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## PATROL REPORTS

**DISTRICT** : **WESTERN HIGHLANDS PROVINCE**

**STATION** : **MINJ**

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1953/54 and 1954/55

MINJ

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
<u>MINJ</u>		
1 - 51/54	K. Walters	Lower Korbun (Kuno) Census Division
2 - 53/54	B. Corrigan & K. Walters	Lower Kuno Census Division & Schrader Range
3 - 53/54	R. Jeffrey	North Wall Wahgi River
2 - 54/55	R. Jeffrey	South Wall Wahgi
3 - 54/55	G. G. Hardy	Upper Kuno Census Division



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

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District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS

Report No. MINJ No 1 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by Keith WALTERS - Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Lower Korbun (Kuno) Census Sub-Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans One (1)

R.P. & N.G.C. 6

Natives Carriers 9

Duration - From 13/ 2 /1953 to 12/ 8 /1953

Number of Days Twenty-Nine (29)

Did Medical Assistant accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services " / " /19 " - May, 1953  
" - June, 1952

Medical Not Known/      /19     

Map Reference RAMU Strat. Series - 4 Miles - 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol Recording of Initial Census of Sub-Division and  
Consolidation of Administration in Lower Jimmi Valley.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.  
PORT MORFSBY.

Forwarded, please.

27/8/1953

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ N 1 1

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £ N 1 1

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ... £ N 1 1

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Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office.,  
MINJ  
Western Highlands.

Mini Patrol Report No 1 of 53/54

DISTRICT OF WESTERN HIGHLANDS : Minj Patrol Report No 1 of 53/54

Patrol conducted by:- Keith Walters, Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled: Census Sub-Division Lower Korbun (Kuno)

Patrol accompanied by:- J.F. Hayes, Cadet Patrol Officer.

B.P. & N.G.C. Six (6)

Carriers: Nine (9)

Duration: 15th July 1953 - 12th August, 1953

Number of days: Twenty Nine (29)

Did Medical Assistant accompany: No.

Last Patrol to area: District Services: Portion May, 1953  
Portion June, 1952

Map reference: RAMU Strat. Series 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol: To record the initial census of people living in the Sub-Division known as Lower Korbun (Kuno) and to consolidate Administration in little known portions of the Lower Jimzi Valley.

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PATROL DIARY.

15th JULY, 1953.

The Police and carriers consisting of 14 members were despatched from MINJ (L.29) at 9.30am with instructions to prepare camp at KEROWIL (L.29). I left MINJ by road at noon and following the road link reached the WAGGI River at 12.45pm. Reached the main MOUNT HAGEN road at 12.50pm and followed this till I rejoined the patrol at KEROWIL at 1.30pm. Greeted by a large gathering of Natives, including recently appointed Provisional Officials. Talks with Natives during after noon.

One case heard in the Court for Native Affairs.

Sufficient food purchased for my small party.

Height of KEROWIL 5,120 feet above sea level. Position. L.29

Temperature 6.00am 61 degrees.

16th JULY, 1953.

Departing camp at 7.30am I followed the arterial highway to BANZ (K.29). Crossed BINJ River at 7.35am and inspected Aid Post at TOLU at 8.10am. It is in charge of an Native Medical Orderly from the Minj Native Hospital. From TOLU we moved on to the Lutheran Mission at 8.50am. I paid a call on the resident Missionary and thence on to BANZ arriving at 9.30am. After paying calls on the Catholic Mission and the Stock Inspector of D.A.S. & P. I made preparations to move on to KIMIL River area, however, a good number of Native disputes came up for adjudication that I decided to camp and deal with them. Accordingly camp was made. Disposed of all outstanding Native disputes which, in the main, involved the eternal feminine, and at 2.45pm was joined by Mr. J. Hayes, C.P.O. who is accompanying the patrol. Ample food made available.

Height of BANZ 5,320 feet above sea level. Position. K.29

Temperature 12 noon 74 degrees. 6.00am 59 degrees.

17th JULY, 1953.

With Mr. Hayes, I left BANZ at 9.00am and followed the road towards the KIMIL River. Crossed GA River at 9.50am and rested patrol. Two civil claims came up for hearing. Leaving the GA at 10.20am bi-passed AMULIBA (K.28) at 10.25am and finally onto the KIMIL Base Camp, arriving here at noon. Met by a good gathering of Natives. The usual 'courts' came forward for settlement and again involved feminine depredations. Word sent on to the KORON area to anticipate arrival of Census patrol to-morrow.

Good quantities of food made available for purchase. Light rain during the late afternoon.

Height of KIMIL 5,350 feet above sea level. Position. K.27

Temperature 12 noon 72 degrees. 6.00am 57 degrees.

18th JULY, 1953.

We were on the road at 6.30am after waiting for the arrival of our carriers; continued along main road to cross the KIMIL River (5,200') at 6.32 am. At 6.35am we swung off to the north to follow a Native track up the KIMIL Valley. Climbing gradually, crossed KUMAN Creek (5,325') at 7.32am and the main stream a few minutes later. Spelled patrol till 7.40am. Leaving the river,

18th JULY, 1953 (continued)

passed through KOUIE hamlet (5,480') at 8.00am and at 8.25am crossed one of the sources of the KIMIL River at 5,600 feet. We entered forest shortly afterwards and at 9.30am reached the top of the Wahgi-Sepik Divide at a height of 6,800 feet. The pass answers to the name of MARAMP-NORI (J.28). Continued on at 10.20am in light mist. Descending rapidly through forest, which is un-inhabited, reached the MENJIM-TOLI road and following this arrived at the Rest House at KOROB (J.28). Here I camped at 1.00pm. Met by the small population which is portion of a Wahgi Valley clan. After purchasing sufficient food, recorded the initial census of the OBAI Group for a total of 136. Provisional officials selected. Light rain during late afternoon.

Height of KOROB 4,700 feet above sea level. Position. J.28

Temperature 12 noon 78 degrees. 6.00am 60 degrees.

19th JULY, 1953.

Departed camp at 6.15am and began the descent to TEMBI Creek. It proved to be short and sudden over a greasy track. We spelled at the river at 7.10am at a height of 3,000 feet. Sandflies are very noticeable. From the creek we moved up to junction of the TEMBI with the main stream MARAMP, where Mr. MacFarlane from GOROKA is prospecting. It was 9.30am before we began the ascent of TUMANDI ridge and we continued till 10.10am when I rested patrol at 4,000 feet. On the road again at 10.30am we climbed the remaining 1,100 feet in a hot sun and up a vile grade, through abandoned Ceremonial Grounds, to reach a place called MAEGMUL (J.28) at 12.15pm. Here we were welcomed by the entire population of 79 odd souls and I made camp. After accepting presents of food, recorded the initial census of the BOGA and WEINAMBUGA clans. As evidenced by the census, the clans are infinitely small for Highland communities: it is alleged that the decline is due to an epidemic of sickness which struck the valley some long time ago. As a result the people dispersed and have not re-amalgamated. Heavy rain in late afternoon.

Height of MAEGMUL 5,100 feet above sea level. Position. J.28

Temperature 12 noon 80 degrees. 6.00am 66 degrees.

20th JULY, 1953.

Departed camp 6.20am and climbed up to a Ceremonial Ground called KAMPKUTA (5,325'). For the next hour we were engaged in negotiating a bad track down a feature called PERAPILT. At 7.35am I rested patrol in an abandoned Ceremonial Ground which answered to the name of OMARTABU (4,950'). On the road again at 8.00am and descending gradually in a S.S.E. direction struck road linking KOROB-TOLI at 8.50am (4,600') and in a quick descent came to TOLUBUK Creek (4,075') at 9.20am. Spelled patrol till 10.05am and commenced the climb up NANGUN Ridge over a newly constructed road to reach TOLI at 10.45am. Here I made camp. Prodigious supplies of food made ready for the patrol and a noisy welcome awaited us.

During afternoon outlined the reasons for the patrol and recorded initial census of the following :-

WABERA Sub-Group of the large KAWNZIKA (KONJIGA) Group for a total of ; 174 and a small clan of the PERAGA's for a total of 31.

The remaining census to be completed to-morrow.

Height of TOLI 5,100 feet above sea level. Position. J.28

Temperature 12 noon 78 degrees. 6.00am 64 degrees.

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21st JULY, 1953.

Remained at TOLI to complete the Census of local area. Did so this morning with a grand total of 290 for the WABEREGA and PEREGA Sub-Groups. The lining was generally satisfactory and I estimate 98% attendance.

Duties and responsibilities of selected provisional officials outlined.

There is a good deal of migration with these particular Natives. They are related in close affinity with Natives living in the Ga River Valley over the Wahgi-Sepik Divide and it was from this parent Group that the KUWO branch of the family sprung.

Clerical work in conjunction with the Census completed.

Temperature 12 noon 78 degrees. 6.00am 66 degrees.

22nd JULY, 1953.

Departed from TOLI at 6.25am and followed up the crest of the ridge for a short distance and then descended steeply down the side of KENUNGMA Ridge to cross SIM Creek (3,850') at 7.05am. A long steady climb from the creek up MARAMIL Ridge through thick forest, following a native track, arriving at the top at 8.50am height 6,050 feet. Spelled patrol. Continued on at 9.35 am and descended from the ridge through scattered gardens and crossed KURAMUK Creek (4,550') at 10.15am. From the creek the patrol climbed steadily round the side of TUMBANG Ridge and arrived at KAUIL (J.29) Ceremonial Ground at 11.30am and greeted by the assembled people. A number of the headmen were wearing the ceremonial hair wig. Camp made in the Ceremonial Ground. During the afternoon recorded the initial census of the MUNGIKA-ORAKANIM sub-group of the KAWNZIKA Group for a total of 337. Selected provisional Officials and outlined their duties.

Ample supplies of food available.

Height of KAUIL 5,100 feet above sea level. Position. J.29

Temperature 12 noon 79 degrees. 6.00am 63 degrees.

23rd JULY, 1953.

Broke camp at 06.15am and following a native track, descended down the ridge to KURUMUK Creek (4,250') arriving at 6.45am. KURUMUK Creek forms the boundary between the sub-groups MUNGIKA-ORAKANIM and TAMBEGA and I waited at the creek for the TAMBEGA people to arrive. 07.00am commenced a steep climb from the creek up through forest and reached the crest, known as KOROBO (5,600') at 07.55am. The track then followed down the top of the ridge and the patrol arrived at PAW (5,350')(J.29) ceremonial ground at 08.10am. A number of people were already assembled but the patrol was not greeted very enthusiastically. Quite a number had not yet arrived and it was reported that there were a few who were not going to appear. Explained to the headmen the reason for the census and eventually was informed that all were present. Completed the census for the TAMBEGA sub-group for a total of 203. The people did not show very much interest to have their names recorded and several times gave wrong information.

Departed from PAW at 12.30pm and followed down the ridge known as ORAMANK and arrived at ONGULMIL at 01.00pm and made camp. Recorded the names of the KABAKA sub-group during the afternoon for a total of 203. The remaining sub-group had not yet arrived at ONGULMIL and as heavy rain commenced falling I informed the headmen that I would remain at ONGULMIL to-morrow and complete the census. Ample supplies of food available.

Height of ONGULMIL 5,100 feet above sea level. Position. J.29.  
Temperature 03.00pm 76 degrees. 07.00am 66 degrees.

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23th JULY, 1953.

Completed the census of the KABAKA-KULAKANIM sub-group at ONGULMIL at 10.30am for a total of 64. This small section left ONGULMIL some years before after a minor tribal dispute and are now living near the headwaters of SIM Creek.

Departed from ONGULMIL at 11.00am and descended down KEMI Ridge, dropping very steeply through forest, on a seldom used native track and arrived at TSEGAN Creek at 12.15pm, height 3,100 feet. Spelled patrol. The creek forms the boundary between the two rival groups of KABAKA and KORANGI. 12.50pm crossed the creek and followed downstream for a short while, crossing NARE and ELE Creeks. The guides were having difficulty in finding a track as the old track was heavily overgrown. Whilst searching for a track, a Luluni who was accompanying the patrol stepped on a sliver of bamboo, buried in the ground, a relic of the days when the groups were fighting. A track of scats was at last found and the patrol began the very steep climb up YEAGUEUM ridge, through thick forest and after many halts to rest the carriers, arrived at JIGGA rest house at 03.00pm and made camp.

Recorded the names of the KORANGI sub-group of the ZHEMPIKA Group for a total of 113. Good supplies of food available.

Height of JIGGA 4,900 feet above sea level. Position. J.29

Temperature 9.3.00pm 76 degrees. 5.45am 67 degrees.

25th JULY, 1953.

Departed JIGGA at 6.15am and climbed up the slopes of Mount Jigga and then swung round the side in a general N.W. direction arriving at the landslide known as TSINGANTZEAL at 07.10am. The crossing was made safely and the patrol moved up the ridge to arrive at the rest house at KORANDU at 08.10am and made camp. The majority of the people had assembled and the recording of the names was commenced at 09.15am of the KORANGI Group. A number of absentees reported. Completed the census at 05.00pm and appointed provisional officials. Sufficient food purchased.

Height of KORANDU 6,200 feet above sea level. Position. I.29

Temperature 05.00pm 70 degrees. 06.00am 60 degrees.

26th JULY, 1953.

Departed KORANDU at 6.25am and following the road descended down the ridge to arrive at TABIBUGARA rest house at 07.25am. Greeted by the assembled people and made camp. Commenced recording of the census of the MARIGA Group at 08.20am and completed the four sub-groups at 01.30pm for a total of 427. A gift of food was made to the patrol and sufficient food purchased. d  
Remainder of the afternoon spent re-organising carriers loads and recruiting additional carriers for the patrol. Provisional Officials appointed and their duties outlined.

Height of TABIBUGARA 5,250 feet above sea level. Position I.29

Temperature 12 noon 75 degrees. 5.45am 65 degrees.

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21st JULY, 1953.

Left TABIBUGARA at 06.15am and following the road descended down the ridge and entered the MIIMAE Groups land at 06.30am. A gradual climb up MALIPMALIP ridge to arrive at the top at 07.15am and spelled patrol. Height 5,700 feet. Left the road and commenced following a native track along the top of the ridge through forest. The top of the ridge is known as KORAGU. Arrived at KWIBUN ceremonial ground, where an attempt had been made to erect a rest house, and made camp at 08.30am. A great welcome was given to the patrol by both the men and women. As this was the first patrol to sleep at KWIBUN it was very difficult to get any sense out of the people as for the next two hours the men were singing and dancing up and down the camp site. 10.30am I endeavoured to get some order restored so that a start could be made on the census and by 11.00am I was able to commence the recording of names of the MIIMAE Group. Heavy mist blanketed the whole area and light showers of rain fell during the morning. At 2.15pm heavy rain commenced falling and the people started to drift away to find shelter. I ceased the census and instructed the people to return to-morrow for completion of the census. Due to the recent tribal unrest one sub-group, TAIMAGANIM, did not assemble and it was reported that they had all hidden in the bush. I sent down the local headmen to attempt to entice them from their hiding places, but late to-night they reported back with no success. Purchased sufficient food.

Height of KWIBUN 5,150 feet above sea level. Position. I.29

Temperature 02.30pm 69 degrees. 08.00am 64 degrees.

23rd JULY, 1953.

Remained at KWIBUN and completed the census of the MIIMAE Group for a total of 497. A number of absentees were reported, being mainly the young women. I made another attempt to contact the people who were hiding in the forest but was unsuccessful as the people had moved deep into the forest. Sent word across the JIMMI River that I would be arriving to-morrow and had the bridge repaired.

During the afternoon selected headmen for appointment as provisional officials and outlined their duties.

Temperature 12 noon 75 degrees. 5.30am 64 degrees.

25th JULY, 1953.

Departed from KWIBUN at 05.55am and following a native track descended down the slope of ANDIMA Ridge through gardens and entered the forest at 07.15am and dropped quickly down to the JIMMI River arriving at the river at 07.30am. Height at the crossing 1,950 feet. Crossing made safely over the log bridge and completed by 07.45am. Climbed steeply from the river and entered the first of the gardens at 08.15am near DU Creek. The patrol then climbed steadily up the slope of SARAKAGA Ridge through gardens and patches of forest and after a number of halts to rest the carriers arrived at the top of the ridge at 09.45am and spelled patrol. Continued on along the top of the ridge and arrived at a place known as DIMONE (H.29) at 10.55am where some of the people were assembled and where an attempt had been made to erect rest houses for the carriers. Halted the patrol and made camp on the razor back ridge. The women and children had not yet visited the camp site and it was only after a lot of talking that they eventually arrived bringing with them food. Explained the reason for the patrol and commenced the recording of names for the TENMA Group at 02.30pm. A long difficult task as with the change in language it was necessary to use two interpreters. Completed the TENMA Group for a total of 246 and appointed provisional officials. Tribal fighting is still occurring in the area and I gave the newly appointed officials

29th JULY, 1953 (Continued)

an outline of Administration policy and informed them that the fighting must cease. A good quantity of food purchased but no sweet potato its place being taken by Cassava.

Height of DIMBONK 5,100 feet above sea level. Position. H.29

Temperature 12 noon 76 degrees. 05.30am 66 degrees.

30th JULY, 1953.

Broke camp at 05.55am and following a native track round the slope of AUWI Ridge through forest, entered a disputed garden area at 06.45am and spelled patrol. Climbed steeply up through the garden and arrived at the top of the hill at 07.20am, height 6,100 feet. Followed round the slope of the ridge and arrived at a hamlet known as KOMBIEI (H.29) at 08.00am. A large gathering of natives present and welcomed the patrol noisily, circling our party they sang and stamped the ground whilst at one end of the clearing they had a small fire going and from time to time would place a length of bamboo in the fire and explode it. They explained that this was to frighten away any spirits who may have been present. Made camp.

Explained the reason for the patrol and although the group had previously not been visited they co-operated very well. Recorded the names of the large KOUWADJEKUN Group for a total of 494. Purchased sufficient food for the patrol. Apointed village officials and during the afternoon had general discussions with the people.

Height of KOMBIEI 5,900 feet above sea level. Position H.29

Temperature 02.00pm 78 degrees 05.30am 61 degrees.

31st JULY, 1953.

Broke camp at 05.55am and our track led us round the steep slopes of KUMULT ridge travelling in a general N.E. direction through the gardens of the KOUWADJEKUN Group entered the forest at 06.25am. No visible track and the patrol moved slowly as a track was cleared. Crossed PUMBI Creek at 07.00am, height 5,100'. This creek forms the boundary between the KOUWADJEKUN and MANABAN Groups. Climbed steeply from the creek and entered the first of the MANABAN gardens at 07.20am. Followed down the crest of a grassy ridge known as KOBENG and arrived at the ceremonial ground of YINGOI (H.29) at 08.00am. Reception from the small group very poor and although no weapons were to be seen, the natives definitely showed signs of being hostile to the patrol. My first dealings with two very noisy headmen did not prove very satisfactory and it was only after a two hour discussion with some of the old men that I was able to dispel some of their fears and they promised that they would bring some food in for the patrol. The majority of the young males who were present were very arrogant and kept their distance from the camp. A small quantity of food was brought in about 03.00pm and this was mainly sugar cane and was purchased with salt. A few women and children approached the camp during the late afternoon. 06.15pm a small pig was brought up and I was requested to shoot it so that they could see the effect of a rifle bullet. I purchased the pig for a small mother-of-pearl shell and then had it shot. The local people were duly impressed. The small quantity of food that I had purchased was not sufficient for the patrol personnel and rice was issued.

Height of YINGOI 4,500 feet above sea level. Position. H.29

Temperature 12 noon 78 degrees. 05.30am 67 degrees.

1st AUGUST, 1953.

Broke camp at 05.50am and descended steeply down an open grassy ridge to arrive at WUNAGIA Creek (3,100') at 06.25am. Crossed the creek and then climbed steeply up ASELA Ridge through long grass to arrive at the top at 07.10am, height 4,250 feet. The crest of the ridge forms the boundary between the MANABAN and TUGMA Groups. Descended from the ridge to IEMI Creek (3,450') and spelled patrol at 07.55am. 08.35am crossed the creek and climbed to the top of the ridge and passed through KWIMA ceremonial ground situated on the top of the ridge, and made camp a little lower down the ridge where a site had already been cleared, at 09.20am. A number of males present and making their presence known by loud shouts. When the camp was completed I informed the headmen of the reason for the patrol and for the people to assemble. 01.00pm a large party of men, women and children carrying food, descended from the ceremonial ground to the camp site and after a lot of trouble all those present of the TUGMA Group were recorded in the census books for a total of 314. Purchased food on completion of the census. During the purchasing of the food an incident occurred that led to arrows being fired (See summary). The attackers were scared off after some rifle shots had been fired with no casualties. I had the area near the camp cleared of cane grass and mounted guards for the night.

A lot of movement during the night as the Natives called from ridge to ridge and moved their women and pigs. A quiet night for the patrol.

Height of KWIMA 4,200 feet above sea level. Position. H.30

Temperature 12 noon 83 degrees. 05.30am 68 degrees.

2nd AUGUST, 1953.

Remained at KWIMA.

At 06.15am a deputation from the TUGMA Group approached the camp and wished to know if I would accept a gift from them and make peace. I informed them that if the attackers of the previous day came unarmed I would negotiate with them. They then retired to the top of the ridge. At 10.30am a group of about 30 males were reported to be approaching the camp, carrying a pig and a cassowary. I walked to the rope surrounding the camp area to meet them. The native who had caused the trouble the previous day approached the rope cautiously and I spoke with them for about an hour. I had the pig shot but it did not create a very big impression on them. During the afternoon I discussed with the newly appointed Village Officials Administration policy. Women and children were present at the camp site during the day.

Temperature 12 noon 82 degrees. 05.15am 68 degrees.

3rd AUGUST, 1953.

Broke camp at 05.30am and waited for daylight. Departed KWIMA at 06.05am and travelling in a general S.E. direction descended steeply from the ridge to cross BAK Creek (3,350') at 06.25am. Climbed steeply from the creek round the end of a spur and descended again to cross YINDO Creek (3,200'). The creek forms the boundary between the TUGMA and IOMBAN Groups. A long steady climb from the creek up the slope of OIMP Ridge to reach the ceremonial ground on the top at 08.25am. Made camp in the ground known as TOGBANE (H.30). A great welcome given to the patrol by all the assembled people. 11.30am commenced the recording of the names of the IOMBAN Group and completed by 03.15pm for a total of 276. One sub-group IEMBANMENA did not assemble and only the headmen were present. They informed me that they lived further back in the range and that the people did not wish to come down to TOGBANE and when they heard that the patrol was approaching the majority of the people moved back into the forest.

3rd AUGUST, 1953. (Continued)

I did not attempt to contact the people who had fled but instructed the headmen to have them assemble for the next patrol. A small quantity of food purchased, sufficient for the needs of the patrol. Appointed provisional officials, and instructed them in their duties. General talks with the people during the remainder of the afternoon.

Height of TOGBANE 5,250 feet above sea level. Position. H.30

Temperature 12 noon 88 degrees. 05.30am 65 degrees.

4th AUGUST, 1953.

Broke camp at 06.15am and travelling in a general S.E. direction along the crest of TUMAI ridge arrived at KWIOP at 07.40am. A large gathering of people present and welcomed patrol. Made camp. Commenced the census of the MANGA Group at 09.30am and completed by 12.20pm for a total of 357. Purchased sufficient food. Appointed village officials. General discussions with the people during the afternoon.

A dull cold day with light rain showers.

Height of KWIOP 5,400 feet above sea level. Position. H.30

Temperature 12 noon 70 degrees. 05.30am 60 degrees.

5th AUGUST, 1953.

Broke camp at 05.55am and descended down an open ridge entering the forest at 0620am and dropped sharply to cross GOLAR Creek (3,250') at 07.00am. Climbed steeply from the creek around the end of a spur and descended again to cross ORO Creek (3,400') at 07.45am and spelled patrol. The patrol then climbed steeply from the creek to gain the top of DAGANKAN ridge and then continued up the ridge leaving the forest at 08.30am. A sharp steep climb up a rocky pinnacle and the patrol arrived at KORIOM Ceremonial Ground at 09.00am and greeted by the people. Made camp. Recorded initial census of the OGONA Group for a total of 264. Purchased food for the patrol. Appointed village officials and spent the remainder of the afternoon in general discussions with them.

Height of KORIOM 5,300 feet above sea level. Position. I.30

Temperature 12 noon 75 degrees. 05.30am 62 degrees.

6th AUGUST, 1953.

Departed KORIOM at 05.55am and travelling in a general Easterly direction our track led us round the rocky slopes of a ridge to a narrow pass through the hills, height 5,650 feet, arriving at 06.55am and spelled the patrol. Descended slowly down a steep, rocky track through forest to cross NANE Creek (4,450') at 07.55am. Left the creek at 08.10am and our track now swung to the south climbing steadily under the towering cliffs of Mount OIPAGU. Crossed GAMIN Creek (5,200') at 09.15am and climbed up the ridge to the ceremonial ground at MOGINI arriving at 09.30am where the assembled people gave the patrol a great welcome. After the welcome was finished camp was made. The census of the KAULIGA sub-group of the KORIGA Group was made for a total of 241. Ample food purchased. Selected natives appointed as provisional Village Officials. A large number of natives from the headwaters of the JIMMI River visited the patrol during the afternoon.

Height of MOGINI 5,800 feet above sea level. Position. I.30

Temperature 12 noon 74 degrees. 06.00am 60 degrees.

7th AUGUST, 1953.

Departed MUGINI at 05.55am and descending down IAGALE hill passed through the gardens of the Kauliga Group and entered the forest at 06.40am. Dropped quickly to the KAWN River (JIDGI) arriving at 07.20am. Height of Crossing 2,850 feet. Crossing of the river made safely over a cane suspension bridge. Continued on at 08.35am and followed up the left bank of the river for a short time to YIMON Creek and leaving the river the patrol followed up this creek. Left the creek at 08.55am and climbed up onto a ridge and climbed steadily through gardens and light timber and after numerous halts to rest the carriers arrived at MAGIN Rest House at 10.30am. A large gathering of people welcomed the patrol. A number of newly appointed Village Officials from several places in the JIMNI Valley were present and they took up two hours of my time reporting various incidents. The census of the two sub-groups KUMUGA and KOMNUPAL of the GHENPIKA Group were recorded for a total of 465. A large number of minor complaints to deal with and although I asked them to wait until to-morrow for hearing, they declined and it was 10.00pm before I had heard the last complaint.

Height of MAGIN 5,500 feet above sea level. Position. I.30

Temperature 12 noon 75 degrees. 06.40am 60 degrees.

8th AUGUST, 1953.

Remained at MAGIN and finalised the appointment of Village Officials and completed details in census books.

Departed MAGIN at 07.40am and following the newly constructed road descended steadily to cross MAMBILT Creek (4,300') at 08.40am. A sharp steep climb from the creek and the patrol arrived at MANEMP Rest House at 08.55am. A large gathering of people present. Completed census of the two sub-groups KORBUKA and NIMUGA for a total of 417. Purchased sufficient food. Appointed provisional Village Officials. Paid off surplus carriers and re-organised <sup>troop</sup> ~~camp~~ <sup>camp</sup>. A number of minor complaints dealt with during the afternoon.

Height of MANEMP 5,150 feet above sea level. Position. J.30

Temperature 12 noon 74 degrees. 05.30am 64 degrees.

9th AUGUST, 1953.

Departed MANEMP at 06.15am and following the road link to Karap crossed MAMBILT Creek (4,350') at 06.45am and HUNAGR Creek at 07.50am. A steady climb from the creek to arrive at KARAP Rest House at 07.40am where a large gathering of people welcomed the patrol. After accepting a gift of food the recording of names for the two sub-groups SEMBA and GILIPAL of the large GHENPIKA Group were made for a total of 550. The remainder of the day was spent dealing with minor complaints and several were deferred until to-morrow to enable both parties to be present.

Height of KARAP 5,600 feet above sea level. Position. J.30

Temperature 12 noon 74 degrees 06.00am 62 degrees.

10th AUGUST, 1953.

Remained at KARAP.

Completed clerical work in connection with the census and appointed provisional Village Officials.

The KORANGI sub-group from JEGGA arrived at KARAP with an additional 22 people to have their names recorded - entered the names and corrected the totals for the book.

Instructed the newly appointed officials on the duties of their office.

11th AUGUST, 1953.

Departed KARAP at 06.30am and following the main road commenced the long steady climb up ONGIP Ridge. Left the road at 08.50am and entered the forest on the top of the Wahgi-Sepik Divide. 09.15am crossed the highest point on the track at a height of 8,700 feet, and continued on along the top of the range. Spelled patrol on top of the range overlooking the NOMBAL River at 09.45am. Commenced the steep descent at 10.40am and dropped quickly to the NOMBAL River, followed down the river through large garden areas and arrived at KWIENA Rest House at 12.30pm and made camp. Purchased sufficient food for patrol.

Height of KWIENA 5,900 feet above sea level. Position. K.29

Temperature 12.30pm 73 degrees. 06.00am 61 degrees.

12th AUGUST, 1953.

Left KWIENA at 06.20am and following down the left bank of the river passed through ABARIP ceremonial ground at 06.40am and arrived at the main Mount Hagen-Nomaga road at 07.15am. Visited the Lutheran Mission station at KWIENA. Continued on and arrived at KEROWIL (L.29) at 10.20am. Departed from KEROWIL at 10.45am and arrived at the Wahgi River crossing at 11.15am where the patrol was met by Mr. B.S. Corrigan Assistant District Officer with the station jeep. Continued the remainder of the journey to the sub-district Headquarters per jeep arriving at MINJ at 11.40am. Carriers and Police arriving at 01.00pm.

END OF DIARY.

*K. Walters*  
(K. Walters)  
Patrol Officer.



## GENERAL SUMMARY

Patrol Report MINJ No 1 of 53/54:

### INTRODUCTION:

In my terms of reference, a copy of which is attached, I was asked to record the Initial Census of the Sub-Division known as the Lower (Korban) Kuno and to define Tribal and Group boundaries as part of normal native administration.

The Census Sub-Division is that area which forms part of the Lower Jimmi Valley. It covers both banks of the main stream and extends to the ridge country running up to the main Bismarck Range. The area is well watered by countless small streams all of which empty into the Jimmi River, and from which this narrow valley derives its name.

As will be seen in the Diary and later referred to in the Summary, the northern or right bank of the Jimmi is less heavily populated than the Southern Bank, its Agricultural potential is much less and the people generally live the harder life. The people are, broadly speaking, smaller in stature, they speak a different language, but on the credit side they have the same fears and the same taboos and anthropologically they are basically one in close affinity.

The natives domiciled on the Southern Bank have had the benefits of continuous contact and as a result they have assimilated many of the morals and standards of conduct that seem to go hand in hand with such control, whereas their cousins across the Jimmi are not long emerged from an existence that has had none of the sanctions or regulating factors of a settled and controlled community. The Report, thus, will deal more with these people - their habits and their way of life.

### NATIVE SITUATION:

Just as the Jimmi divides the Sub-Division into two sections, so does it mark in one way the demarcation point from the point of internecine strife. I will suffice to say that those tribes living on the southern or left bank are living happily in peace amongst themselves and with their neighbours. These tribes have accepted the morals of Administration and at the present time they are more concerned with their roads and their ceremonials than in the abnoxious habits of the not so distant past. It is pleasing to be able to report that the domestic trouble reported in the MINJ Patrol Report No 4/52-53 between the tribal groups MILMBA and MARIGA is no more and both Groups have settled down to a life of law-abidingness and peace. There seems to be a wave of civic virtue passing over this area and the devil can find little work for idle hands - for not many hands are idle while their energies have been diverted into the profitable channel of road construction.

In the more settled parts of the Sub-Division - in the vicinity of MARGIN, MANEMP, KARAP and WANKU, no matter how critical one is, no fault can be found and indeed the Village Officials report a very favourable and happy situation.

NATIVE SITUATION (Contd)

I left KWIBUN (see Diary under date of July 29th) and crossed over to the Northern Bank of the Jimi River and camped at DIMBONK, which is the assembly point of the TENDA Group. For the next three days I was engaged in moving and censusing till the Patrol arrived at KWIMA on the morning of 1st August. Here I completed the initial Census of the local group which answered to the name of TUGMA. And it was here, in the late afternoon, that the Patrol was involved in friction with a small faction of this tribe. The facts are briefly as follows:-

Upon arrival the Patrol was escorted not to the Ceremonial Ground (where it is usual, in my experience, for the Census to be recorded) but to a cleared space on the small razor-back ridge. I accepted this diversion without question and to the assembled natives, explained the reason for the Patrol and through two interpreters (owing to difference in language) informed the multitude that I would proceed with the Census. I was firmly convinced that I would not get 100% attendance but a start had to be made and absenteeism would, I surmised, be less apparent in future censuses of this initial census. At around 4 pm I completed the Census for a total of:-

M.A.	115	F.A.	77	
M.C.	68	F.C.	54	Total: 314

After completing I informed all that I would now proceed with the buying of native foods with the normal items of exchange, viz - beads, salt, paint according to their fancy. But from the beginning of this normally easy and pleasant task, I sensed that all was not well. Some of the locals after they had been paid for their foods in say one item of trade, would immediately hide it in their belts and demand more pay, saying that they had not been paid in the first instance. To minimise this effect, I had carriers take away the food immediately it was purchased and had it placed, which is my usual custom, on a heap in the vicinity of the Rest House. There it remained until it was to be distributed to the Patrol personnel for their night and morning meal. However, some of the more forthright types still demanded that they had not been paid, but I ignored and refused their requests for I was personally supervising the purchase and knew that all food taken by the carriers and placed on the heap had been purchased and paid for. One native named KINEP was then observed by members of the Constabulary, who were assisting me, to remove a bundle of maize from the heap in front of the Rest House and return to the line and demand more pay. I taxed him with this and in a very arrogant manner, which in this case I had come to despise, he replied that he was not stealing but that he wanted more pay. That maybe so, I explained to him, and once food was purchased, for I know it had in this instance, it belonged to the Government and to steal, as he undoubtedly was, was in most controlled areas viewed seriously. I demanded that he repay what he had stolen and this he refused. At this point I was determined that regardless of consequences, the native in question would not win his point for our honour was involved. I removed from his head a small rope of shell and told him when he brought in a small amount of food, this possession of his would be returned to him. He stood his ground surly before me, and turned on his heels and ran, followed by some of his friends, to the Ceremonial ground on the top of the ridge. I made no attempt to stop him and in a short time he and his followers were observed to return and armed with bows and arrows. By this time it was 5-15pm and I had the Police stand by in anticipation of trouble. I instructed the Police Escort to take cover and to await my further orders. I walked down to meet the arrivals and at a distance of about 30 yds, two of the foremost natives stopped, aimed and tightened his bow. I fired one shot over their

NATIVE SITUATION (Contd)

heads, but this, and the second shot that I fired near their feet, made no apparent impression save a few half-hearted howls. They continued to fit arrows and I then ordered the Police escort to fire into the ground near their feet. This was done and the volley of six rifles seem to have a sobering effect upon them. They dispersed and disappeared into the safety of the forest. Nothing more was seen of the would-be attackers, although I did see some of them later in the evening on the top of the hill about 200 yards away. A few half insults were hurled down at us and then there was silence. Guards were posted and they were under instructions to fire if the Camp should be rushed. The night passed without incident.

To consolidate the position I remained at KWIMA the following day. Word was sent for those involved in the incident and they came down with peace-offerings for the Patrol. I accepted them on behalf of the Government and informed them that in offering resistance could have ended in disaster, but that Government patrols moving through their area do so with a definite end in view and whereas yesterday, tolerance was shown, it may not be so in future.

The leader KENIP does not favourably impress me. He is a man with a countenance as evil looking as the devil himself. No man whom I have yet met has inspired me with less confidence than this type from KWIMA. His manner, his talk, everything about him, seems cruel and evil.

It was not until I had left the area did I learn that This particular tribe had twice previously harassed Army patrols en route to the Ramu in 1944. Although this patrol tied its loose ends, as it were, in the matter of consolidating the position, it would be as well for any future patrols to be on the qui vive for untoward incidents. The firing by this Patrol caused no casualties. I did hear that one of my shots caused a foot injury but further inquiries negated this allegation.

On the 3rd August, I left KWIMA and moved in and around the other Groups on the North wall of the Jimi Valley. It is apparent that inter-tribal fighting still takes place with varying degrees of intensity, but I am positive that the recording of the Census will have the salutary effect of reducing this to an absolute minimum.

As further patrols venture into this area, their effect will be felt and despite what I have said earlier, it is possible that they will not meet with any spirited resistance and the events that took place at KWIMA is possibly the exception which makes the rule.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

The inhabitants of the Northern Jimi area resemble to me, a casual observer, as being reminiscent of the natives of the Enga (Wabaga) tribes. There are certainly individuals in the region whose appearance recall the Wabaga natives, with their typical head coverings beaten out of bark, with the type of wig that is characteristic of Enga culture, although I did not see one without the typical net covering of the Highland natives. The general looks of these natives, however, are those of "bushmen" with rather broad face, blunt features, and skin of dark brown (when one can see through the layers of dirt and oil). As one moves east on the northern bank there is a very strong admixture of the Wahgi Valley type, with a longer narrower face, convex nose, and somewhat lighter skin-colour. However, to what type his features may converge, the Lower Jimi River native is not by any comparison a handsome one; and towards the Eastern boundary of the Sub-Division he makes matters rather

-4-

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (contd)

worse when he defaces his countenance by two holes in the end of his nose. These are long enough in youth to accommodate a pair of Bird of Paradise plumes (King of Saxony), thrust down through the holes and protruding through to the nostril. The nasal alae are pierced again higher up, and in these smaller holes maybe worn a couple of sticks or small pieces of feathers. Finally some kind of nose pencil or the rim of a Gold Lip Shell is worn through the hole in the septum. But older men with less vanity of appearance gradually suffer these holes in their noses to grow over, and as age advances a four or five times perforated organ comes to be used less as a kind of bracket for the display of ornaments and more for its merely natural purpose.

The men's dress consists of nothing but the normal net covering of the Western Highlands District with the posterior covering of dracanea. The women, who occupy a comparatively low status, seem to have small pride in their personal appearance. It is uniformly unkempt and dingy, except when, for some festivity, they produce new skirts of native string. Small children dispense with clothing entirely and go naked.

Owing to the uncertainty of Interpretation I did no study of the tribes on the Northern bank of the Jimi River in the usual anthropological sense. But it may be said that their organisation is patrilineal and, as evinced by the Census, they appear to be distributed in small local clans. They are, at least on the southern fall of the Jimi Valley and I have no doubt that this organisation holds good across the River.

Marriage is patrilocal and by purchase. (See note below)

Girls are given in marriage very young to men who are their seniors by many years. It is necessary to add that, despite some unimpressive beginnings and the fact that the girls must stay precisely where they are sent, the usual native marriage turns out well and lasts a lifetime.

Since I began the typing of the Report, I am informed that in portions of the Jimi Valley (say at GwIOP and TABIBUGARA, where interpretation is available), that marriages are effected also by exchange where one man gives his daughter, true or classificatory, for the sister of another. It seems here is the practice of buying sisters in order to exchange them for brides. In other words one must be in a position to give a woman away in order to get one. This amounts to an idealization of exchange and forms or conforms to the characteristic feature of social relations in the Minj Sub-District. There is a ban on marriage within the tribe or group and I suggest that this is more in the interests of external contacts, the satisfaction of debts or of the establishing of new alliances, rather than in the interest of internal harmony. And so if one reserves the young girls for the purposes first mentioned, then it follows that they cannot be allowed to marry the young men of their own group. In other words, they are subject to the law of exogamy.

It is apparent that most of the Jimi tribes came over in waves of migrations from the Wahgi Valley. - some from the Moroma area (near Kondugl) and others from Mingende in the Eastern Highlands. When all this took place is beyond living memory, but as mentioned in Minj P/R No. 4 of 52/53 and Minj P/R 2 of 51/52 and again in Minj P/R No 1 of 50/51 "that the Korbun area has been settled by migrations from the Wahgi Valley, in some cases through defeats in tribal fighting on the Wangi side".

Natives in of the ... DA, KOUWADJIKUN and TUGMA groups have contacts with natives living over the Bismarcks in the Madang District.

CENSUS:

The recording of these vital statistics was the primary object of this Patrol. And I would say that overall the Patrol recorded 85% of the population domiciled in the Census Sub-Division. But on the Northern bank of the Jimi, I would estimate that only 75% of its population came forward for Census, and considering that this is the first time that these primitives have had anything to do with organised lining and Census, then the percentage is a reasonable one. The Patrol that will re-check this initial Census will be assured of a good reception, in most places, and I would hazard a conjecture and say at least another 1,000 names will appear as additions to the Census figures of the Lower Kuno Census Sub-Division.

Summarised hereunder are the figures:-

<u>M.C.</u>	<u>F.C.</u>	<u>M.A.</u>	<u>F.A.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
1364	1105	2231	1891	6,591

Lining generally was fair only, but this again was good enough considering the degree of sophistication of these natives.

It is notified for information of the re-checking Officer that at YINGOI on the Northern Bank of the Jimi, the MANABAN Group was not censused, nor were any Head Counts attempted. I fully intended to record the Initial Census but only a small percentage of the total Group appeared and hazardous conjecture would only have resulted. I would estimate that a figure of around 300 would be consistent with the population. This set of circumstances was also noticed with a small clan group of the MILNEA group. The absentees were involved in tribal fighting earlier in the year and had retired to the fastness of the forest. No contact was thus made, but I am confident that they will overcome their apparent timidity and re-appear for any subsequent Patrol.

As will be noticed in the Census males predominate, and as polygamy is the rule, it followed that some men will never marry. This was explained to me as being due to the older men taking unto themselves several wives and with the result that the younger men will have to wait until the elders die and then taken up the reins that have been allowed to fall.

It is pleasing, too, to be able to chronicle that the recorded population was in excess of earlier estimates. Whereas we estimated, before the advent of the two Census Patrols, that the population of the Kuno (Upper and Lower Sub-Divisions) was roughly 10,000, it has now been established that the population is accurately as under:-

Upper Kuno Census Sub-Division:

<u>M.C.</u>	<u>F.C.</u>	<u>M.A.</u>	<u>F.A.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1514	1368	2264	1886	7,032

Lower Kuno (i.e. present patrol)

1364	1105	2231	1891	6,591
2878	2473	4495	3772	13,623

CENSUS (continued)

As a matter of interest it was noticed that several superannuated old women were married to young men within the Group. This rather startled me when I first saw them line as the demographic unit, and then it was explained to me that owing to the shortage of women within the group, the aged widows stayed in the Group of their adoption on the death of their husband, and did not return home as is normal custom. Most were old enough to be the mothers of their young husbands but the marriages apparently were turning out well and lasting.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

On the Northern fall of the JIMMI Valley, roads as such are non-existent. The patrol followed native pads, which running true to form, run straight up and straight down. In places it was noticed that no tracks of any description exist. And I put this down more to the fears of the consequences of tribal fighting than to any laziness on the part of the indigenes. In the more settled portions of the Valley (still on the Northern fall) around TOGBANI and MOGINI, one can anticipate a filip in road construction. The road has, in fact, been 'surveyed' by the contractors-to-be and work is now in hand. This feeder road will link up with the system from KUBURA to KURUNGA down the right bank of the Jimmi River to DIMBONK and through the territory of the Native groups near TOGBANI and MOGINI previously mentioned. This road link, when completed, will serve a considerable native population and at the moment will serve as an outlet for surplus energy.

On the Southern fall of the Valley, it is a different story. Now no more are the notorious bad tracks of the days gone by, but a system of roads has replaced these grim reminders when the whole Jimmi Valley was a nest of internecine strife. All main centres, and a lot of small ones too, are on the road link which snakes its way down the narrow valley to the cross roads of the Kuno at KARAP.

Whilst perhaps outside the scope of this Sub-Heading, it is worthy to mention that despite careful examination there are no possible strip sites in the subject area. The only possible strip site was seen in the faraway Lower valley in grass country approximately 20-30 miles away in the Mt. Hagen Sub-District. And this may prove, on closer examination, to be unsuitable for such a purpose. Faced with this fact, it would seem that if ever a Post was established in the area, it would be served from Minj with the mountain district providing the army of carriers that would be necessary.

The patrol crossed the Jimmi River on two occasions and used the bridges that then existed. At one of the crossing the Jimmi enters gorge country and the crossing was effected across log bridges with a span of not more than 20 feet. Summing up one may say that the bridges are good and substantial enough for the traffic they serve.

MISSIONS:

Two Missions have interests in the area Patrolled. And then these are restricted to the southern fall of the Jimmi Valley. Up till now no Mission body has crossed over to its Northern bank in the Sub-division covered by this Report. And I would recommend that it remain a closed area until more Patrols have penetrated and moved through it. To all intents and purposes it is still a "hostile" area to foreign natives although it does not come within

MISSIONS (contd)

the scope of the RESTRICTED areas for the Western Highlands.

On the Southern fall of the Valley, there are dotted about here and there, Mission stations of both denominations in charge of natives. In the case of the Lutheran Mission, the teachers are, in the main, Coastal natives with their lieutenants drawn from the native groups among whom they are working. Varying degrees of co-operation were reported by the teachers-in-charge and the attendances at the Schools, I visited, would confirm these allegations. In cases like this one can do no more than urge the people to send their children to "school" but until the Mission crusade gains popularity (and this is a ~~mute~~ point) then I do not pretend that I know the answer to overcome this seeming lack of interest.

The Catholic Mission, is to a lesser degree, interested in the spiritual welfare of the lower Kuno. Only one visit by the responsible Missionary has been made in my experience of the Sub-District, and on this Patrol only three schools under the auspices of this Mission were seen.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The Lower Kuno Census Sub-Division was, prior to this Patrol, sadly lacking in village Officials and only those headmen who were known to previous patrolling Officers were in possession of Official Insignia.

Luluais and Tul-Tuls were appointed provisionally for all groups visited by the Patrol. It will be some time before these newly appointed Officials realise the full significance of their position, the mere fact that they are now recognised by the Government will have a sobering effect on the groups still persisting in inter-tribal fighting.

The peaceful living of the tribes on the south bank of the Jimi River, who only a few years ago, were pre-occupied with fighting, and who now have village officials appointed in their area, are now in the throes of a minor problem. The people now are able to move freely up and down the Valley and visiting Officials with their official insignia consider they have been insulted if they are now referred to as "boss bois" by some un-suspecting natives who have not previously seen the Insignia referred to. Whereupon, I was told, a grand Tribunal is set up and the 'offender' is called upon to answer for his sins. I heard about the Tribunal and acted accordingly. It is only an excess of zeal, I am certain, that prompted this action and as such zeal is obviously embarrassing to the Government, I explained that such action was "bad law" and that only time and adaption to a new set of circumstances, would overcome their shame. This rather astonishing result of the Luluais and Tul-Tuls appointments was anyhow a refreshing diversion from the dull round of Census-taking.

FORESTRY:

This is an aspect that, owing to inaccessibility, is not a consideration at the present time. Large stands of pine are to be found in the vicinity of the Jimi and Sau River junction. The main timber stands are usually found along the ridges above the narrow Valley floor and at an average height of 6,500'.

The ridges above the Valley floor are in the main covered with virgin forest, whilst the lower slopes are covered in secondary growth and in sporadic clearings by grasslands.

FORESTRY (Continued)

The natives in the subject region have very little use for their timber and apart from the occasional demands for housing, fencing and firewood, the large areas of available pine, and, in places, cedar are likely to remain for many years. The area is without European settlement of any kind and thus no demands are made upon available forest.

In one or two places, erosion is a problem and hillside gardens to a certain extent serve to control it, but the burning off of the few grassy slopes aid the cycle. It is the quest for rodents and marsupials that prompts more than anything else the burning of grass, and at odd times and in odd places the burning is a spectacle to the eye in a tableau of flame and smoke. In some places, however, the steep grassy slopes have been kept free from fire with the express intention of returning them to cultivation.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

The Southern Wall of the Jimmi Valley presents a flourishing system of agriculture. Here the people are blessed with warm sunshine and a good agricultural acumen. As a result a good variety of native crops are grown. Sweet Potato remains the staple diet and is the staff of life. Bananas (*Musa* sp.) and Taro (*Colocasia* antiq.) grow well and would be a secondary consideration in the native diet.

It is worth noting that lower down on the Northern wall of the Jimmi Valley, there is almost total exclusion of the Sweet Potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) and the staple diet is the tuber Cassava (*Manihot* *Utilissima*). The climate makes the district predominantly a sweet potato country but difficulty in interpretation made it impossible to glean, from the natives, why sweet potatoes were not in quantity. As it is not frost which affects the crop it possibly is that the crops contact the volcanic ash of the range and this forms a barrier to its progress.

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1/14

Breadfruit (*Artocarpus nobilis*) and Yams (*Discorea* sp.) are to be found, and in a small way enter into the Native diet. These people have been hailed as remarkably keen Agriculturists and having a flair far in advance of anything yet found in Papua or New Guinea. But it is my opinion that this is because we have been carried away by the symmetrical layout of their garden plots. Essential drainage is the basis for the symmetrical layout and I have not personally seen anything but the very minimum of cultivation either preceding or following planting. It would be an omission on my part to not mention a tasty form of native spinach. It comes from the bush tree (*GNETUM* *gnemon*) (Pig in English TULIP) and it is used as a garnish by the natives when cooking in their stone ovens. It is very pleasant to chew, if not to swallow, but I suppose there are many others also of this species that I did not see.

I do not think that hunting adds much to the native diet. There is no wild pig in the vicinity, although cassowaries appear to be numerous. I never did have the luck of seeing one caught but I am told they are trapped in rude spring traps, which contrivances are set up at the side of bush tracks.

What other means of hunting they have, I do not know. Their dogs seem to have a much shaggier coat than those seen in the



NATIVE AGRICULTURE (Contd)

the Wahgi Valley, but many seem to be good specimens; though, when I reflect on the one or two unhappy, skinny creatures I saw sneaking about the Camps, I cannot give the people too much credit for looking after them.

Pigs are usually looked after by the women and receive every consideration, in return for which they follow their mistresses about like dogs. The women carry plaited ropes with a running noose to attach to their forelegs if they show stubbornness, and they are tethered to stakes by these ropes when they come up for barter with the Government. It is perhaps worth remembering that these tethering ropes must always be returned to the pig owner when the sale or exchange has been finalised.

S U B

DISTRICT BOUNDARY:

(North-Western extremity of the Minj Sub-District).

To date no fixed boundary has been set down for the Minj-Mt. Hagen Sub-Districts. The District Commissioner laid down as a basis for consideration, the following geographical features:-

Commencing from the Wahgi River from its junction with the Kimmil River upstream to the head of the Wahgi-Sepik Divide thence in a straight line N.N.E. to the summit of the Bismarck Range.

Working on the above data, and for the ease in Native Administration, it is suggested for consideration that the Sub-District Boundary be as follows:- "From the Wahgi River junction of the Kimmil River upstream to the summit of the Wahgi-Sepik Divide thence to the headwaters of the SAU River and following the River downstream generally N.N.E. to its junction with the JIMMI River thence from the confluence of PINT Creek and Jimmi River upstream to the summit of the BISMARCK RANGE.

If these recommendations are concurred in, ease in Administration will be a natural corollary as the boundary suggested, besides being geographical, works hand in hand with a language change. That is on the left bank of the SAU the language is definitely of MEDIPA origin whereas that on the right bank is consistent with the language spoken in the Minj Sub-District portion of the Census Sub-Division. And again from the District level, it is suggested that the PINT Creek, although it does not form a language bar, the TENDA Group on the left Bank and AMBATOGWOI on the right bank have no strong affiliations and for the purpose of this patrol and these considerations, the latter group was not censused and no population figures appear in the Population Registers (Appendix B). In other words they are considered as being in the Mt. Hagen Sub-District.

The features and rivers referred to in this narrative are to be found in the Patrol Map attached.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

At the present time there are, on the Southern fall of the Valley, Aid Posts at:-

(a) TABIBUGARA

and it looks after the welfare of the entire area. The Northern side of the Valley is without medical aid of any kind. Minor cases are dealt with by the N.M.O. but owing to the distances involved it is not possible to send the worse cases over the Range to the Native Hospital at MINJ. Several youths have been recruited from the more sophisticated centres and are now doing their course at the N.M.T.S., Mt. Hagen. What the area really

MEDICAL & HEALTH (Contd)

needs is a Medical Patrol (i.e. the Northern wall) which will move slowly through the area and give the necessary treatments ~~and~~ and follow up treatment on the spot.

The diseases that I noticed and for which treatments were given either by the Patrol or by the NMO from Tabibugara who accompanied me, were:-

- (a) Yaws
- (b) T.U's
- (c) Malaria

No treatment was given for *Tinea Imbricata* or Leprosy, although a few cases were sent into Minj and thence onto the Hansenide Colony at Foboba. Malaria would appear to be common especially in the lower altitudes. Penicillin was used for Yaws and T.U's with good results.

From the Medical point of view the Northern Valley tribes seem to be a problem. There is a gross deficiency in certain essential minerals and this is due to the geological nature of the country more so than anything else. Might the matter of a Medical Patrol be brought to the notice of the Dept. of Public Health, please? As the facilities at MINJ are not adequate enough to deal with this problem.

CONCLUSION:

There is no Restricted Area in the <sup>vicinity</sup> through which the Patrol passed. And the little blocks of unknown country is constantly diminishing as the patrols extend, and this process was able to be extended on this Patrol. Interpretation, on the Northern side of the Valley is the greatest difficulty one has to contend with; for there is nobody really who can speak with them with any degree of fluency. To bring them to trial, if we had too, would be a farce until we can find an interpreter for their language is an unintelligible chatter, and to me anyhow they do not appear to have sufficient linguistic attainments to pick up a word of another tongue. To overcome this, I brought one youth to the Station with me in an endeavour to have him taught the local language or Pidgin English. It is an experiment that may or maynot succeed.

The country in which these tribes live in, is as rough and broken as any in the Sub-District. On this patrol I went over no great heights, but was perpetually going up and down short steep hills or climbing along the sides of ravines.


There are no villages as such and the type of dwelling is consistant with that found throughout the Sub-District. On the Northern bank of the Jimi, the Patrol noticed the system of surrounding the cluster of houses with stout log fences. Each constellation of houses have them and they give one the impression that they are lines of defence. It is to be understood that these fences wholly enclose the houses and in their primitive form consist merely of whole logs set one upon the other. Climbing over them is a perpetual inconvenience that the natives inhabitants are willing to submit to in the interests of safety.

Now that the Census has been recorded in this area, I venture to prophecy (however, unwise that maybe) that we can look forward to a diminution of crime. Their names now repose in a book that will be revised year after year and the mere fact that this is so will do much to prevent the 'secret' crimes, which an ordinary

CONCLUSION (Contd)

vague fear of the Government would be powerless to prevent.

A series of Photographs in illustration of this Report will go forward with a fortnight.

  
(Keith Walters)  
Patrol Officer:

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P. & V.G. Constabulary.

- 6988 Constable TARU Carried out the duties as NCO for the patrol. His work was quite good.
- 2814 Constable ANDHUME An efficient Constable who carried out his tasks very well.
- 6785 Constable VIENU A satisfactory worker but at times rather slow.
- 8222 Constable GARINA Has very little to say. A keen worker who is always willing to learn.
- 7653 Constable WARANGI His work satisfactory but needs close supervision at all times.
- 5218-B Constable SINA No.3 An experienced Constable who works very well.

*K. Datta*  
 .....P/O

*Confidential*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

124	99	114	208	203	64	135	3	1164
85	31	83	98	41	41	70	66	M + J
								GRAND TOTAL



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953-1954 Census Sub-Division "Lower Kuro (Region) Area" Mny Sub-District: Western Highlands District.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				TOTALS (Excluding Absent)						
		N	F	M	F	M	F	1-4	5-8	9-12	Over 12	In	Out	Include District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Males	Females	0-14	15-64	65+	M	F	M	F	M	F		
<b>OMAI Group</b>																														
Kobol	18-7-53																													
Initial Census Taken at KOGOS																														
Korabuka	18-7-53																													
Boga (1)	19-7-53																													
Welnambu	"																													
<b>KAVIRIA Group</b>																														
Waberoga-Tsengalangan	20-7-53																													
(Kobungala 20-7-53)																														
Pofega-Dermurakan	"																													
Kobungala	21-7-53																													
Mungilla-Orakanim (1)	22-7-53																													
Orakanim (2)	"																													
Orakanim (3)	"																													
Tamboga	23-7-53																													
Kabaka (1)	"	Comprises clan group: Bantania & Niallakanim																												
Kabaka (2)	24-7-53	Comprises clan group: Kwikakanim																												
<b>KANDAKA Group</b>																														
Korangi	24-7-53																													
Initial Census Taken at JYOKA																														
N/B																														

97 529 60 318 25 839      62 224 1473 1410 1460

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1953-54 Census Sub-Division "Lower Korban (Kuno) " Minj Sub District: Western Highlands.

Govt. Form 300/4/51

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES Pregnant Sick Infirm Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M + F				
				0-1 Mo.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Govt.		Mission	Males	Females	Child		Adults			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
<b>Carried forward:-</b>																17 1 2							97 379 60 315 252 39				305 214 472 450 1460				
<b>KULIGA Group</b>																															
Kuliga	25-7-53			Initial Census recorded at KORANDU																											
Kauliga	"			" " " " " KORANDU																											
Munjiga	"			" " " " " KORANDU								1																			
<b>MARIKA Group:</b>																															
Maika	26-7-53			" " " " " TABIBUGARA																											
Galambuga	"			" " " " " TABIBUGARA																											
Kimbuga	"			" " " " " TABIBUGARA																											
Nipuka	"			" " " " " TABIBUGARA																											
<b>KIIMEA Group</b>																															
Arega	27/28-7-53			" " " " " KWIBUN																											
Tolimaip	28-7-53			" " " " " KWIBUN																											
Tuguma	28-7-53			" " " " " KWIBUN																											
<b>BHDA Group</b>																															
BHDA Group	29-7-53			Initial Census recorded at DIDBONK																											
<b>KUWADIKUN Group</b>																															
Kekipika	30-7-53			" " " " " KOMBISI																											
<b>Brought forward</b>												18				1 2 1							292 29 115 71 2 88 558				520 540 1166 904 3407				

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 53/1954 Census Sub-Division "Lower Korbun(Kumo)" Minj Sub-District Western Highlands District

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEPT	TERRITORIES										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		TOTALS (Exclusive Absent)				TOTAL GRAND
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	In	Out	In	Out	Govt	Mission	Male	Female	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	M	F	M	F	
<b>Carried Forward</b>																													
Kambayika	1-8-53	Initial	Census recorded at KOWIBI																										
Kanjebeka	1-8-53	Initial	Census recorded at KOWIBI																										
Balgai	"	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
<b>MAKABAY Group 31-7-53</b>																													
<b>TIJOMA Group:</b>																													
Nogel	1-8-53	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
Amangai	1-8-53	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
Kartogal	1-8-53	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
Bougai	"	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
<b>KOMBAN Group:</b>																													
Warebika	3.8.53	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
Agika	"	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
Bura	"	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
Jembamena	"	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
<b>MANGA Group</b>																													
Kuraga	4-8-53	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
Engika	"	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "																										
<b>Brought Forward</b>																													

12 33 5 25 2 22 3.7 31 22 39 35 129  
 2 11 3 12 1 13 3.4 14 12 17 15 58  
 13 43 2 29 - 20 3.6 27 2652 35 140  
 13 32 3 25 21 3.8 25 22 40 26 113  
 5 20 - 15 - 11 3.1 16 6 23 16 61  
 9 42 11 32 1 20 3.5 36 33 53 44 166  
 6 20 1 15 - 11 4.2 17 19 25 16 77  
 2 19 1 9 - 8 3 7 6 11 9 33  
 NOT CENSUSED (See Diary)  
 1957 No 1953 144 245 30



1953/  
Year 1954

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Census Sub-Division "Lower Korbu (Kung)" Minj sub-District: Western Highlands District

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	MIGRATIONS		LABOUR POTENTIAL		TOTALS		GRAND TOTALS
		In	Out	Male	Female	Child	Adults	
<b>Carried forward:</b>								
Tumbuka	4-8-53	Indial Census recorded at	Kylop	20	1	193	148	341
Yaruka	"	"	Kylop			37	5	42
<b>GRAND GROUP</b>								
Klana	5-8-53	"	KORIDM			10	51	61
Garanga	"	"	KORIDM			4	23	27
<b>KORIDM GROUP (2)</b>								
Kauliga (2)	6-8-53	"	MOGINI			8	59	67
<b>GRAND GROUP (2)</b>								
Komupal	7-8-53	"	HAOTM	1	4	8	59	67
Kumuga	"	"	HAOTM	1	1	4	72	76
Nimuga	8-8-53	"	HAOTM	1	3	7	54	61
Korouka	"	"	HAOTM	2	2	7	66	73
<b>TSANGA</b>								
Agilpal-	"	"	KARAP			5	38	43
Wipakanm	9-8-53	"	KARAP	1	1	2	21	23
<b>KUMBANSIKANM</b>								
Kumbansikanm	"	"	KARAP	3	3	1	21	24
Kimlingakanm	"	"	KARAP	1	1	1	21	22
Pilabanm	"	"	KARAP	1	1	1	21	22
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>								
				23	18	2	110	112

6632

**LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES**

GROUP	TOWNS	Sub-group	AREA	POPULATION	LOCATION
GMAI	PAV	SONOI	515	66	In vicinity of SONOI - KUM (vicinity of group living near KUMIL River).
		KUMIL	215	70	
		SONOI	215	70	
MEINAMBOGA	KUMIL	-	-	44	Vicinity of KUMIL.
		-	-	44	
BOGA	KIN	SONOI	515	41	Vicinity of KUMIL.
		SONOI	515	41	
KAVIRIA (KONSTIA)	YINBANT	WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	Vicinity of TOLI Nest House - KUMIL (strong affluents with valleys of GMAI River Valley).
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
KAVIRIA	SONOI	WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	As above.
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
KAVIRIA	SONOI	WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	As above.
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
KAVIRIA	SONOI	WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	As above.
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
KAVIRIA	SONOI	WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	As above.
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
KAVIRIA	SONOI	WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	As above.
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
KAVIRIA	SONOI	WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	As above.
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	
		WASSIRIA-SONOI	515	90	

situated on the ridge near KAVIRIA Nest House - between KAVIRIA and TUMAL Creeks.

Ridge between KAVIRIA and GMAI Creeks.

Ridge between TUMAL and GMAI Creeks.

Ridge between GMAI Creeks.

Lower Tennessean (Lower) fauna collection

Page 2

GROUP	LOCALITY	SUB-GROUP	SUB-GEN.	POPULATION	LOCATION	
GNEPITA	NES	ZONARIDI	EPIPHIDI	135	South on slope of Mount JIHOA above TIRIWA Creek.	
KONJIA	ONJIA	KULJIA	NIS	282	Vicinity of WAKO, south slope of KUNJIA ridge north of TIRIWA Creek. North slopes of KUNJIA ridge south bank of JIHOA River. Top of ridge vicinity of ZONARIDI Nest House.	
KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	215	Vicinity of ZONARIDI Nest House on east side of the ridge extending down to TIRIWA Creek on the southern side and to the JIHOA River on the northern slope.	
KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	131	Situated on the ridge between the NES GAV and JIHOA Rivers near the junction in the vicinity of KUNJIA Nest House.	
KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	277	North bank of JIHOA River between PIRI and WAKO Creeks.	
KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	94		
KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	106		
KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	KONJIA	246		

THE JIRAOI (JIRAO) GROUP SUB-DIVISION

Page 1.

GROUP	TRIBE	Sub-Group	POPULATION	LOCATION
KODJAJIRIKIN	KUDOI	KEDJITIA	240	North of the JIRAOI (Kawa) River between PIRI and KODJI Creeks on the southern slopes of the Bismarck Range.
	KUDOI	KODJAJITIA	25	
	KUDOI	KANJINIKIA	152	
	KUDOI	SAIDAI	99	
MAMBAH			Not Censused	South of Bismarck Range between PIRAI Creek and AHELA Ridge extending down to the JIRAOI River.
TUBKA	WOLA	IONOAI	61	Southern slopes of Bismarck Range between AHELA Ridge and YINDO Creek extending south to the JIRAOI River.
	WOLA	KANTIDAI	113	
	WOLA	KODAI & AYAKOAI	140	
TONGAH	KABULI	WABEDJKA	166	Between YINDO and AHELA Creeks south slopes of Bismarck Range to JIRAOI River.
	KABULI	AOIKI	77	
	KABULI	IBRA	13	
		INDAJINIA	Not Censused	

Large Rivers (Lower) System Sub-locations

GROUP	JIRMI	Sub-Group	Tribe	POPULATION
KALHA	MADI	THUKA	KIS	239
	MADI	SHUKA	KIS	98
OGOMA	MADI	TURBUKA	QARIN	145
	MADI	MARUKA	QARIN	126
FOUNGA	JOHDA	QARBUKA	QELI	80
	MOR	KINDA	QATTOY	124
QENBUKA	KORIN	KUJIGA (2)	QAROT	241
	KORIN		OTLO	
QENBUKA	KORIN	KUJIGA	ABU	215
	KORIN		KRI	
QENBUKA	KORIN	KURUKA	DAL	290
	KORIN		TRONO	
QENBUKA	KORIN		AP	187
	KORIN		DOROTISMANI	230

LOCATION

North bank of JIRMI River extends back into Bismark Range between ARUK and MAN Creeks - near KALIF Rest House.

Vicinity of Mount OIBAU - S.W. slopes between MAN and MARI Creeks extend down to JIRMI River.

Southern slopes of Mount OIBAU between MARI and KINU Creeks extending down to the JIRMI River.

North of KALHA Creek to top of range bounded by SHUKA Creek (near JIGGA) east to ANKAL Ridge (near KALIF)

Vicinity of KALIN Rest House - South bank of JIRMI River - Western boundary TADIL Creek - Eastern boundary KARAP Creek - thence up MAN Creek to KARAP and along top of range.

Ridge between HUKA and MARUK Creeks back to summit of KALIF-SEPT PLATEAU. Ridge between MAN River and HUKA Creeks to summit of KALIF-SEPT PLATEAU.

**Lower River (Trib) Census Observations**

Page 5

GROUP	TRIBUTARY	Sub-Group	STATION	POPULATION	LOCATION
CHAMPALA	WALPA	FORMA	KUMILI	149	
CHAMPALA	WALPA	AGIAPAL			
		(1) PIARAKIN	WIRANO	119	
		(2) KIRIKARAKIN	KILIKOK	95	
		(3) KUMARAKIN	DAU	83	
		(4) WIPARAKIN	KAPIL	106	

High ridge between WIKI River and  
MIRAKI Creek back into Wabgi-Sopik  
Divide.

Vicinity of KAPAP East House.  
North East of TUDAK Creek to WALE  
and KUDU Creek (near JIKOK) thence  
back along the road towards KAPAP  
to WABILI Creek on the east side of  
KAPAP and following up this creek  
to the summit of the Wabgi-Sopik  
Divide.

COPY ONLY:

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: 30/1 - 31  
Sub-District Office,  
MINJ

14th July, 1953

Mr. K. Walters,  
Patrol Officer,  
MINJ:

Patrol No. 1 of 53/54

1. This will confirm the verbal instructions of the Patrol which you will be leading and which will leave Sub-District HQ's on the 15th July, 1953

It is intended that this Patrol will record the initial census of the Sub-Division known as the Lower Kuno or Jimi Valley and will thus complete the Census figures for the entire Kuno area. You are conversant with this area and with the Groups that will form your Census.

2. Six members of the R.P. & N.G. Constabulary will act as escort to your patrol.
3. On your patrol you will be accompanied by Mr. J.F. Hayes, Cadet Patrol Officer. Please instruct Mr. Hayes in the phases of Field work that will be encompassed by this Patrol and particularly in the Census, which forms the primary object of this trip.

In a previous patrol that you conducted in October of last year you defined tribal and group boundaries and these should be particularly useful to you now as the basis for Census statistics. Please select suitable natives for appointment as Provisional Officials and note for information any areas that are not adequately covered from the medical point of view.

You will understand, of course, that there will be places that you will visit, that have not previously had the benefit of constant patrolling from MINJ. These are, in the main, found on the North Bank of the Jimi. Endeavour, if you can, to spend a little time with these people and let them know the reason for this Patrol and why the Government seems to have the annoying habit of unravelling their social and family systems.

4. Please submit a map with your Patrol Report and note any Geological information which maybe of interest to the District Commissioner.

Good trip,

Signed: E.R. CORRIGAN

Acte Assistant District Offr.

Copy to:- District Commissioner,  
HOVINT HAGEN

(for information)

30/17/37

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No.. 30/1...299  
District Office/  
Western Highlands.  
Mount Hagen.  
27th August 1953.

Memorandum for -

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

Patrol Report MINJ No. 1 of 1953-54.

Mr. K. Walters Patrol Officer.

Forwarded herewith is the Report in triplicate with attachments:-

- a. Schedule of provisionally appointed Village Officials.
- b. Village Population Register (one copy for P.H.D.)
- c. Patrol Map.

2 The primary object of this Patrol was to record the initial census and I am satisfied this has been done conscientiously and with a sympathetic approach which is essential in such a new area. It is gratifying to realise that we had previously underestimated the population of the KHW area for these figures accurately record 3,623 more and Mr. Walters suggests we may later add another 1000.

3 In commenting on the incident which occurred at KWIMA on the 1st August I can do no better than to quote from the covering memorandum sent in by Asst/District Officer Corrigan on this Report:-

Quote

It is a curious thing that in dealing with hostile natives it is often the timid man who gets the reputation for courage, and the really brave man who passes unnoticed. This is because it is generally the timid man who opens fire when he meets with opposition and the brave man who refrains. Having fired and killed, the timid man poses as a devil of a fellow who will stand no nonsense, and generally gets away with it; whereas the brave man, who has done what he has to do, without conflict and without bloodshed, is likely to get the reputation of being an under-achieving person and far inferior to the other. The KWIMA incident is a good instance of what I mean. A timid leader would have fired to kill upon the natives who sought to harass the Patrol in the way they did, and would have been praised as a 'stout fellow' and all the rest of it. Mr. Walters could have had I think it would have been justified, blasted KWIMA, and his bravery but he had the courage to refrain and take the necessary risk; and will get no particular credit except from those who happen to have been in a similar position themselves. Anyway the story has a happy ending and peace has been restored. At the present time, in fact as I type this, the Station is being visited by many officials and natives from the Jimmi



area, and all report a quiet and stable situation."

Unquote.

I concur with these remarks and congratulate Mr. Walters in capably handling a position which, in less experienced hands, could have resulted in a nasty fracas. His action in remaining in the area for two days to consolidate has no doubt made the way easier for future patrols.

4 Though the people on the northern banks of the Jimni have been infrequently visited it was deemed necessary to include them in the initial census recording in order to cover the entire KUNO area. As mentioned by Mr. Walters the mere fact that names are recorded and officials have been provisionally appointed will have a quietening effect on these people. I am confident that this patrol has done much to consolidate Administration influence in the Kuno.

5 I concur with the suggested Sub District boundary between Mt. Hagen and Minj and have recorded same. It is only such a Census Patrol which can determine the correct boundary.

6 It is not the first time that officers have reported adversely on the health position in the Kuno, it obviously does need a medical patrol to cover at least the Southeast Jimni. I appreciate the staff shortage in the Public Health Dept. but as we are shortly to lose our Medical Officer at Minj we optimistically look for a relief and hope that he may be able to find time to conduct a few medical patrols.

7 Mr. Walters repeats other officers opinions that there is little likelihood of establishing an aerodrome in this area. This is unfortunate for with 14,000 odd people it does need more attention than can be given it by patrols from Minj. Further investigation of the Lower Jimni may provide a station site (with an aerodrome possibility) which could cater for the entire Valley. This is a possibility to be looked into by future patrols.

8 A well conducted patrol by an able and observant officer.

*Robert R. Cole*

Robt. R. Cole.  
Act. Dist. Commissioner.

# ation Register

D-4797

14th September, 1953.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
K.M.S.D.

Subject: HMV Patrol Report No. 1 of 1953/54.

Mr. Walters has carried out a difficult assignment with ability, tact, and restraint and his patrol should have a steady effect on the area, in that it has given the people an indication of administration aims and our peaceful intentions.

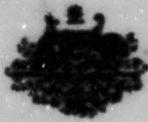
2. However, you should inform the officer that he is not expected to expose himself in the manner he described, thereby possibly providing his own and, or, the patrol's equipment, resources of the attached, and/or his attackers.

3. An officer's first obligation is towards the safety of his own unit, and a Head Officer-in-Charge, in any way effective in this direction.

4. This Commissioner disagrees with the view of the acting Assistant District Officer, 1953. The decision to wear this was obtained is governed by the particular circumstances prevailing, and it is hardly possible to generalize in this respect.

*John Marshall*  
Acting Director, HMV S.D.

PA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Minj No. 2 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by Brian Corrigan A/ADO and Keith Walters, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Lower Kuno Census Sub-Division & Schrader Range

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ---

	R.P. & N.G.C.	- 6
Natives	Carriers	- 34
	Interpreters	2

Duration—From 7 / 9 / 1953 to 13 / 10 / 1953

Number of Days Thirty - Seven (37)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Lower Kuno: Aug-Sept., 1953

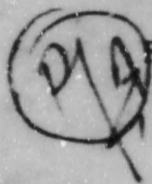
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Schrader Range Area - May-June, 1953

Medical Not known

Map Reference RAMJ Sheet 4 miles - 1 Inch

Objects of Patrol Consolidation of Administration and Examination of area.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
FORT MORESBY.



Forwarded, please.

3 / 11 / 1953

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ Nil

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

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

*[Vertical handwritten notes on the left margin: "File in Native Affairs", "Review"]*

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,  
M I N J:

6th November, 1953

Mini Patrol Report No2 of 53/54:

District of Western Highlands : Patrol Report No 2 of 53-54

Patrol conducted by: Brian Corrigan P/O (A/ADO) and  
Keith Walters, P/O

Area patrolled: Lower Kuno Valley and Schrader Range area

Patrol accompanied by:- Europeans 2  
R.P. & M.G.C. - 8  
Carriers: 34

Duration: 7th September, 1953 to 13th October, 1953

Number of Days: Thirty-Seven (37)

Did Medical Assistant accompany: No.

Last patrol to area:- Lower Kuno Valley: August, 1953  
Schrader Range area: June - July, 1953

Medical: Not known.

Map reference: RAMU Sheet 4 miles - 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol: Consolidation of administration in Lower  
Kuno Valley and to ascertain the extent  
and nature of the native population in  
the Kaironk Valley region.

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PATROL DIARY

SEPTEMBER 7th:

I sent the main Patrol party consisting of 7 members of the R. P. & N.G. Constabulary and 34 carriers ahead from Ming at 8-30 am under instructions to cross the WAHGI River and to proceed to KWIENA in the Mombul River Valley in the vicinity of BANZ and to erect Camp.

With Mr. Walters and my small rear party, I left Sub-District HQ's at 10-10 am and proceeded direct to the D.A.S. & F. Station at BANZ where I had discussions with the Stock Inspector and the resident Catholic Missionary.

Leaving BANZ at 3 pm I interrupted by journey to discuss School matters with the local Lutheran Missionary and at 4-50 rejoined my patrol at KWIENA. For the remainder of the day I was speaking with local officials re. their road construction programme.

Ample food purchased.

POSITION: Left Bank of Mombul River HEIGHT: 6,002'

SEPTEMBER 8th:

Dept. KWIENA at 6.10 am and began the ascent towards the Wahgi-Sepik Divide. Our track followed the left bank of the MOMBUL River. After leaving the river at 7-5 am the road offered some stiff climbing till at 8-40 we reached the top of the Pass at MEMINTZ (Height 8,200'). I rested the patrol here till 9-5 and following a vile native track around the side of the Divide we reached the main KARAP Road at 10-35 am. Rested patrol till 11-20.

From this point, the party made good time, passing through country that is un-inhabited by natives till at 12-40 we sighted the KARAP Base below us. At 13 hrs we reached our objective for today and were welcomed by a small group of village officials. It appeared that we came unannounced although I had sent word of our movements yesterday. However, before the afternoon was very old, village officials and natives from the nearby hamlets had congregated and their women brought in sufficient food for the Patrol. Discussions with them till late in afternoon. One civil claim was brought for adjudication.

POSITION: KARAP (Kuno) HEIGHT: 5,725'

SEPTEMBER 9th:

We were away from KARAP at 5-45 am and following down the steep grade reached the Magin road at 6-23. Descending rapidly we crossed BANAGA Creek at 6-30 am (Height 5,250') and thence onto GOLIMP Creek where I spelled patrol at 6-50. On the road again at 7 am we commenced the long climb up KONGO Ridge over a horrible grade to reach the Magin Rest House at 8 am. Met local officials and rested patrol till 8-30 am. After accepting presents of food we recommenced our journey down the ridge known as KONBO. Crossed AMBUKURO Creek at 9-10 and thence down to the Jimna (Kawn) River at 10 am (Height of crossing: 2,850'). It was necessary to follow the river down before we could effect a crossing and we found one at 10-30 am. It was very pleasant at the River and I remained here till noon and at that hour commenced the long hard climb up TAGARA Ridge. This climb, which occupied 3 hours, is

SEPTEMBER 9th (Contd)

the worst I have experienced in the Central Highlands and we staggered into MOGINI at 3-20 pm. Met a good but silent reception and had a long chat with the Village Officials. Ample food purchased including a large pig. This latter purchase was rather surprising considering large ceremonials that had recently taken place in the area.

Emphasis placed on responsibilities and duties of Officials and the purpose of Government Administration.

Road construction is evident in the area.

POSITION: Under Mt. OIBAGU                      Height: 5,800'

SEPTEMBER 10th:

I left MOGINI at 6 am and descended immediately down KAKAI Ridge to cross GAMIN Creek at 6-10. We climbed out and followed a native track around WUMKU Ridge and rested patrol under an impressive rock face at 6-45. From here the patrol moved slowly down towards NANA Creek and crossed it at 7-25 at a height of 4,450'. Leaving the river at 7-30 we began the ascent of REIP ridge, a climb of 1200' and reached the top at 8-40 at a place called IAGOM (5,650'). Rested here till 9-30 at which hour we recommenced our journey. Rising and falling in quick succession around the feature called KORION we reached a Ceremonial ground of the same name at 10-45 and I made camp. It is the central assembly point of the OGONA Group of over 260 souls. A shrill welcome was waiting for the patrol, especially from the women and it reached embarrassing proportions.

Ample food was made available for patrol and suitable return gifts made.

Talk given on Government activities - they were told they could do practically as they liked but tribal fighting was out and any talk of "pay-backs" was to be left to the Government to settle. All seemed moderately satisfied with this explanation.

POSITION: On razorback ridge between NANE and NAN Creeks.

HEIGHT: 5,300'

SEPTEMBER 11th:

We left KWIBON behind us at 5-45 am and descended DARAKAN Ridge. It was a steep descent over a stone strewn track. Alternating through light forest and grass, we reached KORANAM Creek at 6-45. Here I rested carriers above its junction with GRA Creek and at a height of 4,100'. At 7-10 I recommenced our journey and began the climb of the feature called DESIAMP. The first stage of this section was through forest and then we moved slowly up the grassy ridge till we attained a height of 5,00' at 7-55. The patrol rested till 8-50 and we climbed the remaining 300' to reach KWICP at 9-20. This is the centre of the WENGA Group censused initially by my companion, Mr. Walters, a month or so ago, and I made Camp. These people have had comparatively little positive contact with Administration patrols, but have settled down well. The village officials had a lot to talk about and presents of food were made to the patrol. Sweet Potato and smaller items were purchased from the women who shewed considerable interest in the Wireless Receiver we were carrying.

POSITION: KWICP. Situate on a high razorback ridge between the Bismarcks and the Jimi River and commands an excellent view of the Lower Valley.

HEIGHT: 5,300'.

SEPTEMBER 12th:

Dept. KWIOP at 6-20 am after having been delayed by light rain. We began climbing almost immediately but after gaining height we kept it for once. Passing through the scattered hamlets of the MANGA Group we did not see so many people in the early morning, and our track took us around TUNAI Ridge till at 7-30 we reached the ceremonial ground called TOGBANI. This point is the civic centre of the IOMBAN Group and I remained here purposely in an endeavour to contact one Sub-Group of the tribe that had eluded Mr. Walters in his Census Patrol last month. We camped and word sent out for the reluctant natives to appear, and I added a rider by saying that I would stay here a week if necessary and wait for them. All sorts of excuses were offered why they should not come, how far away they were - they did not want their names recorded anyhow etc, but I discounted all for it was pointed out that their hamlets were no great distance away and only sheer reluctance was the point of the matter.

Time passed by and I was beginning to think I would have to honour my promise and "stay for a week" but the first of the IOMBANMENA's began to come in around 1 pm and I began the Census shortly afterwards for an eventual total of 106. This, I estimate, would be 80% attendance. Rechecked one of the other Sub-Groups, not for any statistical data but mainly to educate the locals in the elementaries of Census taking. I will suffice to say that they have much to learn.

Ample food made available. Talk given to local officials on reasons for the Census and of our activities in their region. Interpretation is becoming unreliable.

The IOMBANMENA Sub-Group mentioned as having been censused are made up as follows:-

M.C. 20: F.C. 24: M.A. 34: F.A. 28:- 106

POSITION: TOGBANI Height: 5,250'

SEPTEMBER 13th:

I delayed our departure from TOGBANI till 6-10 am this morning and moved around the side of OIMBA Ridge to begin the steep descent to cross YINDOR Creek. This was reached at 7 am and we crossed at a height of 3,200'. Rested patrol and recommenced our journey at 7-25. The next stage was a difficult one. Leaving the creek we entered light forest and climbed up an almost perpendicular slope and then through cultivated garden land to drop down again to 3,350' at BAK Creek at 8 am. I remained at the creek till 8-50 and commenced the assault of the ridge where the TUGMA hamlets are scattered. At 9-45 we reached the ceremonial ground called KWIMA and I made camp. It was here that the previous patrol led by Mr. Walters was involved in the incident which has been fully reported in Minj P/R No. 1. But on this occasion an entirely different type of people welcomed the patrol. Gone were the surely faces and the air of indifference and replaced by most co-operative and friendly natives. This change of heart is sufficient justification for the method of approach used by the leader of the earlier patrol.

Ample food purchased and an attempt had been made to erect houses for the patrol personnel. Two were used and the remainder of us slept under canvas. During the afternoon contact was made with a small group of natives called IASEMBAN who habit the headwaters of BAK Creek. The headman is called KAURA. Torrential rain.

POSITION: KWIMA HEIGHT: 4,400'

SEPTEMBER 14th:

Remained at KWIMA to make further contact with the IASENBANS and sent out emissaries to the MANABANS who were unable to be contacted in the earlier Census patrol.

During the course of the day I contacted most of the IASENBANS who number no more than 150. They live in the ridge country approx. 2 miles to the E.S.E. of KWIMA and in the headwaters of BAK Creek. They have not previously been contacted. Country hereabouts is rough to the extreme and level ground almost non-existent.

The TUGMAS tell me they are preparing for ceremonials to take place in about a month's time and when these are over they will give attention to their roads, which are at present non-existent. And I have no doubt that they will keep their word.

A dull overcast day.

Medical treatment given for Yaws and T.U's.

POSITION: KWIMA HEIGHT: 4,400'

SEPTEMBER 15th:

We left KWIMA at 5-45 am and following a fair native track came down DUKAIMA Ridge to cross YEMI creek at 6-15 at a height of 3,450'. Followed down the creek for a short distance and then struck up a grassed ridge through gardens till we attained a height of 4,250'. Here I rested patrol for a few moments before we went down ASELA Ridge to cross WUNAGIP Creek at 7-25. The height of the fiord was 3,100'.

At 7-40 we began the ascent of KUMBINJINIMA, a steep and exposed climb through the hamlets of the MENABAN Group till at 8-45 I came to YINGOI where native ceremonials, on a small scale, are taking place. This is the group that refused to have anything to do with the earlier Census patrol from MINJ, and at that stage they were wisely left to their own resources by Mr. Walters, who did not press the matter. However, today they assembled in strength and I intimated that I would camp, not at YINGOI which is entirely unsuitable, but move further up the ridge and camp at YIBINGAP. As Camp was being erected a rough head count revealed:-

M.A. 53 F.A. 46 M.C. 27 F.C. 34 - 160.

and many more drifted in during the course of the morning. A rough estimate of the numbers of this Group would be 350-400. I made no attempt to record the Census.

Several injections for Yaws given this afternoon. In talks with natives I heard of the existence of populations further down the Valley and over the main range.

POSITION: Yibingap Height: 4,500' (approx)

SEPTEMBER 16th:

We were away from our Camp at 5-35 am this morning and continued the climb of KUMBINJINIMA Ridge where we had left off yesterday. At 5-50 we turned N.W. and entered light forest. Over a bad track and around the side of the feature called AMIBANT we crossed PUMBI Creek (Ht. 5,100') at 6-20 and entered the territory of the large KANADJERUN tribe. An ascent of KUMALE Ridge, alternating through forest and gardens brought us to the ceremonial ground of KOMBIEI (Height. 5,850'), the assembly point of the group aforementioned. I was not, however, prepared for the effusive



SEPTEMBER 16th (Contd)

welcome that awaited the Patrol. Mr. Walters and myself were man-handled by the large assembly of men and women. I could handle the men well enough, but one feels so utterly ridiculous in the hands of the feminine sex. Our hair, our feet in fact everything about us came in for attention. And it was some time before we were able to gracefully make our exit, duly begrimed in evidence. The Police came in for their share of attentions, but they seemed at home in such circumstances, although I suspect one or two of the younger members were blushing if that be possible. The reception over we got down to the less pleasant task of erecting Camp and I re-checked a Census Book mainly for familiarisation purposes.

Long talks with Village Officials during the afternoon.

POSITION: On Southern fall of BISMARCKS. HEIGHT: 5,850' A.S.L

SEPTEMBER 17th

In order that bearings might be taken on prominent features for the Patrol Map, I delayed departure till 6-15 am. Then after a short climb we followed a pleasant, easy track through hillside groves of Casuarina trees around the feature called ASUNBUKA. From a point on this ridge a wonderful panorama can be seen in the distance with the Mount Hagen Range and Mt. Sugarloaf plainly visible through the morning mist.

I spelled the Patrol for a few moments at 7-30 and then continued the journey around the side of DABAI Ridge till we came to some attempt at road making at 7-50. This was approaching DIMBONK and 10 minutes later the patrol ascended a ridge which answers to this name. The height is 5,100' A.S.L. We contacted natives and I made Camp. DIMBONK is on the N.W. extremity of the Minj Sub-District and PINT Creek, which forms the administrative boundary, lies immediately below our camp.

Ample food purchased from the natives, who are a silent, grave lot in comparison say with their colleagues across the Jimi.

An extremely hot day and our camp was invaded by hordes of blowflies which did not leave us till sundown.

POSITION: North-Western extremity of Minj Sub-District.

HEIGHT: 5,100' A.S.L.

SEPTEMBER 18th:

Leaving DIMBONK at 5-55 am this morning, we were engaged till 6-35 in negotiating the descent of DABAI Ridge through the hamlets of the TENSA Group, and culminating in the crossing of PINT Creek at a height of approx. 3000'. The crossing was effected by means of saplings lashed together and thrown over the turbulent stream at a narrow point. The place of our crossing is called GORUM. Leaving the river at 6-40, we began the slow climb of IAMBALKORJHDO and reached the top of the Shelf at 7-35 where we were met by men from the MPALUGOI Group. They desired us to camp with them but as my track was further to the W.N.W. I declined their offer and continued my journey. The track led up KIRAGU Ridge and at an approximate height of 6,300' I rested patrol at 8-35 in a clearing in the light forest. On the road at 9-35, we entered KUNTAGAI Territory, at 10 am and quite a number of them met us on the road shortly afterwards. Most had never seen a European before and I motioned to them with signs that I would go on further and later camp. With a sound like the whirring of wings they were off up their mountains, and the patrol followed a little time later. A short climb brought us to the top of BAHABI

SEPTEMBER 18th (Contd)

ridge, and a green little valley lay beneath us. Descending rapidly through the crude hamlets of the KUNTAGAI Group we came to a well used native track which I followed till we reached BOKAPAI Ceremonial ground at 11.5 and I signalled my intention to camp. We are in the centre of a fair population and whilst food was being purchased I counted over 300 people. I later discovered that the KUNTAGAI group is comprised of 4 sub-groups answering to names which run as follows:-

- (1) Tunbaga
- (2) Aiorga
- (3) Baigai
- (4) Korumbuga

They are scattered in the four corners of this small but evidently fertile valley and one's first impressions are that they are a hospitable and friendly lot of natives.

POSITION: Vicinity of MIENG Creek. HEIGHT: 5,500' (Approx)

SEPTEMBER 19th:

In order that the additional stores requested from Mt. Hagen reach us whilst the L. of C. is not too distant, I remained at BOKAPAI.

Accompanied by Mr. Walters I did a short excursion up the valley this morning to the nearby hamlets. Their houses are flimsy affairs and would not have a long life of say a typical house in the Wahgi Valley.

Throughout the day natives came and left the Camp and brought more food to purchase and once the flag was lowered they seemed to melt into the shadows.

POSITION: As yesterday.

SEPTEMBER 20th:

Dept. Camp at 5-50 am and passed through the hamlets I visited yesterday to cross ERINHOI Creek at 6 am. We passed around the side of a grassed ridge and down to KAMBIO Creek at 6-30. After the climb out we entered open country for a short while before we descended steeply into MIENG Creek at 7-35. I estimate the height of our crossing to be 4,000'. From the Creek we climbed up rapidly through KOROMP Territory to rest at GEREGERA at 8-5 am. Here we were met by a handful of locals and at 8-16, I continued on through grass and came to rest patrol at KANDABIAMBA at 8-55. I remained here till 9-35 and till 10-30 we were engaged in climbing around the side of mountains with strange sounding names till I came to KAMAKABEKARU which is at an approx. height of 5,500'. I declined an offer to camp and we continued our trip through TENTASOI territory by going down to the junction of AUILE and NAMBAI Creeks. From here began a climb up OMARA Ridge through the crude hamlets of the AMBIAMP tribe. Rising and falling we made the top of the ridge at 1 pm and at 1-20 pm I called the halt for today by deciding to camp in light forest at a place called TSENEMP. Very small native group adjacent. The Police and carriers enjoyed letting sunlight into the forest darkness and clearing the undergrowth and when we leave the natives will inherit a ready made garden site.

Ample food purchased. We passed through small groups of natives today but the density of population is nothing like that which we saw a day or so ago.

POSITION: TSENEMP HEIGHT: 5,850' (Approx)

SEPTEMBER 21st:

We were on the road at 6 am and at 6-45 we reached the junction of ONGUP and BUKAMIN Creeks after a steep descent of 2,100'. After a short rest we tackled a feature which the natives call NAWGWE. It was a 2,500' climb through short grass, gardens and the occasional hamlet and we reached the top of the ridge at 8-15. From this point we had a grand view down the valley, but it is a panorama of grassed spurs and wooded ridges running down to the rivers, and more beyond. Rested patrol at MUNTUAK creek at 8-50 and we began our journey again at 9-50 up the ridge and then we struck grass ridge country. It looked inviting and as a road led in our direction, I followed it down the grass spur till at 11-30 I reached KUNUMA Creek. The patrol personnel all had a swim and at noon we struck up the grassed ridge on the opposite bank. In a blazing sun it took us 2 hours to reach the top. But in the process of climbing I overlooked the fact that we were moving away from natives and I called the halt at 2-20 in a nameless expanse of grassland. No natives appeared and reserve rations were issued.

SEPTEMBER 22nd:

After re-arranging Patrol stores we were on the road at 6 am. As mentioned yesterday we came out of the population belt so our first task this morning was to turn North in an endeavour to find natives. This we did and following up a grassed ridge towards the timber line in the Bismarcks I sighted houses and gardens, and our first natives at 7-10 am. Without interpretation now, I motioned where our track lay and they brought us down a steep grass spur to an unnamed creek at 8 am. A short climb out found us on a grass plateau and more natives were calling out and joining us. At 8-25 I came to a creek called ASRP and I rested patrol till 9-10am. We then commenced a climb of an exposed grass ridge which lasted till 9-50, when we came to the first of the houses. Continuing the climb around the side of the ridge we passed new and old gardens and reached the fringe of the natives at 10-40 am. Our guides motioned me to camp and indicated they would bring food. I did so - although the campsite was not a very inviting one - it was on the edge of a thoroughly scratched over garden and right under the Main Range. I was unable to find out the name of our Camp.

Food supplies brought in were barely sufficient for my party and reserve rations were issued.

SEPTEMBER 23rd:

At 5-55 am we left our Camp and till 7-15 we were engaged in crawling around the mountainside. There was virtually no track and we kept to our course of 300 - 310 degrees at times cutting a path through the virgin forest. At 7-20 I came to a cleared patch of grassland and rested patrol till 7-30. No sign yet of any natives. I kept on our bearing previously mentioned till 8-35 when it was impossible to see more than a few feet in front of one, and I called the halt on a ridge that we were steadily climbing. Set Police and carriers to work cutting the forest to allow us to see where we are should the mist lift. Through rifts in the clouds, one could vaguely discern some grasslands in the distance, and at 9-30 we set off once more towards them. Rising and falling over a bad track, we left the forest at 10 am and the KAIRONK Valley lay beneath us. It stretched far away to the West, and its panorama of chocolate and green was exhilarating to the entire party. Here was food we thought and comparative easy walking after those five days in the mountain forest. We descended rapidly and after crossing several large drains crossed the KAIRONK River at 11 am. We were met by a few natives who took us onto a grass covered shelf above the river and I motioned that we would camp. It is called BISAMBI and is at an approximate height of 6,000'

POSITION: BISAMBI (Kaironk Valley)      HEIGHT: 6,000 (Approx)

SEPTEMBER 24th - OCTOBER 1st:

These days cover the period that the Patrol remained in the Valley proper and the following narrative will record our movements and what we did and what we saw.

On the morning of the 24th September, Mr. Walters and myself left BISSAMBI with Police Escort and a couple of locals to examine the headwaters of the Valley system in which we are now located. After crossing YSIM Creek we climbed and thoroughly examined the ridge country to the base of the Schraders - circumnavigated the headwaters of the KAIRONK and at noon entered an unnamed Pass which characterises the RAMU - Sepik Divide and which is part of the common boundary of the Western Highlands District and the District of Madang. Mt. AI-OME was observed to bear away at 115 degrees but its stately head was covered in cloud. We returned to camp at 2-30 pm. Reports had reached our base that we had been annihilated and an armed party was out in search of the raiders. They returned shortly after we did. In today's travel we saw evidence of no more than 50 natives, extremely poor gardens but lots of casurina trees which are apt to give one a false impression. The food purchased was not sufficient for my party who are now on half rations.

I broke Camp on the morning of Sept. 25th and moved further down the KAIRONK. It was noticed that the middle section of the Valley is more populous than its upper reaches, gardens and houses were more numerous and the valley widens out to its maximum width of 1-2 miles. My party moved slowly and after crossing TSEN Creek we skirted around the open ridge country and I made camp at 11 am at a place called TSOBAROMP. During the course of the day approx. 60 natives visited the Camp and brought small supplies of food.

Mr. Walters and a small party went East and examined the country over and beyond the Pass mentioned earlier in the narrative. He returned to camp at 5 pm and reported:-

- (a) A large valley system extending to the S.E.
- (b) that all rivers flowed east - i.e. away from the KAIRONK and towards Mt. Ai-ome on the Ramu fall.
- (c) Paucity of gardens and population.
- (d) All visible factors went to negative any large concentrations of people.

Accordingly, in possession of this information, I split my party and on the morning of the 26th September, with Mr. Walters, 4 Police, and 10 carriers I left TSOBAROMP and retraced my steps up the KAIRONK to further examine and report in obedience to my instructions. At 12-35 on the same day the patrol crossed the Divide and struck the headwaters of SEMBAI River. We followed this down till at 1-30 pm we came to a small population. After considerable time spent in enticing the people down from their ridges I indicated our desire to camp as the forward party had found a suitable site. Eventually did so at 1-50 at a place called GUN-GUN on the right bank of SEMBAI River. Small quantities of food made available for purchase. The fact of the matter is that the natives have so little to spare. Their gardens are poor to the extreme and the normal recovery from them is barely sufficient for their own needs.

Heavy rain this afternoon.

I left GUN GUN on the 27th September, re-crossed SEMBAI River and continued down the Valley. Tracks almost as non-existent as the natives. Passed through several areas of land that could hardly be dignified by the title of garden and in search of natives crossed SEMBAI River again to see if the inhabitants are living in the ridge country above the river. It transpired that a few were but they

sped off at our approach. At 12-10 I surprised a woman and her child in a garden. Upon seeing us the woman fainted. When she recovered I gave her a present of a mirror and we went on our way. Still keeping to the high ground we crossed SOI Creek (near its confluence with the SEMBAI) and made for a grassed ridge high above the river and in the vicinity of gardens. Made camp at 2-10 pm in light rain. Saw natives in the distance but none visited our Camp which I have since learned is called DIBIKAMP. Issued rations from our last pack of rice.

Owing to the extreme shortage of native food, and indeed of natives themselves, and the fact that reserve rations of rice are all but exhausted and with the prospect of 10-12 days of travel ahead of us, I turned N.W. this morning (25th Sept) towards the KAIRONK and I will examine one or two feeder valleys into the SEMBAI AND which lie on my route. Descended steeply to the SEMBAI, which is now a large river, and prepared to re-cross to its left bank. It took the Police and carriers 2½ hours to improvise a crossing and whilst this was being done we saw our first natives. They appeared on the ridgetops and they came down to see our activities. We saw 26 men and male children all told and later they gave the Police assistance to cut the timber for our rough bridge. Passed a camp (which I took to be one of Mr. Robb's) and we climbed the ridge called NAGOROMP. Reaching a height of approx. 6,000' obtained a good view of MT. OI'ONE (a days walk away) and Mt. WILHELM in the far distance. The Sembai Valley now runs into gorge country and the open ridge country melds with the forest. Continuing our gradual climb through light forest and cane grass, we swung sharply N.W. to reach the open grass Valley again at 11-40 am. As I approached a feeder valley called MANGAI saw evidence of a light population and with the prospect of food for my party gave instructions for Camp to be prepared at MASINGOI at 12-10 pm. During the course of the afternoon 21 natives visited our camp and sufficient food of indifferent quality was purchased. Rain during the later afternoon.

On the 29th September, after examining two feeder valleys which run into the Sembai, I re-entered the KAIRONK from the S.E. and camped at BISAMBI at 3 pm. Sufficient food for my small party including one pig was purchased. Light rain dogged us during the day.

Leaving our Camp on the morning of the 30th, my party moved down the KAIRONK once more to re-join the remainder of the patrol. Passed our old camp TSONBAROMP at 8-30 and keeping to the grass ridge country high on the right bank of the Kaironk reached the junction of MABAL and MUNDUBUR Creeks, climbed up a short spur till I reached KANGABA-PAIBA where camp had been prepared. We are in the centre of what purports to be large gardens but on closer examination they contain barely nothing. Natives hereabouts timid and difficult to contact. The main stream KAIRONK enters gorge country hereabouts as it nears the end of its watershed.

October 1st was our last day in the grassland section of the Kaironk. We moved out of the population belt and most of the day was spent in climbing in and out of ravines that run down to the river. The Jimai River lies ahead of us and today at noon we sighted the Mt. Hagen Range far away to the S.W. and beyond it the summit of some more stately mountain. We camped at 2-30 pm at some nameless spot - no food available. No country I have ever patrolled has worried me as much as this Kaironk Valley. The fact of the matter is that there are few natives and consequently little food.

#### OCTOBER 2nd:

Leaving our camp at 5-55 am we descended rapidly into a large stream which flows into the KAIRONK and followed this down alternating travel along its banks and in the stream itself till it joined the KAIRONK at 10-32. The combined streams gather all forces now to flow down to the Jimai River and I was hopeful we would strike it today.

OCTOBER 2nd (contd)

By the rough nature of the country we were forced to leave the river and cut a track through the hilly country running parallel parallel with it. This was trying work cutting a track up and down, under and around and progress was slow. I made camp at 3 pm in forest on a ridge running down to the Jimmi River. And no sooner had we stopped than we were struck by a violent electrical storm that roared through the high timber where we were. Accompanied by drenching rain it was a long time before we were all under canvas. Fortunately there were no casualties despite the falling of dead and dry timber during the height of the disturbance.

Saw 3 natives today but unable to entice them to shew us a track (if indeed one did exist).

OCTOBER 3rd.

Dense Valley Mist obscures all. To allow bearings to be taken I delayed departure this morning and set all hands to work cutting the high timber and erecting a ladder so that I may see what lies ahead. Sighted grasslands to the S.E. and set our course towards them. The days travel became a repetition of yesterday-cutting a track as we went around the side of deep dry ravines that turn down to the Jimmi River. Saw signs of travelling natives but the Jimmi still eludes us. However, at 3-10 through a break in the forest I observed it far away to the S.E. and we moved towards it. Down and up till 4-15 we had still not reached it and I instructed camp to be made at the first suitable site. Did so 15 minutes later on the edge of deep forest.

The fates were kinder today but no sooner were we all under shelter than an electrical storm (of greater intensity than yesterday) cracked down upon us. Falling limbs again had us all on the qui vive.

OCTOBER 4th:

Left our camp at 6 am on what turned out to be our last stage of the journey to the Jimmi. Struck the MAIRONK River again at 6-30 and 40 minutes later following a climb up and down a ridge we came to the main Jimmi stream. Immediately comes the question "How and where do we cross?". At the point of our contact it is 120 yards wide and flowing swiftly. And dense forest lines it on either bank. 94% of my party are non-swimmers and rafting is out of the question. A quick trip up and down the bank confirmed my view that if we are to bridge then we will do so at a point 300 yds downstream from where we struck the river. Here there is an isolated rocky outcrop on the right bank and tall timber on the opposite bank to anchor our swinging bridge. Three of my Police are swimmers (2 from the Morobe Coast and one from Bab-Bag Island). Around them I planned to operate and following the erection of Camp we assembled our resources and commenced work. By nightfall the first line was across and secured, we had ample lawyer cane and by blessed chance we found a solitary native working a garden in the forest. He sold us a patch of taro and the party had their first fresh food for 4 days.

On the 5th October, however, the river rose rapidly overnight and when we went down to work, the Jimmi had risen 2 to 3 feet and 4 attempts to get further lines across, despite unremitting efforts of those concerned, ended abortively. Thereupon, with existing limited reserves of food and considering primarily the safety of my party, I abandoned any hope of bridging this section of the JIMMI and plans were thus made to recommence the slow advance by land further up the stream till we strike the GANE-JIMMI River Junction. Six locals visited our rough camp and we purchased a quantity of bananas. Hunting parties returned empty handed after following distinctive trails of wild pig and cassowary.

OCTOBER 6th:

Dept. Camp at 6-30 am and following a faint native pad the patrol set a general course of East, passed one or two native houses and several gardens during the course of today's travel. I was prepared for bad country but we were pleasantly surprised to find flat terrain with one or two gentle hills. The track led through light forest along the right bank of the Jimmi River. Came upon a small native settlement at 12-15 - both men and women (19 in all) welcomed us and with the prospect of food, I camped. A small quantity, mostly bananas, came forward. Medical treatment given to three of the locals for T.U's.

My outward track was sighted this morning far to the north in the romantic ridge country right under the Bismarcks.

Extremely hot and humid conditions prevail.

POSITION: MANGEL on right bank of JIMMI River.

HEIGHT: 1100' (approx)

OCTOBER 7th:

Dept. MANGEL at 6-10 am and entered forest. The easy walking which we experienced yesterday continued today and over this easy grade in pleasant forest shade we made excellent time following a generally easterly direction. At 10-20 the Patrol reached the old bridge site but the bridge was old and beyond repair so I continued the eastward journey. At 12-40, we were greeted by the cries of "Cargo Boy" "Kiap" etc by a handful of natives. They led us along a well used track to cross AGOMP Creek at 1 pm. Rested patrol here till 1-15 pm, climbed out of the depression and entered light forest once more. However, came upon a delightful campsite called TRINK at 1-50 - being amongst natives and with food prospects bright, I made camp. Party sent down to the Jimmi to repair bridge in anticipation of our crossing in the morning. Gardens purchased and sufficient food thus available.

Natives from TRINK have visited District HQ's and one or two understand the Medlpa dialect as spoken in the vicinity of Mount Hagen.

POSITION Right Bank of Jimmi River. HEIGHT: 1725'

OCTOBER 8th:

At 6-30 am I left TRINK and we went down to the Jimmi River crossing arriving here at 6-45. The crossing of the 120 yard stream occupied one hour and at 8-10 the patrol re-entered light forest. Climbing around the side of a few light ridges we reached the GANZ River at 9-39 am and here I spelled the patrol. At this point (above its junction with the Jimmi) the Ganz is a pretty stream of crystal clear water but becomes a raging torrent in the height of the Wet season. We crossed and re-crossed the river many times during the course of today's travel, but the track is extremely pleasant through the shaded forest (and indeed one could imaginethat one is travelling along a road in a far more civilised land). Climbing so very gradually the mountains again appear and I called the halt at 1-45 at KORA, which is no more than a name for the forest. No natives inhabit this region. Light rain during the night.

POSITION: KORA (right bank of GANZ River) HEIGHT: 2,000'

OCTOBER 9th:

Leaving KORA at 7-9 am continued the traverse of the Ganz-River road as we moved towards the MENJIM base. Today's track took us over several gentle hills and across three streams which empty into the GANZ, the largest of those being the BUKATAI which we forded at 7-50. The track still leads through light forest but at 8-58 we came onto the road proper, descended to cross the GANZ river at 9-04 and onto the MENJIM Base at 9-10. Met a good reception from leading men of the KIBENEBUGA and MANGABUGA groups and for the first time in a month we were able to purchase sufficient food for the Police and carriers. The days of concern for the temporal welfare of my party are over and tomorrow we strike the Valley and the friends we know so well. But MENJIM treated us royally, plenty of food including two pigs and all concerned will sleep on a full stomach of Sweet Potato, which has been a rarity for a month past.

POSITION: Manjim Base Camp

HEIGHT: 3,130'

OCTOBER 10th:

Dept. MENJIM at 6-40 am to begin the climb towards the Wahgi-Sepik Divide. The track followed the left bank of the GANZ for the most part and climbing steadily through open country and forest we reached PUKAPI Pass at 9-10 am. The height of the crossing is 5,850'. From this vantage point one commands an excellent view of the Wahgi Valley but this morning light mist obscured most of the panorama. MALA Road Camp lies beneath us and we moved down the mountainside towards it, arriving here at 10-20 am.

Met a good reception from a large native gathering and ample food purchased.

Arrangements completed for the majority of Patrol to move to Mount Hagen tomorrow. Violent storm during late afternoon.

POSITION: MALA Road Camp


HEIGHT: 5,200'

OCTOBER 11th - 13th OCTOBER:

These days cover the period that the patrol took to return to Minj. On the 11th October, Mr. Walters and myself arrived at Mt. Hagen and reported to the District Commissioner. A verbal report of activities were given and on the 12th October, I was engaged on discussions with my superior. It was intended that we should return to Minj by road but owing to the departure of the only D.S. Officer at MINJ on other urgent affairs, Mr. Walters and myself returned to Minj by air on the morning of the 13th October., after a total absence of 37 days.

The Police and carriers reported to me at Minj on the afternoon of the 14th October.

:END OF PATROL:

  
(C. R. CORRIGAN) P/O  
Acts Assistant District Officer:



GENERAL SUMMARY:

INTRODUCTION:

The primary object of this Patrol was to consolidate Administration in that portion of the Minj Sub-District known as the Northern Wall of the Jimai River Valley and the patrol to return to MINJ via the outer fringes of the Mt. Hagen Sub-District.

However, on the 12th September I received additional Patrol Instructions from the District Commissioner which read, inter-alia:-

" After leaving the Kuno will you please visit this area (Kaironk Valley) and thoroughly patrol the entire valley system to the head of the Schrader Range and all feeder valleys. Make and incorporate in your patrol map a sketch of the valley system and mark the concentrations of population after head counts....."

Accordingly I amended my patrol route, requested additional stores from Mt. Hagen and on the 18th September began the slow advance W.N.W. down the Northern bank of the Jimai River in the Mount Hagen Sub-District. To keep with the population, and I might be excused also for saying to allow for easier walking (and in this I was wrong), I decided to keep as much as possible to the ridge country above the River and under the Main Range. From the 18th September after crossing PINE Creek till the 23rd September, the Patrol was engaged in reaching the KAIRONK Valley. We followed the ridges down and passed through successively small populations of natives. All were friendly and the disappointing feature of the patrol as far as I was concerned was the fact that we could not stay longer amongst them. Till we reached the KAIRONK it was necessary to sail the Patrol on the fastest possible keel, within of course the consideration of our hosts who permitted my large party to use their ceremonial grounds for our camps and who provided us with food when it was available. During this stage of our trip we skirted large expanses of grassland running down to the River. They are sparsely populated and native authority confirms this impression.

At 11 am on the 23rd September we struck the outer edges of the KAIRONK Valley and an hour later reached the river from which no doubt the valley system will derive a name. We remained in this and the adjoining SEMBAI valley, visited all places of interest in an eleven very rustic days. Despite reports of large populations, head counts and personal observations (and considering all factors that usually go to make up large concentrations of natives) we found only small habitations and pockets of people, little food in consequence, an extremely timid, but when their first fears were overcome, a friendly lot of natives. After completing the examination of this system, the patrol moved South-West negotiated some horrible gorge country (which is uninhabited by natives) and reached the JIBSI River. An attempt at bridging proved abortive so we began a S.E. advance to the Jimai-Ganz Junction, struck an old Patrol route on the 6th October and following this crossed the Wahgi-Sepik Divide at a height of 6,850' and entered the WAHGI valley. From here we moved to Mount Hagen and thence onto MINJ, arriving at Sub-District Hq's on the morning of 13th October and after an absence of 37 days.

As a result of this patrol my personal views and my observations are recorded under the appropriate headings in the General summary.

NATIVE SITUATION:

Owing to the nature of the Patrol I will confine any remarks under this heading to that portion of the patrol which affects the Minj Sub-District and which forms the early part of this trip. The Kaironk section of the Patrol will be commented upon under the appropriate sub-headings.

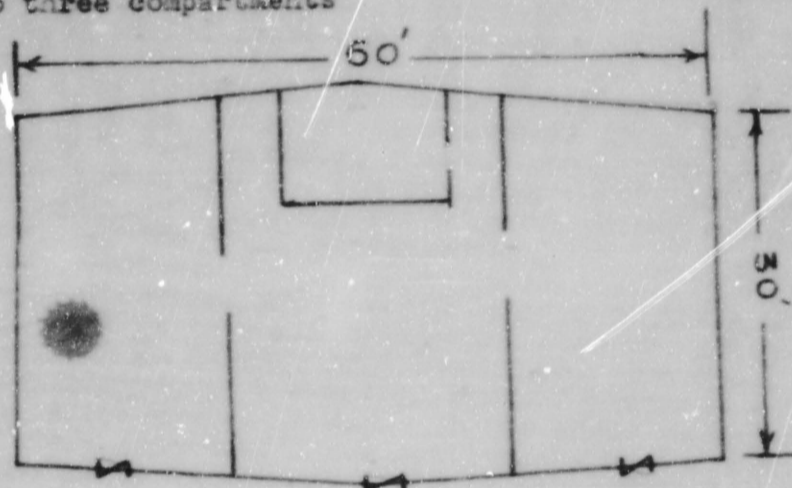
It will be recalled that the immediate object of the patrol was to consolidate influence in the seldom visited parts of the Sub-District especially in the KWIMA area where an earlier patrol from Minj had met with opposition from a small faction of these people. It is gratifying to be able to report that a happy and normal situation now exists - that the earlier misunderstanding and apparent opposition to Government control has disappeared and I found them now to be a co-operative and happy group of natives. Whilst perhaps unwise to prophecy the mind of a native there is no evidence that I know of that would say that the change will not be permanent. In other parts of the Sub-District visited all are content to live in peace and harmony amongst themselves and with their neighbours; and road works are their main diversion now that most of the native ceremonials in the Sub-District have been concluded. It is a blessed relief to know that in the KUNO anyway, there is always something to occupy the mind of the native, and what we know as crime is thus regulated to a very minor role.

The shew of feminism, which has been reported in earlier Patrol Reports as creeping into the Wahgi Valley, is now evident in a small way in the Kuno. A particular case was brought to my notice at Karap in that area. It is rather an interesting case and I will repeat it here. My readers may excuse me if I omit the names involved mainly because I took no notes of them at the time but they were names that should have belonged to characters in Italian Opera rather than to savages of the Western Highlands. The story runs like this:- A, a male native wished to marry a woman called B. There seemed to be no obstacle except that B was already married, and this was easily removed by agreement between herself and her husband. But then A's brother appeared on the scene and said that he was ashamed. Interrogated he said that B was a classificatory sister to A's mother, so this put her in the same class as her mother and the marriage was thus impossible. But A was determined to marry someone. He saw the sense that a man may not marry his mother's sister, but the fact of the matter was, he must find a wife. So he turned to D, a male native who had married A's sister and seizing his sister, he said to D "You find me a wife and you can have her back". If D had had a sister the affair might have been adjusted; but unfortunately he did not, and matters seemed to have reached an impasse. But then A's sister asserted herself. She refused to obey her brother, threw off his detaining hand, and went back to her husband. A appealed to me at Karap to do something for him. But he again he was blocked. I refused to intervene and the wretched A is still, as far as I know, without a wife. The incident whilst perhaps an everyday affair in other parts of the Territory has, I think, an interest as it shews that the younger women are beginning to assert themselves. A few years ago A's sister should have obeyed her brother and left her husband: today she chooses for herself. This is, I suppose progress, and it is part of the silent change that is going on all the time in the Kuno as in other primitive parts of the Sub-district and which is our duty to guide for the benefit of the native.

Natives of the Kaironk Valley System:

The KAIRONK River Valley lies almost in the extreme North-West corner of the Mount Hagen Sub-District of the Western Highlands between the Jimmi River and the Schrader Range. Like most of the highland valley systems, it is covered with an admixture of grass, cane and forest. It is well watered by a number of small streams, all of which empty into the main Kaironk River, from which river the valley system derives its name.

The native inhabitants of this valley do not live in villages but in dwellings clustered loosely in settlements in the ridge country above the valley floor. The style of dwelling house is essentially the same in both the KAIRONK and SEMBAI Valley and is admirably suited to their climate. It differs considerably from the typical dwelling house in the Upper Highland valleys, where insulation from cold is the paramount factor. In the lower sections of the Kaironk and Sembai, the altimeter registers lower altitudes and considerations I have earlier mentioned are superfluous. The houses are usually oblong in plan with a low roof and walls rising direct from the ground to a height of about 4-5 feet. The whole house is really poorly constructed and the leaf of the pandanus palm used in various ~~conjunctions~~ conjunctions. The roof, also of Pandanus palm, extends in eaves over the side walls. The possible typical house accommodates both men and women, separately from end to end. The few that I saw were divided into three compartments



The first is an open room. In the centre of the room is the usual fireplace, in which a fire is nearly always found smouldering if the house is occupied. Above it, suspended from the roof and festooned with little stalactites of soot, is a piece of bark which serves the primary object of a drying rack for firewood but is also a convenient repository for junk. About the wall or from the roof hang a few bows and arrows, a shield or two and perhaps a water gourd. In one house in the Kaironk, I spied three dried coconut shells which obviously had been traded up from the RAMU area. The natives seem to have very little impedimenta - they carry a few things about with them in their little string bags and their precious axes (be they stone or steel) are always in their belt or on their shoulders.

The second compartment is the men's dormitory. It seemed to be divided into several cubicles, each with its fire place, and here the men and boys retire to early and shut themselves in with their fires.

The third compartment is used by the women. They have no sitting room for no doubt they are expected to spend their daylight hours more productively in their gardens.

Besides this joint house, I saw others which seem to be occupied respectively by men or women alone. No doubt at times the men like to get away from the women and on occasions like this, they retire to their own house from which women are excluded.

To return, however, to the Kaironk. After five days floundering around in the forest ridge country under the Bismarck Range, it was a great relief to get out of the bush and into the open. On this journey one meets with two valleys. That of the Kaironk is narrow (1 - 2 miles at its widest point) - an imposing sight when one first meets it, with its great expanses of would be garden land, and what one thinks is continuous settlement, - the Sembai is a wide spreading valley, which narrows down as one goes E.N.E. towards AIOHE. When one first strikes the Kaironk and sets eyes on it, through a gap in the trees, I thought it as beautiful as any Highland valley I have ever seen - a mixture of the cultivated and the rugged with the high Schröder Range against the skyline. But as one goes down the Valley one encounters successively smaller populations and gains an impression of increased, perhaps longer established ordliness, but which has been vacated in the quest for food.

The whole floor of the Valley is spread over with cultivation or the plain traces of old cultivation and it is this panorama which is apt to give one the impression of a Valley which supports a tremendous population. But in actual fact this is not so. That the soil of the valley is not of the best quality in the first place, is pretty safe for me, an amateur, to say. It has probably been overworked with the same old crop, and it is for this reason, I venture to say, is why one sees so many gardens, which on closer examination (and we passed through hundreds of them) contain barely a pound of food. In other words on account of the poorness of the soil, it is necessary for the people to cultivate many gardens, to obtain a subsistence.

The whole Valley is indeed surprising. Fences and ditches divide it into innumerable plots of all shapes and sizes and undeniably one would say that it would support a heavy population. Dotted over the whole bed of the valley are the casuarina trees (not planted with the degree of ordliness which one finds in the Upper valleys) but giving the whole valley the final alpine touch.

I shall not, of course, presume any opinion on the numbers of the population. But it is worth mentioning that the houses seen by the patrol contained an average of 5 per house. One small settlement near BISAHEI contained a constellation of 4 houses and they possessed one ceremonial ground. It impressed me as being more populous than a good many other settlements that I saw, and it would not surprise me if an average of 10 to the settlement provided an estimate of the population at large. Accordingly I consider the population of the KAIRONK Valley as not to exceed 500 people, if indeed that number.

The Kaironk Valley natives, as far as I saw them, impress me as being more like inland coastal natives than the true Highlanders. It is true that there are a good many of the rounder faced and softer-featured types which are characteristic of say the Kmo natives, but one cannot fail to notice a very striking difference in physical appearance. The Kaironk types are much shorter (see photographs which appear in the Appendix), less robust in the body and legs, and they affect mops of hair, some of which are quite large. Adults usually enclose the mop in a covering of beaten bark, which on occasions is coloured.

Males wear the long apron of netted string, but certainly very ragged specimens when compared with the same object as worn by the natives in the Upland valleys. Posteriors are covered by leaves of the dracaena and hanging downwards. Women wear a short skirt of native string, discoloured white, and for rear coverings a short length of beaten bark approx. 3-4" wide and hanging down to their ankles.

Men carry small string bags and in such things one finds fire-making kit, tobacco, a small bamboo knives and other such paraphernalia. The firemaking kit consists of a length of wood, split down the middle and bound about with the strips of dry lawyer cane used for the saw straps. Fire is speedily produced, and the wood bears the marks of repeated use.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE:

In the Minj sub-district portion of the area covered by this Report a flourishing system of agriculture is evident. And the usual wide variety of native food crops are to be found in all gardens. This variety includes Sweet Potato, Cassava, Cucumbers, Taro etc. It was noticed, however, that towards the North-western boundary of the Sub-District, sweet potato was in rather short supply and that Cassava (Manioc) available in bountiful quantities. I would say, however, that this state of affairs is seasonal only, for on earlier trips into this area, at different times of the year, no shortage of this commodity was noticeable.

However, in most of our camps, prodigious supplies of food would be available for purchase and the patrol personnel lived well till we entered the ridge country under the Main Range on the journey down to the Kaironk Valley. In was in this difficult country that we got a taste of what lay ahead. Our track as I mentioned earlier in the narrative took us within the very shadows of the Bismarcks and the gardens almost at once became poor and less numerous. The wide areas of grass and cane through which the patrol passed and skirted have all presumably resulted from clearing, and the clearing still extends, as is shown by the fringe of white, ring-barked trees along the edges of the bush up the mountainsides. Lower down the slopes even the old stumps are beginning to disappear to be converted into garden fences or used as firewood. In this area erosion is bad and the heavy rains have carried away a great deal of the topsoil for the slopes are surprisingly steep - some 45 degrees and even steeper.

In the Kaironk and adjacent Sembai Valley we found a less flourishing system. And no one could guess the inhabitants lazy in comparison with other groups, for the fact is they have to work hard for their subsistence and this is attested by the expanse of land under cultivation.

But in this Valley system the gardens, which are numerous enough, are poor to the extreme and at none of our Camps in the Valley was I able to buy anywhere near sufficient food for my party. The chief of the matter is that the natives did not have the food and thus none was available for sale. At first I doubted this for the Valley looked fertile enough, but upon closer examination of their gardens, I retracted my statement on finding that it was not reluctance upon the part of the natives to bring up the food for barter and I was faced with the facts, cold and bare, that very little was available. And what was available was poor in quality.

It may, however, be said that Sweet Potato is the staff of life with bananas a secondary consideration. My respect for the latter has increased greatly since by trip into the Schraders for previously I had never imagined that any one could live so nearly exclusively on one product. The work in their gardens is done with no ordliness at all in the Kaironk. In freshly cleared bush, after ring-barking and burning off, the slips are put straight into the ground in a very higgledy-piggledy fashion, no drains of any description are made, and this type of agriculture can be seen on the mountainsides where cultivation is creeping up into the bush.

The sweet potatoes, of which there are a good many varieties, are mostly of pretty poor growth. They compared most unfavourably with those which we purchased earlier in the Patrol, for many that we were forced to purchase, and be thankful for in the Kaironk, were no bigger than my little finger. Taro seems to be highly valued and the sugar cane seemed to me to be rather poor. Pandanus, which is a rarity in other valleys, would seem to grow rather well in both the Kaironk and the Sembai.

During our stay in the Valley I was able to purchase three pigs of indifferent quality. Two were purchased with steel and one for a cut and shaped M.O.P. Shell. The killing of even a small pig is an occasion for the natives, and there is no doubt that they are very highly valued which affords presumptive evidence that they cannot be

### Native Agriculture (Contd)

very numerous. They are usually looked after by the woman and receive all considerations, in return for which they follow their mistresses like dogs.

There is no wild pig in the Kaironk or Sambai valleys as such but the natives point away to the S.E. and to the N.W., and declare them to be numerous. On the S.E. plot towards the JIMMI River this is so, for we saw striking evidence of both them and cassowaries, although our hunting parties returned empty-handed.

Native leaf tobacco grows well and is usually to be seen growing in small plots near the individual houses. In the early stages of the patrol it was my custom to buy leaf tobacco for issue to the carriers and to the several Village Officials who accompanied us. I would buy it with salt or some such trivial item of trade and soon after our fame spread before us. So that whenever we made camp the local inhabitants would be ready with prodigious supplies past all possibility of consumption.

The Kaironk Valley would be an interesting place for an experimenter to work in and to introduce such new crops that the natives would be happier for by eating, something such as peanuts, corn, paw-paw, pineapples, a better variety of sweet potato, things at once suitable to their environment and welcome to the inhabitants.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

Without adequate interpretation for most part of the patrol, my observations under this heading do not pretend to go beyond the superficial and should be regarded as such, please. In the places where I did have interpretation, I did find out that their organisation is patrilineal - and that the main tribe or group is sub-divided into clan settlements correlated with the crude ceremonial grounds. No doubt the same sort of social organisation holds good for the Kaironk. I would not go so far as to say that there is any highly developed system of headmanship - for I certainly saw no evidence on this subject.

Further up the Jimmi Valley in the vicinity of MANGEL, where I camped on 6th October, the people here seemed to be much pre-occupied with sickness and its cure. Several children were brought to the patrol for "magic" to rid them of greatly enlarged spleens (consequent, I would say, upon continual doses of malaria) but it was rather disappointing for me to say that "None of my magic anyway was strong enough to cure".

The people of the KAIRONK seem to show the usual amount of interest in their dead. The corpses are put on exposure platforms, surrounded by a strong fence, and roofed with pandanus palm and left. I saw the corpses (all males) in varying degrees of putrefaction, and one after the corpse had long turned into a skeleton. Seeing none of women, it would be within the limits of circumstantial evidence to say that the corpses of females are less worthy of consideration and are buried. However, I was unable to find any direct evidence on this point.

It would be a serious omission on my part if I failed to mention the string bags worn by most of the male members. The nets are of all grades of mesh, and we saw a few very fine ones - there is an ornamental variety in the netting looking almost like crochet-work. They are carried over the shoulder and contain their impedimenta from bits of dried tobacco, and leaves to roll it in, to bear tusks, here and there a broken piece of mirror, and a few tambu shell. If one is considering a journey then a few sweet potatoes maybe, added together with the fire-making kit.

For weapons the Kaironk's have bows and arrows, shields and a few spears. The bows are of palm wood, polished and often with rings of plaited cane. The arrows are light and small, usually with

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (Contd)

plain points of palm wood, although some were carved and tipped with the nail of the cassowary. The shield is a large oblong of thick bark, provided with two loops and worn, I understand, suspended from the shoulder.

Steel has gone a long way to replacing the stone axe, and is much in demand. To shew how the steel is prized I mention the sight of a man near our camp at BISAMBI, who was seen scraping away sharpening his axe when we passed him at 9-10 in the morning and he was still there when I returned at 2-30 the same afternoon. I do not know if he was scraping all the time, but his heart was in the matter.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:

The Minj portion of the area patrolled is looked after, at the moment, by an Aid Post at TABIEUGARA, but after liaison with the Health authority at Minj, it is intended to temporarily post another N.M.A. to look after the North bank of the Jimmi River. And he will be stationed, for the time being anyway, at KOMBIEA. The most prevalent form of sickness in the region is Malaria plus the more than usual runs of T.U's, Yaws and Tinea Imbricata.

During this section of the patrol, the following treatments were given:-

Injections:- Yaws 20, T.U's 24 -

First Aid: Abrasions, cuts etc 44

As one goes further west down towards the Kaironk, one passes, as I have earlier mentioned, successively smaller populations. The physical standards of these people are poor in comparison with others in the Highland valleys. Subject to contradiction I personally put the scantiness of the population and their poor physical standards down to Malaria. Since the return of my patrol several cases of Malaria have been reported amongst the Police, personal servants and patrol carriers. This malaria has been classified by Mr. Christian as Benign tertian and whilst no cases of malignant malaria has developed in the patrol personnel, I do not suggest that there is none in the area in the vicinity of the Kaironk and down to the Jimmi River itself. During the course of the patrol I heard stories of an epidemic which swept through the area many years ago and this and the large spleens seen in children would seem to indicate that there is a heavy density of B.T. malaria and which would help reduce the natives to their present small population.

However, without a proper parasite, spleen and ascuite survey of the area, I do not wish to be dogmatic in this theory of mine but I would imagine it is an area of hyporendemic benign tertian Malaria.

A slow moving, properly equipped Medical patrol in charge of a European Officer is most desirable in the whole Jimmi Valley. The NMO's and NMA's are doing all within their power but we all have our limitations.

MISSIONS:

No Mission body has yet established themselves on the Northern bank of the Jimmi. Whilst the area is unrestricted, the two Missions at present in the Sub-District, viz. Lutheran Mission of S.G. and the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, have concerned themselves with

MISSIONS (Contd)

evangelistic work along the Jimmi's southern wall. My only hope is that when they do move across the river, as they now undoubtedly will, they will have a proper respect for the native culture as they find it, for on the face of things it is a charming and quiet one and surely deserving of some consideration.

ROADS & BRIDGES:

In the Upper and Middle Kuno, which area formed the basis for the early section of the Patrol, roads now criss cross the difficult terrain and they are a generally accepted feature of native life. Monday, is "Govt" day and on this second day of the week, all hands turn out under the supervision of their Village Officials. But judging by some of the roads anyway, "Monday" must be a fairly easy day. Some show various degrees of cleanliness but an outstanding fact regarding these roads and some bridges too, is the astonishing fact regarding their purpose. Again and again when I asked to whom the road or bridge belonged I was told the "Government" and this does not mean it is solely under Govt. supervision. There is quite a wide-spread idea, which we do our best to negate, is that the roads and bridges actually belong to the Government and only Govt. patrols may use them. And that work on such roads is regarded only as an unavoidable duty. It was explained to the natives that good and well kept roads are not only a blessing to Europeans who are travelling about the Kuno but also to the natives themselves. In one or two cases the people had caught the idea well enough, and in others I suspect that originally at least they must have known the fact of the matter, but their aversion for the work entailed made them forget it.

There is a road link in the GAMZ River Valley linking this system with the Lower Jimmi Valley. The road, which follows the natural fall of the terrain, offers no great maintenance problem and it is suggested for consideration that it and the bridge across the Jimmi River be kept open. The former by the natives of the MANGABE Group (who live in the vicinity of the Menjim Base) and the latter by the natives living near TRINK. The link is important for the development of the Lower Jimmi and is an easy and important L. of C. for patrols operating along the North Bank of the Jimmi River and intending to enter the Baironk system. The cane suspension bridge mentioned earlier in the vicinity of TRINK is of paramount importance, if patrols are not to be delayed and is a boon to travelling natives alike. Its maintenance, if regular, will prove no great burden to the native group concerned.

CENSUS:

No actual Census work was done by the Patrol. In one or two of our earlier Camps in the Minj Sub-District, I checked three books not for any statistical information that maybe gleaned, but to familiarise the natives in the method of line for subsequent Census re-checks. They were but initially censused a month or so ago and naturally require more education yet if frustration is to be avoided. Increases were apparent in all groups - brought about by Migrations in and the ascendancy of births over deaths.

For many years to come there will be insuperable difficulties in the way of obtaining a correct census in the more remote parts of the Lower Kuno Sub-Division. The people migrate from one group to another with alarming rapidity and the re-check may show inconsistencies which time and adaption only will overcome.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Other than to say that those natives who were appointed "provisionally" some months ago are carrying out their allotted duties satisfactorily, there is little to report under this heading. They are all trying and one can expect no more. In the years to come they will all be very valuable aids in native administration in their respective areas, and if one takes an interest in them, they may in later years be able to decide the ownership say of a bunch of bananas or some other such trivial matter, which now are brought before a European Officer to decide.

FORESTRY ASPECTS:

The fact that the Middle and Lower Jimni Valleys are well endowed with valuable stands of pine, has been fully dealt with in previous Patrol Reports. At the moment it is commercially useless through inaccessibility. There are strip sites in the lower valley but where these exist there are no natives to work them; and where there are natives in strength, there is no available flat land for strips and so we continue the vicious circle.

CONCLUSION:

The objects of this Patrol was to visit the Kaironk Valley and ascertain the extent and nature of the native population in that region. This was done for the rather disappointing figure that I chronicled elsewhere in the narrative. I do not pretend to know why this is so or why this apparently fertile valley will not support a greater density of people. My own impression is that the poorness of the soil will not allow for greater agricultural development on the part of the people but the next patrol into the area maybe able to stay longer in the field and ascertain the cause and suggest remedies. Movements to other areas and so forth might be observed and noted:

In the Kij portion of the District the population is holding its own and as my own faith in the future of these people is very robust I am prompted by optimism to say that the population is increasing rapidly. Now that we have a Census in the area, we are able to get a correct notion of the movement of the population, and an inference can thus be drawn as to the movement say in the rest of the Sub-District.

The whole area visited would seem to be at peace. I was told that in the days gone by when periodical invasions by warring groups took place, these more than anything else accounted for the cultural confusion, the decay of old-time custom, and the somewhat broken spirit of the smaller groups that is evident today. Not that the inhabitants were entirely lacking in bloodthirstiness themselves. But they lost far more heads than they every took against their more powerful foes. The last raid of any consequence took place about 24 years ago in the Kuno, when Mr. Timperley, who appeared unexpectedly on a patrol (of which I was a member) distinguished himself by rounding up the raiders almost in the hour of their triumph. As I knew some of the principals of this raid, I was able to get from them afterwards a fairly detached description of a typical example of native warfare. It is, as usual, a sordid and pathetic tale, not of fighting alone, but of surprise and massacre; and the fact that it had its origin in a false imputation of sorcery, throws incidentally a vivid light on the possibilities for evil of that much discussed factor in native society. Since this raid, however, there has been no further outbreak of any consequence and the Kuno people are content to live in friendship and law-abidingness amongst themselves.

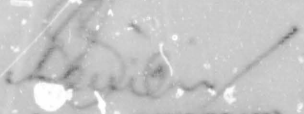
*Huber*  
(B.R. COBRIGAN) P/O

APPENDIX "A":

Report on Member of R.P. & T.G. Constabulary:

- Reg. No. 3267 ~~1~~/Corporal SIMOI : This member acted as NCO of the party. Has had considerable experience in dealing with new natives in the Mountain Districts. Carried out his duties efficiently and well.  
Madang District.
- Reg. No. 3395 Constable SIANI: A Highland native, who on account of other Station duties has not had a good deal of Patrol experience for the last 12 months. On this trip he carried out his allotted duties efficiently.  
Eastern Highlands District.
- Reg. No. 6988 Constable TARU: From Coastal Morobe. Not afraid of hard work. A good Constable who has been recommended for an N.C.O. Course.  
Morobe District.
- Reg. No. 3228 Constable MARANDI: Coastal MADANG. His first trip for some months. Has had much patrol experience and carried out his tasks well.  
MADANG District.
- Reg. No. 5216-B Constable KIBIS Has his limitations. Inclined to be slow. An average Highland Constable.  
Western Highland District.
- Reg. No. 3222 Constable GARIMA Is gaining in Patrol experience. He is still quite young and with time will be an excellent A.C.  
MADANG District.
- Reg. No. 7024 Constable SIRASIRAN A young constable with plenty of common sense and patrol experience. Has been recommended for an N.C.O. Course.  
MOROBE District.
- Reg. No. 6916 Constable MAGILI The swimmer of the party. Did more than his share when it came to water work. An asset to a patrol detachment.  
MOROBE District.

All Police carried out their duties, which were difficult on occasions, well and without complaint. Withal a good Detachment.

  
(B.R. CORRIGAN)  
Actg Assistant District Officer:

30/1

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File: 30/1 - 171  
Sub-District HQ's,  
MINJ:

6th November, 1953

District Commissioner,  
MOUNT HAGEN:

Minj Patrol Report No 2 of 53-54

1. Forwarded herewith are four copies of the above Patrol Report together with one (1) copy of the Patrol Map and a series of photographs. You might let D.D.S. know that more photographs will shortly be forwarded. They require further processing but I do not want to hold up this Report unnecessarily.

Might DES be requested to let MINJ have 4 additional sunprinted copies of the Map, please?

2. The Report deals with two areas in the Western Highland District. That portion of the Minj Sub-District would seem to be under control and no concern is felt for the native population residing there.

The Kaironk Valley would seem to require further examination by a party properly equipped.

3. The Report and its attachments are forwarded for your info.



(B.R. CORRIGAN)  
Actg Assistant District Officer

Att: 4

20/11/42.

File No. 80/1...700

District Office,  
Western Highlands,  
MT. HAGEN.

18th November, 1953.



Memorandum for:-

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

Minj P/R No. 2 of 53-54.

Forwarded herewith are three copies of the report with a copy of the patrol map and a series of photographs. More photographs will be forwarded later when they are processed.

2. May six copies of the map be surprinted for District use, please.

3. The report deals with two areas in the District. Firstly a portion of the Lower Kuno Valley and secondly the Kaironk Valley.

4. The initial object of the patrol was to consolidate influence in the Lower Kuno where Minj P/R No 1/53-54 reported unrest. The position is now reported as satisfactory.

As reported the patrol was diverted to examine the Kaironk Valley after an aerial survey reported having located a large population in the area. Unfortunately the party sent with supplementary stores and rations, did not contact the patrol although it searched until 22nd October, nine days after the patrol returned to Mount Hagen. As a result the patrol operated on very short rations which undoubtedly limited the effectiveness of examination in the Valley.

5. Mr. Corrigan considers that the population of the Kaironk Valley does not exceed 500 people, this is confusing in view of Mr. Robb's estimate of 3,500 (Mt. Hagen P/R 1/53-54) but discussions with both officers suggests that both estimates may be correct in regard to natives sighted and explained by failing crops and migrating population. However it is obvious that further investigation is necessary with a better equipped patrol and based in the Jima Valley.

6. Since the return of this patrol Mr. Corrigan accompanied me on another aerial survey over the Kaironk Valley and we recognised some of his camp sites so there is no doubt as to his patrolling the valley surveyed from the air. However I note that either this or Mr. Robb's patrol penetrated far over the Western side of the Kaironk Valley and the aerial survey sighted many houses and gardens in this area.

7. If assistance can be given with additional experienced staff I propose to station an officer in the vicinity of RINK to make extended patrols through the Kaironk and its feeder valleys for I am still not convinced that this valley system does not people a large population. This officer could at the same time survey the area of the Gai-Jima junction for any aerodrome.

  
Robert H. Cole,  
District Commissioner.

# tion Register

Area Patrolled

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE

LARGE

TOTALS

30-27-42

The District Commissioner,  
MT. PASE

19th Dec, 1953

MMJ. Patrol Report No. 2/53-54.

The above Report concerning Mr. B. Corrigan's and Mr. E. Walter's Patrol through the Lower Lunc Census Sub-division and the Mairouk Valley, is acknowledged with thanks.

This Report with its excellent photographs has been in the Director's office for his information and reference for some weeks and has been much admired. Mr. Corrigan has obviously gone to considerable pains to produce a fine combination of Report, photographs and map. The latter was copied as requested. Please advise should you have not received your copies. I have been asked by the Department of Lands, Mines and Surveys that if a sketch-map is sent in rolled, it should be rolled backwards, thus making it easier to handle when being copied.

Although a large population of native people were not encountered, it is considered that valuable work was carried out in the initial task of making and maintaining friendly contact with the people inhabiting these areas, and increasing our knowledge of this part of your District.

*A.A. Robert*  
(A.A. ROBERT),  
Director. D.C.M.A.

(70)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Minj - Western Highlands Report No. 3 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by R. Jeffrey Daugherty P.O.

Area Patrolled North Wall Wabigi River

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 6

Duration - From 16/1/1954 to 18/2/1954

Number of Days 32 Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services Sept/1952

Medical ... Nov/19

Map Reference 4" Army Strat Series, Ramu Sheet

Objects of Patrol As herein

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

*Abnormal Live Natives 1/1/54*

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,  
M I B J.  
Western Highlands.

22nd. February, 1954

Mini Patrol Report No.3 of 53/54

PREAMBLE : Report of a Patrol to the North-East Wall of the Wahgi River valley in the Minj sub-district of the Western Highlands District.

OBJECTS OF PATROL : 1. Check the census of the area.  
2. Investigate any out-standing land matters in the area.  
3. Carry out routine Administration in the area.

PERSONNEL OF PATROL : Mr.R.Jeffrey Daugherty Patrol Officer  
Mr.J.F.Hayes Cadet Patrol Officer.

No.5136 B	Cpl. ANTON
No.2 28	L/Cpl.HINAVEI
No.6916	Const HAGILI
No.5219B	" SIWA
No.7822	" IAGARU
No.8218	" SIE

PERIOD OF PATROL : From 18/1/54 to 18/2/54  
32 days.

LAST DISTRICT SERVICES PATROL : January 1953

LAST MEDICAL PATROL : Not known

MAP : 4" Army Strat Series Ramu Sheet

COST OF PATROL : See Back of Jacket.

RESULTS OF PATROL : All objects attained (see herein)

*R. Jeffrey Daugherty*  
(R.Jeffrey Daugherty)  
Patrol Officer.

DIARYMonday, Jan. 18th. 1954

Departed Minj per jeep at 1100hrs and crossed the WANGI RIVER at 1130 hrs at (283L40) thence to the LUTHERAN MISSION BANZ at 1370 hrs and, after discussions with the incumbent the Rev. H. Mansur we arrived at BANZ (28IK00) at 1530 hrs. Discussed land matters with the Rev. Frs. van Stijn and Misik.

Tuesday January 19th. 1954

Departed BANZ at 0700hrs and following the BANZ/HAGEN road arrived at the KIMIL RIVER (269K80) at 1050hrs. This is the extreme western boundary of the sub-district in the Wahgi valley. Had discussions with local headmen regarding the investigation of an Agricultural lease in the morning.

Wednesday Jan. 20th 1954

Heavy rain all last night but cleared up by 0800 hrs spent the day in traversing and investigating a 250 acre Agricultural lease at KALINGA near the KIMIL RIVER. Arrangements made for census to start tomorrow.

Thursday Jan. 21st. 1954

Checked census for four lines residing in the vicinity of the River Kimil and departed at 1306 hrs back along the road towards BANZ and at 1407hrs left the road at (272K60) and began the hot climb up the grassy ridges to BOLDIMOL (275K70) arriving there at 1515hrs. Talked about census checking with the local natives.

Friday Jan. 22nd 1954.

Checked census for the following groups KURAGA-AGAGA, DARAMP, DONGAMP, ESAMP, ARINGARAMP and KENDUGA at BOLDIMOL. The mission lease at AMBANG (274K80) was investigated and traversed, heavy rain in afternoon.

Saturday Jan. 23rd. 1954

After waiting for carriers at BOLDIMOL we departed at 0820 hrs and after descending into the KURUGULT RIVER valley began the steep climb to the watershed of the GA RIVER and 1022hrs reached TUOROL (28IJ00) and checked the census for the TEGAGA tribe thence to KOSIGAL about 10 minutes walk to check census for the KOMBURA tribe.

Sunday Jan. 24th 1954.

After some clerical work in connection with the census we departed KOSIGAL at 1200 hrs and arrived back in BANZ 1330 hrs.

Monday Jan. 25th. 1954

Checked census for the six groups living in the vicinity of BANZ.

Tuesday Jan. 26th. 1954

Clerical work in connection with land purchases and compilation of census registers.

Wednesday Jan 27th 1954

Further clerical work in connection with land purchases.

Thursday Jan. 28th 1954

Investigated and traversed 1300 acres of land for purchase by the Administration for lease to Catholic Mission.



Friday Jan. 29th 1954.

Departed BANZ 1100hrs after having heard various minor native complaints following BANE/NONDUGL for about 10 minutes and then swinging northwards along an excellent native track and at ABARIP (284K40) at 1210 hrs and after checking the census there departed northwards again at 1402 hrs and at 1423 hrs arrived at KWIENA (284K70) Checked census here and camped the night.

Saturday Jan. 30th 1954

After waiting for the heavy morning rain to cease we departed KWIENA at 1000 hrs and arrived back at BANZ at 1130 hrs. Discussions with native leaders in the afternoon.

Sunday January 31st. 1954

Visited the LUTHERAN MISSION BANZ.

Monday Feb. 1st 1954.

Clerical work in connection with the census.

Tuesday Feb. 2nd. 1954

Assisting in the erection of a fence at the D.A.3.F BANZ station. Hearing various petty complaints during the day.

Wednesday Feb 3rd. 1954.

Court for Native Affairs held when a number of natives from the KUDJIP area convicted of Behaving in a riotous manner.

Thursday Feb. 4th. 1954.

Departed BANZ at 0930 hrs and after branching off from the main BANZ/NONDUGL road arrived at AMBINA behind the LUTHERAN MISSION BANZ at 1022 hrs AMBINA is at (285K30) After checking the census at AMBINA we left at 1242 and arrived at KIP (288K00) at 1445 hrs.

Friday Feb. 5th. 1954.

Departed KIP at 1200hrs after checking the census for the groups in the area. Arrived at AMBANG (294L80) at 1235 hrs. Talked to local village officials about census checking.

Saturday Feb. 6th. 1954

Departed AMBANG 1307 hrs. after checking the census of 7 lines resident in the area. Heavy rain fell interrupting the census, we arrived at BOLIMBA at 1350 hrs BOLIMBA is at (298L70).

Sunday Feb. 7th 1954

Departed BOLIMBA at 1152 hrs. having checked the census of the 5 lines of the DANGA tribe. After crossing a steep ridge we arrived at NUMBEROGA (297L60) at 1300 hrs.

Monday Feb. 8th 1954.

Departed NUMBEROGA in light rain at 1240 hrs and after checking the census for the 7 groups resident in the area and after a hot climb up the ridge arrived at MILEP (298L40) at 1340hrs. A land dispute heard in CNA today.

Tuesday Feb. 9th 1954.

Departed MILEP at 1230hrs after checking census for the 6 lines in the area and arrived at KONUM at 1330 hrs KONUM is at (300L30).

Wednesday Feb. 10th 1954.

Departed KONUM at 1130 hrs after having checked the census of the lines resident in the area. We arrived at WIGA at 1405hrs. WIGA is at (308L40). After completing the census for the three MONDU groups at WIGA we left for NONDUGL TRUST PROPERTY (307M60) about 1/2 hours walk.

Thursday Feb. 11. 1954.

Spent day at Nondugl with the Manager of the trust ~~was~~ inspecting the roads in the vicinity.

Friday Feb. 12th 1954.

Census checked for the PARIMIL groups at PRRAMIL (311L30) and returned to NONDUGL.

Saturday Feb. 13th 1954.

Departed NONDUGL at 1100 hrs after hearing various minor complaints and arrived at BAMINA 1200 hrs. BAMINA is at 313L20 in the afternoon we checked the census of the various groups resident near here.

Sunday Feb. 14th 1954.

Completed some of the clerical work in connection with the census and returned to NONDUGL BASE CAMP.

Monday Feb. 15th 1954.

Completed census for the various groups in the vicinity of the NONDUGL BASE CAMP.

Tuesday Feb 16th 1954.

Clerical work in connection with the census.

Wednesday Feb 17th 1954.

Departed BASE CAMP for DOMIL about 1 hours walk. DOMIL is at 305M90. Here preparations were made for the final census checking of the patrol.

Thursday Feb 18th. 1954.

Checked census for the five DOMIL groups and thence to Minj arriving at 1300 hrs.

END OF DIARY.

General Remarks.

As was stated in the preamble the main purpose of the patrol was to check the initial census compiled by the writer in 1952/53 and another important aspect of the patrol was to clear up all outstanding land matters.

The census checking was carried out almost without incident and the proportion of absentees was gratifyingly low.

All outstanding land applications were investigated and documents completed the applications being :-

Agricultural Lease 200 acres C. Toole Esq  
Mission Lease 10 acres CM. Bank.  
CM  
Agric. and Past. Lease CM Bank 1500 acres.

The writer re-iterates the opinions commented on in para 4 of District Commissioner's covering letter Minj PR 7 of 52-53.

The first six months' tenure of office of the new provisional officials was reviewed during the course of the patrol.

Any disputes coming to the notice of the patrol were dealt with either in court or 'out of court'.

Tribal Organisation and group Areas.

The system devised by the writer (following Lindsay) during the 1953 census was found to work pretty well in practice - a stable group was isolated usually a clan and numbering between 100-150 and this group was used as a basis of comparison.

Land for Alienation.

The writer is of the confirmed opinion that until a suitable 'Land Use' survey has taken place in this portion of the Wangi Valley a policy of unrestricted land alienation would be most unwise. This view was taken by the writer in 1952 and was supported by the then, District Commissioner, Western Highlands.

However there is another side of the picture, too and that is that the present method of cultivation and animal husbandry employed by the people is, as a general rule, most uneconomic. For example vast areas are ruined by unrestricted pig grazing and much of the damage done could be prevented by the simple expedient of fixing a ring through the animal's nose at a cost of about 2/- per animal. The method of bush fallow rotation followed by these people also appears wasteful.

Housing.

This subject was discussed in an earlier patrol report of the area and while the dwellings do not appear attractive to European eyes, have regard to the physical nature of the people's surroundings they are probably quite suitable.

### Village Officials

Of the 100 officials recommended for appointment in 1952, 97 were in fact appointed.

Of these 97 'provisional' appointees 88 were found to be performing their duties in a manner ranging from Fair to Excellent. The remaining 9 were found to be either hopeless in the performance of their duties or actually using their position to further their own interests. The dismissal of these men has been recommended. Taking every factor into account the figures disclose a good appreciation of the responsibilities of their position by the officials of the North West Wall of the Wabai valley.

The job of some of the officials has not been made any easier by the somewhat disturbing influence exerted by the returning coastal employees. This group having acquired a veneer of sophistication has at times tended to ignore the instructions of the apparently less sophisticated Village officials. This conflict is by no means confined to the New Guinea Highlands and is being watched and manifestations checked.

The supplying of ~~uniforms~~ insignias has gone a long way to increasing the prestige of the local officials as to these peoples' eyes outward show means a great deal.

### Native Agriculture and Livestock.

The methods of Agriculture employed in the valley are similar to other Highlands systems and have been reported on at length by the writer and others.

However this report would not completely cover Native Agriculture unless reference was made to the Hallstrom Trust and the increase in activity there over the period between the patrols. On several occasions the writer heard most favourable comments from the local natives concerning the work of the property at Mondugl.

A most elaborate school is planned by the Catholic Mission at Banz and part of its curriculum will be instruction in native agriculture and the adoption of improved methods to indigenous practices. This school should be of great assistance to these people.

### Roads and Bridges.

It is interesting to note and incidentally most gratifying to see the great improvement that has been wrought in the road system in the area patrolled. The old 'top' road to BEROWA<sup>DI</sup> from Mondugl has been regraded and to a large extent re-routed by local natives working under the Manager of the Hallstrom Trust, Mr. W. B. Osborne.

The portion of the road Banz to the Kimil, river is in really excellent condition and the remaining portions of the road are being improved likewise.

The AL river bridge bore the brunt of one of the heaviest floods ever seen on the river and sustained very little damage. Mr. BEN BLOODS' hopes for it have been amply justified.

### Roads and Bridges.

Almost all of the bridges in the area are of the simple log type with the exception of the AI mentioned earlier.

The perennial problem of the bridge of the Sangi River is still with us. Various members of the public have agreed to contribute some of the materials and they are awaiting the allocation of funds for the project.

In the course of the patrol instructions were given for the repair and maintenance of various sections of road and a few bridges.

All of the roads are being opened to a minimum width of 30 feet.

### Rest Houses.

As a general rule these people have constructed rest houses at all important grouping points but for the patrol tents were carried as it was necessary to change some of the grouping points for the greater convenience of the people. As far as possible the points for grouping the people were places that have some significance in their own social life.

The rest house at BANE is due for replacement and work is under way with this end in view.

The rest house at the KIMIL RIVER also has to be re-sited.

### Re-forestation.

It is impossible to determine whether the instructions given by the writer in the regard in 1952-53 have been carried out but they were repeated in this patrol.

Generally speaking the people seem to have a growing awareness of the dangers of deforestation.

### Missions.

There are three missions stations in the area and an additional one (The Seventh Day Adventist Mission) has some influence on the area.

The Lutheran Mission at Bane is under the control of Rev. H. Mansur. It provides general educational and evangelical facilities. The Rev. Mansur is one of the younger missionaries and is a leader in the movement in the mission against the instruction of children in KOTE as opposed to PIDGEN ENGLISH or the vernacular. A big difficulty is, of course, that the bulk of the older mission teachers in the area understand and can teach only KOTE, but the Rev. Mansur has already established one PIDGEN ENGLISH school and hopes to start more.

The Catholic Mission (Society of the Divine Word) has stations at BANE and NONDUGL and is in the process of establishing a central school at BANE. All instruction in this school will be in English and two full time teachers are already in residence.

Missions (Cont'd)

As a general rule the missions co-operate well both with the Administration and with each other and they have made quite considerable progress during the time that they have been in the valley.

This new educational venture on the part of the Catholic Mission will, if successful, prove of great benefit to the people of the middle Wahgi.

Magisterial

Only two cases were decided during the course of the patrol.

The first was a case of riotous behavior which while not in the area patrolled was close enough to make it more convenient to hear the case than to refer it to Minj. In all 94 natives were tried and 51 found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment.

The other case was the recording of a decision in a long standing dispute of land - these cases are fairly rare in this part of the valley.

Medical, Sanitation and Hygiene.

No orderly accompanied the patrol as the area is pretty well covered by Native Medical Assistants.

The writer looks forward to the day, possibly not far distant when the Public Health Department's staff position permits a Medical Assistant to accompany a patrol such as this.

The writer is under the impression that there has been a slight improvement in the standards of personal hygiene in the area since the last patrol.

Any obviously sick persons appearing at the census were immediately sent to the Native Hospital at Minj.

Flag, Blue Book and Compliments.

The Blue Book was carried by the patrol and run up whenever census was taken.

Compliments were paid to the flag at sun-set by the writers and members of the constabulary.

Native Labour.

Almost all of the natives who went out to the coast have been re-patriated.

However it does not appear likely that many more will be available for work on the coast as shortly the various enterprises in the area will absorb most of the labour.

This area has by no means the same rich resources of Native Labour as has the CHIMBU.

Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

No. 5136B Cpl. ANTON was attached to the patrol for the purpose of... An old policeman who maintained good discipline but needs a firm hand himself. Not entirely reliable where native women are concerned. Has immense experience though and can be most useful.

No. 2 28 S/Cpl. HINAVEI

A younger NCO who really knows his work and is capable of shouldering considerable responsibility.

No. 619C Const. HAGILI

This man is capable of excellent work but it needs strict, almost harsh, discipline to get it out of him. Unless driven is inclined to be very lazy and probably gives his NCO's a deal of trouble.

No. 5218B Const. SINA

A quiet constable who works well under all circumstances.

No. 7822 Const. IAGARU

An able young constable who works well and cheerfully but also is not reliable when there are women around. I am inclined to think that this unreliability is rather a sign of youthful exuberance.

No. 8218 Const. JIE

A most willing but not very intelligent young Highlands constable. However he makes up for his lack of intelligence with a dogged determination to finish the job.

*R. Jeffrey Daugherty*  
(R. Jeffrey Daugherty)  
Patrol Officer.

Mr. C. R. O. J. F. HAYES.

This officer was attached to the patrol for the purpose of, amongst other things, receiving instruction in the checking of a census and routine patrolling.

Under supervision, Mr. Hayes checked the census of approximately half the groups of the area (IBB).

He carried out all the duties intrusted to him in a more than satisfactory manner and gave most valuable assistance in the massive amount of clerical work associated with a patrol of this nature.

In the opinion of the writer Mr. Hayes is now competent to carry out a census re-check.

... of the area. This house is ... situated for the occasion and is called '...'

The time for visiting the house is about ... not when there is a nearly full moon. The first time they visit ... they are chosen the first for the first time and its point significance is ...

Conclusion.

Although the patrol was of a completely routine nature it is respectfully submitted that the importance of this type of patrol be not lost sight of.

It is the considered opinion of the writer that much of the work of District Services loses its value because the lack of accurate vital statistics.

A case in point, because of the method employed of bringing the books into the office an outbreak of dysentery was detected and localized before it had a chance to take hold.

Trusting that the conduct of this patrol meets with your satisfaction.

*R. Jeffrey Daugherty*  
(R. Jeffrey Daugherty)  
Patrol Officer.



The Significance of the PARAMBAL or 'Sacred Flute'  
in the Initiation Ceremonies of the WALKA group

The Walke group consist of an number of exag-  
~~gerous~~ CLANS and live in the area to the North of  
the Halletrom Trust Property at Nondugl.

As soon as an AGE CLASS (A group of young boys  
of the one CLAN all about the same age, in this  
case usually about 10-20 youths) reaches the age  
of 10-12 they are taken away to a house in a con-  
cealed portion of the bush. This house is con-  
structed for the occasion and is called 'GIRUK'GA'

The time for visiting the house is about sun-  
set when there is a nearly full moon. The first  
time they visit the house they are shown the flute  
for the first time and its potent significance in  
the magic-religious rites of the group are explained  
by one of the ABORONUM (Keepers of the Flutes).

The instruction is given as follows :-

- (i) For the first week they are taught the  
complicated hand movements which produce  
the two notes of which the instrument is  
capable. These hand movements are done  
with the right hand. The flute is not  
used for this lesson at all. The hand is  
merely moved about in the air.
- (ii) The next period about three evenings is  
spent in learning the mouth move-ments  
again with out the flute.
- (iii) Finally the flute is brought out the  
young men pretice until they can pro-  
duce the required two notes.
- (iv) The last instruction given is on the  
construction of the flute.

Immediately a young boy has started his training on the flute he is forbidden to :-

- (i) Blow a fire to make it burn brighter  
(This lasts only while he is under instruction)
- (ii) To share food with a female as opposed to eating food prepared by a female. (This TABU lasts all his life and hence represents the real beginning of the initiation ceremony which lasts for about four years.
- (iii) To blow the flutes within the hearing of non-initiates. (The only exception to this TABU was during the KONGA or pig killing festival <sup>X</sup>

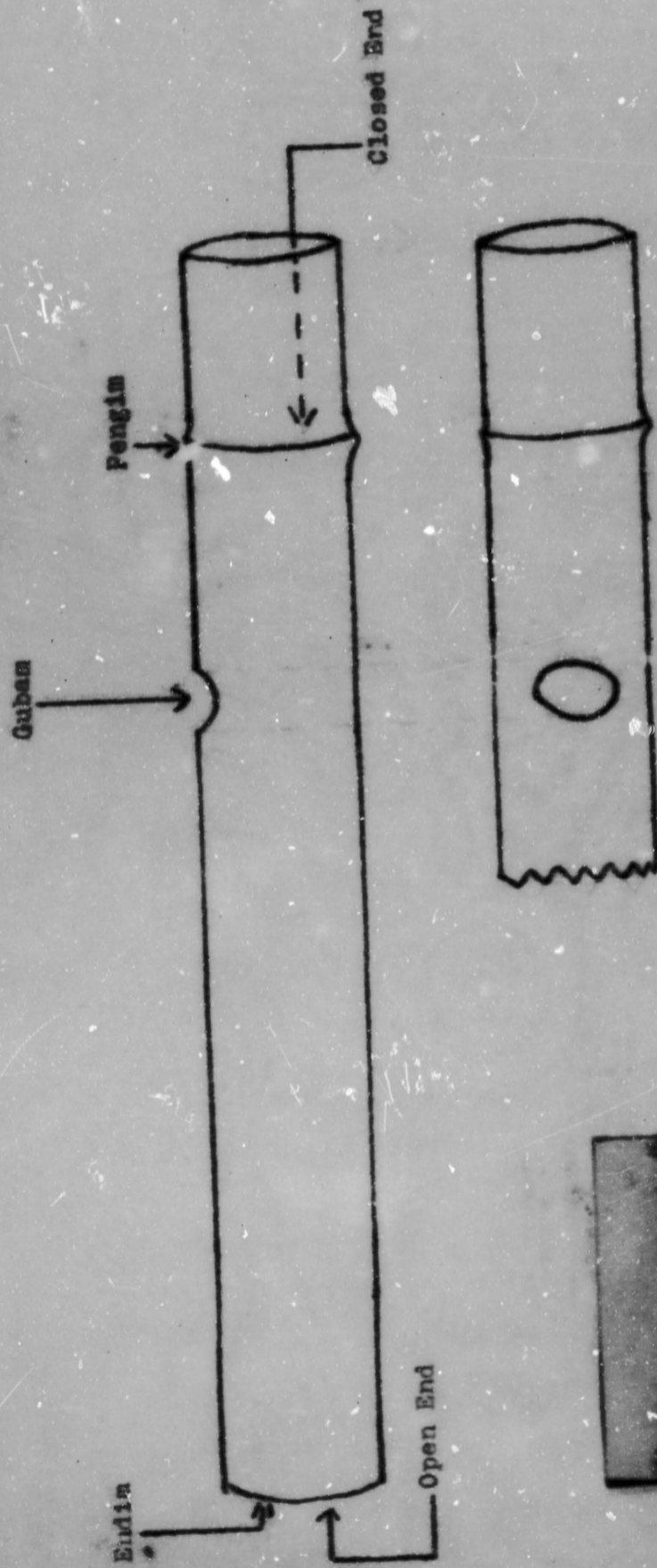
In olden times the Flutes were blown publicly at the time (about 4 months) preceding the KONGA but, only however, after the women and non-initiates were warned to remove themselves from the place where the Flutes were being played. This custom has been so relaxed in recent times that sometimes even the young women try and blow the flutes - this would have been unthinkable 10 years ago!!!

In former times if a woman saw or heard the flutes being played she was compelled to attend the GIRUNGA and witness the entire teaching ceremony and then bound to silence on pain of death.

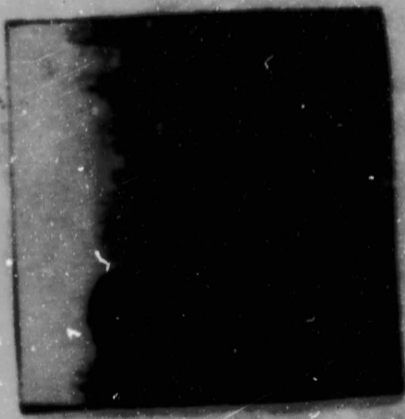
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X Vide 'Pig killing Festival at Nardual' a highly informative account of the recent KONGA by Rev. Fr. L. Lusbitak Ph.D Wico, Unpublished.

'DARAMBAL'  
Scale  $\frac{1}{2}$  Actual Size



This instrument is constructed of  
bamboo called 'MANGALK'



The Darambal being Played.

' APPENDIX "2"'

Census.

As has been stated in the preamble the main purpose of the patrol was to check on the previous census of the North Wall of the Wahgi.

For a variety of reasons this census has achieved a greater degree of accuracy than is usual.

- 1.....All village officials were requested to come into the station with their registers within one week of a Birth or Death occurring and the exact dates of these events were recorded in pencil. This has had the effect of ensuring almost complete accuracy in the recording the dates of births and deaths. Especially in regard to the deaths in the 0-1 month group.
- 2.....It was possible for the officer who compiled the initial census to check the census 12 months later.
- 3.....The people showed a very good appreciation of the parts they had to play in the census and accurate information was given and duplications of names were rare.

The following corrections were made to the master sheet :-

Sheet	Group	Col	Delete	Insert
2.	Wiga/Wikabele	GT.F	65	66
2	Sheet Total	GT	2176	2166
3	Danga/Kobunka	GT	56	45
3	Danga/Kingoromp	C.M	39	28
3	"	GT.M	72	71
3	"	GT	131	130
3	Danga/Kuragana	GT	132	142
3	Sheet Totals	GT.M	1089	1088
4	Konjiga/kunjagan	C.M.	33	35
5	"	GT.M	84	86
5	"	GT.	132	134
5	Sheet Total	C.M	384	386
5.	"	GT.M.	1066	1066
5.	"	GT.	2119	2127
6.	Kombura/Diraga	F.A.	43	44
6.	"	GT.F.	67	68
6.	"	GT.	143	144
6.	Kuringa/Auringa	A.M.	71	32
6.	"	GT.M	59	60
6.	"	GT.	115	116
6.	Sheet Total	A.F.	623	624
6.	"	GT.F.	985	986
6.	"	GT.	2060	2061

An analysis of the figures gives the following information.

1.....Out of 2733 women of child-bearing age 421 (230-191) children were produced i.e. 1 Birth per 6.49 women of childbearing age.

2.....Out of 421 children born during the period 30 (19-II) did not survive on month this is about 5% of the births

3.....

3.....The surplus of Births (421) over Deaths (286) is a very satisfactory 135.

4.....1.4% of all the births were fatal to the mother and this compares more than favourably with some of the coastal figures compiled by the writer.

5.....The preponderance of male births 230 as against 191 is in part offset by the greater number of male deaths recorded.

6.....The overall male/female 7008 : 6363 infers that some males at least will be without wives and is an argument against polygamy. This again is in part offset by the fact that females appear to be longer lived.

7.....Of a total of 2731 males available and fit for work 391 are at present in employment the greater part (323) inside the district. About 550 more natives could be employed before the danger of over-recruiting will be apparent. The growing private enterprises in the area will easily absorb them.

8.....The BASE census was altered by:-  
279 names being added to it  
73 " " " struck off  
these were either names duplicated or missed in the initial census or people migrating in out out from the census area

9.....The migrations in (171) should be equal to the migrations out (154) the discrepancy (17) may be accounted for by:-

- (a) The necessity for making out a new book for Kombura/Kegina Sheet 6.
- (b) The fact that some migrations in were reported incorrectly as new names and some migrations out as struck offs.

10.....The 1952-3 pregnancy rate (150) was better than this years total of 139 but the young recently returned labourers should rectify this.

11.....The trends shown in these statistics give some support to the theory that the Highlands people are increasing and our land policy should be framed with this in mind.

Reconciliation.

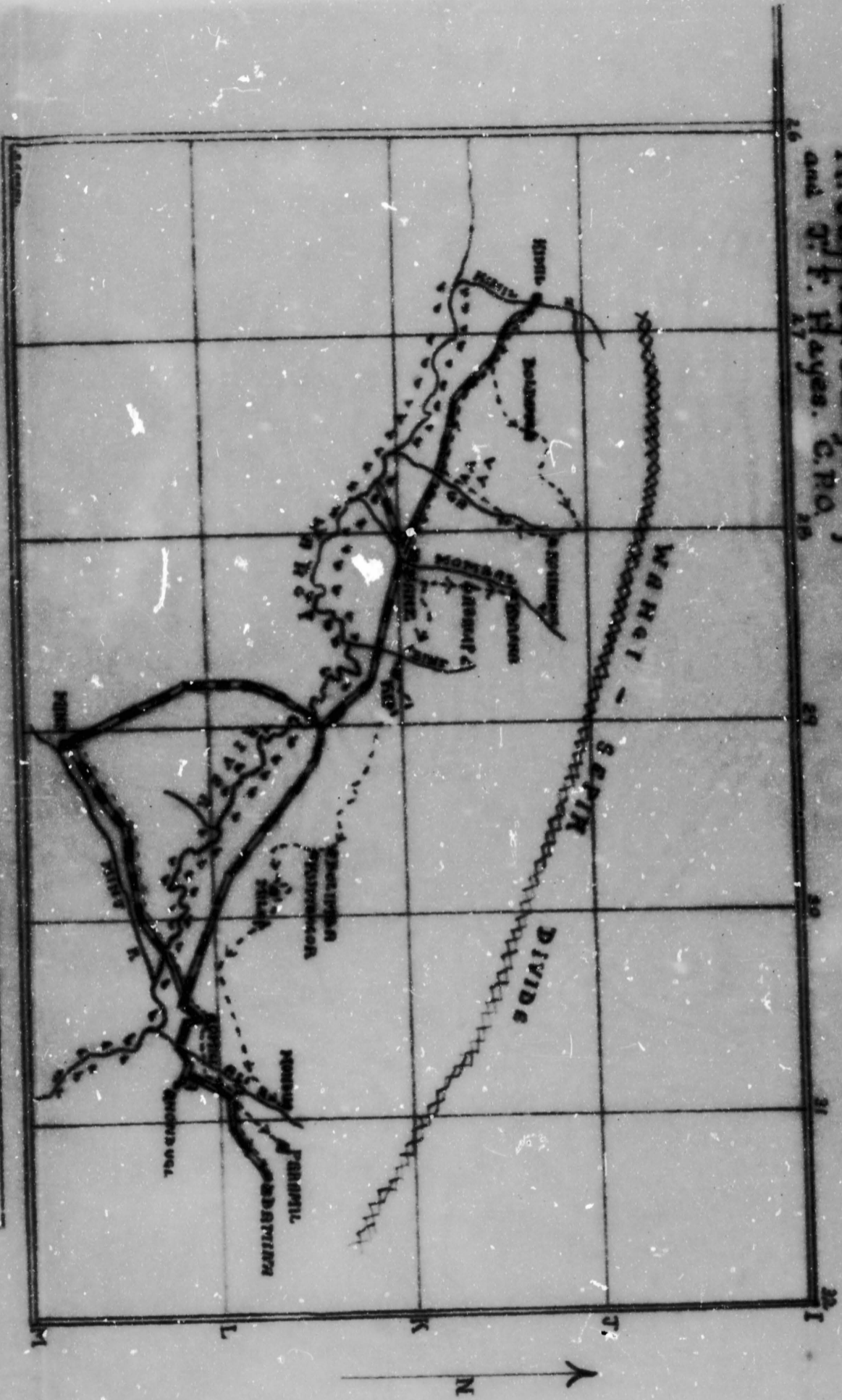
Initial Census (Corrected)	13012
+ Births	421
- Deaths	286
+ M.In.	171
- M.Out	154
+ N.M.	274
- S.Off.	73
	<hr/>
	13365

Total this census 13371  
The difference (6) may be accounted for by the making up of the new book for the one eaten by a goat (Kombura/Kegina)

MINUT PATROL 3 of 53/54

R. Jeffrey, Daugherty, P.O.  
and G. H. Hayes, C.P.O.

RAMU SHEET.



Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles.

	Sloop Road
	Wharves for Sloop
	Swamp
	Patrol Route
	camp

C O P Y

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/1-298.

Sub-district office,  
M I N J.

12th April, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 53/54.

Attached hereto are four copies of the above-mentioned patrol report conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Daugherty, and accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Hayes.

The main object of the patrol was a re-check of the census which Mr. Daugherty previously compiled.

The patrol gave Mr. Hayes the opportunity of actually checking the census figures under the supervision of Mr. Daugherty.

Mr. Daugherty has carried out this patrol in his usual very thorough and very painstaking manner. As anticipated, Mr. Hayes also carried out all duties in a very thorough and very painstaking manner, and can be relied upon to carry out a patrol of this nature on his own, which will help this sub-district considerably. It will also help Mr. Hayes to get a break from office and station routine which so often ties officers down. Mr. Daugherty is congratulated on the method he adopted in instructing Mr. Hayes on the work of the patrol. The co-operation of the village officials, and native inhabitants, and the ease with which the census was conducted, clearly illustrates the sound methods adopted by Mr. Daugherty and shows his influence on these natives. The anthropological notes are a valuable contribution to our records, and a copy is forwarded for your records.

Land Alienation: It is anticipated that there will be quite a large number of land applications in this sub-district. In considering applications the present and future interests of the native landowners will be taken into consideration according to the following:-

- (a) Total population of land owners' villages; and
- (b) Total area of land belonging to the clan; and
- (c) Amount of native owned land in relation to the application.

The area of 1300 acres for the Catholic Mission has not yet been purchased due to lack of funds. When purchased as Administration land, it is to be recommended that the area be leased to the Mission, on application.

The agricultural lease for Mr. C. Toole has not yet been purchased for the same reason.

The Mission leases (proposed) have also not been purchased.

Village Officials: The performance of the duties of these officials is encouraging. The recommendations concerning the dismissal of 9 officials will be dealt with in due course.

Native Agriculture & Livestock: The proposed school at BANZ by the Catholic Mission should greatly assist the natives. It is a commendable project and includes technical instruction.

Roads and Bridges: All roads are being widened to 30' and with large drains on each side.

Regarding the WANGI River bridge, advice was received from you office as per memorandum 26/1-615 of 4.12.53 that an estimate was submitted totalling £1078-7-8 to the Government Secretary for the construction of this bridge. As this bridge is vital to this Sub-district, it would be appreciated if further advice could be obtained from the Government Secretary.

Re-forestation: Seedlings are being supplied by the Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries, Lae.

Delay in submission of this report is regretted, and no blame can be attached to Mr. Daugherty. Pressure of duties on his return to the station required his services on other matters.

(SGD.) E.J. EMANUEL.  
S/A.C.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/7/49



FILE: 30/1-398.

District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

21st May, 1954.

The Director,  
Dept. District Services & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT: Patrol Report - MINJ No. 3/51-2.

Forwarded herewith in triplicate is report of patrol by Mr. R.J. Daugherty, Patrol Officer, to the north wall of the WAHGI River, in the MINJ Sub-District. Mr. Daugherty was accompanied on the patrol by Mr. Hayes, Cadet Patrol Officer, who gained valuable experience and is now capable of conducting a routine patrol of this nature unaccompanied.

2. Mr. Daugherty has submitted an interesting report and a valuable analysis of population trends, insofar as available data permits.

3. The covering comments by the Assistant District Officer, Minj (copy attached) adequately deal with the main points raised by Mr. Daugherty. As stated, there is a steadily increasing interest by prospective settlers in the area, but, pending clarification of certain points of land policy, no applications are being received.

*W.R. Dixon*  
W.R. DIXON,  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

ENCL:

3-27-54

The District Commissioner,  
WEST BENGAL

25th May 1954

Patrol Report WEST No. 2/1-54

The above Report submitted by Mr. J. J. Dougherty, Patrol Officer, who, accompanied by Sub-Station Officer J. F. Hayes, patrolled the north bank of the HARI River, is acknowledged.

Mr. Dougherty has compiled a well-written and informative Report and it is evident that he has carried out this Patrol, on which Mr. Hayes received final training in routine patrolling, in a thorough and able manner.

The statistics obtained are of considerable value and the interesting story of the significance of the sacred flats will be sent to the Anthropologist.

I have been informed by the North Branch Administrative Officer that the bridging of the HARI River is in the programme, but he was not able to say yet if the necessary money has actually been allocated.

All comments on level allocation will be forwarded to the Secretary, for information and advice.

not

*James*

19/6/54

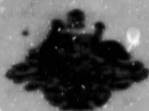
(8/12)

*A. J. Roberts*  
A. J. Roberts,  
Director, IBRC.



DOS-NA

3. Copies.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of Milne Bay D. Report No. 2 of 54/56

Patrol Conducted by R. Jeffrey Daugherty Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled South Wall Wabigi

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2

Natives

Duration - From 18/8/1954 to 22/9/1954

Number of Days 36

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Portion.

Last Patrol to Area by District Services Jan/1953

Medical ... +/19-

Map Reference Ramu Sheet herein

Objects of Patrol As herein

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MOLESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17 19 54

*M. G. ...*  
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 ... £

*Handwritten notes on the left margin:*  
19/11/54  
Ramu Sheet herein

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

Sub-District Office,  
M. I. N. J. N. D.

23rd. September, 1954

Minj Patrol Report No. 2 of 54/55

**PREAMBLE** : Report of a patrol to the South  
Wall of the Wahgi Valley, in  
the Minj Sub-District of the West-  
ern Highlands District.

**OBJECTS OF PATROL** : To re-compile the census of the  
area.

**PERSONNEL OF PATROL** : Mr. R. Jeffrey Daugherty  
Patrol Officer.  
Dr. F. B. F. Spencer  
Mr. S. A. Crisp.  
Territory of Papua and New Guinea  
Constabulary.  
No. 6988 L/Cpl Yara  
No. 7876 Const. Rami

**PERIOD OF PATROL** : From 13.8.54 to 22.9.54  
35 days

**LAST DISTRICT SERVICES  
PATROL** : January, 1953

**LAST MEDICAL PATROL** : None

**MAP** : 4<sup>th</sup> Army Street. Series Karamul  
and Rami Sheets.

**COST OF PATROL** : See back of jacket

**RESULTS OF PATROL** : All subjects obtained see herein.

*R. Jeffrey Daugherty*  
(R. Jeffrey Daugherty)  
Patrol Officer.

DIARYWednesday 18th. August, 1954

In company with Dr. Spencer of the Department of Public Health and 20 carriers departed Kinj Station at 0900 hrs and following an excellent road arrived at TSIGMIL at 1100 hrs. Discussed the forthcoming census with local village officials and arranged for the groups to gather tomorrow.

Thursday 19th. August, 1954

At TSIGMIL Census compiled for the following groups:-

Kambilika-Komunga	185 names
Kambilika-Kugingup	183 names
Kambilika-Bendagu	123 names

and further arrangements were made for census tomorrow.

Friday 20th. August, 1954

At TSIGMIL Census compiled for the following groups:-

Tankilika-Komunkanin	186 names
Tankilika-Komboanin	176 names
Tankilika-Pinga	177 names

and arrangements made to compile census for further groups tomorrow.

Saturday 21st August, 1954

At TSIGMIL Census was compiled for those the last of the groups residing in this area :-

Kambilika-Kamankaben	181 names
Kambilika-Paga-kenin	149 names
Kambilika-Pinga	177 names

This completes all the groups in the TSIGMIL area.

Sunday 22nd August, 1954

Departed TSIGMIL at 0930 hrs. and travelling in a roughly South Easterly Direction climbed the grassy spur to GOROMBEL at 5450' ASL arriving at 1100 hrs. Here we were met by many natives and the air resounded with their cheerful yodels and shouts. Made arrangements to commence census tomorrow and the afternoon was spent in catching up on the clerical work in connection with census taking.

Monday 23rd. August, 1954

At GOROMBEL Census compiled for the following groups :-

Konanaka	249 names
----------	-----------

and 204 names of the Komunga group were recorded before rain interrupted the proceedings

Tuesday 24th August, 1954

Completed the Komunga group by 1045 hrs and departed GOROMBEL and after following the ridge-tops descended steeply onto the PUKMIL plateau at 1240 hrs warned the inhabitants of the area that census would commence tomorrow.

Wednesday 29th. August, 1954

Compiled census for the following groups :-  
 Neniga-Muruka (1) 216 names  
 Neniga-Muruka (2) 173 names  
 and at 1400 hrs departed from PUKAMIL and  
 at 1430 hrs arrived at KONMIL ceremonial ground.  
 Dr. Spencer departed for Minj at 1400 hrs and arrangements  
 were made for Mr. EMA Crispe to join the patrol tomorrow.

Thursday 29th August, 1954.

Mr. EMA Crispe joined the patrol at 0930 hrs and  
 census was compiled for the following two lines :-  
 Konumbuga-Kusigup (1) and (11) for  
 377 and 171 names respectively.

Census was completed at 1809 hrs and the patrol  
 left KONMIL at 1610 hrs arriving at KONDAMBI at 1650  
 hrs where we were greeted by Miss. M. Reay and Anthro-  
 pologist working in the area.

Friday 27th. August 1954.

At KONDAMBI where census was compiled for the  
 Kugiga people 313 names and the packing of clerical work  
 was cleared up.

Saturday 28th August, 1954.

Departed KONDAMBI at 0654 hrs and following the  
 main road arrived at Minj Station at 0730 hrs. Further  
 supplies were collected and various matters discussed  
 with the Assistant District Officer, Minj. Departed  
 Minj Station at 1440 hrs and following the Minj river  
 in a generally Southerly direction arrived at the  
 ceremonial ground KAMANG at 1610 hrs. Heavy rain fell  
 during the last half hour of the walk.

Sunday 29th August, 1954

After attending to several minor administrative  
 matters we departed KAMANG at 1000 hrs and arrived  
 at the ceremonial ground UINBA at 1100 hrs. This is  
 the southernmost point reached by the patrol. Made  
 arrangements with the people to gather tomorrow for  
 the census.

Monday 30th August, 1954.

Census compiled for the following groups :-  
 Konumbuga-Tumbugup 108 names  
 and 3 other groups of the same name. We de-  
 parted UINBA at 1400 hrs and were back at KAMANG by  
 1500 hrs. Called for two of the larger groups to  
 gather tomorrow.

Tuesday 31st. August, 1954.

At KAMANG Census was compiled for the following  
 groups :-

Konumbug-Kusigup	254 names
Konumbuga-Tumbegup	404 names

Wednesday 1st September, 1954

On instructions from the Medical Officer Mr.  
 Crispe departed for Minj at 0900 hrs and after his  
 departure census was compiled for:-

Neniga-Kanjiga	144 names
Abuka	121 names
Neniga-Konunga	352 names

Thursday 2nd. September, 1954

After completing census for the following :-  
 Kondiga-Kusikanim 230 names  
 Neniga-Agilimba 372 names  
 departed KAMANG at 1430 hrs and following downstream in a Northerly direction arrived at the ceremonial ground LOGUMP at 1545 hrs.

Friday 3rd. September, 1954

Completed census of the small remaining group of the Konumbuga-Tumbagup and thence to Minj Station some 30 minutes walk. Departed Minj Station at after a further 40 minutes walk arrived at the ceremonial ground GABINGAL where arrangements were made to commence census tomorrow.

Saturday 4th September, 1954.

Completed census for Kondiga-Mandabakanim for 278 names and two more lines of the same group. Departed GABINGAL at 1400 hrs and after crossing a grassy plain to the North came on the MINJ/HAGEN road at 1420 hrs and followed it until we arrived at KURUMIL at 1445 hrs.

Sunday 5th September 1954

Departed KURUMIL at 0655 hrs and still following the MINJ/MT.HAGEN road passed through KUDJIP at 0815 hrs. Arrived at AVIAMP BASE CAMP at 1015 hrs and made arrangements for the census to commence on tomorrow morning.

Monday 6th September, 1954At AVIAMP

Compiled census for the Dongai-Monka group and recorded 825 names.

Tuesday 7th September, 1954

Compiled census for the following group:-  
 Warerpi 184 names  
 and departed AVIAMP at 1000 hrs. We followed the main road to the east and arrived back at KUDJIP BASE CAMP at 1130 hrs. Met the local head-men and arranged the order of census for tomorrow.

Wednesday 8th September, 1954.

At KUDJIP Compiled census for the following Segai-  
 Inga groups :-

Ebiri	520	names
Meke	256	names
Awal	206	names

Thursday 9th. September, 1954

At KUDJIP Compiled census for the following  
 groups :-

Kumu-Kurupeka	518	names
Neniga-Kondiga	165	names

Friday 10th September, 1954

At KUDJIP Compiled census for the following  
 groups :-

Neniga-Penge	212	names
Kuma-Maimka	580	names



Saturday 11th September, 1954

Compiled census for the Segai-Inga-Wurapi group for 213 names. Departed KUDJIP at 1200 hrs and arrived back at KURUMIL at 1300 hrs.

Sunday 12th September, 1954

Clerical work in connection with the census.

Monday 13th September, 1954

At KURUMIL Compiled census for the following groups :-

Kisai-Kulpa	207	names
Kisai-Tenka	224	names
Kisui-Sa	53	names
Kisui-Taya	51	names

Tuesday 14th September, 1954

After compiling census for the following groups

Dsimanku	203	names
Pigwa	149	names
Mega	90	names

we departed KURUMIL at 1230 hrs and following the main road in the direction of Minj arrived at the ceremonial ground TOMBEL at 1400 hrs.

Wednesday 15th September, 1954

At TOMBEL Compiled census for the following groups :-

Anbuga-Berubuga	517	names
Anbuga-Wilanbuga	120	names

Thursday 16th September, 1954

On instructions from the Assistant District Officer, Minj proceeded to KEROWIL BASE CAMP to supervise the gathering of timber for the Wahgi River Bridge. Remained at KEROWIL BASE CAMP until Wednesday the 22nd. September, 1954 attending to this and other matters of Native Administration.

---END OF DIARY---

General Remarks.

As will be observed from the 'Objects of Patrol' the primary purpose of the patrol was to re-compile the census of the area.

The area visited consisted of the mountain slopes on the South Side of the Wahgi valley and the various river valleys which run into the Wahgi River itself.

The main centres of population are between 6000 and 8000 feet ASL. The people do not usually reside on the floor of the valley itself because they claim there is present on the flats an evil spirit which causes much sickness. There appears little doubt the the evil spirit is the Anophele mosquito. Malaria has been noted amongst people who reside in the low lying areas of the valley.

There were no outstanding incidents on the patrol which was of a thoroughly routine nature.

Tribal Organization and Group Areas

The people have a somewhat loose organization of groups each group having an affinity for some ceremonial ground even though some members of the group may reside some considerable distance from the ground. The groups are further sub-divided into patrilineal clans and marriage is patrilocal. With the coming of the 'Pax Britannica' migration is far more common with these people that it was in the past. Before European contact most of the groups lived at enmity with their neighbours and although active fighting has died out in most portions of the area groups generally maintain a generally fairly un-co-operative attitude to their immediate neighbours. However even this attitude shows some signs of diminishing as groups are brought into much closer contact than was formerly the custom, especially when they are engaged on the many tasks the Administration sets them.

Miss. M. Reay an anthropologist from the National University Canberra, has almost completed 12 months in the area while making a study of the social organization of these people. The results of her work will be a great assistance to the Administration.

Land For Alienation.

Because these people do not use the river flats (See General Remarks) the population pressure on the remaining fertile areas in the valley is quite heavy.

It is anticipated that a certain amount of land could be made available and a note was made of any likely looking areas. However the total amount available and suitable for alienation is not great in proportion to the actual size of the valley.

Much work would have to be done on the areas on the floor of the valley especially with regard to draining before they could be alienated and offered as suitable for Agricultural purposes.

### Land for Alienation (Contin)

It is anticipated that in the not distant future a party from the Lands Department will make a survey of the area and examine certain portions of the area considered suitable for alienation.

### Housing.

Little can be said concerning the housing in the area except that it is of the typical middle Wahgi type and appears to meet the needs of the inhabitants well enough.

There have been no radical changes in the general type of housing in the valley in the past few years.

At this time, with the great ceremonial pig-killing drawing near, the long low ceremonial house is again making its appearance in the various ceremonial grounds where these rites will take place.

### Native Agriculture.

The system followed by these people is that of 'shifting Agriculture' the most common method of farming in the Highlands.

This system may be likened to the 'Chena' system in the Dry Zone of Ceylon and some remarks made in defence of the Chena may well be used against the many critics of our own system. They are as follows:-

'The chena system is (like the shifting Agriculture of New Guinea) less a device of barbarism than a concession to the character of the soil which needs long periods for rest and regeneration' (Extracted from the journal of the RGS Mar. 1954 P. 27)

It is considered that these people will continue to follow their old agricultural practices even though some of them are not entirely desirable for many years yet. A certain number of methods may be changed by education and example but the process will be painfully slow.

The local pigs all seem in good condition and are being fattened up for the ceremonies about to take place (see above). Some rather large and most ferocious specimens were met with in the course of the patrol.

### Village Officials.

During the course of the patrol an examination of the capabilities of the village officials in the area was made.

It is the opinion of the writer that many of the officials in the area are not up to standard and many are not trying nearly hard enough.

In all cases a note was made of the capabilities of the official in the back of the census book. Recommendations regarding termination of provisional appointments were made in about 15 cases. In about another 25 cases officials were warned that any further slackness would result in a recommendation being made to terminate their provisional appointments.

Village Officials (Contin.)

The remaining 70 officials in the area were merely given 'pep talks' as, generally speaking, they are carrying out their duties well. However there are no outstandingly good officials such as are found on the North Wall of the Wahgi.

The general reason for the slackness seemed to be that all minds are turned to the great pig-killing ceremonies due to tax paise shortly. It was tactfully pointed out that while the Administration appreciated the importance of ceremonies in native life the officials' position carried with it responsibilities both to the Administration and to the native people, and that those officials who did not feel inclined to carry out their duties were unfitted for the position.

It is confidently expected that there will be an improvement in the position as there are already signs that this is so.

Roads and Bridges.

One of the main roads in the Sub-District runs East and West through the area patrolled and the condition of the road is from Excellent through to Fair only. Maintenance work is being carried on at the moment. All bridges are replaced when necessary. Portions of the road require regrading although it is now quite passable for jeep and Landrovers.

During the last week of the patrol the writer was engaged in collecting timber for the Wahgi River bridge. The value of this bridge is tremendous as, at the moment, the sub-district is split into two islands bisected by the river and it is impossible to get from Sub-District Headquarters to the other two main centres Vix BANE and NONDOGL, by vehicle.

The Wahgi River bridge will be a great asset to the District out of all proportion to its relatively small cost.

Rest Houses

Rest Houses were constructed at the following grouping spots :

Place	Condition.
TSTWIL	Good
QARCHBI	Good
AVIAMP	Unserviceable
KUDJIP	Good
KURUMIL	Fair
KUDJIP	Good
UINBA	Good

At the moment a new design for rest-houses in the area has been proposed, one which eliminates the double walls, which harbour rats in large numbers.

Tents Japara were carried by the patrol and were used in the areas where no rest house was available.

### Forestry

As is the usual custom on these patrols advice and instruction was given in re-forestation and the natives in the area are gradually becoming conscious of the fact that their natural resources of timber are not inexhaustible and are taking steps to replace stands cut out.

It is expected that an officer from the department of Agriculture will shortly be visiting the area and will be of great assistance in solving our problems.

Generally speaking the natives are very 'tree conscious' and not a few disputes are heard at Minj concerning the ownership and disposal of timber.

### Missions.

There are three missions operating in the area and their activities are as follows :-

Catholic Mission. This area comes under the control of Fr. B. Schilling of Minj and Fr. Wenske of Kuli and the mission also maintains a number of teacher stations in the area. Children graduating from these schools can obtain higher education at Banz where a large central school is being built.

The Lutheran Mission. This area comes under the control of the Rev. H. Mansur of Banz and maintains teacher and native preacher stations in the area.

The Coral Sea Union of Seventh Day Adventists. This mission is new to the area and has not made much impression in the area yet. There are no European missionaries in the area.

To date the inter-mission relationship has been most harmonious and reports of conflicts between congregations of different persuasions are happily rare.

### Magisterial

During the course of the patrol it was not found necessary to invoke the Native Regulations but a large number of minor disputes were settled out of court.

It has been the writer's experience that prompt attention to disputes of this nature often avert more serious trouble in the future.

### Medical Sanitation and Hygiene.

For a short time it appeared that this patrol would have the distinction of being the first patrol in the sub-district to be a combined Medical/District Services operation. However this was not to be, as pressure of other duties meant that the medical section of the patrol had to return to the station hospital. However for the period that there were medical personnel with the patrol much useful work was done. This period being covered by a Medical Patrol report.

Medical Sanitation and Hygiene (Contin)

The standards of group and personal hygiene show some improvement over the past few years but there is room for a good deal more.

The area is fairly well covered by Native Medical Orderlies of varying ability who pass the more seriously ill patients onto the Native Hospital at Minj.

Sporadic outbreaks of dysentery do occur but prompt action brings them under control rapidly. However a number of ceremonial grounds in the area may become sources of infection when the pig killing festival reaches its height, as during these festivities the usual latrines are not used and there is a marked tendency to let the faeces fall where they may.

Flag Blue Ensign and Compliments

The Blue Ensign was carried by the patrol and flown at all camps and rest houses and at sunset the usual compliments were paid to it by the writer and members of the constabulary.

II.

Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary.

No. 6988 L/Cpl. Taru. A newly appointed and quite able N.C.O. However he has a good deal to learn before he advances to Corporal's rank. Conduct during the patrol was excellent and always smartly turned out.

No. 7676 A.C. Wasi. This man is rather a disappointment. He is quite intelligent but is rather inclined to be lazy and usually carries out his work in a half-hearted way. Needs firm discipline.

The total figures (1954) show a decrease of 100 over the previous year (1953).  
*R. Jeffrey*  
(R. Jeffrey) PO

As the 1st and 2nd Bns of the Constabulary were both increased to 1000 men each in 1954...

The number of deaths in the 1st year after joining the force...

The following table shows a report of the number of deaths...

*R. Jeffrey*  
(R. Jeffrey) PO

The Census.

As was expected little difficulty was experienced in the compiling of the census as this is the third time census has been compiled for this group. Copies of figures obtained are included in this report.

The following extracts from the figures may prove interesting:-

The Total figures (11614) show a decrease of 136 from the Previous Census (11750). This is accounted for by the large migrations from the GOROMBEL area to the Kambia area which is another census sub-division. This is by no means abnormal in this sub-district.

As there was a lapse of time in the compilation of the following figures have been corrected to show results over 12 months only:-

Corrected Crude Birth Rate per 1000	29.98
" " Death " per 1000	11.97
" Excess Births/Deaths per 1000	18.01

thus quite a fair natural increase may be expected over the next few years.

The number of deaths in the 0-1 year group being 25% almost of the total is very high but not unusual in these people.

Conclusion.

The forgoing represents a report of a completely routine census patrol entirely devoid of untoward incident.

Trusting the conduct of the patrol meets with YOUR APPROVAL.

*R. Jeffrey Daugherty*  
(R. Jeffrey Daugherty)  
Patrol Officer.



'The Stones of the Spirits'

The recent (1950) discovery of a number of stone utensils in the Middle Wahgi provokes some interesting speculations.

The specimens described herein are as follows:-

Specimen 1. An almost perfect stone mortar shown in sketch (A). It is constructed of a type of sandstone probably by friction and may fairly safely be presumed to be a mortar because of the depression in the table portion - by a coincidence the stone pestle shown in sketch (C) seems to fit this mortar.

Specimen 2. A not so perfect example of the stone mortar constructed of similar material and reconstructed in sketch (B). This differs from specimen 1 in that the table is almost the same size as the base whereas in Specimen 1 the table is almost twice as high as the base. The table of Specimen 2 appears to have been subject to friction and pounding.

Specimen 3. Two objects which appear to be pestles being constructed of sandstone. The bases of these objects show signs of having been pounded thus suggesting the use to which they were put.

Specimen 4. A fragment reproduced in sketches (E,F,G.) Great liberties have been taken with the reconstruction from this fragment as it is probably one of the most interesting of the discoveries. It is the only example of the fact that the makers of these utensils had rudimentary ideas of ornamentation. The underside lip of this item is indented with small serrations which suggest a non-utilitarian form of adornment. As far as the writer is aware no other specimens so far unearthed show this. The method of re-

2.

construction used was :-

1) The mean radius theory

2) The mean proportions from known specimens.

Two alternative re-constructions are offered for the base although the writer favours the large base - owing to the probable large size of the table of the specimen.

The specimens described are at present in the possession of Mr. P. Martens-Graham of Minj and were located, buried in the ground, near Mala about 80 miles from Minj. A number of other specimens have been located in the sub-district.

Without exception the specimens are found to have been buried and they are usually unearthed when road cuttings are made. They are not usually found on the floor of the Wahgi valley itself but along the river valleys flowing into the river Wahgi.

The present inhabitants regard them with superstitious awe and they are usually referred to as the MAKALBU XU or (freely translated) the stones of the spirits.

The following conclusions are suggested.

The present inhabitants did not ever use these utensils. The Wahgi native is a most conservative creature and, prior to the coming of the whiteman, customs and usages prevailed for long periods and it is certain that some knowledge of the use of these objects would have been passed down from generation to generation.

It may therefore be assumed that the utensils were the property of some former inhabitants of the valley. The obvious question now is, what happened to these people. All we may safely surmise about them is that they were an agrarian people probably producing cereal crops.

The stories and legends of the Wahgi people give no clue to their actual origins being mostly of a magic-totemic nature I.e. a certain group was fathered by a big man or an animal, but a migration theory of origin is never suggested (C.F. The Gogodare people of the Western Division who have a theory, highly developed, that they migrated from Australia) \*

The Wahgi peoples' origins are always (mythically) associated with a particular place in the valley. This argues for long residence in the area. The period of residence being so long that all ideas as to their true origins have been forgotten.

There are two main ways in which a society may be destroyed utterly †

1. By defeat in warfare (The Roman Empire, to a certain extent)
2. By some tremendous calamity such as a famine, plague or earthquake (The Cretan Society)

The theory of defeat in warfare does not entirely commend itself as history shows us that an agrarian society influences even its conquerors when it falls prey to a nomadic tribe of hunters.

These present Wahgi dwellers show no signs of having been influenced by an Agrarian Society.

\* Hayes, B.B.s/ADO Gaima P.R. 3 of 1949/50  
 † A. Toynbee 'A Study of History' Abn, Ed.

History shows us that, when a group settles down as an Agrarian and cereal producing community, there are demands for institutions that a nomadic or semi-nomadic society ~~that~~ has little use for. Not the least of these are a demand for stability of laws and social organization, fertile land becomes of almost mystical importance and disputes concerning the ownership of it are common. Also a procedure for settling the disputes is rapidly evolved. The attitude of the 19 Century English Squire to his estates and the rapid and complex evolution of the English Law of Real Property are cases in point.

Now amongst the Middle Wahgi people there is surprisingly little interest in land as such, almost no system of social controls and few if any social institutions, in effect, they are the antithesis of the descendants of an Agrarian Community.

The second theory is that the entire organization was wiped out by some calamity appears to be the more reasonable and would account for the apparent complete annihilation of the agrarian society - a destruction so complete that none of its usages and traditions survived.

The sole evidence that would support this theory is the fact that all the specimens have been discovered buried often in rock strata - perhaps the disaster was of a tectonic nature.

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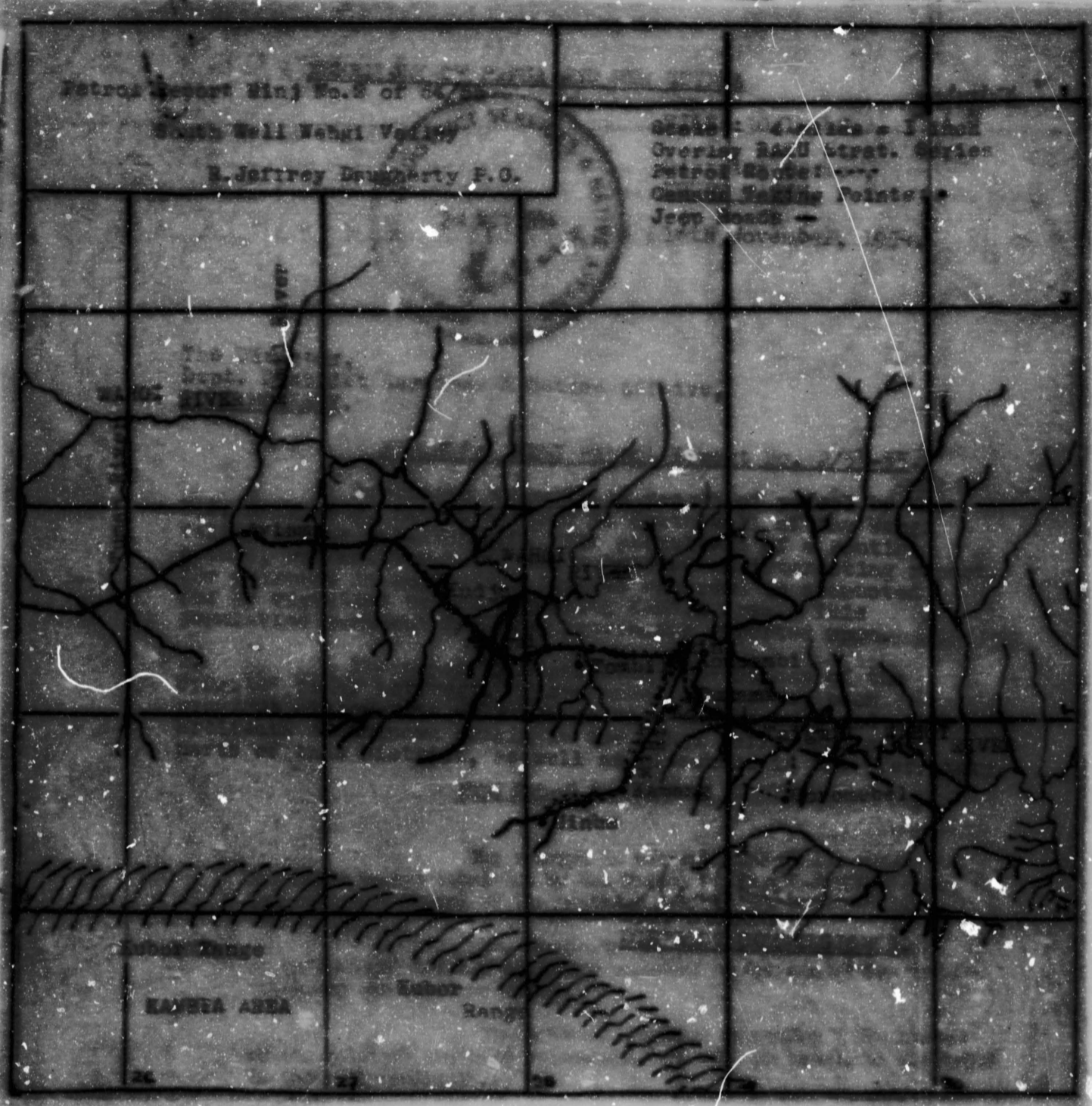


Year 1954

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE		LABOUR POTENTIAL		PRIVATE	Average Size of Family	TOTALS				GRAND TOTAL					
		M	F	0-1 Mo.	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-12	Over 12	In	Out	In	Out		Male	Female	Child	Adult			Child	Adult								
o/p		63	58	5	3	11	3	2	6	1	3	3	19	14	1	9	44	25	57	6	42	6	4	2	1	2	3	3500		
TUMBUKA	31/5/56																													
ABUKH	19	4	2																											
KANTEN	19	2	4																											
KUMINAMA	19	9	3																											
TUMBUKA	39	2																												
TUMBUKA	30	8	1																											
TUMBUKA	30	5	2																											
TUMBUKA	30	8	2																											
AGUMBA	9	9	4																											
PENAKIEM	4	4	2																											
PANLAKHIN	4	4	5																											
WIMANTHAKA	4	4	5																											
KUSKANGA	2	9	3																											
BEKEBUKA	15	9	10																											
WILAKUMBA	14	9	1																											
MEGA	13	9	2																											







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/17/56



FILE: 30/1-542.

District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN.

16th November, 1954.

The Director,  
Dept. District Services & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORSBY.

SUBJECT: MINJ Patrol Report No. 2/54-55.

Forwarded herewith is report of patrol by Mr. R.J. Daugherty, Patrol Officer to South Wall of the Wahgi Valley census Sub-Division. The patrol was of a routine nature, but Mr. Daugherty has submitted an interesting report. The decrease in population figures recorded is accounted for by migration to the adjoining KAMBIA area. This population movement has been previously reported upon.

2. The appendix describing "The Stones of the Spirits" is of interest. There have, of course, been previous discoveries of stone pestles and mortars and other artifacts of unknown origin in the Wahgi Valley and other parts of this District, as well as elsewhere in the Territory.

*[Signature]*  
W.R. DIBSON  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

ENCL:

# Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALE*		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absence)				GRAND TOTAL	
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males	Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F	M + F

30-17-56

29th November, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands District,  
PORT MORAIS

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/55

The receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer R. Daugherty, following his Patrol of the southern wall of the Wahgi valley.

Mr. Daugherty has carried out useful work on this Patrol and has thoroughly reported on the activities undertaken and observations made.

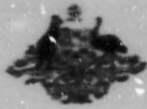
The material supplied regarding "The Stones of the Spirits" was most interesting and will as usual, be forwarded to the Anthropologist.

The Wahgi river bridge when completed will be of considerable value in the further development of the Wahgi valley and other parts of the District.

As mentioned by Mr. Daugherty the prompt attention to native disputes often averts more serious trouble later on.

*(Handwritten initials)*

*(Handwritten signature)*  
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of MINJ Western Highlands Report No. 3 of 1954-55

Patrol Conducted by Graham G. Hardy, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Upper KUMG Census Sub-Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans (1) from 6/4/55 to 14/4/55

Natives	R.P. & N.G.C.	0
	N.M.A.	1
Carriers		20

Duration - From 6/4/1955 to 27/4/1955

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services May/1955

Medical ... November/1955

Map Reference Barru Strat. Series 4 miles to the inch.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision and Routine Administration.

*Personal file noted*

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/5 1955

[Signature]  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
M I N J, W.H.D.

28th. April, 1955.

Assistant District Officer,  
M I N J.

MINJ Patrol Report No. 3/1954-55.

AREA PATROLLED: The Upper KUNO (KORBUN) Census Sub-Division at the headwaters of the JIMMI River.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: Graham G. Hardy, Patrol Officer.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Europeans - Mr. R. J. Macilwain, A.D.C.  
(6/4/55 to 14/4/55).

Natives	-	Police	6
		Carriers	26
		N.M.A.	1

DURATION: 6th. April, 1955 to 27th. April, 1955. (22 days)

DID MEDICAL ASSISTANT ACCOMPANY: No.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: May, 1955 District Services.  
November 1951 Medical.

MAP REFERENCE: RANU Strat. series 4 miles to 1 Inch.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Census Revision and Routine Administration of the Upper KUNO and investigation of a fight in the Lower KUNO at TABIBUGARA, the latter being done by Mr. Macilwain A.D.C.

DIARY:-

- Wednesday,  
6th. April. Police and patrol gear left Minj at 9.45a.m. on the station tractor and trailer for the Waghi Bridge, where they met carriers to carry gear to BANZ rest house. Mr. Macilwain and self left Minj at 11.45a.m. by Landrover and reached BANZ at 1.10p.m. Court cases and disputes heard in afternoon. Rain fell at night.
- Thursday,  
7th. April. Departed BANZ at 8.30a.m. and walked up the valley of the KOMBIL River and then to the summit of the Waghi/Sepik Divide, reaching the top at 11.30am. Descended to KARAP Rest-house, arriving at 8.15p.m. Steady rain fell from about 10.30a.m. into the night.
- Friday,  
8th. April. Leaving KARAP at 7.35a.m., the patrol travelled by a poor road to JIGGA Rest-house, arriving at 11.45a.m. Due to the bad road and impending rain decided to camp at JIGGA. Rain fell throughout most of afternoon and night.
- Saturday,  
9th. April. The patrol left JIGGA at 6.45a.m. and reached KORANDU Rest-house at 9.15a.m. having crossed an extensive landslip en route about fifteen minutes from KORANDU. A number of disputes were brought up for discussion and the patrol moved on at 11.45a.m., arriving at TABIBUGARA Rest-house at 12.25p.m. Most of those concerned in the recent disturbance were present to meet the patrol and investigations were begun in the afternoon. Rain from 5p.m. onwards. Ample food bought.
- Sunday,  
10th. April. The day spent at TABIBUGARA completing investigations. Courts for Native Matters held. Light rain fell at night. Due to reports of a garden belonging to the people around KWIBUN Rest-house having been trifled with by outsiders, decided to move on there on the morrow.
- Monday,  
11th. April. Leaving TABIBUGARA at 7.15a.m. the patrol reached KWIBUN Rest-house at 10.05a.m. Slight earth tremor of Intensity (1) felt at 10.48a.m. Day spent with people at KWIBUN who arrived in large numbers. Sufficient food bought. Rain from 3p.m. onwards.
- Tuesday,  
12th. April. Left KWIBUN at 7a.m. and arrived at TABIBUGARA at 9.45a.m. Collected prisoners who had been left there in the care of two Police and departed at 11a.m. reaching KORANDU at 12.40p.m. Rain began at midday and kept on throughout the afternoon.
- Wednesday,  
13th. April. In the finest weather so far experienced, left KORANDU at 6.30a.m., passed JIGGA at 8.35a.m. and arrived at KARAP at 12.30p.m. Heavy rain fell in afternoon. Arrangements re police returning to Minj and those remaining with the patrol carried out. Some carriers paid off.
- Thursday,  
14th. April. Mr. Macilwain A.D.O. departed for Minj at 5.30a.m. and Const. GARIMA was sent in to obtain some more medical supplies for the patrol. Self departed KARAP at 6.10a.m., reached WANEMF Rest-house and arrived at OLNA Rest-house at 10.15a.m. Commenced census re-check of

Diary cont'd.

this section of the KIBINGA Group. A number of disputes were brought up for settlement. Ample food was brought up for sale. Medical treatment given all those requiring it by N.M.A.A.B.A. The bridge over the KAWA (JIKMI) River was reported to be out of order and its repair the next day was organized. Rain fell at night.

Friday,  
15th. April.

Census completed in the morning. In the afternoon I inspected a possible airstrip site near OLKA which had been reported by a Catholic Missionary Father. Rain fell in early afternoon and night. The Lulusi reported that the bridge was now ready for the patrol's crossing.

Saturday,  
16th. April.

Departed OLKA at 6a.m. and descended steeply to the KAWA River just above its junction with the KAWA. Crossed it and reached the KAWA a few minutes later where a slow but uneventful crossing of the KAWA was made over a cane bridge which allowed only one load at a time. KUBURA Rest-house was reached at 10.55a.m. where a tumultuous welcome was received from the assembled AUKILKA Group. Census re-check and routine administration for the remainder of the day. The TIRIGA sub-group of the KIBINGA people elected to assemble here instead of at their own Rest-house at KURINGA, and their census book was accordingly checked. Const. GARINA arrived from Midj with additional medical stores. Rain fell at night.

Sunday,  
17th. April.

It was reported that escaped prisoner SUWA of MOGINI was in the vicinity of KURINGA Rest-house and Const. HAGILI together with Lulusi NUNTS of KUBURA was sent to apprehend him. The patrol left KUBURA at 6a.m. and reached BUGILE Rest-house at 8a.m. Census of the KEMA Group was checked. Five (5) Courts for Native Affairs were held in the afternoon and general routine administration carried out. Const. HAGILI returned with prisoner. Rain fell at night.

Monday,  
18th. April.

Departed BUGILE at 6.10a.m. and reached a cane bridge over the KAWA River at 9a.m. after climbing for about a mile along the riverbank where no road exists. An hour was taken in making the crossing and MEGANAPOL Rest-house was reached at 11.30a.m. Census re-check of the KONKILMANKA Sub-Group of the PAGAU Group done. Light rain fell in the late afternoon.

Tuesday,  
19th. April.

Leaving MEGANAPOL at 6a.m. the patrol reached BUBULSANGAGE Rest-house at 9.5a.m. These people were the object of Mr. Watters' visit in March, and gave this patrol a quiet, thoughtful, friendly enough welcome. Commenced the census re-check of the MAIP, AINSIGA and KONMUGA Sub-Groups of the PAGAU. Rain fell at night.

Wednesday,  
20th. April.

Census completed, routine administration carried out. Departed BUBULSANGAGE at 11.50p.m. and reached IAWARAMON Rest-house one hour later. The re-check of the KONDUGLKA Group carried out. No rain fell either in the afternoon or night.

Thursday,  
21st. April

at 6.40a.m.  
After leaving IAWARAMON the patrol crossed the KAWA River and reached GABBAL Rest-house at 9.20a.m. The MILINTS and MELKAI Groups were checked. Rain fell at night.

Friday,  
22nd. April

Departed GABBAL at 5.55a.m. and reached the new Rest house at KOLF beside the KAWA River at 7.15a.m. Checked the census of the TABI Sub-Group of the KONDUGLKA Group. The patrol moved on at 9.50a.m. and reached MONGOM Rest-house at 11.45a.m. where everyone was decked out

Diary cont'd.

in ceremonial attire as their pig-killing festival had begun. Census re-check of the DABBA and DINJIGU Groups carried out. Light rain fell at night.

Saturday,  
23rd April.

Census of the KORDULIKA Group carried out. Routine administration in afternoon. Rain fell in late evening. An earth tremor of Intensity (1) was felt at 5.30p.m.

Sunday,  
24th April.

Departed MONGOM at 6.20a.m. and reached KOL Rest-house 4 hours later. Checked census of the AGILEKA, MAIP and AINBIGA Sub-groups of the PAGAU. Light rain fell in afternoon and night.

Monday,  
25th April.

Checked census of the OGLKA and KUMAKA Sub-groups of the PAGAU, and also the WAUGA Group. Heavy rain in late afternoon and night.

Tuesday,  
26th April.

Two prisoners escaped about 4a.m. and Const. NOIVE was sent after them. The patrol left KOL at 6a.m. and reached JIMBANING rest-house at 8.35a.m. Census of this section of the WIGA Group was checked. The remainder of this group live on the south side of the Wagni/Sepik divide. This completed the census for the Upper KUNO Census Sub-Division. Rain fell at night. Const. NOIVE arrived with one prisoner, the other being still at large.

Wednesday,  
27th April.

Left JIMBANING at 4a.m. and reached the crest of the divide at 9.45a.m. Descended to the ARL river reaching it at 11.30a.m. Followed the ARL down to the Hallstrom Livestock Station at NONDUGL, arriving at 3.30p.m. As the Officer in Charge, Mr. E. Osbourne was preparing to drive across to Minj, availed myself of the opportunity of reaching Minj that afternoon. Left NONDUGL at 4p.m. and reached Minj one hour later. Police and carriers arrived after night had fallen.

End of Diary

-----oOo-----

INTRODUCTION:

The last patrol to visit parts of the Upper KUNO was St. Egan Patrol No. 7/1964-66, conducted by Mr. K. Walters, Patrol Officer. This was in March, 1965 about a month previous to the present patrol. As its purpose was to investigate and quell a disturbance at BUBULSANGAGE it was not a routine patrol, the last such patrol being in May, 1963 conducted by Mr. B. Corrigan, A.D.O. There has thus been a lapse of two years without patrols in this area. The purposes of this patrol were, firstly, to investigate an outbreak of fighting at TABIBUGAKA, which has been dealt with by Mr. MacIlwain, A.D.O. in his report, and secondly to recheck the census of the Upper KUNO Census Sub-Division and carry out routine administration. All the people in this area were visited and all census books brought up to date.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The general native situation is quiet and this says much for the disposition of the people considering the scarcity of patrols. Also much of the credit can be laid at the door of the Village Officials, who are headmen in more than name only. The only place where there is any disruption is again BUBULSANGAGE, but this time it is against the Lutheran Mission, or rather the Mission Teacher in charge that the ill-feeling is directed. One section of the MAIP clan have

Native Affairs Cont'd:

adopted the tenets of the Lutheran Mission, and are not popular among the rest for having cast of their ornaments and dressed themselves in laplape and Mother Hubbards. All their dancing likewise has gone into the discard. The change has probably been too sudden to be acceptable to all, hence the division of opinion. Counter claims of bad dealing were made by both sides, and although a few disputes of a minor nature were settled, the illfeeling still exists. The Mission teacher here is from the Coast, and is teaching the locals the Finchaven local language, which, in the long run, is probably as useful as teaching Arabic to an Eskimo.

Cordial relations appear to exist between natives and Missions, both Lutheran and Catholic, in other places. In most of these places the teachers are Highland natives and do not rub the locals the wrong way, while the men at BUBULSANGAGE probably has coastal ideas radical to the Koro mind.

All disputes, comparatively few in number, were of a minor nature, and these people seem able generally to settle their differences amicably, with the exception of the two regrettable lapaes mentioned elsewhere in this report. Five (5) Courts for Native Affairs were conducted at BUBOLLE, but as these were all for Indecent Behaviour, they do not indicate an unsettled state of affairs there. A few cases which had been adjudicated over by previous Officers were re-arrested, but there was always someone there to point this out, and these involved were told that once a ruling had been given, no re-hearing could be made.

In most places the patrol was received with what appeared genuine pleasure, which included dancing, shouting and general jubilation on all sides. At OLNA, KOLT and MONGOM houses are being built for the pig-killing festivals, and in fact, it has already begun at MONGOM, where everybody was dressed in full ceremonial attire. A number of men from GABRAL were away in the Bismarck Range on a Bird of Paradise hunting expedition, probably to cash in on the forthcoming ceremonials.

During the census it was noticed at BUBOLLE and at BUBULSANGAGE that two women had married into these Groups from people called the KOBOR GWAMIS, who live on the northern fall of the Bismarck Range and are reported to have never been visited by a patrol.

Part of the KONDUGLKA Group have established a rest-house between GABRAL and MONGOM at KOLT on the KAWA River. The initial census of these people had been recorded at MONGOM, but as it is some distance from there, it is much better for them to line at KOLT in the future.

AGRICULTURE: There is no scarcity of food in the area, and all places visited supplied abundant amounts for the patrol to buy. In fact at times the amount was embarrassing and more than our actual needs. Salt and face paint were the most popular articles of trade, demands for steel goods being negligible. Crops grown besides sweet potatoes, include bananas, sugarcane, taro, manioc, different species of native cabbage, and pumpkins. Small quantities of English potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, cucumber, and leeks were also seen. In a few cases, especially near OLNA where there are a number of flat benches on the hillsides, a squared system of agriculture for sweet potatoe cultivation was noticed. In the majority of cases, where the gardens are grown on the steep hillsides no efforts in this direction were made, the procedure being simply to clear and burn the ground before planting.



As agriculture cont'd. The general size of the clearings is large and garden clearings covering acres at a time aren't uncommon. Large scale erosion in cultivation areas is not apparent, although no doubt, there is leaching of the soil and minor erosion to some extent. This country is particularly prone to landslides, a huge one being crossed by the patrol between JIGGA and FORANBU Rest-houses. The extended clearing of bush made possible by the introduction of steel axes won't assist in the prevention of these.

LIVESTOCK: These people have plenty of pigs, and some were always offered for sale where the patrol was. Most are the usual native breed, but some were seen showing traces of European breed, introduced from Kondugl strain pigs on the Waghi side.

A fairly large number of swine were noticed.

Some dogs are owned, but not in the numbers seen in coastal parts. Unlike these latter, the local animals are well cared for, probably because they are not starved to make them keener on the hunt.

HOUSING: The usual low style of housing is in use everywhere, although a few houses showing mission influence were noticed.

RESTHOUSES: These vary from small circular houses to quite grandiose structures and their condition varied from bad to good. Accommodation for Police and Carriers was generally insufficient, and was supplemented with hastily erected shelters, with which all seemed satisfied.

ROADS & BRIDGES: A system of native roads exists, which are only fit for walking. The roughness of the country would prevent the construction of vehicular roads in the foreseeable future. The present roads are generally adequate for their purpose, although in many cases they had been neglected, while in other cases maintenance was good, although obviously only of recent origin. Requests for picks and spades were made from all sides, and if these could be supplied, it would help foster interest in their roads, and at the same time take their minds off more unhealthy lines of thought. Two cane bridges over the KAWN (or JIMNI) River exist between OLNA and KUBURA and between BUBGILE and MEGANA-POL. These had been allowed to deteriorate and repairs to both were necessary before the patrol could cross. Bridges elsewhere consisted of bundles of poles, or bearers with rough planking laid on top which were fairly substantial structures.

MEDICAL: N.M.A. ABK from the Ming Native Hospital accompanied the patrol and discharged his duties ably. At all points he conducted a medical examination, and a table showing the number and type of complaints treated is shown hereunder. There is only one Village Aid Post in the Upper KUNG and that is at MORGON, and comes under the control of the hospital at KEROVAGI, S.H.D. The N.M.O. in charge reported cooperation by all those in the vicinity, which was a change from the one at TABIBUGARA who did not seem to be meeting with much success.

Statistics shown on Page (7).

Health cont'd:Details of Treatments

Complaint	Children		Adults		Total
	m.	f.	m.	f.	
Malaria	23	13	31	25	87
Soils	2	2	7	5	16
Throat Infect.	6	2	3	3	14
Ulcers, Tropical	7	3	0	3	19
	14	5	23	2	44
Scabies	48	23	14	35	109
Crop Yaws		1		3	4
Cuts, Burns, Wounds, etc.	14	9	15	5	43
	116	60	99	61	336
					<b>Grand Total</b>

In addition to the above two (2) cases of Leprosy, one male adult and one female adult, were sent in to Minj.

METEOROLOGICAL: Rain fell in varying amounts on every day of the patrol except one. With the exception of the first week, it fell in the late afternoons and night time and did not interfere with census work.

VULCANOLOGICAL: Two earth tremors of Intensity (1), and of a few seconds only duration, were felt at 10.50a.m. on the 11th. April, and at 3.20p.m. on the 23rd. April.

MISSIONS & EDUCATION: Both the Lutheran and Catholic Missions have "stations" in the Upper KURO, staffed by teachers and catechists. Attendance at schools appears small and the usual complaints were made by those in charge of both denominations that children would not attend regularly, but I don't think much could be expected at this early stage.

CENSUS: Figures are attached. Much of the increase shown under the heading Migrations In is an increase of paper only, particularly regarding Males, due to the fact they had not been previously recorded. Lining was generally good, especially in those places where all lined in their order in the book, which facilitated the check. Absenteeism was small, and was usually due to lack of knowledge of the patrol's coming by those concerned. The PAGAU Group had been censused prior to 1952, but for all others, this was only their second experience of lining and was quite successful.

FORESTS: There seems to be no scrub-wood timber of any commercial value in the Upper KUNO, while the incidence of pine is too scattered to be worth consideration. It would have to be an extensive stand which would warrant the expense of road building in this area, and such a stand appears non-existent.

AIRSTRIPS: The reported possible site at OLEA mentioned in the Diary was inspected and found to be out of the question as it is far too short. Nothing resembling a possible site was seen elsewhere in the valley.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: In general, Village Officials are doing a good job. Application is made for the appointment of new officials as shown:

Tul-tul KOSO of NAMINTSIGA Sub-Group, (pop. 331) to be appointed Luluai and KOMBUK and TSEI to be appointed Tul-tuls.

Tul-tul MORI of AGILIGA (Pop. 324) to Luluai and GISIBE to Tul-tul.

Tul-tul KERE of KUMARA to Luluai and WANRE to Tul-tul. (Pop. 138) Would have control of other smaller groups as well as his own.

KAIBULT of OGLEA to replace Tul-tul TOBO, who was convicted on a charge of assault.

Tul-tul KONDE of TEREGA to Luluai and KESINGA to Tul-tul.

Tul-tul ABA of KOMEILMAYEA to Luluai and KORI to Tul-tul. This Group of the PAGAU who live in the vicinity of KESANAPOL Rest-house at present have no Luluai.

CONCLUSION: This patrol achieved its purpose without experiencing trouble of any kind. The people of the Upper KUNO seem a very friendly crowd and seem responsive to administration influence. However the area requires more intensive patrolling than it has recently received, both to prevent outbursts like the recent TABIRUGARA and HUBULSANGAGE affairs, and to improve existing conditions. A slow followup patrol in the next few months is desirable, and moreover, the people themselves requested more frequent visits.

*C. P. Dandy*  
U.S. Marine  
Patrol Officer

Appendix "A"Report on members of R.F. & M.G.C. accompanying patrol.

Reg. No. 5136B	Cpl. A. TON	Conduct:	Good.
		Ability:	Good, reliable M.G.C.
Reg. No. 7014	Const. SIRAHARAN	Conduct:	Good
		Ability:	Intelligent and trustworthy.
Reg. No. 290	Const. FOIVE	Conduct:	Good
		Ability:	Energetic, & good type of patrol policeman.
Reg. No. 8282	Const. GARIMA	Conduct:	Good
		Ability:	A willing worker.
Reg. No. 8210	Const. OKSAP	Conduct:	Good
		Ability:	quiet type, but reliable.
Reg. No. 6916	Const. HAGILI	Conduct:	Good
		Ability:	Works well, good patrol constable.

*C. J. Dandy*  
 (C. J. Dandy)  
 Office of R.F. & M.G.C.

Appendix "B"Anthropological

(a)	Specimens collected for Territory Museum:	Nil.
(b)	Observations:	Nil.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1925

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS					DEATHS					Migrations in Child	MIGRATIONS			ABSENT FROM VILLAGE			LABOUR POTENTIAL			REMARKS			TOTALS										
		M	F	M	F	TOTAL	0-1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19		M	F	TOTAL	In District	Out District	Over 13	Male	Female	Total	1-14	15-64	65+	Child	Adult	Grand								
... ..	14.0.25	6	11	1							1						1	6	3	5	16	1	1	2	21	99	127						110	53	163
... ..	12.5.25	1	1	1																													25	24	49
... ..	16.5.25	2	2	2																													16	13	29
... ..	15.4.25	3	3	3																													10	10	20
... ..	16.2.25	2	1	2							5		3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	14	75	89						100	156	256
... ..	15.4.25	3	3	3																													9	15	24
... ..	15.3.25	1	1	1																													5	3	8
... ..	15.3.25	1	1	1							1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	14	75	89						100	156	256
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# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1951-52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE		LABOUR POTENTIAL		TOTALS (Including Absent)							
		In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Male	Female	Chd	Adult	M+F					
PA GAU	15.4.51	15	9	20	20	15	86	32	74	5	68	2.3	7575	10499	301
GO SILLIMBA	13.5.52	9	1	9	1	15	87	21	68	6	59	1.4	92	2412	357
PAIP	15.4.51	29	19	20	14	26	131	6	150	8	55	2.0	1010	1119	80
(KOL)	24.4.52	6	1	16	2	3	27	6	26	5	23	2.8	23	2533	311
PAIP	20.3.10.51	13	13	7	9	20	114	1	114	1	87	1.0	101	1110	101
(KOL)	30.4.51	1	1	3	2	6	20	1	1	1	21	2.5	21	2125	101
PAIP	20.3.10.51	13	13	7	9	20	114	1	114	1	87	1.0	101	1110	101
(KOL)	30.4.51	1	1	3	2	6	20	1	1	1	21	2.5	21	2125	101
ALMORA (a/songose)	12.5.52	9	1	1	1	3	91	6	91	5	50	3.6	41	3272	62
ALMORA (1)	24.4.51	12	12	2	9	12	60	18	95	6	50	5.7	63	360	211
" (2)	13.9	13	13	3	4	22	65	22	41	2	36	3.3	50	70	63
ALMORA (1)	20.10.52	9	4	1	8	4	125	1	95	0	66	1.0	116	138	44
" (2)	3.4	3	4	1	7	2	94	1	95	4	49	1.0	60	68	270
TOTAL	12.8	12	8	3	7	10	101	1	102	6	90	1.0	124	126	509
ALMORA (KOL)	24.4.51	14	6	3	4	1	141	14	39	5	26	3.4	42	48	189
(KOL)	20.10.52	2	3	1	1	1	38	1	1	1	31	1.0	31	50	16













8.

Year 1954-55

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Print. - 38001/M

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		TOTALS (Including Absent)		GRAND TOTAL																	
		M	F	0-1 Mth.			0-1 Year			1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 12		Parasites to Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Private	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F																					
KALIZNAYA	26.4.55	4	6						1	1						2	5	5	6	1	1									2				11	14	8	46	3	23	2.9	4352	560	215		
KODJUNAYA	"	6	4						1	1						1	3	3												2				7	10	4	32	1	25	1.7	2624	46	130		
KODJUNAYA	"	4	2						1	1						1	2	2																5	34	3	21	3	16	2.2	2614	45	120		
WALJUNAY	"	1	1						1	1							1	1																3	9	1	10		4	2.1	4	6	15	12	37
TOTAL	15.12.53	15	13	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	9		5	10	9		1										4				26	127	16	109	7	66	2.1	93	96	162	42	502	
KALIZNAYA	"														1																			6	46	8	49	3	49	3.2	4248	59	65	214	
KODJUNAYA	"																																	7	36	7	30	1	28	3.4	2024	44	38	126	
WALJUNAY	"																																	7	36	3	21	1	15	3.7	2316	45	31	116	
TOTAL	"																																	3	7	1	8	2	4	4	6	14	11	32	
TOTAL																																		23	127	19	108	7	97	2.89	94	152	145	491	

30/17/54



Sketch  
 Queen's Road Street  
 2/1954-55  
 C. C. HARRY P/O  
 Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/65

In Reply Please Quote

No. 30-1-1045

District Office,  
MOUNT HAGEN.  
Western Highlands.

26th May, 1955.



MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Director (2)  
D.D.S. & N.A.,  
PORT MORESBY.

SUBJECT - PATROL REPORT - MINJ No. 3/54-55:

Forwarded herewith is report submitted by Mr. G.G. Hardy, Patrol Officer, of his patrol to the Upper KUMU Census Division in the Minj Sub-District. At the time of submission of a recent report by Mr. K. Walters, Patrol Officer, of a special patrol by him to portion of the area now covered, you were advised that Mr. R.I. MacIlwain and Mr. Hardy would shortly be patrolling the area. Mr. MacIlwain remained with the patrol whilst in the area in which a disturbance had been reported and until he was satisfied that the situation otherwise could be handled adequately by Mr. Hardy.

2. Mr. Hardy acquitted himself well on his first patrol in this District. He has submitted an interesting report and it appears that the native situation in the area has now greatly improved. A follow-up patrol will be arranged as soon as possible, as the area, as a result of the severe shortage of experienced officers in this District for some considerable time, did not receive the attention which it undoubtedly requires.

3. The response to the census check was good. The feeling in the BUBUL SANGAGE Group against those who are following the wishes of the Lutheran Mission teacher there is understandable. When the opportunity offers, the matter will be mentioned to the Missionary in charge at Banz. The teaching of KOTTE and YABIM by Lutheran native teachers is, of course, not confined to this area.

*W.R. Dishon*  
(W.R. DISHON)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

30-27405

6th June, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Western Highlands,  
WEST PAPUA.

RAZEL REPORT NO. 1 OF  
1954 - 1955.

Mr. Hardy appears to have done quite well  
on his first patrol in the area.

I agree with him on the language being  
taught in the school at DUBEL SAKIANG. I following  
patrol into the area at an early date should further  
improve matters.

It is a pity that the country is so rugged  
as roads might have given them the opportunity of visiting  
each other.

Extracts from the report have been placed in  
the Western Highlands.

*J.H. [Signature]*  
[Stamp]