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STATION : **MOUNT HAGEN**

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 10]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WAGANI.

PATROL REPORT OF: MOUNT HAGEN

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: ...11...[10] 1962/63... Number of Reports: ...3.....

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PATROL REPORTS WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT 1962/63

HAGEN

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Hagen (Spec.) 1-62/63	W.A. Cawthorn	Lower Jimi River
" 3-62/63	R. Allen	Baiyer Census Division.
" 4-62/63	P.J. Lancaster	Central Census Div. Hagen SD



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Mount Hagen
Report No. Special No. 1 of 1962/63

Patrol Conducted by Mr. W. A. Cawthorn, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled Lower Jimi River

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. I. Sewell, A.O. Grd. 1

Natives 4 police, 1 interpreter.

Duration—From 24/10/1962 to 30/11/1962

Number of Days 38

Did Medical Assistant Accompany H. M. O. Legas

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 1960

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Fourmil Series, Ram Sheet and attached map.

Objects of Patrol 1. Survey and investigation of Mejim grasslands. 2. Survey of road route into the Jimi flats. 3. Timber survey in this area. 4. Investigate airstrip site in Jimi. 5. Construct resthouse in Jimi flats. 6. Compile tax/census register of people contacted. 7. Investigate Gai and Yust grasslands. 8. Further administration influence.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

Village Popula

Year

1962/63

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	M
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-6		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
KURUP	31/10/62	2	1										1			1			1
IPI	31/10/62	1						1								3			2
KOPEN-OIYUWA	31/10/62		1																
KOPEN-KINIAT	8/11/62	1														2	2	1	3
TOTAL		4	2					1				1			5	3		1	6



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Mount Hagen
Report No. Special No. 1 of 1962/63
Patrol Conducted by Mr. W.A. Cuthorn, C.P.O.
Area Patrolled Lower Jimi River.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. L. Sewell A.O. Grd. 1.
Native Police, 1 Interpreter.

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6. Compile tax/census register of people contacted. 7. Investigate GAI and
TUT grasslands. 8. Further administration influence.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

RSB/AL.

WHD. 360.
35-14-120.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

20th March, 1963.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KORORU.

Hagen Special Patrol No. 1/1962-63 - Lower Jimi
River - Mr. W.A. Cavthorne.

Your memorandum 67-14-11 dated 11th March,
1963 refers.

As stated in my previous memorandum covering
this patrol, I am quite prepared at this stage to sign
a Certificate of Alienability for 15,000 acres in the
Lower Jimi area. This Certificate is attached.

A. S. Bell
(R.S. BELL)
A/District Officer.

ew
35-14-86

TGA:JEN

67-14-11

11th March, 1963.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MT. HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT No. 1/1962-63
MT. HAGEN.

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Matters concerning the land investigation will be dealt with on a subject file. I am gratified to note that the native situation in the area is satisfactory. I agree that contact should not be lost with these people in order that their present attitude can be developed towards disposal of the land.

The notes of communication development possibilities are valuable and the officer has shown he has imagination.

I agree with the maps prepared by Mr. Cawthorn are very good, and I shall endeavour to have photographs made available to you at the earliest opportunity.

Has your survey gone far enough to allow you to conscientiously sign a Certificate of Alienability for 15,000 acres.

Efforts are being made to build up your staff.

Mr. Cawthorn is to be congratulated on his report.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RSB/NDR

Telegram:

Telephone:

Our Reference: 35-14-120

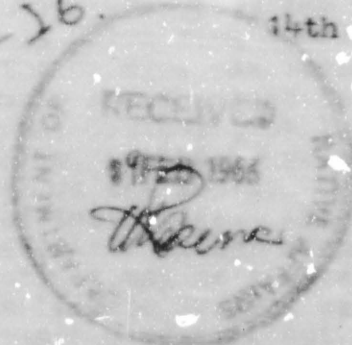
If calling ask for

Mr.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

14th February, 1963.

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



HAGEN SPECIAL PATROL NO. 1/62-63
LOWER JIMI RIVER
MR. W.A. CANTHORN, C.P.O.

The abovementioned report with covering memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Hagen, Investigation Report of the Lower Jimi Grasslands, and secondary investigation of the Lower Jimi Grasslands, attached refer.

With reference to your memorandum 35-11-4, dated 15th February, 1963, I would advise that the application for the Lower Jimi Lease was received from the Director of Lands, memorandum dated 15th June, 1962, with a request that the normal investigation as per C.I. 235 be carried out. It took four months to find an officer available to do this, Mr. Cawthorn from Wabag, and he set off from Mount Hagen on 23rd October, 1962, for what was generally considered a normal investigation. There were some special points to be covered, such as road and bridges, airstrip, etc., but these were purely local. Your memorandum 35-11-14/35-2-4, dated 23rd October, 1962, arrived on the 26th and was the first intimation that the matter was anything out of the ordinary. Except that the patrol was led by a junior officer, it appeared to fulfil the major requirement, viz., a joint Agriculture and Native Affairs Survey. However, the patrol was committed, and it was considered best that it continue.

Previous surveys of the Lower Jimi River are to be found in Hagen P/R 1/57-58 by Mr. R. Macilwain, Assistant District Officer, and Mr. A. Ross, Forestry Officer; Minj P/R 3/58-59, Messrs P. Dillon and H. Mulder, Agricultural Officers; and Jimi P/R No. 1/59-60 by Mr. G. Pople, Patrol Officer. These surveys were specialised on Forestry, Agriculture, and Native Resettlement respectively. If these reports are not available to you, copies can be forwarded by this office.

The native situation in the area is very reasonable, considering the few patrols that have been through the area. It is essential that follow-up patrols visit the area in the near future, both to ensure the purchase of the land, and secondly to cross the Jimi to the uncontacted people of the lower Kaironk, and from the Kaironk mouth along the right bank of the Jimi/Yuat. These people are not numerous, as was seen from the serial survey, but they must not be left isolated any longer. It appears from Mr. Allen's report that these people have some right of usufruct on the grassland, and their permission is necessary before any large amount may be alienated.

Whilst this patrol was in progress an approach was made to this office by the OUGINI people for a road across Baiyer River to their area. The main reason for this was to enable the Baptist Mission Doctors and Sisters to drive to their village to carry out

- 2 -

health work. A road has already been constructed from BAIMBIMAI resthouse to Baiyer River and the bearer logs for the bridge been hauled to the site. Mr. Allen is patrolling the area and will supervise the construction of the bridge. As there appears to be some doubt as to the best route for the road to RUTI, the precipitous direct surveyed by Mr. Cawthorn, the flat but lengthy one suggested by Mr. Allen, further survey is required from IKI onwards. However, work on the section to IKI can and will be commenced after completion of the Bridge. After IKI the continuation of the road will necessitate either machines or the importation of labour. From Ruti it may be that a road could be continued over the range to the Ramu to Madang, or at least to SIMBAI. This would be a long range programme but it would be quite feasible.

An initial census was made on Tax Census Forms. Previous censuses whilst no doubt accurate were simply head counts. It may well be that the thought of European development with all its accompanying benefits, to say nothing of the initial payments for purchase of the land, will bring all the original inhabitants of the area and their descendants flocking back to the valley. The MOGE Clan who are now living in and censused in the Lower Lai Census Division of Kowpian may return en masse. It is only three years since they departed.

The resthouse has already proved of benefit. It has been occupied by two patrols since Mr. Cawthorn left the area and above all has shown to the people that the Administration is really interested in the area at long last.

With regard to the forests, I would refer you to Mr. Ross's comprehensive report. Besides the local requirements of good softwoods for building there has recently been an enquiry from a factory interested in setting up of a furniture factory near Baiyer River. The summary in this report shows that suitable timbers exist.

It seems that a Category D or C strip could be constructed simply by clearing the grass and levelling out any irregularities on the site selected near Ruti. This would be sufficient in the first instance, but for heavier aircraft far more work would be necessary.

Mr. Cawthorn was instructed to cut a base line only for the land investigated. A request was made of Lands for large scale photographs of the area upon which could be plotted all other boundaries, as was done in the Wabag Intensive Land Survey recently. It was not discovered till some weeks later that Lands did not have these photos. These would be of great help for future land purchases, and it is hoped that they will be available for the next patrol to the region. The two maps drawn by Mr. Cawthorn are excellent. They are the only copies in existence and it is requested that eight sunprints of each be made and returned to this office.

Mr. Cawthorn was only able to obtain approval for the purchase of 3000 acres. However, this is an improvement on the previous patrol led by Mr. Pople, who states on page 22 that the owners did not wish to sell any land. Mr. Allen states that the owners are now willing to have alienated 10,000-15,000 acres. This would be sufficient for a start to be made on development. If additional land in the immediate vicinity was not forthcoming, there is still that on the left bank of the CAI River east of MEJIMP and along the right bank of the Jimi north of MEJIMP, practically uninhabited, available for alienation.

14th February, 1963

- 3 -

I do not believe that the Lower Jimi can be used for a straight out resettlement scheme, from a study of past reports, Dillon's and Pople's aerial survey, and my experience of resettlement and the local people. One point brought out by this report is that sweet potato is not grown in the area. It may well be that it cannot be grown successfully, in which case the people moving in would have to change their culture completely. If the land is opened up by European enterprise, I would say that the people who worked there initially would, if good land was leased to them, remain as settlers. As the population of the area was built up and there became available an airstrip, roads, paid work, health services, schools, trade stores and a less lonely existence with many friends nearby, then the dribble of resettlers could well become a flood. By this time experiment would have shown what crops could be grown, their yield, etc.

Before any entry into the area in force, a health team would need to conduct a malarial eradication programme.

No action has been taken on the Investigation Report at this stage, but I am willing to sign a Certificate of Alienability for 15,000 acres. The price should be from 5/- to 10/- per acre, and the improvements as valued in the report.

If this area is developed, then I can see that there is sufficient work for an Officer full-time, purchasing the land, investigating further areas, constructing an airstrip, building roads and bridges, and consolidating of the area in the sparsely populated lower Kaironk Valley and the Yuat Banks. At the present time, with our Field Staff at an all-time low, this is an impossibility.

Mr. Cawthorn has completed a very good job of work on this patrol. His report is comprehensive and maps excellent. He is to be congratulated.


(H.S. BELL)
A/District Officer

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

35 - 14 - 1204

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

20/1/63.

The Assistant District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.

LOWER JIMI GRASSLANDS

On the 14th of January 1963 I went to Baiyer River under instructions from the District Officer, Mr. R.S. Bell, to negotiate with the people of the Lower JIMI area for an increase in the area of land which the people of the area might sell. The area had already been investigated by Mr. W.A. Cawthorn but at that time the owners would agree to sell only 3,000 acres.

Departing Baiyer River rest house at approximately two P.M. we proceeded around the end (Northern) of the BAIYER-JIMI divide, noting the possibilities of road construction. By 6 PM we had crossed the ridge and made camp about half way down the other side. The following day we departed at dawn, arriving HUTI at approximately 3 PM. However the whole journey around this Northern end of the ridge could be reasonably comfortably accomplished in one day. I consider this route much more suited to road construction than the track which crosses the range behind IKI.

Immediately upon arrival discussions were commenced. Luluai RUMBA and Boi KURI of UGINI accompanied the patrol as preliminary discussion at IKI seemed to suggest that they may be influential men in the Lower JIMI. This certainly proved to be the case, both were extremely helpful. As negotiations proceeded these facts became apparent -

- a) The initial reluctance to dispose of the land was largely caused by Luluai RUMBA who, angered at being forced to skirt the Baiyer River Animal Industry Station when travelling with pigs, advised these people not to sell any land to Europeans.
- b) The owning groups fear the virtually untouched people on the opposite side of the JIMI. These people on the other side appear to have the usufructory right to hunt pigs on a comparatively small portion of the kunai lands near the LAI - JIMI junction. (This matter should have early attention).

Bearing in mind the following conditions, the owners now have no objection whatever to selling the whole of the kunai area, probably between ten and fifteen thousand acres (i.e. the area running along the LAI down to the JIMI) -

- A) A track is excised through the kunai along which the people can move pigs,
- B) some effort is made to contact and pacify the people on the opposite side of the JIMI, and
- C) action is taken early - the owners are absolutely fed-up at having been misled by broad statements regarding the pending development of the area. Ever since the first contact with Europeans, the people have been told of the imminence of the development of the area. In order to show something more than verbal interest I left at the HUTI camp, for the use of future patrols -

- 11 mother of pearl shell,
- 3 spades,
- 1 axe,
- 1 one man patrol box full of rice,
- 1 bag of salt.

This appeared to impress and give confidence to the leaders.

Mr. Cawthorn's report is very detailed, and it would appear, accurate. However, I suggest that the area which

(2)

the people are willing to dispose of be increased from 3,000 acres to 10 - 15,000 acres. The owners are anxious to dispose of this area provided that the above mentioned conditions are met. I can only reiterate the need for EARLY action in following up this matter. A few weeks could well be spent in the area now, accurately marking the boundaries of the land and constructing a cane bridge over the JIKI to facilitate communication with the people of the other side (who could also provide an important source of labour - though the population is probably small).

I have delayed the submission of this report in order to attach the provided photographs. They are not of good quality but may serve to give a clearer impression of the physical composition of the area.

Attached please find my claim for camping allowance.
For your information please.

Ross Allen

Ross Allen, P.O.

Photographs
on 35-11-26.

6 7.2.1.

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

6th. February, 1963.

District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.


re: Mount Hagen Special Report No.1 of 1962/63.
W.A. CAWTHORN, C.P.O.

It is perhaps fortunate that Mr. Cawthorn's attempt to move west of the Kaironk ended in failure - I consider a Cadet too inexperienced to make contact with these particular people.

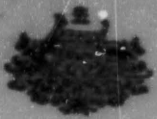
This report has been superseded, as regards land availability, by Mr. Allen's patrol to this area. I would consider that a road route, if when required, would need be surveyed by an experienced officer.

It is apparent that progress in this area, sparsely populated and unattractive to the highlands people as it is, will be speeded up only by European settlement. I do not consider the leasing of very large areas to the one person or company desirable, if soil analysis shows that the area will support economic crops.

I would say that Mr. Cawthorn was unduly anxious to patrol across Jimi and that his land investigation suffered accordingly - a not unnatural desire on the part of a young officer. The patrol report is well written and shows the result of much effort.


(F.P.V. ROBB).

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference WHG 360.

If calling ask for

Mr. _____

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MR. WAGNER.

23rd October, 1962.

R. A. Cawthorn,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
MR. WAGNER.

SPECIAL PATROL ORDER NO. 1/1962-63
LOWER JIMI RIVER.

As per verbally instructions please be prepared to depart on this patrol Wednesday morning, 24th October, 1962. Transport will be made available to move the patrol personnel and stores to the River River Base Camp.

The main object of the patrol is to survey and investigate for purchase the large area of grassland in the Jimi/Tuat River Junction area. Part of this area has already been applied for by Mr. Bucknell, for a pastoral lease. Besides this application the District Commissioner has other interested groups in mind for settlement in the general area and therefore a great amount of land is required.

In the first instance the whole of the land bordered by the Gai, Jimi and Worgent Rivers and a straight survey line cut from the Gai to the headwaters of the Worgent River should be investigated. The position of this survey line is left in your hands but should be as high as possible on the mountain slope commensurate with the distance between the Gai and Worgent Rivers.

The second area to be investigated is the grassland on the western bank of the Gai opposite the Jimi River. This will depend first of all upon the time available after the initial land survey and the practicability of crossing the Gai. The survey of this area would be simply by marking the prominent features on the photo map.

The third area to be investigated if time is available is the area north of the Jimi River.

Each of the areas investigated are to be covered by a separate report as laid down in Native Affairs C. I. 235.

Whilst carrying out this task the following are also to be done or reported on:

- (1) A suitable site for the bridging of Waiyer River.
Give full description of approaches, width, banks etc
- (2) Rough survey of a possible route for a vehicular road into the Jimi Valley. This would probably be up the Worgent River thence through the saddle, down the reverse slope through the forest to the grasslands.
Report on gravel availability along the route.

- (3) A survey of fine furniture making and good construction tasters along this route. The possibilities of a sawmill industry in the area or furniture factory at Baiyer River should be reported on.
- (4) Report on possible airstrip sites in each area; the soil structure, length, width, approaches and amount of cutting and filling required.
- (5) Construct a Resthouse Centre in the first area both for your convenience and that of following parties.
- (6) Compile a Tax Census Register on the people in the area. If the Timor or Morgents is crossed this could be done for the clans found who have not as yet been covered by the G.I.C. Sabins. Note should be taken of a group of people originally from this area who are living in the San River Valley, in the investigation of land ownership only. They have been censused already by Mongian Patrol Post.
- (7) Further Administration influence in these seldom visited areas.

Mr. L. Sewell, Extension Officer, will accompany the patrol, firstly to carry out an agricultural survey of the area as required by his Department and secondly to help you at all times in the duties outlined above.

At Baiyer River employ sufficient carriers to move your cargo in the one lift. Upon arrival in the valley return all but 20 which will be your permanent line. Besides the obvious saving, native food will be short and with this great reduction you should be able to feed the remainder for a month. Further stores will be forwarded to Baiyer River Base Camp when requested.

Draw a Patrol Advance of £50 which should be sufficient to cover expenses till the time of paying the permanent line. A further advance will be forwarded when advice of the amount is received.

Three Constables will accompany the patrol. They have been called for from other stations but have not yet arrived.

Interpreters will have to be obtained from Baiyer River.

Approach the M.O. for a Medical Officer to accompany the patrol for treatment of patrol personnel in the main. Snake anti-venene should be carried.

Use all opportunities of reporting progress to this office.

Transport will be provided upon call at the completion of the patrol.

L. Sewell
(L. S. Sewell)

EXTENSION OFFICER.

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SS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report, Special of Mount Hagen No. 1 of 1962/63.

Patrol Personnel:

Europeans. Mr. W. A. Cawthorn. C.P.O.
Mr. L. N. Sowell. A.O. Grd. 1

Natives. Const. ~~WANI~~ WANI.
Const. BRUMA.
Const. TAWAI.
Const. SONOPAI.
N.M.O. LEGAS.
Interpreter. KAMA.

Area Patrolled:

The Lower Jini Grasslands.

Duration of Patrol:

38 days from 24/10/62 to 30/11/62.

Last Patrol to Area:

Department of Native Affairs.
1960
Department of Health.
No patrols as yet.

Map Reference:

Fournil series, Ramu Sheet and attached map.

Objects of Patrol:

1. Survey and investigation of Mejim grasslands.
2. Investigate suitable site for bridging of Baiyer River.
3. Conduct rough survey of possible road route into Lower Jini grasslands.
4. A timber survey in the Baiyer and Jini areas.
5. Investigate possible airstrip sites in the lower Jini.
6. Construct a resthouse in the grassland area for use of future patrols.
7. Compile Tax/Census register of all people in the grassland area.
8. Further Administration influence in the areas visited.
9. Investigate grassland area on the west bank of the Gai River and on the north bank of the Jini River.

PLAN.

Wednesday, 24th. October, 1962.

MOUNT HAGEN-RAINBIMAI

Left MOUNT HAGEN by truck and jeep, at 2.30 p.m., for RAINBIMAI rest-house in the BAIYER Valley, arrived there at 3.45 p.m. Sent word out for all men to assemble tomorrow morning for carrying. Obtained a man as interpreter.

RAINBIMAI - 3,650 ft above sea level.

Thursday, 25th. October, 1962.

AT RAINBIMAI

Walked to the BAIYER River and looked for a possible bridge site. Followed along bank for about a mile and concluded that the only possible site is where the present walking bridge is. Returned to resthouse for lunch.

During afternoon sent word off for more carriers. By evening about 60 carriers had assembled. All were fed and told to sleep at the station.

Friday, 26th. October, 1962.

RAINBIMAI-IRI

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 5 mins.

Sent some gear ahead with the 60 carriers and Const SOMPHAI at 8.0 a.m. Stayed behind to recruit some more carriers. By 11.0 a.m. had 40 more carriers assembled at resthouse. Set off for IRI with the remainder of the gear at 12.20 p.m. Stopped at BAIYER River to further investigate bridge site, then continued on to IRI studying terrain with view to possible road site. Stopped continually to take compass bearings. Rested at 2.10 p.m. in the SIGEYA (NORAGAIYER) Valley. Crossed the SIGEYA River at 2.30 p.m., then up the other side to IRI resthouse, which was reached at 2.50 p.m. All village officials assembled here to greet the patrol, abundant food gathered for patrol. Spoke to village officials late afternoon.

Police re-inforcements from Mount Hagen arrived at 4.45 p.m., three policemen in all, bringing strength of patrol up to four.

IRI - 4,500 ft. above sea level.

Saturday, 27th. October, 1962.

AT IRI

Inspected nearby old post at TUPANWA, in good condition. The looked for suitable site to bridge the SIGEYA River. Only one site seems possible and it is not particularly good. Ascertained general direction road must take on either side of bridging site. Took compass bearings to plot on map.

During afternoon bought more food for the carriers and recruited some more men from this area as carriers. Plotted map. Prepared all patrol gear for early start tomorrow. Spoke with locals re best route for tomorrow and conditions on the JINI flats. Have sent three men ahead to warn local inhabitants of our coming.

Sunday, 28th. October, 1962.

IRI-RUTI (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 10 mins.

Departed for RUTI at 8.5 a.m. with four police and 140 carriers. At 8.30 a.m. crossed the METAI Creek, near the old post. At 8.50 a.m. crossed the

GERT Creek and then generally followed up its valley to the ridge top. At 9.50 a.m. started immediate climb to the ridge top and entered the forest level. Took especial note of types and sizes of trees in this area of forest, some good stands of timber but no pines in this side. Reached head of KAMBUGA Ridge at 10.50 a.m., height here 6,150 ft., rested. Moved on down far side at 11.0 a.m., going generally north-east. At 12.55 p.m. crossed the headwaters of the RUMF Creek. At 12.55 p.m. reached a large garden site, then some houses nearby. Made camp at RUTI on the TARA Ridge at 1.25 p.m. Tents pitched and shelters made for carriers. A four foot long black snake killed here.

At RUTI there is a small population comprising of 6 men, 6 women and 2 male children. They are all members of the IPI Group. They originally lived in the SIGGYA Valley but were driven out of there by the UGUNI Group and so sought refuge at RUTI, their numbers have since fallen sharply. Another Clan, the IPI-SOMALGA, comprising some 30 people, live with the UGUNI but will return to their own grounds in the event of a European settling in the area.

Sent word for all the IPI Group, when were not in the vicinity at the time, to gather on the flats for census. One woman from here died from snake-bite while the patrol was at RUTI.

RUTI - 3,450 ft. above sea level.

Monday, 29th. October, 1962.

RUTI-LOWER RUTI (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 45 mins.

Set off again at 7.10 a.m. going generally north down the TARA Ridge to the flats. Reached some sago palms at 8.45 a.m., height was 2,150 ft. Large trees and fairly dense undergrowth. Much of it covered and blocked with big trees blown down in a windstorm a day or two previously, a fair bit of destruction done. At 8.55 a.m. crossed the RUMF River and followed down its left bank. Reached the GERT River at 9.20 a.m., crossed at 9.35 a.m. At 9.35 a.m. back to the GERT River and crossed again. Now going E.N.E. river about 30 ft wide kept easily forded, height 2,900 ft. Reached edge of grasslands at 10.10 a.m. rested at 10.30 a.m. The GERT River nearby following along the edge of the forest. Set off again at 10.45 a.m., hot but easy walking through the grass, very flat, but for an occasional hillock. Entered a clump of forest at 11.15 a.m. and at 12.0 midday saw the GIL River below. Left the forest at 12.5 p.m., then crossed some more grasslands and back into the bush. Rested there at 12.40 p.m. Moved on at 1.5 p.m. Came on newly-cleared garden site at 1.30 p.m. and arrived at a cleared camp site at 1.35 p.m. Some people gathered here, an effusive welcome. TULU WAIKIN is the only government official in the area. Last of carriers here by 3.5 p.m. Erected tents and made camp.

Spoke with Tulu and told him to have all people assembled the next day for census. Spoke with him on general topics. ample food bought for all carriers.

LOWER RUTI - 1,590 ft. above sea level.

Tuesday, 30th. October, 1962.

AT LOWER RUTI

Paid off all the carriers from RAINIER RIVER, leaving 40 carriers from UGUNI. Of these approximately half will accompany the patrol and half will build the resthouse here.

Looked for possible resthouse site and decided on the site of the original resthouse. Three large wild pigs shot by the local natives and bought with pearlshell.

Distributed malarial suppressives to all carriers and patrol personnel and lectured all on general health measures. Shot two large pigeons, good eating. A large domestic pig given by one Tulu. Additional food brought up and bought with matches and beads, enough for all carriers. All people

of these grasslands areas arrived here by late afternoon, however too late for censusing. All told to sleep nearby and assemble here early tomorrow morning.

Spoke with local people on various subjects. They have little contact with the KAFUE people on the north bank of the JIMI River.

Wednesday, 31st October, 1962.

AT LOWER HUTI

All carriers set to work on resthouse site, clearing grass and undergrowth and levelling ground. A death adder killed here today and a large python seen.

Conducted initial Tax/census of IPI, KUNUP and KOPEN-CHYUWA Groups. All assembled and ready except for some children whom were living at MARURE, near the SAI River, with the MOGE Group. One group, the KOPEN-MININE, did not arrive as one of their women had died from snakebite the previous day. They were told to assemble when the patrol arrives back in the area.

Spoke to all re purchase of this area by the government. They are not at all keen to part with a large area of these grasslands.

During afternoon arranged gear, some to stay here for the next few days, some is to accompany the patrol. In cleared area and marked out resthouse. Rice and meat given to carriers, no local produce brought up today. However two large wild pigs shot and brought up today, they were bought for a pearlshell.

LOWER HUTI is now established as the base camp for this patrol. Most of the patrol's stores will be left here along with the two police, the R.M.C. and some 20 carriers, to build a resthouse here and police barracks. It should prove a good base for all subsequent patrols into the area, it has a central and commanding position on a hillock. The remainder of the patrol will investigate the grasslands to the south, and those on the far bank of the GAI River, opposite the GAI-JIMI junction.

Thursday, 1st November, 1962.

LOWER HUTI-MUNGEI (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 10 mins.

Prepared gear and set off with about 30 carriers at 8.15 a.m., including some six local men. Twenty carriers left at LOWER HUTI with Const. WAMI and Const. TANWI to build resthouse. Supplies left with them. Walked along the west side of the grassland area, following the GAI River upstream. Walked through bush most of the way, except for one or two places. Crossed numerous small streams throughout the march.

Began following that track which we came to HUTI along previously. However at 10.10 a.m. we left this track and continued south-west following the general direction of the GAI River. Accompanied by members of all the interested groups. Crossed KALPINA River at 11.45 a.m., it is about 20 ft wide. Arrived MUNGEI campsite at 12.20 p.m. and pitched tents, some men of the IPI-RUMALGA group camped here as it is their land. Rice and meat issued to carriers. Map plotted in late afternoon.

MUNGEI - 2,050 ft. above sea level.

Friday, 2nd November, 1962.

MUNGEI-KONGALINDAPERA (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 30 mins.

Rained heavily during early morning however finished by 7.0 a.m. at 8.20 a.m. moved off. Walked due south till a grassed area was reached at 8.40 a.m. This is evidently the southern boundary of the large central grassland area. At 9.20 a.m. left the track, which goes on to KATNER RIVER, and cut a track through the bush until the JUVINE track was reached again at 10.5 a.m.

At 11.0 reached grasslands again, then at 11.30 a.m. entered the bush again. Following more or less in line with the GEMT River. At 12.10 p.m. rested and looked at the GEMT River which was only 5 mins. walk away. Arrived at campsite on edge of grassland at 1.0 p.m. Cleared bush and made camp.

Later cut a track to a small grass hillock and had a look at the general area. Seemed to be a good spot to cut a survey line. Tomorrow will inspect again, if suitable will cut survey line here. Nations issued to carriers.

KOMOMUNDAPENA - 1,900 ft. above sea level.

Saturday, 3rd. November, 1962.

AT KOMOMUNDAPENA

Early morning inspected general area to ascertain best spot to cut survey line. Decided on area near camp where the GAI and GEMT Rivers seem to be closest together. Gathered all carriers together and cut a survey track from the edge of the grassland, through the bush, to the GEMT River.

During this work a tree fell on the foot of Const. ANOMA causing it to swell up rather badly. Will send him back to Mount Hagen if it does not improve.

Two large pigs and a wild fowl were brought into camp this afternoon, killed by a local man.

A large area of grassland was burnt during the afternoon at the suggestion of the local people. It was done to clear it to facilitate the marking of the survey line and also to get a better idea of the ground configuration in the area. Finished late afternoon.

Sunday, 4th. November, 1962.

KOMOMUNDAPENA-GARAPANA (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 30 mins.

Prepared all gear and set off for new camp site at 9.0 a.m. Crossed a short grassland stretch and made camp on the edge of the area of bush which borders the GAI River, only about a half hour's walk away.

Left the police and carriers to set up camp and, with some helpers, proceeded to survey that area which has been cleared. Surveyed in a straight line from the banks of the GEMT River, across the central grassland area, to the bush edge of the bush on the GAI River side. The track had not as yet been cut through this part of the bush. Marked lengths of survey line with hardwood posts, then returned for lunch.

During afternoon set all carriers onto cutting a track through to the GAI River. Completed some paper work, then went to inspect their progress.

During afternoon my personal servant arrived from Hagen with mail. Evidently some of the men, from the north bank of the GEMT River, had arrived at HNTI. They were welcomed by the police there and are staying nearby, sent word to them to await the patrol's arrival back at HNTI. Patrol given to all carriers.

GARAPANA - 1,750 ft. above sea level.

Monday, 5th. November, 1962.

AT GARAPANA

Spent all day cutting a survey track through the bush to the edge of the GAI River. By late afternoon reached the GAI River. By then the survey line at the same time, marking every five chains with hardwood posts. By late afternoon had completed the whole survey line, from the GAI River to the GEMT River, so enclosing the area to be surveyed.

Sent letters off to Mount Hagen camp, with a request for more rations. Find it is very hard to adequately feed the carrier line. The scarcity of locally grown food is a great handicap.

Rations given to all carriers. Now nearly finished, however there are some more stored at LOWER HUTI base camp.

Tuesday, 6th. November, 1962.

GARAPANA-LOWER HUTI (Push Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 15 mins.

Broke camp early morning and set off back to LOWER HUTI ~~early morning~~ at 8.0 a.m. Arrived at 9.15 a.m. and pitched tents in cleared area. Inspected work on resthouse, is progressing well, should be finished by the end of this week.

During patrol's absence a boy had died and a boy had been born at LOWER HUTI. The boy, about 11 years old, died probably from a enlarged spleen. It was noticed that he was sick at the time of the census and the H.M.C. attended to him, however he refused to be taken to a hospital and so died. The tax/census register sheets have been changed accordingly.

Gathered information on the investigation report. The carrier line left at LOWER HUTI had been fed mainly with locally grown food and consequently there is a good store of carrier rations here, at least for next two weeks.

Wednesday, 7th. November, 1962.

AT LOWER HUTI

Early morning sent off Const. WAMI with some local men to repair the cane bridge over the Gal River. Remainder all collected to work on the rest-house here.

Due to the lack of bamboo and 'pit-pit' in this area flooring presented a problem. However some trees closely related to the black palm were cut and when split and pounded it was found that they provided quite adequate flooring. The floor and walls only remain to be done.

Later in the day Const. WAMI returned to say that he was unable to replace the cane bridge. Evidently it is in such a state of disrepair that it would break if anyone ventured across. He said that the Gal River was too swollen to invite swimming across it. Tomorrow will attempt it and see if it is at all possible to cross the Gal. If it is found to be impossible to cross, that part of the patrol involving the investigation of the grassland areas on the far bank of the Gal will have to be abandoned.

Heard that those men from KOPUN, mentioned earlier, are in the vicinity and should arrive here early ~~tomorrow~~. Weekly rations given to police and tobacco given to all carriers.

Thursday, 8th. November, 1962.

AT LOWER HUTI

Early morning five men of the KOPUN-KUMBUR Group, on the north bank of the JIMI River, together with the KOPUN-KUMBUR Group, who live on these grasslands, arrived here. Spoke to the men of the KOPUN-KUMBUR, who had never seen a European before, and informed them that the patrol wished to visit them on their home ground some days hence. They replied that the patrol would be welcomed by their clansmen. However other groups on this part of the JIMI are enemies of theirs so they could not speak for them.

Took initial tax/census of the KOPUN-KUMBUR group with the KOPUN-KUMBUR men looking on. This now completes the censusing of all the inhabitants of this large grassland area. There are 61 people only living in this area. Inspected work on resthouse, is going ahead speedily. Cookhouse started on today. Should be totally finished by early next week.

During afternoon walked to the cane suspension bridge across the Gal River with Const. WAMI and some local men. The bridge is 1 hr. 10 mins walk from the camp. On arrival found the bridge in a dilapidated state; when trying to cross some cane supports snapped, so it was decided safer not to try and cross. The river was in flood and much too swift to contemplate swimming over. From here walked to where the survey line had been put in and took bearings on various landmarks, this was done to enable more accurate plotting of the

patrol map. Returned to LOWER RUTI by 5.0 p.m.
Intend to move off tomorrow to investigate northern reaches of these central grasslands.

Friday, 8th November, 1962.

LOWER RUTI-MARAF (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 35 mins.

Set off at 8.30 a.m., leaving two police and some 20 carriers at LOWER RUTI to finish off the resthouse. Those men of the KOPEN-KUMBU and some local men accompanied us. At 9.0 a.m. crossed NEDOR Creek. Some coconuts planted here some years before, however all are dead except one which seems to be doing well. Inspected some coffee also, belonging to Tultul WAIKAN. Is doing well but still in an early stage of growth. Crossed IGILOO Creek at 9.15 a.m., this creek is evidently the mark between the KURUP and GIYUWA land. Rested at Tultul WAIKAN's house at 9.20 a.m. for 5 mins. Then followed along edge of large grassed area, walking due north to JIMI River. Crossed some small sections of grass all fairly muddy but not swampy in the true sense of the word. At 9.45 a.m. reached a line of 'tanked' which were evidently planted some years before by the first officer in the area. They say that he told them it was a mark between native land and land the government wanted. Consequently now they only wish to sell the land as far as this mark. At 10.20 a.m. crossed the SABOR Creek, which flows N.N.W. into the MARAF Creek. Rested at garden site at 10.40 a.m., some food obtained from here. Moved on at 11.30 a.m. At 12.40 p.m. crossed MARAF Creek again and at 12.45 p.m. reached some houses and gardens on the edge of the grasslands. They are garden 'shelters' belonging to Tultul WAIKAN. Made camp here.

Three wild pigs shot and brought in, also three iguanas, the largest being 4 ft. 10 ins. long. A python killed while making camp. Six birds shot and some locally grown food obtained.

MARAF - 1,550 ft. above sea level.

Saturday, 10th November, 1962.

MARAF-CHORERE (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 40 mins.

Late last night Lulusi RAIGA of the KOPEN group arrived from the KAU River. Word had been sent to him to come and discuss the proposed government purchase of these grasslands. He accompanied the patrol.

Broke camp and set off for the JIMI River at 7.50 a.m. Followed down it for some way, inside the bush, and at 9.30 a.m. made camp at CHORERE where some shelter, are. It is on the banks of the JIMI River.

Walked down to the JIMI nearly to see if it would be fordable, it is about an hour's walk from the camp. Swam across and back over the JIMI River with some difficulty, decided it would be too dangerous to cross on rafts. The KOPEN people cross singly on rough bamboo floats.

During afternoon spoke with the men of the KOPEN-KUMBU. Asked if one would cross the JIMI and warn his people of our coming. They all refused, said they could not walk any distance when one of their people had died. (They were mourning the KOPEN-KUMBU women whom died of snakebite last week). Decided it would be useless to press them.

Four wild pigs killed and brought in today. Some local food, mainly 'maretas', also obtained. Rice distributed to carriers.

CHORERE - 1,350 ft. above sea level.

Sunday, 11th November, 1962.

CHORERE-BURINHE

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 45 mins.

Left here at 8.0 a.m. following same road back. Took bearings for patrol map along route. Rested at MURUP at 9.30 a.m., moved on at 9.45 a.m. Rested again at 10.45 a.m. and moved on at 11.5 a.m. At 12.30 p.m. arrived at BURIMBUL, about 15 mins. walk from LOWER ROTT. Made camp here.

Spoke with Bulwai RAIGA of the MOGA Group this afternoon and with some of the local people. Did paper work and plotted map during late afternoon. Two men who had been sent to BALYER RIVER with messages for Hagen returned today. Brought a new pair of boots and extra pearlshell.

BURIMBUL - 1,700 ft. above sea level.

Monday, 12th. November, 1962.

BURIMBUL-TERANK (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 5 mins.

Broke camp at 8.15 and set off due east to the area of the KOPEN-KININT Group. At 8.25 crossed the MOGA Creek, this is part of the boundary between the KURUP and KOPEN Groups. At 8.30 reached a house belonging to the KURUP group, on the edge of the TENI grasslands. Rested here while bearings were taken. Moved on at 8.35 a.m. Arrived at TERANK, where a house and garden of the KOPEN-KININT Group is situated, the only one, at 10.45 a.m. The woman whom had died last week was been dried in the sun, in accordance with their customs, there were now only bones left. Moved on from here at 11.0 a.m., walking towards the GERNT River. At 11.40 a.m. reached suitable campsite on the banks of the GERNT River and set up camp. The name of this place is TERANK as it is on the edge of the grasslands of the same name.

A hot, humid day so bathed in the GERNT. It is very clear and suitable for swimming here. Spoke with the local people re this land and took more notes. Also plotted map. Nations given to carriers, some food bought from the local KININT people.

TERANK - 1,550 ft. above sea level.

Tuesday, 13th. November, 1962.

TERANK-INJIMBUL (Push Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 25 mins.

Early morning a man from TSENDIAP arrived with a letter from the Rev. P. Robin from SIBRAI. Some days previously word had been sent to the Tultul from TSENDIAP to come and visit the patrol at ROTT to discuss a suitable route to reach the lower north bank of the JIMI. The letter was to explain that they hadn't turned up as they were awaiting the missionaries visit to TSENDIAP.

Broke camp and sent all gear ahead at 8.50 a.m. Inspected the nearby TERANK grasslands with men of the KININT Group and took bearings. Set off after the carriers at 9.30 a.m. Followed along the bank of the PAMAMP Creek for a time, then crossed it at 9.45 a.m. going roughly due west. At 10.0 a.m. reached the PAMAMP grasslands, where the house of the KININT Group is located, and took bearings. At 10.35 a.m. reached the INJIMBUL grasslands and stopped for 5 mins. to take bearings. Arrived camp site at 10.55 a.m., already cleared and carriers busy erecting tents.

During afternoon plotted map and spoke to the local people re their customs. Gathered more information on the grassland areas for investigation report.

INJIMBUL - 1,500 ft. above sea level.

Wednesday, 14th. November, 1962.

INJIMBUL-LOWER ROTT (resthouse)

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 15 mins.

Rained heavily early morning but stopped by 7.30 a.m. Set off back to LOWER HUTI at 8.30 a.m. Sent note to Rev. Hobbs at TERNBURY with the KOREN boy. Arrived LOWER HUTI at 10.45 a.m. Found resthouse and police barracks completely finished. Moved into resthouse which overlooks the large MESSING Grasslands.

Assembled all carriers and asked for volunteers to carry patrol gear on the second leg of the patrol to the north bank of the JIVI. Managed to obtain 15 volunteers to accompany the patrol. Paid off remainder of the carriers and sent them back to ILL.

Six wild pigs killed today and four given to the carriers. Plenty of fresh food also brought in and bought. Rice getting low and meat finished. Request for more sent to Mount Hagen over a week ago but as yet had not arrived.

LOWER HUTI (resthouse) - 1,350 ft. above sea level.

Thursday, 15th November, 1962.

AT LOWER HUTI

Sent letters off to Baiyer River with the returning carriers this morning. Looked through all patrol gear and packed everything which will be needed on the second leg of the patrol. Remainder of gear to stay at LOWER HUTI till our return.

Continued with paper work during afternoon and plotted patrol map. Some information obtained for the investigation report.

Mail arrived from Mount Hagen during afternoon, including some snake anti-venoms. No sign of extra rations.

Friday, 16th November, 1962.

AT LOWER HUTI

Sent Const. SONOFAL off to Baiyer River to ensure that the extra rations arrive here quickly. Sent mail with him.

All morning spent talking with local natives to gather information for land investigation report. Ascertained all tribal boundaries and other outstanding matters, managed to finish initial draft of report by early afternoon. Rest of day spent enlarging patrol map of the area to the scale of 1 mile to the inch for the investigation report. Now bearings taken from resthouse and marks in on map.

Patrol carriers worked all day on an extra house for the rest house area. That will make two large police barracks in all when it is completed.

Saturday, 17th November, 1962.

AT LOWER HUTI

Work continued on extra barracks house with all carriers involved.

Continued working on maps. By midday had plotted both maps as far as possible. Wrote up village books and returned them to Tultul MIA. Arranged all patrol gear. Some local food bought and some rice issued.

Const. SONOFAL had not returned with extra rations, consequently will have to remain here tomorrow instead of starting off then as originally intended. If supplies arrive tomorrow will set off on Monday.

Sunday, 18th November, 1962.

AT LOWER HUTI

All carriers, with the local men, set off for a nearby area of grasslands to set fire to it in an endeavour to obtain some game. Only got three pigs and one wild pig killed in the bush.

About midday Const. SONOFAL arrived with extra rations. They had been waiting at BAIKINGAI and the man left there for this purpose had failed to obtain carriers for them. Divided rice into one-man loads and made ready

rest of gear for early start tomorrow. Finished all outstanding paper work and chatted with local natives.

Spoke to police re arrangements for the next leg of the patrol and instructed them for an early start tomorrow. Sent word off for a KUPSH-
MINIST man to meet us on the road tomorrow to act as guide.

Monday, 19th November, 1962.

LOWER MUJI-MANBENT (Bush Camp)

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 30 mins.

Last night a Tultul and interpreter from TENDIAP arrived with a letter from Rev. Robin. They agreed to guide patrol to TENDIAP.

Set off from rest house at 7.10 a.m. with 35 carriers and complete patrol personnel. Gear left at resthouse under the care of Tultul WAIKAR. Walked along the track used previously by the patrol on its visit to the MINIST Group. Reached at the GERAT River at 10.45 a.m. At 11.30 a.m. moved on up the other side and walked in a generally east direction to the MUGULFIN River. It is larger than the GERAT but fairly shallow, water is clear and clean. Crossed at 1.30 p.m. and met about 30 men from TENDIAP whom had come to greet us on the other side. They helped to carry gear on to the camping area which was reached at 1.55 p.m. About six men of the KUPSH-MANBENT Group from TENDIAP live in this area. Some locally grown food brought in and bought.

Spoke to the men of TENDIAP re suitable routes down to the Lower MUJI, they are not very helpful in this regard. Map plotted.

MANBENT - 1,550 ft. above sea level.

Tuesday, 20th November, 1962.

MANBENT-TENDIAP

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 35 mins.

At 7.15 a.m. set off for TENDIAP resthouse. All the men from TENDIAP helped to carry the gear. Reached the cane bridge over the MUJI River at 8.45 a.m. Rested and bathed while gear was being carried across. A good, strong bridge here. Moved on at 10.30 a.m. and arrived at TENDIAP resthouse at 11.35 a.m. All local women assembled with abundant food.

A deputation from the carriers in the afternoon to say that they did not want to carry any further. Any amount of arguing could not sway them. They said that as there were men at TENDIAP to carry the gear on they wished to return. Decided to use local people to carry all gear to TENDIAP and there seek the O.I.C.'s advice on the suitability of carriers in the MURUK area. As no luck with return back this way at least O.I.C. Original carriers told to await patrol at KUPSH MUJI.

TENDIAP - 1,875 ft. above sea level.

Wednesday, 21st November, 1962.

TENDIAP-TULI

Actual Walking Time : 5 hrs. 35 mins.

Set from TENDIAP at 7.30 a.m. with local carriers. Almost continual climb to ridge top which was reached at 9.45 a.m. very hard walking. Rested at top where men of TENDIAP were assembled to take gear over from TENDIAP people. Left then there to do the climb over and moved on at 10.30 a.m. Walking along ridge top to TULI resthouse which was reached at 1.15 p.m. Last of carriers there by 1.45 p.m. Decided to spend night here as everybody very tired.

Two policemen here from TULI. Patrol rest, engaged in building new resthouse, finally finished by 1.45 p.m. Patrol arrived. Bought food from locals.

and sent word ahead to KANGARU restaurant for people to assemble on road tomorrow to carry patrol gear.

THANAP - 5,350 ft. above sea level.

Thursday, 22nd November, 1962.

THANAP - KANGARU

Actual Walking Time : 6 hrs. 10 mins.

Departed THANAP restaurant at 8.0 a.m. with local people carrying. Arrived camp morning at 2.00 stopped and replaced some of the THANAP carriers with men from KANGARU, whom were waiting on the track. Moved on at 10.0 a.m. Arrived KANGARU restaurant at 11.0 a.m. and rested. Exchanged more carriers with local people. Moved on at 11.25 a.m. walking along well made patrol track until 12.30 p.m. when main track was left and we followed along a small walking path over the KANGARU range, and then down into the KANGARU valley. These are also well cleared and graded. Arrived KANGARU restaurant at 2.0 p.m. and waited for carriers. In started by 3.15 p.m. when last of carriers arrived. Decided to spend night here.

Time issued to carriers when will carry gear over to KANGARU tomorrow. Only small amount of local food bought. Very dry and hot afternoon.

KANGARU - 5,400 ft. above sea level.

Friday, 23rd November, 1962.

KANGARU - KANGARU Patrol Post

Actual Walking Time : 1 hr. 55 mins.

Departed at 7.10 a.m. sent word ahead early morning informing KANGARU of our impending arrival and asking him to try and arrange a radio conversation with the R.C. at Mount Wager.

Reached top of KANGARU ridge at 7.45 a.m. and walked down into KANGARU valley. Rested at 8.0 a.m. and waited for carriers. Moved on at 8.15 a.m. Rested again at 9.0 a.m. in sight of KANGARU station, on well-graded and wide track. Moved on at 9.15 a.m. and arrived KANGARU at 9.30 a.m.

Met Mr. Alan Johnston, R.C. at whose house we stayed. He had arranged for a radio conversation with Mount Wager but unfortunately we were unable to get through. After discussion with Mr. Johnston decided it would be unwise to proceed with this part of the patrol. Apart from the quantity of carriers in the area local food was in short supply. This, combined with the small force of police accompanying the patrol, decided us to return to Mount Wager. Arranged to send word to R.C. Mount Wager informing him of the patrol's return.

Gave ration to carriers and police and informed them of the decision to return. Told them to leave early start tomorrow.

KANGARU - 5,400 ft. above sea level.

Saturday, 24th November, 1962.

KANGARU - THANAP

Actual Walking Time : 3 hrs. 30 mins.

Left KANGARU at 7.15 a.m. along well made road. However left this road about 7.45 a.m. and went straight up over the KANGARU range along a narrow path. Then down the other side to the graded patrol path near there. We reached at 10.30 a.m. This is a small station but was difficult to reach. They were then going to KANGARU. Followed along the graded path to KANGARU restaurant, which was reached about 11.15 a.m. and waited for carriers. Moved on at 11.45 a.m. and arrived THANAP at 1.15 p.m. along the graded path to THANAP and then we left the patrol road at 1.30 p.m. and followed down graded path to the THANAP track.

which was reached at 1.45 p.m., and rested. Moved on at 2.15 p.m. up the other side and then down more graded ridges. Reached graded patrol road near TROMBIAP at 3.20 and arrived at TROMBIAP resthouse at 3.30 p.m. Last of the carriers there by 5.0 p.m. A very hot and difficult walk, but definitely better than that route used going to SIBBAL.

Said of these carriers whom had carried for the patrol for the last three days. Bought some local food. Local people told to assemble early tomorrow to carry gear to HUTI. Sent ahead to the GUSINI carriers waiting at LOWER HUTI, to come to the GERRI River tomorrow and take over the patrol gear from the TROMBIAP men.

Sunday, 25th November, 1962.

TROMBIAP-LOWER HUTI

Actual walking time : 8 hrs. 40 mins.

Left TROMBIAP at 7.0 a.m. with all patrol gear. Reached GERRI River at 8.0 a.m., crossed over and rested. Moved on at 8.30 a.m. reached previous campsite at 9.30 a.m., moved on. Arrived GERRI River at 11.30 and rested. Moved on at 12.0 midday. Reached GERRI River at 1.0 p.m., crossed over and rested at previous camp site. Patrol carriers not here so decided to carry gear all the way to LOWER HUTI with the TROMBIAP people. Moved on at 2.30 p.m. Met GUSINI carriers near LOWER HUTI on their way to intercept patrol. Apparently they had only just received word of our arrival. Had to hurry up and relieve the TROMBIAP carriers. Arrived LOWER HUTI resthouse at 5.0 p.m. Carriers there by 6.30 p.m. Gave rations to the TROMBIAP men, who slept at LOWER HUTI.

Mail arrived from Mount Hagen late afternoon.

Monday, 26th November, 1962.

AT LOWER HUTI

Decided to rest here today and clear up all outstanding matters before returning to Mount Hagen. Very small present to the TROMBIAP men in recognition of the assistance they rendered the patrol and their help in relieving. Packed all patrol gear in boxes for an early start tomorrow. Completed the plotting of patrol maps and all outstanding paper work.

Tue. 27th November, 1962.

LOWER HUTI-SIBBAL

Actual walking time : 5 hrs. 10 mins.

Sent Const. BROWN to SIBBAL RIVER in the early morning with a note for Mount Hagen and instructions to recruit 20 more carriers. Will to bring balance of gear from LOWER HUTI.

Left at 7.40 a.m. with permanent carrier Wren on most of gear. Const. BROWN left at LOWER HUTI to look after the rest of the gear until more carriers arrive. Rested at end of grade lands at 9.15 a.m., then moved on at 9.30 a.m. walking through bush all the way to SIBBAL, only last part of walk is uphill. Arrived HUTI campsite at 12.30 p.m. The last of the carriers there by 1.15 p.m. A very hot dry walking, made everyone very tired. Erected tents. Some local food bought, rice given to carriers.

Wednesday, 28th November, 1962.

HUTI-SIBBAL

Actual walking time : 4 hrs. 10 mins.

Broke camp at 6.45 a.m. and set off for SIBBAL house. Road back to top of SIBBAL ridge which was reached at 9.20 a.m. Moved on down to other

side of the ridge and rested at a ceremonial ground near IRI at 10.25 a.m. Carriers far behind and arrived there by 11.25 a.m. Moved on together at 11.45 a.m. Reached IRI resthouse at 12.15 p.m. Abundant food brought up. All village officials at RAIBIRAI to escort Mr. Ross Allen, P.O., to IRI. He arrived about 1.30 p.m. to spend night at IRI also.

Thursday, 28th November, 1962.

IRI-RAIBIRAI

Actual Walking Time : 2 hrs. 10 mins.

Left IRI at 8.0 a.m. with Mr. R. Allen. On the way discussed possible road routes from BAIBER RIVER to IRI with him and investigated that one which could follow the patrol road to IRI. Also investigated again the site for bridging the BAIBER River. Arrived RAIBIRAI resthouse at 9.30 a.m., carriers there by 10.30 a.m.

Then awaited car from Mount Hagen with additional funds to pay the patrol's permanent carriers. The car arrived at 4.0 p.m. with extra funds so paid off all carriers except those accompanying Const. NAMI who had not arrived as yet. Went back to Mount Hagen in this car leaving patrol personnel to await my return tomorrow.

Friday, 29th November, 1962.

RAIBIRAI-MOUNT HAGEN

Returned to RAIBIRAI resthouse during the morning and found that Const. NAMI had arrived with the rest of the patrol gear. Paid off these carriers then loaded all the gear and patrol personnel onto the cars and returned to Mount Hagen. Patrol ended.

END OF JOURNAL.

Introduction

The main reason for the launching of this patrol was the survey and investigation of a large area of land in the Lower Jini River area. In addition to this area, two other areas on the north and south banks of the Jini River were also to be investigated. However this patrol was unable to complete the investigations of the latter two areas in the time available.

Additional tasks were: the finding of possible road and airstrip sites in this area, the investigation of the possibilities of a forestry industry here, the finding of a bridge site over the Jini River, an initial tax/census of the people of this area, construction of a resthouse here and further administrative influence. All were seen to and the results appear in the body of the report.

The patrol consisted of three parts. The first, in the BAIYER and GUMINI areas, took six days and was used to investigate a bridge site over the BAIYER River and a road route into the Lower Jini area. The second, in the WEJIN grasslands, took twenty days and consisted of the land survey and investigation and the building of a resthouse. The third, between BAIYER RIVER and SIBAI, took twelve days and was an endeavour to reach the north bank of the upper Jini River, unfortunately it was unsuccessful.

During the patrol a diversity of conditions were met with. In the WEJIN grasslands area the average height above sea level is about 1,200 ft. the climate is humid and there is little rain, it is very hot. It is a flat area with large expanses of grass, however it is not swampy, except in the wet season. The population is small but there is an abundance of game and food. It is predominately virgin land. In the GUMINI and BAIYER areas the people, climate and photography are typical BAIYER type. They are heavily populated and cultivated mountainous areas. The area on the north side of the middle Jini, as far north as SIBAI, is different again. Rugged grassed ridges rise from the forested Jini banks to the forested BAIYER ranges. The area around SIBAI is predominately grassed covered ridges. The people have a different language, different habits and are physically smaller than the other people met with on this patrol. The climate is hot and fairly dry on the southern slopes of the BAIYER ranges, but around SIBAI it is colder and wetter.

The BAIYER RIVER and GUMINI areas are regularly patrolled from MOUNT BAIYER. The WEJIN area is only visited sporadically from TABINUS. The southern slopes of the BAIYER ranges are regularly patrolled from TABINUS. The northern slopes are regularly patrolled from SIBAI.

Native Affairs:

The main area patrolled has a population of only 40 people. They are a mixture of BAIYER and WEJIN types, the remnants of larger tribes. These people have not had much contact with patrols, their small number does not encourage regular patrolling. Consequently they are disinterested in the work of the government. They were found to be co-operative, to a point, but individualistic in their outlook. They are decreasing in number and seem to have resigned themselves to this fact, but they are not willing to do much about it. The WEJIN people, in the Jini Census Division, who are related to them, have from time to time, asked them to come and live in the WEJIN area, as sickness and accident is devastating them. They suggest that these few people come and live with them for some years at least until they increase their numbers and wealth, and then perhaps return to their ancestral grounds. However these people are loth to leave the area, they prefer to remain and perhaps die there. Even in this day, a chance that these people will be wiped out. At a look at the census figures for only the last two years will show that the total population of this area has decreased from 74 people to 65. Actually the decrease should be more than 6 people, however in the last two years there have been 9 migrations in. The people say that some 20 years before the population was in the hundreds. Improved health facilities, coming with colonial influence, have not affected this area much as the population is too small to warrant an aid

post and is too remote to take advantage of other aid posts. During the duration of the patrol alone three adult people died from sickness and two from snakebites. Since the last census, in 1960, 4 people have died from snakebite alone.

However this deplorable state should not affect settlement in the area, it is not by any means 'disease ridden'. During the five weeks of the patrol not one carrier contracted any disease. In actual fact it is a most pleasant place, climatically and geographically. If, with European or native settlement in the area, adequate medical facilities were introduced, as they no doubt would be, there is no reason at all that the sickness or death rate should be higher than the B. I. R. area, say. Snakes would present a problem but it should not be insurmountable.

The local people are extremely anxious for Europeans to settle in the area. They say that for the last six years officers have been entering the area and promising early European settlement, but nobody has come. They are eager that this time someone should settle there. Possible native settlement of the area was mentioned to them but they seemed indifferent to the idea. Surprisingly their refusal to part with a large area of their land, out of 10,000 acres surveyed, they would only agree to the sale of 1,000 acres. This leaves a total of 9,000 acres of land, of which approximately 47,000 acres is arable, between the 20 inhabitants of the area. That they can well afford to part with the 1,000 acres is evident. Their attitude is quite surprising, one can only deduce that they don't fully realize the importance of money and so felt they are more or less giving the land to the government. It was endeavored to make clear to them the value of the monetary compensation, however it is thought they did not fully understand. The only other reason would be pure selfishness, as their part, in actual fact it would not affect their livelihood if they sold the whole flats area, from the base of the B. I. R. Ridge to the B. I. River and from the B. I. to the B. I. River, to the government. It is a serious waste of good, arable land in a District where land is all so scarce.

The patrol entered areas regularly patrolled from WEST B. I. R. RIDGE, B. I. R. RIDGE and B. I. R. RIDGE. It is not intended to comment on those people as patrols from these particular stations would be more qualified to do this. Suffice it to say that no trouble of any kind was encountered while among them.

While the patrol was in the B. I. R. flats five men of the B. I. R. Group, on the north bank of the B. I. R. River, crossed over the B. I. R. River to visit some men of the B. I. R. Group. They were discouraged by this group to visit the patrol and so were brought to South B. I. R. They said that their particular group had not been contacted as yet and that they had not seen Europeans before. As far as could be ascertained the group is not large, probably about 30 people in all. They live between the B. I. R. and B. I. R. Rivers, on the B. I. R. north bank. They state that there are some other groups in that area who also have had no contact with Europeans. They seem to be the same type as the B. I. R. people, but they have a different language to the B. I. R. people and their dress is similar.

The area of grasslands is that triangle formed by the B. I. R. and B. I. R. Rivers and the B. I. R. Ridge was not visited by this patrol. This area belongs to the B. I. R. Group, from the B. I. R. area, and the B. I. R. Group, from the north bank of the B. I. R. River. The B. I. R. Group states that no people live there, however the two groups go there periodically to burn off the grass. He also states that the B. I. R. Group is one of a number of groups living in the north bank of the B. I. R. River and around the mouth of the B. I. R. River. They evidently still wage war between themselves and they, also, have not as yet been contacted by Europeans. Their houses were noted by the patrol survey in late October. Judging from this and from speaking with the father of the patrol, who has visited them, their numbers would probably be in the vicinity of 200.

The patrol endeavored to reach these people by crossing the B. I. R. River upstream, at the most recently made bridge, then crossing up river the B. I. R. to the head of the B. I. R. River, then following down to the

head of the JIMI River, then down it to the JIMI River. The people as far as the JIMI headwaters had been contacted and so it was thought that this would be the safer route. However the carriers, from the JIMI area near JIMI, refused to go further after crossing the JIMI River and no amount of persuading could induce them to go on. Consequently they were left and the patrol moved on to JIMI, with local carriers, in an endeavour to recruit carriers there. However the JIMI people were preparing for a patrol and advised against going on, so we reluctantly returned the way we had come. The patrol did not attempt to follow down the JIMI River's north bank as this route had been tried in 1951 by Mr. Phil Cobb, and he had been unable to continue on as there were no tracks. The thought of crossing the JIMI River lower down, on rafts, was also entertained, however the river was fairly high and it was thought to be too dangerous.

Not many natives were contacted by this patrol, as the main job was the survey and investigation of the JIMI flats. However those met with were content and brought no troubles whatsoever before the patrol.

Roads and Bridges

One of the main objects of this patrol was to find a suitable road route from the JIMI flats from the RAIPIR RIVER via the road. The conclusions drawn were that there were at least two possible routes, neither one particularly good. The first possible route was walked over by the patrol and, in effect, followed the patrol route. The second was not closely investigated, but could have better possibilities than the former. However the first obstacle which must be overcome is the bridging of the RAIPIR RIVER.

A day was spent at RAIPIR RIVER, at RAIPIR RIVER, following up and down the river to find the most suitable bridging spot. From the junction of the RAIPIR and JIMI Rivers, nearly as far down as the junction of the JIMI and RAIPIR Rivers, was investigated and only one spot was found which would be at all suitable. It is the spot where at present there is a native footbridge built. The river at this point is 25 ft. wide, ~~xxxxx~~ consequently logs would have to be cut to a length of at least 80 to 85 ft. This is a very unwieldy size, and, if good logs could be found of this size, there would be such difficulty entailed in building the bridge. Consequently it would be much more suitable to build a suspension bridge at this spot. Unhappily the cost entailed in the building of such bridges is large and it necessitates skilled labour. However it would be of such long better over a long period, as it is not necessary to replace them as often as the ordinary log bridges, and it would certainly be safer and more stable. Following are the characteristics of this site:

The south bank approach is good and comes practically straight onto the bridge for at least 70 yds. The countryside on the bank consists of open grassland and slopes gradually away from the bank. The actual bank is strong and firm being mainly rock with a thin layer of topsoil. There is no chance of the bank caving. The north bank approach is not as good. Firstly it is approximately 15 ft. below the south bank and will have to be built up considerably (either that or the south bank cut down). Secondly there is a second bank about 10 yds. from the actual river bank and about 10 ft. high. However if the river bank is built up, this bank can be cut into and consequently this bank could also have a straight approach through the cutting. The countryside on this bank has thicker vegetation on the bank itself but grasslands further back. This bank also is of rock with a thin layer of topsoil. This would make a firm base for the building up of this bank. Here, also, there is no danger of caving. The normal river level is about 20 ft. below the bridge.

Apart from this site the only other site suitable would be that near the stock station where a bridge has already been built for a road to KUI. From there a road could be built following the west bank of the RAIPIR RIVER downstream. However this would entail cutting through a large cultivated area belonging to the stock station, and also the bridging of the RAIPIR RIVER.

Once the RAIYER River was bridged the road could then follow the patrol route, around the base of the KURUP Mtn., to the SIGEYA River. This patrol route has been cleared and graded and is of bridle path standard. A vehicular road could follow it closely, except for portions where it surmounts subsidiary ridges from the KURUP Mtn. However in such places there are no problems in putting a more gradual grade in. This takes the road into the SIGEYA Valley and about 200 yds. from the river. Here the patrol route goes straight down into the river and then up the other side, it is most unsuitable for a vehicular road. However, during the day spent at IRI resthouse, a suitable route was found and a suitable spot for the bridging of the SIGEYA River.

Instead of going straight down into the river the road would continue up the valley, to a point about one mile upstream from where the patrol route crosses the river, and then it would wind down to the river itself. The bank here is fairly steep but it seems suitable for a road. At this point the SIGEYA River is about 60 ft. wide necessitating logs of from 65 to 70 ft. length. Both banks are strong, solid rock about 25 to 30 ft. above the normal river level. The south bank approach is not good, the road will have to approach from the left west, along the river bank, then turn at right angles onto the bridge. The north bank approach is slightly better, the road would approach from a north-easterly direction, down a gradual slope, to the bridge.

From the river the road would go straight to the aid post at TOPANDA. From here it would follow a well made patrol road for about half a mile. Then the patrol route rises too steeply to the KOMBUGA Ridge, consequently it would be better for the road to leave the patrol route here and move due north up the lower slopes of the ridge, then turn north-east gradually ascending the side of the ridge. It would cross the patrol route near the top of the range, then continue around the top of the KUMBIS Mtn., and finally over the range east of this mountain. Then it could follow down the GERNT Valley to the grasslands. Once there there is no problem re routing the road through the grasslands. The ground along this route is of hard, red clay and is very stony, it would make a good, strong surface for the road. Gravel availability along the road is fairly good. The route follows near the RAIYER, SIGEYA, MTA and GERNT Rivers, all of which have gravel. Only where it crosses the ridge would gravel be scarce.

The OUGINI people are eager to have this road put in and there should be no trouble as regards labour for the road. Only over the ridge, down the north side and across the flat lands is population scarce and there some difficulty may be met with as regards labour.

The alternate route is up the RAUMA Valley. This route was not investigated closely but it seems to be a possible route. Mainly because the point where it crosses the KOMBUGA Range is lower than where the former route crosses the range. The only defect in this former route is that section where it crosses this range. It rises about 1,500 ft. in about 1 1/2 mls. to a height of 6,300 ft. The advantage of the second route is that the climb over the range is more gradual and the height of the range less. After crossing RAIYER River at the site mentioned the road would turn east, instead of west, and then follow up the RAUMA Valley. At the head of the valley there is a slight gap through which the road would go, then down the far side of the range, along the valley of the GERNT or OPA River, and so to the flat lands. However labour is a problem along this route. The RAUMA Valley is deserted, because of sickness, the far side of the range also has no population. Consequently all labour for the road would have to be recruited elsewhere and paid.

Though this road route would probably be the better one it is not advised because of this lack of labour and population. It would be better for the road to follow the population through the SIGEYA Valley. From the cursory investigation of the route made by this patrol it seems possible but difficult. A detailed survey would be needed before one could go ahead with work on it. It is recommended that work on the RAIYER bridge and the road, at least into the SIGEYA Valley, be commenced as soon as possible while the people are expecting it and eager for it. The possible road routes are marked on the accompanying map of the patrol.

Census:

The only census conducted by the patrol was in the JIMI flats area. It was the third census made in the area and the initial tax/census.

There are four groups in this area; the KURUP, IPI, KOPEN-OIYUWA and the KOPEN-KININT, making a total of 68 people in all. The KURUP Group has 18 members, the IPI has 15, the OIYUWA 19 and the KININT has 16. This is the total population of an area of over 70,000 acres.

Since the last census in 1960, there have been a total of 6 births, 10 deaths (of which 6 were through sickness and accident), 7 migrations in and 8 migrations out. In 1960 the total population of the area was 74 people, now it is 68. This is an actual decrease of 6 people and a percentage decrease of 8.1%. The decrease is accounted for mainly by the number of deaths. The number of able-bodied males in the area is only 17. A number of the children were away at the time of the census, living on the banks of the SAU River with the MOGE Group. They had been sent there to preserve their health in the higher altitudes of the MOGE lands.

In all previous censuses the three groups; KURUP, IPI and OIYUWA, had been censused together. These three groups are all MEDIPA speakers. The OIYUWA Group has adopted the dress and habits of the HAGEN & people. The KININT Group was censused separately, they are fairly isolated from these others, retaining their own speech and customs and living a half days walk away.

It will be noted that there are a number of migrations in among the KININT Group (four in all). This is due to the fact that the KININT Group originally came from the north bank of the JIMI River to settle in these grasslands. However most of this particular group remained on the north bank, leaving only one or two families to cross the river. Now, from time to time, some of this group cross the river to join those families whom had crossed previously, hence the number of migrations.

There seems no doubt that these people are dying out. Only immediate European settlement in the area, with its advantages of health facilities, etc., can avert this. The people also realize this and are eager for the ~~REKUPKANA~~ & Europeans to come.

Resthouses:

The greater portion of the patrol was spent under canvas. Only at RAIMBIMAI and IKI, in the BAIYER area, TSMEDIAP and TSARAP, in the TARIUGA area, and MOSKOL, in the SIMBAI area, were resthouses slept in. In the JIMI flats area there are no resthouses at all. Originally there had been one built at LOWER RUTI, however it had completely disappeared by the time this patrol reached the area.

One of the objects of this patrol was to build a resthouse in this area for the use of future patrols and early settlement. As soon as the patrol reached the area a suitable site was found. This site is very near the original resthouse site on the RUTI knoll. It ~~is~~ is at the edge of the forest and grassland areas and has a commanding view over the MEJIMP grasslands. It is directly east, and about half a mile from, the most suitable airstrip site in the area.

Of the permanent line of carriers brought into the area, about 20 were retained full time working on the resthouse, under the supervision of two constables. The local people were also recruited to help in this work. A difficulty met with in the construction of this resthouse was the lack of bamboo and 'pit-pit' in the area, for use on the walls and floor. A satisfactory substitute for the floors was found in using a tree very similar to the 'black palm'. The tree was cut into lengths, then split and crushed and laid on the floor, it proved very successful. It is the same type of flooring as is used in SEPPIA houses. However for the walls only

grass and bark were used and consequently they are not very strong. They will probably have to be renewed each year. Two large barracks were also built on this site, suitable for a large carrier line.

Though there is a resthouse in the area now, any future patrols would be advised to take tents with them. From IKI resthouse to LOWER RUTI resthouse is a long days walk and is usually done in two days. If it is intended to inspect the grassland areas tents will most certainly have to be taken.

Carriers:

Originally 100 carriers were recruited at RAINBIMAI, these were all ENGAS. They carried the gear into the grassland area as far as LOWER RUTI. However, as they did not know the area and were eager to return, it was thought unwise to retain them as permanent carriers. Consequently about 40 extra carriers were recruited from the OUGINI Group at IKI. They know the area well and often enter it on hunting expeditions. These 40 were taken on when the 100 ENGAS left to return.

Of these 40 carriers, 20 were left at LOWER RUTI to build the resthouse and the remainder, with some local men, carried for the patrol on its journey around the grasslands. When the resthouse and survey was finished, the men working on the resthouse were paid and sent off and about 30 carriers were retained to carry the gear over the JIMI River. However, once the JIMI was crossed and TSENDIAP resthouse was reached, they refused to go any further and so were sent back to LOWER RUTI to wait. From TSENDIAP carrying was done on a village to village basis to SIMBAL and back, using the local KOPEN people. TSENDIAP men then took the patrol all the way to LOWER RUTI and proved excellent carriers. For their help they were presented with trade items as presents.

At LOWER RUTI the original 30 OUGINI carriers were taken on again and they carried the gear back to RAINBIMAI. For the balance of the gear, which had been left at LOWER RUTI resthouse, 20 more carriers were recruited at IKI and sent back. A constable had been left with this gear. Both these lines had been paid off at RAINBIMAI.

For any future patrolling into this area and to the north bank of the JIMI River carriers will present a problem. The HAGEN people regard these hot, lowland areas, and the people inhabiting them, with superstitious fear. Although they enter the large grassland area they were very loth to enter other areas nearby, such as across the GAL and JIMI Rivers. On the whole the OUGINI men were good carriers, cheerful and willing to work, however it would be difficult to encourage them to accompany a patrol into these new areas. At TSENDIAP, where they demanded to return, they were asked why they did not want to continue on. They replied that the main reason was the lack of police accompanying the patrol (there were four constables), they feared that the force could not adequately protect them. Also the local KOPEN people had been regaling them with stories about the fierceness of these people on the upper HUAT, this did not improve their moral. No amount of persuasion would make them agree to accompany the patrol further. However, in the opinion of the writer, if future patrols had a stronger police force accompanying them they could obtain an adequate number of carriers from the OUGINI area.

Another problem is the lack of food due to the small population. The local people were continually bringing food up for purchase, but it was not adequate to meet the demands of the patrol. Consequently a large supply of rice and meat must be taken into the area to feed the carriers. For the five weeks of this patrol 13 bags of rice and 4 cases of meat were used to feed the carriers. However there is a large supply of game in the area. Birds of all types are plentiful here and also wild pigs. In the duration of the patrol about 30 wild pigs were killed and brought to us.

REMARKS:

Forestry:

The main forested areas are on the KOMBUGA and SINGAL Ridges, the AIRUK Ridge and the MISENDA Ridge. As regards access the two former ridges are more suitable. Any sawmilling done on the MISENDA Ridge would entail the crossing of the GAI River, and on the AIRUK Ridge would entail the crossing of the GERNT River. The main forested areas on the two former ridges are on the northern slopes. However there is a fair area of forest on the upper southern slopes on the OUGINT ~~side~~ side. There are also fairly extensive forested areas up the RAUNA Valley and on the slopes of the KUHUP Peak.

On the ridge slopes there is a predominance of hardwoods. Some species noted are as follows:

Pullea spp. (Gripe)	Podocarpus spp. (Kia)
Cerbera spp. (Mama)	Elaeocarpus spp. (Marra)
Elaeocarpus spp. (Xui)	

The hardwoods grow straight and tall and average 2 to 3 ft. in diam. They would be excellent for bridge building or sawmilling. The hardwoods grow mainly on the upper slopes, from 4000 ft. and above. On the lower slopes and flat lands softwoods predominate, but these do not grow as straight and tall. The timbers seem excellent for construction work. Whether they would be suitable for furniture making I would not be qualified to say, however judging from the grain and colour of certain types of timber seen they could be effectively used in the making of furniture.

In this area there are also very large stands of Klinkii and Hoop Pine. The greatest concentration would be on the east and north slopes of the MISENDA Range. However there are also large stands on the northern slopes of the SINGAL and KOMBUGA Ranges, and on the western slopes of the AIRUK Range. There are also some on the WARA Ridge. All these pines are confined to an area between the 2,000 ft. and 3,000 ft. marks, this would greatly facilitate their cutting. An estimate of their numbers would probably be unreliable, however there is no doubt that these pines grow in marketable quantities and that the stand is very probably one of the largest in the Territory. A large and lucrative industry could probably grow up in this area through the milling of these pines.

There would have to be certain access to the area before it could go ahead. An airstrip is no difficulty, however it would prove a costly method of transport. Therefore it would be a great advantage to have a vehicular road into the area before industry of any kind enters the area. A vehicular road here would play a large part in the development of the area and would give the necessary impetus to the exploitation of it. It is essential to the sawmilling area alone. To work the area of pines on the MISENDA Range would necessitate the crossing of the GAI River and this will prove a difficult job. However there are stands near the JIMI flats which would last a number of years, consequently the bridging of the GAI is not an immediate necessity.

In 1957 A.D.O. Mr. Macilwain entered this area with a forestry officer and wrote a detailed report on the forestry potential of the area. Unfortunately this report has been mislaid. If found it will give a more detailed and exact picture of the area than the cursory investigation done on this patrol will do.

Airstrips:

An essential for settlement in the Lower JIMI area is an airstrip. Fortunately there should be no difficulty met with in this regard, as the area is eminently suited to airstrip construction. There are in fact three or four possible airstrip sites in these lowlands, two of which are in the 3,000 acres which the native people are willing to sell.

The site recommended runs north and south past the resthouse at LOWER RUTH and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of it. If required an airstrip about two

miles long could be built here. An airstrip suitable for DC3 aircraft could be built with a very small amount of work involved. The width is no ~~problem either~~ and there is plenty of room to expand. The land is absolutely flat, there are none of the small grass hillocks which appear all over these grasslands. The ground has a topsoil of soft earth about 1 to 2 ft. in depth, below this there is a stronger soil of red clay which is very stony, this would make an ideal base for the strip. Gravel would have to be carried a long way from the GAI River, as neighbouring streams do not have gravel, however this is no great hardship. The only cutting needed would be to remove the black topsoil, there would be no need to cut or fill in order to level the strip. The approaches are very good and could be made from both ends.

From the North one could approach up the YUAT or down the JIMI River, then turn at right angles, about 4 mls. from the strip, and come straight in. From the South one could approach up the GAI River, then swing out over the grasslands, about 4 mls. from the strip, and come straight in. The KOMBUGA Range to the South would average about 3,000 ft. in height. The range on the north bank of the JIMI River would average about 7,500 ft. However there would be no need to cross these ridges. The height of the strip is about 1,800 ft. The lateral clearance is also very good. To the west of the strip the MIBENDA Range comes down to about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away, however off each end of the strip the lateral clearance is better. To the east it is very good with flat land stretching for 2 to 3 mls. Off the north-east corner of the strip there is a small range, but this is only about 2,500 ft. high.

Labour for this airstrip could not be obtained locally. A labour force would have to be recruited elsewhere and brought into the area. If future settlement of this area is to be made this airstrip would have to be built first. Once it has been built there would be no limit to the amount of work one could do in this area.

Mapping and Surveying:

A large area of flat land between the GEMT, GAI and JIMI Rivers was surveyed by this patrol to lease for grazing and, perhaps, for re-settlement schemes. The estimated size of the area was about 19,000 acres. However the local people would only agree to the sale of 3,000 acres within this area. This 3,000 acres is mainly grassland and contains the proposed airstrip and resthouse sites.

The three rivers were used as boundaries to the area and so only one survey line had to be cut, from the GEMT to the GAI Rivers. The line was 10 mls. in length, of this approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile had to be cut through forest. A track, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ chain wide, was cut and hardwood posts were planted at 5 chain intervals. These posts were marked with a cross on either side. The grass on either side of the line was burnt to facilitate surveying through the grassed areas. Once this was done the general area was walked over to ascertain distances, take bearings, etc., for the plotting of the survey plan. Starting from a known point, that is the survey line which had been chained, bearings and cross bearings were taken on various prominent objects to fix them on the map. Then travelling around the area, bearings were taken on these fixed objects to enable a fix to be made on the spot from where the bearings were being taken. Those places where bearings could not be taken, because of thick bush, general compass direction and estimated walking times were relied on. In this way a fairly accurate map of the area was drawn up, certainly more accurate than anything previously drawn on this area.

For the map which accompanies the patrol report a scale of 4 miles to the inch was used (1 mile to the inch for the investigation report map). This map was plotted in the same way. However the accuracy of the area over the JIMI River, as far as SIMAI, cannot be vouched for, it is thought to be fairly correct. Some discrepancies were noted with other maps of this area,

mainly in names. For instance in all previous maps two rivers have been named the NORJAGAIYER and the NORGERNT. However 'nor' is the local name for river, so actually they are the JACAIYER and GERNT. It was also noticed that the local people pronounce the former river as SIGEYA, consequently it has been named as such on this patrol map. Another discrepancy is in the course of the GERNT River. The river was investigated thoroughly by this patrol and consequently the course shown on the patrol map is fairly accurate. There is no such river in the flats area known as the MOGILIP River, as is marked on many maps, it is probably in actual fact the MOGA River which does, however, run into the JIMI River. On previous maps the MOGULPIN River is always shown as running into the JIMI. This is wrong as it runs firstly into the GERNT River and it in turn flows into the JIMI. The course of the JIMI past the KAIRONK River is not accurate, neither is the headwaters of the YUAT River.

Unfortunately the surveying and mapping of the areas on the west bank of the GAI and the north bank of the YUAT was unable to be done as, in the first instance, the GAI was not fordable and, in the second instance, it was thought not wise to continue with the patrol.

Village Officials:

In the JIMI grasslands area there is only one official for the population of 68 people. He is Taitul WAIKAN of the KOPEN-OIVUNA Group. His appointment seems to be only a gesture as he has no responsibilities at all and would probably be unable to carry them out if he did have. He is a rather unintelligent, easy-going character.

Actually the only person in the area with any forcefulness or intelligence is DJIMI-WAUWA of the IPI Group, living at RUTI. Future patrols would probably obtain more co-operation and help from this man.

All officials met with in the other areas seemed satisfactory though no attempt was made to gauge their character.

Conclusion:

The main conclusion drawn from this patrol is that this large area of good land should be put to better use than it is at the moment.

It is an ideal area for expansion. The land is very nearly all perfectly flat. The soil is fairly fertile over all; the large area of grasslands is ideal for grazing, the bordering forests ideal for gardening. The climate is hot but not particularly uncomfortable, the rainfall is low but adequate.

Perhaps the biggest problem would be access, however this could be overcome. As mentioned the airstrip site is perfect. The road route is by no means perfect but a suitable vehicular road could be put in; certainly a good stock route could be made with little time and trouble. In my opinion a vehicular road is every bit as important to the area as an airstrip is.

As it stands now this area is wasted. A large portion is never entered by the local people and most of it is only entered occasionally to hunt game. If the whole area between the rivers was given to the government, each group there would still be in an enviable position as regards land. Their refusal to part with any but 3,000 acres is gross selfishness. If they persist in this attitude it will be most unfortunate as it will close this select area to expansion, perhaps different measures would be warranted in this case.

The area which the local people have agreed to sell would be ideal for a small grazing lease as it is mostly grassland. The bordering forest areas would be ideal for re-settlement schemes, or perhaps the

extensive planting of coconuts or cocoa. Undoubtedly the change, climatically and physically, would be rather drastic for the Highland people, especially Engas, however it is not an unpleasant place and they would no doubt become acclimatized to it in time. The high rate of sickness and death from snakebite could be overcome by adequate health facilities, which would come with European settlement.

As mentioned under forestry, the stands of timber are excellent, especially the Pinki and Hoop Pine. A thriving and lucrative sawmilling industry could well be built up in this area.

A follow up patrol should be made in the next few months to purchase the area and perhaps start work on the airstrip. The road, at least to ILE, could well be started on immediately. Also those people on the north bank of the GIMI and YUAT Rivers should be contacted and brought under Administration influence. Those two areas of grassland not investigated by this patrol should be done on the follow up patrols. They could well prove to have as much promise as the area already done.

(Signature)
C.A. Carthorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer

Special Patrol Report No. 1 of ~~Mount Hagen~~ 1962/63. Mount Hagen.

APPENDIX 'A'

Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary Report:

No. 7876 Const. TAMI.

Discipline:Very Good.

Appearance:Good.

General Ability:An efficient policeman. However seems to lack confidence in himself and towards end of patrol became unreliable.

No. 6174 Const. TAMI:

Discipline:Good.

Appearance:Fair.

General Ability:Not very bright but a hard worker and reliable.

No. 9459 Const. EKORA.

Discipline:Very Good.

Appearance:Good.

General Ability:A good policeman, reliable and energetic. Though early in the patrol he sustained an injury to his foot it did not prevent him from working harder than the rest of the police.

No. 10613 Const. SOECPAI.

Discipline:Fair.

Appearance:Sloppy.

General Ability:Unintelligent and lazy. A very ineffective member of the police force.


H.A. Overhorn
Officer of R.P. & N.G.C.

APPENDIX 'B'

Medical and Health:


As mentioned in the body of this report the health of the people in the JIMI grassland area is very poor. Since the last census, in 1960, there have been 10 deaths, of these 6 were through sickness and accident. The biggest killer seems to be snakes, mainly death adders; 4 out of these 6 died from snakebite. However the small and scattered population of only 68 people does not warrant an aid post in the area for the time being.

During the time the patrol was in this area three people died, two of snakebite. These two were not brought up for treatment and the patrol was only informed after their death. The third was a youth whom evidently died of an enlarged spleen. During the census the patrol N.M.O. examined him and advised his people to take him into the KURBURI Mission station at BAIYER RIVER for treatment. Unfortunately they did not and he died two days later.

Amongst the carriers no bad cases of sickness or accident were noted. No one contracted anything bad enough to warrant his confinement. Malarial suppressives were given regularly to all patrol personnel and carriers and consequently no malaria was contracted by patrol members.

The aid post at TOPANA, in the OUGINI area, was inspected while the patrol was at IKI and found to be in good order and well run. The A.P.O. here seems to be most competent. No aid posts were seen in the JIMI or SIMBAI areas, they have a very poor health coverage.


N.M.O. LEGAS, whom accompanied the patrol, was most helpful and competent. He accomplished his particular work swiftly and without fuss, and he often aided the patrol in other ways divorced from his medical work. A cheerful and helpful member of the patrol, found to be most satisfactory.


(W.A. Cawthorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'C'

Education:

There are no educational facilities of any kind in the JIMI flats area. At IWI there is a small mission school run by a native teacher. There are also mission schools at TSENDIAP and TSARAP, run from SIMRAI. None are of high standard. There were no government run schools in the area.



(W.A. Cavthorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer

Special Patrol Report No. 1 of 1962/63, Mount Hagen.

APPENDIX (D)

Food and Agriculture:

Mr. L. Sewell of the Agricultural Department accompanied the patrol throughout and so will be writing a detailed report on the agricultural part of the patrol. It is not intended to include any comments on agriculture in this report.


(E. I. Cawthorn)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

ation Register

Area Patrolled Lower Jimi River
Patrol No. KONGA 221

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS				MALE		FEMALE					CHILD		ADULT		
In	Out	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male + Female	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M + F	
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1	1									1	6	1	5	2	1	7	5	9	6	15	
										2	4	3	3	2	7	5	5	7	12	19	
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3	5									2	11	6	16	12	19	24	18	34	32	66	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. BAHON NO. 2 of 2/65.

Patrol Conducted by Pete Allen, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Boaga General Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

1 Administration Interpreter - NIE/DOEPC.

Natives 1 Member of the N.P.D. - Constable MUMBIL.

Duration—From 12 / 2 / 19 65 to 31 / 2 / 19 65

Number of Days Nineteen.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services March 19 65

Medical 19 65

Map Reference Map derived taken from air photographs - one mile to one inch.

Objects of Patrol 1. Census and compilation of Census Roll.

2. Review administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/19

Dist. Commr.

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

Amount Paid from P.E.D. Trust Fund £

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WHD. 385.

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

19th April, 1963.

Assistant District Officer,
Subdistrict Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.

Hagen Patrol Report No. 3/62-63 - Baiyer
River Census Division - Mr. E. Allen, P.O.

Your memorandum 67-2-1 dated 28th March,
1963 refers.

The native situation is good but despite the periodic visits to the area for Courts etc. I consider that more general patrols are required throughout the area, if possible with an Agricultural Officer. Two patrols in 4 1/2 years are not sufficient, especially as the region will, in the next year or so, be controlled by a native Local Government Council. The Division has the economic potential, is close to the main centre, Mount Hagen, and is well served with roads, but has stagnated through lack of attention.

The two new roads being constructed will not of themselves improve the economy of the valley. The District Agricultural Officer will be approached to see if his officers can put them to good use. It could be that this area may become a centre for tea growing.

As you say a Native Lands Commissioner is required in the District to settle the numerous land disputes. However, the area patrolled does not appear to warrant priority treatment in this respect.

In future please ensure that Mr. Allen follows the form of report writing laid down in this District. A third copy of the census is required, two copies go to Headquarters.

Camping Claims are passed for payment.

C.C.
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

(R.S. WELL)
A/District Officer.

The above-mentioned report for your information.

(R.S. WELL)
A/District Officer.

67.2.1.

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

28th. March, 1963.

District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.

re: Mt. Hagen P/R. 3 of 62-63: R. ALLEN.

This Patrol Report should be read in conjunction with Hagen P/R. 8 of 61/62, M. Sage, Patrol Officer.

Both Messrs. Sage and Allen are keen officers and I have no doubt whatsoever that the area has had a thorough going over. The Baiyer area has had a considerable amount of attention lately by this department and it appears to be in good condition.

Land matters are the cause of much quarrelling, and outright fighting, right throughout the Sub-District and the presence of a Native Lands Commissioner at Mt. Hagen is a matter of urgency. I agree with Mr. Allen that roads are desirable in the area if it is to advance economically however the ever increasing problem facing us is that of maintenance - the natives are quite willing to build roads but do not apparently see the necessity for maintenance. I agree with Mr. Allen's remarks regarding the more frequent visits to the area by Agricultural officers and perhaps you would bring this to the attention of the D.A.O. There is now no need to have courts heard by local officials, unless the participants so desire - to my mind the people are well aware of this.


(P.P.V. ROFF).

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RAIMBINAL Rest House,
Baiyer River,
Western Highlands District,
5th March 1963.

District Office No. 385.

The Assistant District Officer,
MOUNT LAGEN,
Western Highlands District.

Harewith please :

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 62/63
BALIMA DISTRICT DIVISION

INTRODUCTION : This area was patrolled less than 12 months ago by Mr. H.P.C. Sage who submitted a comprehensive report on all facets of interest to this Department. His was the first patrol of the division for 5 years. He therefore dealt with most subjects in some detail. It would seem superfluous to repeat a lot of his material. However I would like to comment on some observations and statements made by Mr. Sage and report on certain matters which have arisen since June last year.

The Common Roll for the area has been compiled and is held here at Sub-District Office.

NATIVE AFFAIRS : In general, the native population of the Valley are comparatively contented. There have been no major events or upheavals to cause widespread discussion among the populace. Many long discussions were held with the people and the most striking impression gained was that of the comparative harmony in which the area exists. Mr Sage's efforts to suppress child marriage appears to have been largely successful but I cannot admit to ever having seen any great drama in the custom. It has been with the people since Adam, has caused little harm as the female partner is almost always as willing as anyone and apparently rarely has the practice caused strife. The main objector is the Baptist Mission. In any case, thanks to Mr. Sage and the Mission the practice seems to be fading. It would appear that only in two areas is the atmosphere of contentment shaken -

- 1) Among the WEMA people at PARALIS and KULIMP and
- 2) Among the UINI people at IKI.

In both cases land disputes are causing fairly serious friction. I will deal with them separately -

1) WEMA : In 1957 Mr. J.D. Allen, I.B.O., settled a land boundary dispute, clearly marking the boundary. At the time the decision was respected by both parties. However, as is typical, the older men of the area are now agitating for the reclamation of land which is 'rightfully theirs'. Everyone is aware of Mr. Allen's decision and his judgement has been reported to them. However this has only suppressed the dispute for the moment and it will certainly flare and fall for many years to come. There are many other such disagreements but this is the only one containing any high degree of ill-feeling among the people concerned. Continued soothing of the agitators seems to be the only way of dealing with the matter, with of course strict adherence to Mr. Allen's decision.

2) UINI : This is another land dispute but of a different type. The UINI-KARAKORO Group has split into two factions, one led by Laluni KURMA and the other by Boma-Roi PUEI. KURMA and his followers of the TAPI Section originally came from over the Baiyer-Jimi divide near the LAI - JIMI Junction but many years ago were brought by his parents to live with the main KARAKORO Group. A number of small inconsequential disputes have gradually assumed importance and the matter has grown to the point where fragmentation threatens. PUEI is now quite seriously making preparations to move back into the Lower Jimi area. A small section of the TAPI's are in fact still living in this JIMI area and already a number of the section from the Baiyer side have moved down and commenced gardening. This matter is of major interest to those people concerned with the alienation of a large area of Kumi lands in the Lower Jimi. Laluni KURMA is by far the most influential and proud man in the Baiyer Valley, most particularly with the KURMA speakers. He has the power of 'yes or

or no' to the sale of the tract of land indicated for purchase. However, Mr. S. is anxious that the migration will not in any way affect the purchase, in fact this is one of the main attractions to the movement. He visualizes sizable handouts to labour for development of the area and for timber which abounds on his land. Another matter of great interest is that Mr. S. is most eager to construct a road down onto the JIMI flats. He believes it to be quite a feasible project as a long term effort. He intends to enlist the aid of the people living on the North bank of the JIMI with whom he claims a working relationship which could be developed to the point where they can be persuaded to work on developmental schemes in this area of the river.

The 'winds of change' are blowing into the Salyer Valley. Mr. W. H. George, manager of the Animal Industry Station in the Valley is in the process of establishing a live cattle project. Mr. J. Macdonald, the Agricultural Extension Officer who accompanied Mr. Sage states in his report that there are a total of 20,597 coffee trees in the valley. Coffee is bought at least weekly by a local firm known as 'WASERHOFF' which sends a Land Rover into the Valley to pick up. The Baptist Mission also buys the locally grown coffee so that disposal of the crop is at present no trouble at all. As is the case in the immediate Kagan area, the people are becoming more and more aware of the fact that economic development centres around land development. It may therefore be expected that the near future will bring more frequent and more intense land disputes, such being stimulated by an increasing population demanding more land. Besides, it's much more fun to argue about a little bit more than properly develop what we've got.

LAW AND JUSTICE :

I completely agree with Mr. Sage's remarks about the corruption of 'courts' conducted by Village Officials. Due to more frequent contact in the last 12 months, the position has probably eased nevertheless the weekly visit to the Salyer should be strictly maintained. As noted earlier the populace are reasonably content and the writer was not surprised at the absence of demand for court action. In fact the only instances in which court action was taken involved three minor stipulation cases, all other action warranted mediation only.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS - JUDICIALS - EDUCATION :

These subjects are all adequately covered by Mr. Sage and there has been little or no change since the last report, as would be expected.

ROADS AND BRIDGES :

I consider Mr. Sage's remarks on the construction of a network of roads to the numerous points of production would demand far more than is available at the moment. It would serve no real useful purpose as they would very rarely be used by vehicles to be, in fact, a waste of effort. He feels the comparatively near future will bring trouble with their uncompleted projects of community development. A basic requirement for development of any community is communication and the extent of development is to a large extent governed by the quality of that communication.

Firstly Mr. Sage dismisses of road construction because it would demand 'far more labour than is available'. This, applied to the ENKA people and the UGINI's is quite ridiculous. The ENKA labour force is 1500. They want to build approximately six miles of road, in the first instance. Simple arithmetic shows that 250 men are available for each mile or 1 man each 7 yards. I cannot see why these people should not have their road, building it themselves as a community development project. The UGINI people want to build approximately 4 miles of road. They have a labour potential of 400 which means about 100 men per mile, still very much a favorable ratio. Nothing is used many of the other labour-land ratios on Highland road construction jobs.

So much for the facts. Mr. Sage then says 'roads would serve no real purpose as they would rarely be used by vehicles.' At present the District Mission at KUMUKU runs a monthly clinic to each of the rest house centres. These clinics are operated by the more able nursing sisters from the Mission but very shortly a change in the nursing staff will force the discontinuation of this service, unless road access becomes available. The TUMUKU Land Rover which weekly and sometimes more regularly visits the Bulwer, finishes its run at the Bulwer Rest house where a host of the coffee comes from the, as yet, inaccessible ENKA and UGINI areas.

However even if such roads carried only one vehicle per month, they are worthily as community 'self-help' projects and apart from the economic, social and political (and perhaps strategic) factors the over-riding consideration is that the people themselves want to build these roads. They requested a permission to do so and B. a little supervision. It is my opinion that the Administration can provide both B. and S. without great effort or cost. The Officer making the weekly visit to the Valley could well cater for the requested supervision. I had seen, too, that persons interested in the development of land in the Lower Jini will be most concerned to see the commencement of road accessibility.

Apart from these two major exceptions, Mr. Sage's remarks regarding lack of labour and no real purpose are very much applicable.

HEALTH :

Mr. Sage's coverage of this aspect of the area is detailed and comprehensive and little has changed in the past 2-12 months. However I saw no evidence of the people's eagerness for caterers. Money still plays an extremely important part in explaining death and sickness.

The District Mission continues to give excellent medical services to the people of the area, consequently they have acquired intense respect and confidence in the medical field.

DEFENCE :

The anti-aircraft is equipped I saw with the Fox-Census Book which is in a most satisfactory condition. The next officer to patrol the area will be frustrated by the lack of space left for the entry of new scores. Apart from this - a. Supplies are often broken into various parts and quite mixed up b. spelling and age estimation is very bad and inconsistent.

6. pages are missing in the duplicate and triplicate copies.

The whole book will probably have to be re-written during the next patrol.

CONCLUSION :

This patrol was a comparatively close follow-up to Mr. Sage's patrol less than 12 months ago. Mr. Sage concluded his report with a recommendation that a system of regular visits, say weekly or fortnightly, be commenced. I fully agree with this recommendation and that during the next few years particular attention be paid to the following matters -

1. The usual disputes and squabbles that inevitably come forward.
2. The construction of the two roads as suggested - as a community development project rather than one of great urgency.
3. In conjunction with D.A.S.F., the encouragement of coffee improvement and development of native cattle schemes at present being established by the Animal Industry Division of D.A.S.F.

The Upper Valley and its people appear to have a great deal of potential but they should receive more attention from extension departments. Access to the Valley floor presents no problem whatever via the excellent all-weather which connects with Harau. A D.A.S.F. extension officer would be well employed to visit the area occasionally with a view to improving the coffee standard and assisting in the development of the native cattle schemes. Given consistent attention from an Officer familiar with the country and its people a lot of good work could be done. The pattern of sporadic and inconsistent control by various Officials and the lack of planning for the area is accomplishing very little at all.

Don Allen
Don Allen, P.O.

~~67-14-31~~
67-14-31

87.2.1.

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

21st. August, 1963.

District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.

re: QUERIES : HAGEN PATROL REPORT No. 4/63-63.

DHA. 87.13.41 of the 18.6.63.

Enclosed please find Mr. Lancaster's reply to queries raised by
Moresby in respect to the Patrol Report.



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "F.P.V. ROBE".

(F.P.V. ROBE).

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

MINUTE TO:

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

HAGEN PATROL NO. 4 - 1962/63.

67-14-31

Minute of 18th June, 1963, refers.

Attached are replies by Mr. Lancaster to queries
raised in the above-quoted memorandum.

WHD.405

4th October, 1963.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "S.W. ROBE".

(S.W. ROBE).
District Officer.

N. G. P. M.

Sub-District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.

1st July, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN.

MOUNT PATROL RD. 4-62/63.

Ref. DWA 67-15-41 of 16th June, 1963.

2. The Deputations were reminded at all places that the councillors themselves levied the tax rate. All appreciate the "Majority" opinion to a reasonable extent.
3. Council projects are now in construction.
4. At the initial collections (1963) many people eligible for Tax Exemptions, paid tax "to help the council" in the first year, on the understanding that they would apply for exemptions this year, as was the case.
5. A Tax Tribunal accompanied the patrol.

P.J. LANCASTER.
Patrol Officer.

ule

WBA'GR.

6-13-63

June 18th, 1963.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
HOUST HAGEN

HAGEN PATROL No. 4 - 62/63

Receipt of the report of the above patrol is acknowledged.

2. I presume Mr. Lancaster reminded the "deputations" that Council Tax Rates or Rates are set by the Council itself, not by the Administration and that the Council is guided by the majority opinion at the Annual Tax Payers Meeting.

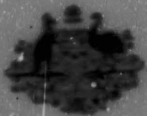
3. The wish to see some material benefit in return for their money is I think, quite natural.

4. I would have appreciated some explanation as to why it was necessary to grant many more Tax Exemptions than in the previous year.

5. Did a Tax Tribunal accompany the patrol?

(J. K. McCarthy)

DIRECTOR



67. 14. 31
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RSB/DL

Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference WED. 405

If calling ask for

No.



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

5th June, 1963.

The Director,
Dept. of Native Affairs,
KORORUA

Hagen Patrol Report No. 4-62/63 - Central
Census Division.

L.J. Lancaster and C.A.J. Battner

Attached please find the abovementioned report
and covering memo by the Assistant District Officer, Mount
Hagen.

The covering notes by the supervising Officer, Mr.
Lancaster, are adequate.

Apprehension of further tax rises seems to stem from
the Hagen Local Government Council's activities in this regard.
The NUI Councillors are sufficiently aware of the people's
feelings on this matter and will surely not attempt further
increases in 1964.

For your information, please.

(R.S. Bell)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

39-2-2

Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN

10th March, 1963.

District Officer,
MOUNT HAGEN

re: 1963 TAX COLLECTIONS KUI N.L.G.C.

Unnumbered S.D.O. Memorandum of the 9.2.63.

Enclosed herein please find the above report.

There appears to be little comment required and I agree with Mr. Lancaster's remarks regarding taxation rate.

(SGD.) F.P.V. ROBB
Assistant District Officer.

11a

FIELD DIARY - JAMES H. HARRIS

No. 4-62/65

- 14/1/62. To KAMUKU and UGA. (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Returned Base.
- 17/1/62. To KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 18/1/62. To FULBIA then KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 19/1/62. At KAMUKU. Canceled.
- 20/1/62. To KAMUKU. Canceled.
- 21/1/62. At KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 22/1/62. To OHLIYU then M. 2 KAMUKU. (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) CANCELED.
- 23/1/62. At KAMUKU. Canceled.
- 24/1/62. To KAMUKU NO. 1 (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 25/1/62. To KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 26/1/62. To KAMUKU.
- 27/1/62. To KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 28/1/62. To KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 29/1/62. To KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 30/1/62. To KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 31/1/62. To KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 1/2/62. To M. 1 KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 2/2/62. At KAMUKU. Returned Base.
- 3/2/62. To KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 4/2/62. To KAMUKU (MAY 2 YAMBA GROUP) Canceled.
- 5/2/62. At KAMUKU. Canceled.
- 6/2/62. Returned Base.

James H. Harris
P.O.

2 persons from Lancaster ^{reminded}
the "deputations" (?) that ^{reminded}
on dates were set by the Council ^{not} kept
set by the Council. and that Council
would probably be guided by the majority
opinion of the annual taxpayers meeting.
The wish to see some material
money & gifts

The wish to see some
benefit or return for their money is quite
natural, I think.

benefit on the
actual, I think
I have. I have appreciated some
explanation as to why it was necessary
to grant a many more for exemption
this year.

to the fact that the
this year.

I trust the 1st was calculated
by harmonic staff with a minimum
of participation by the Potomac
officers. The Report does not mention
whether the 1st Tribunal accompanied the Potomac.

3000

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32

Generally the Kuli Council presents a much more settled picture than it did last year. Electorates seem to be more firmly established in the minds of the people and are more politically compact than last year. Some groups have not settled yet but these are more the exception than the rule. Two "squatting" groups from the Nebilyer Census area have migrated back but generally the shifting within groups within electorates that was so much a feature of the last collections has ceased and the groups that have not completely settled should be by the end of this year. Attached is a list of new census, taxation, and electorates for each group.


P.J. LANCASTER
P.O.

REVISED ASSEMBLY POINTS CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION

GROUP	CENSUS	TAX	ELIGIBILITY	REMARKS
KEMI GROUP	KAGAMUGA	KAGAMUGA	KAGAMUGA	NIL.
IAMAGA/PEPAGA IAMAGA/NEHAGAGA IAMAGA/PEHAGAGA	TEGA NO. 1. KEMIA KELTARA	TEGA NO. 2. KEMIA KELTARA	TEGA NO. 1. KEMIA KELTARA	NIL. This group is in KUI Council but South West West Census division.
KOMMUGA GROUP	NO. 2. KEMIA	NO. 2. KEMIA	NO. 2. KEMIA	Census with PERAMUGA GROUP
KULGA/TIMAGIUP	KOGG	KOGG	KOGG	1964 should see strong representations to go back to the NEHILVER CENSUS DIVISION. The NIAMP sub-group have already gone back from NIAMP after long affiliations with the KEMIA group.
KEMJUGA/KOMENAGA KEMJUGA/AMJUGA	MUGA POBORAKL	MUGA POBORAKL	MUGA MUGA	NIL. NIL.
KHOUUGA GROUP TULGA SUB-GROUP KUGA SUB-GROUP	OGLEBENG ENG	OGLEBENG ENG	OGLEBENG ENG	The KUGA/NIAMP/KIGIUP/KINDUMPO line have split. Some wish to assemble at OGLEBENG and others at ENG which makes census most difficult. However the faction at OGLEBENG are willing to have their names joined with the NO. 2. ANDAMPO line to make census easier. If they are still willing this should be done in 1964.
EBILIGA & MOGE Groups	KOMENUGA	-	-	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX HAGER COUNCIL but CENTRAL CENSUS DIVISION

GROUP	CENSUS	TAX	ELECTORATE	REMARKS
ELTI GROUP	NO. 1 KELUA	NO. 1 KELUA	NO. 1. KELUA	GELOKPO LINE WITH 10+ ARE IN SOUTH WEST WANGI AND WILL CENSUS at KUTA AREA BUT WILL VOTE AT NO. 1. KELUA
PALGA GROUP KUNDUGA SEC. KWTBI SEC. KWTBI/PINGGA	KONGANDILA KUGL BOTH OF A/M	KONGANDILA KUGL BOTH OF A/M	KUGL KUGL KUGL	STILL UNSETTLED. SOME LIVE AT KONGANDILA BUT CHOOSE TO VOTE TO KUGL FOR CENSUS. THIS IS RIDICULOUS BUT AT THE MOMENT NOTHING CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT.
MAMUNGA GROUP	KELUA	KELUA	KELUA	
KONGUNAGA GRP. HENO KUGILENGGIL	KONGANDILA	KONGANDILA	KUGL	
KOMP ELBUDUMBE	KUGL	KUGL	KUGL	
LAM/DELA & TUGA/MIMIGA	NO. 1. TOGORA	NO. 1. TOGORA	NO. 1. TOGORA	BOTH HAVE JOINED WITH THE J/M/ HOGAMBO & PARAGREYD GROUP TO USE THIS PLACE AS A CENTRAL POINT. TUGA/MIMIGA WIVES IN SOUTH WANGI CENSUS DIVISION.
JIGA/MUGIGA/ MUNGOP	TOGORA	TOGORA	TOGORA	AT PRESENT THIS GROUP IS ASSEMBLING AT THE END OF THE TOGORA AIRSTRIP. HOWEVER HIS LAND IS LIKELY TO BE DISPUTED AND A NEW ASSEMBLY POINT MAY HAVE TO BE CHOSEN.
KIGENGIL & HOGAMBO S.C.	MOIYAGA	MOIYAGA	MOIYAGA	PREVIOUSLY ASSEMBLED AT BOTH MOIYAGA AND KETIGA BUT CHOSE MOIYAGA AS THE CENTRAL POINT THIS YEAR.
MAIBAGIL M. MENDIKP & GHWISAPI	KONGANDILA	KONGANDILA	KONGANDILA	

GROUP	1955 CENSUS	1955 TAX	ELECTORATE	REMARKS
OBARIKBO ANDAGAMANA KOMAPI SEC. KOMBO SEC. AGILIMBO SUB GRP.	KERABUGL KERABUGL PULGIMP KERABUGL	KERABUGL KERABUGL PULGIMP KERABUGL	KERABUGL KERABUGL KERABUGL KERABUGL	ALL THESE GROUPS HAVE CHOSEN KERABUGL AS THEIR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY POINT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE KOMBO SEC. WHO CHOOSE TO REMAIN AT PULGIMP FOR EN CENSUS.
ROGAMBO & PARAGAMBO SECTIONS.	NO.1. TOGODEA	NO.1. TOGODEA	NO.1. TOGODEA	NOW ASSEMBLE WITH THE IAM/DEIA & TRUGA/MINIGA GROUPS
JISA/ANDAPOLIMIS KUMUDAGA SUB GRP. KONIMBO & PARAGAMBO KILAMPI KUNDUMPO SEC.	KIK KIK KIK KIK	KIK KIK & KOGGAMBA KIK	KIK KIK KIK KIK	THE KILAMPI GROUP HAVE SPLIT BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COUNCILOR ANDAGUNDI AND EX TULUL MAIP HENCE YOU GET THE SITUATION WHERE HALF PAY TAX AT KOGGAMBA THEN WALK TO KIK FOR CENSUS. THIS PROBLEM MAY RESOLVE ITSELF OF ITS OWN ACCORD.
PANOGA SUB GRP.	KOGG	KOGG	KOGG	NIL.
KIRIBIN OIL SUB GRP.	AMOMBLAKUNDI	AMOMBLAKUNDI	AMOMBLAKUNDI	NIL.
PERAMBI			NO.1. KELUA	APPENDIX WILL BE ADDED WHEN FINAL ASSEMBLY POINTS ARE MADE.

3