, SOUTH SUDAN.

LANGUAGE "KINSA"

The KINSA JIMI and KINSA Census Divisions have seven different language groups. Of these TU, KINSA, and KAKI are more or less dialects and although having many different words the people are able to converse with one another. The remainder, KAKI (or KAKI), KAKI and KAKI are totally different and with the exception of people living on the language fringe area and through marriage, few people are bi-lingual and able to understand each other. The remaining language, KAKI, although being derived from KAKI, cannot be understood by a KAKI speaker. However, this particular language is of no account in this report as it is one of the languages spoken by the KINSA peoples, only a few of whom live on the north side of the JIMI River.

KINSA JIMI GROUPS SPEAKING.

KINSA GROUPS SPEAKING.

TU.

KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI.

KAKI.

KAKI.

KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI.

KAKI.

KAKI (also speak TU)
KAKI (" ")
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI.

KAKI (as spoken in the
KINSA)

KAKI
KAKI.

KAKI, KAKI or KAKI.

KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI.

KAKI.

KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI,
KAKI.

KAKI.

KAKI.

KAKI. (As per KINSA JIMI)

KAKI.

all done

(N. P. J. Page)
KAKI, KAKI.

4

APPENDIX T.

STUDENT ATTENDANCE AT BOTH ADMINISTRATION AND MANDARIN SCHOOLS

GENERAL.

Student attendance at both Administration and Mandarin Schools in the HONGKONG and HONGKONG JING Census Divisions.

HONGKONG JING.

(a) Administration	7 miles	: 112 families.
(b) Mandarin (Anglo-Chinese)	507 miles	: 50 families.

Total students for Census Division - 422.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS.

(a) Administration	30 miles	: all families.
(b) Mandarin (mainly Chinese)	60 miles	: 6 families.

Total students for Census Division - 114.

Note: There are more students attending village level Mandarin schools in the HONGKONG JING but as several schools were suspended temporarily during the period visit figures are not available.

c.c. District Education Officer,
Western Highlands District.

W.P.O. (Sgo)

(W.P.O. Sgo)
W.P.O. SGO.

4

APPENDIX F.

COMBINED MEXICAN JINI - MEXICO SCHOOL DIVISIONS REPORT, 1954.

GENERAL.

Student attendance at both Administration and Mexican schools in the MEXICO and MEXICAN JINI Census Divisions.

MEXICO SCHOOL DIVISION.

(a) Administration	1 male	: 211 females.
(b) Mexican (Anglo)	367 males	: 50 females.

Total students for Census Division = 418.

MEXICAN JINI SCHOOL DIVISION.

(a) Administration	30 males	: 211 females.
(b) Mexican (mostly Mexican)	68 males	: 8 females.

Total students for Census Division = 277.

Note: There are more students attending village level Mexican schools in the MEXICAN JINI but as several schools were temporarily closed during the patrol visit figures are not available.

c.c. District Inspection Officer,
Western Highlands District.

W.P.O. Page
(W.P.O. Page)
PATROL OFFICER.

ANNEX 'C'

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

(a) Deaths and Resignations.

THANA, (Maha Jini)

Tal Tal THANA resigned as he has migrated out of the Census Division to MAIA, in the NEI Native Local Government Council area.

THANA, (Maha Jini)

Tal Tal THANA of the THANA Sub-Group resigned as he has migrated out to CHITRY.

THANA, (Thana)

Tal Tal THANA and TH of the ANTU-ANURAN and JANDANAN Sub-Groups respectively have both died.

(b) Recommendations for New Appointments.

THANA, (Thana)

The following to be Tal Tal:
ANURAN of the ANURAN Sub-Group.
ANURAN of the ANURAN Sub-Group.
ANURAN of the ANURAN Sub-Group.
As the present THANA has no Village Officials.

THANA, (Thana)

ANURAN of the ANURAN Sub-Group recommended as Tal Tal.
There are no Village Officials at THANA.

THANA, (Thana)

ANURAN of the ANURAN Sub-Group is recommended as Tal Tal.

THANA, (Thana)

The following two are recommended as Tal Tal.
ANURAN of the ANURAN Sub-Group.
ANURAN of the ANURAN Sub-Group as a replacement for the deceased Tal Tal THANA.

W.P.C. Page
(W.P.C. Page)
W.P.C. Page

ANNEX F.

CHIEF WARDEN JIM - WARDEN CHIEF WARDEN JIM

WARDEN

WARDEN JIM CHIEF WARDEN - 20-6-55 to 21-7-55 (4 weeks)

Available 1st. WARDEN, No. 1001.

Shows good judgment in his dealings with the local people but does not exert enough influence or discipline on the police & officials under him.

Available 2nd. WARDEN, No. 1002.

Person will give a specific task. Good in task work. Sluggish in appearance on occasions unless reprimanded.

Available 3rd. WARDEN, No. 1003.

Local influence and drive. Expects as little effort as possible.

Available 4th. WARDEN, No. 1004.

A hard worker but not up to his usual standard. Not strong enough in his dealings or action.

Available 5th. WARDEN, No. 1005.

Personality, reliable and efficient.

Available 6th. WARDEN, No. 1006.

Personnel well and willingly at all times.

Available 7th. WARDEN, No. 1007.

Average only. Has the right approach but ^{never} brings it into practice.

WARDEN CHIEF WARDEN - 22-7-55 to 23-8-55. (6 weeks)

Available 1st. WARDEN, No. 1008.

See above.

Available 2nd. WARDEN, No. 1009.

See above.

Available 3rd. WARDEN, No. 1010.

See above.

Available 4th. WARDEN, No. 1011.

See above.

Available 5th. WARDEN, No. 1012.

Person and hard working.

Available 6th. WARDEN, No. 1013.

Person's results but tends to use more force than necessary unless supervised.

①

Appendix "F".

1952.

Available under E.O. No. 11652.
Pen and magnetic. However, inspection and other studies,
only with the pencil for three weeks.

and copy
(S.S.S.S.S.)
1952. 10/10/52.

See The National Archives,
Washington, D.C.
1952.