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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: AMBUNTI

VOLUME No: 7

ACCESSION No: 496.

1960 - 1961

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT 1960/61

AMBUNTI

| <u>Report No.</u> | <u>Patrol Conducted by</u> | <u>Area Patrolled</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| — AMBUNTI 1-60/61 | C.A.Trollope | MIANMIN Tribal Areas - Overland GREEN RIVER to VANIMO |
| " 2-60/61 | P.J.Wright | CHAMBRI LAKES Census Division |
| " 4-60/61 | B.H.Mulcahy | MAY RIVER Census Division |
| " 6-60/61 | B.H.Mulcahy | MAY RIVER and WONGAMUSEN Census Divisions |
| " 8-60/61 | B.A.Hull | BURUI KUNAI Census Division |
| " 9-60/61 | P.J.Wright | YESSAN and UPPER SEPIK |



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **SEPIK** Report No..... **AMBUNTI NO.1 OF 4960/61.**

Patrol Conducted by..... **C.A. Trollope A/Assistant District Officer.**

Area Patrolled..... **MIANMIN TRIBAL AREAS - Overland GREEN RIVER to VANIMO.**

Patrol Officer..... **B.H. Mulcahy**

" "..... **J.C. Corrigan**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **Lt. J. Farry P.I.R. VANIMO.**

5 P.I.R. Troops 9-12 Police. 1-2 Interpreters.

Natives..... **1-2 Native Medical Orderly. 50-85 Carriers.**

Duration—From..... **1/6/1960** to..... **26/7/1960**

Number of Days..... **Fifty six (56)**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... **NO.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... **9 58 (MIANMIN area)**/...../19.....

Medical /...../18.....

Map Reference..... **TELEFOLMIN Sub-District map. (TEL Report No.1 of 58/59)**

Map accompanying P.R.No.1 of 57/58. Both maps copies of various Army 4 miles to 1 inch Strat series.

Objects of Patrol..... **1. Escort P.I.R. Contingent 2. Consolidate good relations established MIANMIN area by 1958 patrol.**

3. Investigation alleged hostile threat to patrol AMANAB area

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5 / 11 / 19 *60*

R. J. Blaney
.....
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

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|------|---|
| MIGR | |
| In | |
| M | F |

67-8-7

Department of Native Affairs,
Konodobu, Papua.

13th December, 1960.

Commanding Officer,
Pacific Islands Regiment,
Taurama Barracks,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO.1- 1960/61 - AIBUNTI

A copy of the above patrol report is forwarded for
your information, please.

The patrol was accompanied by Lt. J. Farry & 5
P.I.R. troops.

The liaison and co-operation of the two parties on
this patrol is particularly pleasing to note and the lessons
learnt should be of extreme value to both your Unit and the
Administration.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-17 ✓



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3-2/2128

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

30th November, 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Patrol Report Ambunti No.1 of 1960/61

Reference your 67-8-7 of 22nd November, 1960, enclosed herewith please find spare copy of the above-named patrol report for forwarding to P.I.R. Headquarters if you so desire as none has been forwarded from this Office.

(R.A. WEBB)
A/District Officer

67-8-7

22nd November, 1960.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1960-61 - AMBUNTI.

Thank you for the above report and your covering memorandum, dated 0th November, 1960.

The report is extremely well written and is full of most valuable information, which will be of great use to officers conducting future patrols into the area. Mr. Trollope's remarks regarding a patrol into the PETAINERIS area are very interesting, and some observations should be taken into account when planning this patrol.

It is indeed very heartening to see that the patrol was so well received in the MIANMIN area, although it is nearly 2 years since the last patrol to the area.

The Liaison and co-operation between the Administration and Army parties was also very pleasing to note and I would like your advice as to whether a copy of the report has been made available to P.I.R. Headquarters.

Mr. Trollope and the other officers concerned are to be congratulated on a hard and arduous trip extremely well performed.

Relevant extracts from the report have been forwarded to the Departments concerned.

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
Director AS

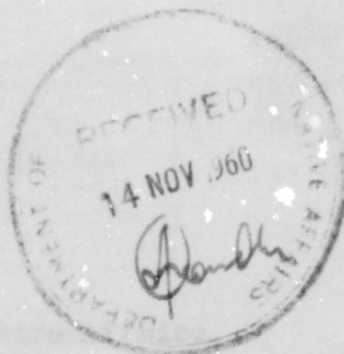


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-7 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-2/1952



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3th November, 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1960-51
AMBUNTI - TELEFOMIN - GREEN RIVER - VANIMO

Please find enclosed a report of a patrol led by the Assistant District Officer Ambunti, Mr. C. A. Trollope.

I apologise for the late submission of this report, but it was misplaced and I have only just realised I had not forwarded it to you.

This patrol was mounted primarily to investigate the country between the May River Patrol Post and Telefomin. There were no incidents of a worrying kind and the reception throughout was fairly cordial. The patrol was accompanied by a small Army party led by Lieutenant J. Farry, P.I.R. Vanimo. The Army party fitted in very well with the Administrative body and relationships at all times were very good and Mr. Trollope tells me that Lieutenant Farry was of immense help to him on the patrol.

The carriers used on this patrol were river people unused to wet mountain walking and consequently, despite all care taken, there were many cases of illness and some of the weaker ones were repatriated by air from Telefomin. This, of course, was unavoidable as carriers could only be obtained from the lowlands. This is one of those things you have to put up with on patrols of this nature. The people cannot be blamed, but rather we should be grateful that they will undertake such arduous and dangerous trips for us. It goes to show, I think, the immense amount of faith they put in us when they leave the comfort of their homes to brave the hardships and dangers of trips into the unknown country that is beyond their ken.

The Mianmin area into which the patrol moved is little known. It is very rugged and most inhospitable country. It will be many years before we are able to do very much for the people economically, because of poor communications and the sparsity of the population, its potential is limited.

After completing the return trip to May River, the patrol continued on to Green River, thence to Amanab and to Vanimo where, having delivered Lieutenant Farry to the Army Establishment, the patrol finished.

This was a well lead patrol and the report contains a good deal of information that will be very handy to later patrols operating in the area traversed. Mr. Trollope is to be congratulated on a very fine effort.

D. J. Clancy
(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.
c.c. Assistant District Officer, Ambunti

FILE: AMB. 30-1/1952 67-3-2/1952

Sub-District
AMBUNTI District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

1st September

8th November, 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1960-61
AMBUNTI - TELEFOMIN - GREEN RIVER - VANIMO

Please find enclosed a report of a patrol led by the Assistant District Officer Ambunti, Mr. C. A. Trollope.

Forwarded please find three (3) copies of the above. I apologise for the late submission of this report, but it was misplaced and I have only just realised I had not forwarded it to you.

This patrol was mounted primarily to investigate the country between the May River Patrol Post and Telefomin. There were no incidents of a worrying kind and the reception throughout was fairly cordial. The patrol was accompanied by a small Army party led by Lieutenant J. Farry, P.I.R. Vanimo. The Army party fitted in very well with the Administrative body and relationships at all times were very good and Mr. Trollope tells me that Lieutenant Farry was of immense help to him on the patrol.

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(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.
c.c. Assistant District Officer, Ambunti

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
12 SEP 1960
WEWAK
SEPIK DISTRICT

FILE: AMB. 30-1/71.

Sub-District Office
AMBUNTI

1st September 1960.

District Officer
Sepik District
WEWAK

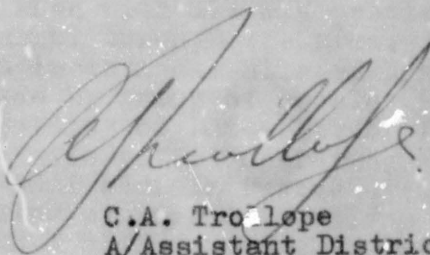
AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. I OF 1960/61

Forwarded please find three (3) copies of the above report.

The map to accompany report requires some additional detail which will be completed within the next week. As requested, two copies of the completed map will be forwarded.

The District Commissioner's action in making an aircraft available to allow aerial survey of route to be covered between AMBUNTI and TELEFOLMIN is greatly appreciated. Unfortunately, on this occasion weather conditions were unfavourable and little appreciation could be gathered of the country over which the patrol was to pass.

Contingencies for Camping Allowance Claims are attached.



C.A. Trollope
A/Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. I OF 1960/61

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: C.A. Trollope A/Assistant District Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: MIANMIN TRIBAL AREAS & MAY RIVER. Overland patrol from MAY RIVER and passing through GREEN RIVER, AMANAB and VANIMO areas.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: MIANMIN PATROL. Lieutenant J. Farry, P.I.R. Detachment. Patrol Officer Mulcahy of MAY RIVER P.P. 12 Members R.P. & N.G.C. 5 P.I.R. troops various ranks. 2 Interpreters. BELIAP of TIMELEMIN. ATIKBIREN of ELIPTAMIN. 1 Native Medical Orderly. SENGI of AMBUNTI. 85 Carriers from AMBUNTI & MAY RIVER.

OVERLAND PATROL TO VANIMO. Lieutenant J. Farry. Patrol Officer Corrigan of AMANAB P.P. 9 Members R.P. & N.G.C. 5 P.I.R. troops various ranks. 1 Interpreter. BAFINO of AMANAB.

2 N.M.O.s SENGI of AMBUNTI. 50 Carriers from AMANAB. KAIAP of AMANAB.

MAF REFERENCES: TELEFOLMIN sub-district map. Tracing Army Strat series AITAPE & VANIMO submitted by GREEN RIVER P.R. NO. I of 57/58. Various other 4 miles to 1 inch maps.

DURATION OF PATROL: 1st June 1960 to 26th July 1960. Fifty six days (56).

OBJECTS OF PATROL: 1. To escort P.I.R. contingent on routes between MAY RIVER and TELEFOLMIN in restricted areas, thence to accompany Farry effected switch communication on overland patrol to VANIMO to allow their familiarization with routes and localities.

2. To consolidate good relations established with MIANMIN peoples by last patrol through the area. 3. To investigate alleged hostile threats made by group of people (PETAINERIS) in vicinity of Dutch border to a Native Affairs patrol operating in the AMANAB administrative area. 4. Allow station inspections MAY RIVER, GREEN RIVER and AMANAB Patrol Posts.

AREA LAST PATROLLED: MIANMIN - August /September 1958. Conducted by A/A.D.O. R. Aisb. St. TELEFOLMIN Report No. 1 of 58/59 refers.

C.A. Trollope A/Assistant District Officer

PATROL DIARY

WEDNESDAY JUNE 1ST. At 0830 departed AMBUNTI aboard the workboat 'ONYX' on first stage of journey to MAY RIVER patrol post. Patrol personnel included Lieutenant Farry of the VANIMO P.I.R. detachment who with the five native troops under his command will accompany the patrol for its duration. Native soldiers are Sergeant AIBO; Corporals SUKU and IOEL and Privates KRIPAKIA and MERAU. Five police also aboard. Remainder of personnel and all equipment and stores shipped to MAY RIVER per 'ONYX' and powered canoes the preceding week. At YAMBON village 1015; BRUGNOWI 1200; MAIO 1220; and YESSAN 1430. Camped at old rest house foreshore YESSAN. Trading vessel 'WINOW' owned by Chinese trader Chu Leong passed camp going upstream. TRAVELLING TIME: 6 hours.

THURSDAY JUNE 2ND. Departed YESSAN 0600. Reached SWAGUP rest house at 0910 where 'WINOW' and double canoe outfit owned by Mr. T. Daveson, crocodile shooter and trader of ANGORAM, were moored. Passed road entrance to WASKUK village on left bank at 1245. Adjacent APRIL/SEPIK and WOGAMUSH/SEPIK river junctions 1540 and 1600 respectively. Arrived KUBKAIN rest house on right bank at 1710. Overnight. Mr. T. Daveson arrived 1830 and remained. TRAVELLING TIME: 11 hours 10 mins.

FRIDAY JUNE 3RD. Departed KUBKAIN at 0620. At mouth of LEONARD SCHULZ 0710. Passed OUM(NO.2) village 1010 left bank and went ashore TAURI left bank at 1110 in order to test A510 portable trans/receiver to be used by Army during patrol. Aerial erected and attempted to contact R.T.C. WEWAK without success. Left TAURI 1205 reaching INIOK on left bank at 1530. Further attempt to contact WEWAK on A510 unsuccessful. Loose switch the apparent cause of sets failure. Overnight. INIOK. TRAVELLING TIME: 8 hours 15 mins.

SATURDAY JUNE 4TH. Departed INIOK 0645. Adjacent FRIEDA/SEPIK junction 0710. Passed MOWI right bank 1015 and turned into MAY/SEPIK junction at 1115. WANAMOI and PAIKWE villages passed at 1425 and 1500 respectively and arrived at MAY RIVER patrol post at 1515 being met by officer-in-charge P.O. Mulcahy. Lt. Farry effected switch correction on transmitter and at 1600 established communication with VANIMO on 9495 k.c. Strong signal. Conversation AMBUNTI 5050 k.c. at 1630. TRAVELLING TIME: 8 hours 30 mins.

SUNDAY JUNE 5TH. During morning delivered general address to all patrol personnel. Participated in Sunday outstations. wireless schedule and arrangements made with A.D.O. TELEFOLMIN for daily communications and ration replenishment on arrival at TELEFOLMIN. 35 carriers despatched to base camp on upper MAY RIVER with police escort at 1000. A single and double canoe outfits powered by Archimedes outboards being used to transport personnel and stores to base camp approximately 6 1/2 hours journey upstream. Preparing patrol equipment during afternoon.

MONDAY JUNE 6TH. At MAY RIVER. Powered canoes returned at 1330. Stores, remainder of carriers and 4 police loaded and canoes departed at 1400 for base camp under supervision of P.O. Mulcahy. Army A510 contact with VANIMO. Throughout the patrol Lt. Farry will be maintaining daily schedules with VANIMO on frequencies of either 9495 or 7665 kilocycles.

TUESDAY JUNE 7TH. At MAY RIVER awaiting return of canoes. Single returned at 0945 but double due to underwater gear and sheer pin trouble did not arrive until 1100. Remainder of stores and personnel loaded and departed patrol post at 1115. Clerk YANGE will maintain station wireless equipment and schedules. Passed ABAGU village at 1125; AUMI 1145; PAINU 1245; YAMBARAM 1300; AUNI 1325; mouth of LEFT MAY river at 1520; ARAI 1535; and BUREMAI at 1615. Progress above BUREMAI slow due to increasing current and snags. Reached base camp at 1810 on right bank. P.O. Mulcahy

had arranged purchase of native foods from BUREMAI and these issued to carriers to conserve ration stocks. During evening discussed route to be taken with L/Cpl. KUSINOK on loan from TELEFOIMIN detachment, and interpreters BELIAP a MIANMIN native and ATIKBIREN an ELIPTAMIN native. All have knowledge of the general area the patrol will traverse having been members of previous patrols to the MIANMIN.

TRAVELLING TIME: 6 hours 55 mins.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 8TH. Patrol strength is made up of 12 members R.P.&N.G.C., 5 P.I.R. troops, 2 interpreters, a Medical Orderly and 87 carriers obtained from river communities at AMBUNTI and MAY RIVER and WASKUK hills area in proximity to AMBUNTI. Distributed patrol cargo and departed base camp at 0810. With small diversions route will duplicate the outward track of ADO Aisbett's 1958 MIANMIN patrol (NO.1 of 58/59 -TELEFOIMIN Report) following east bank of MAY upstream for at least three days. Track overgrown and necessary to cut. Through sago swamp and WANIFOMIN/MIANMIN sago factory area and YASUMIN gardening flats - these latter peoples live scattered in the hills to the west of the MAY and are related to the WANIFOMIN group centering around BUREMAI - crossing MALA MALA creek at 0930. Continued flat walking along edge of MAY until called halt at 1035. Rested until 1050. Resumed crossed URIMA (AMAU) creek at 1130 and BAIMU at 1205 continuing to a camp site used by P.O. Mater in 1959 and spelled carriers. At 1355 crossed TINAJWA river and continued until a suitable camp site located at 1410 at edge of MAY. Site cleared and tentage erected. Wireless contact with TELEFOIMIN and VANIMO. Rations issued and light guard posted. WALKING TIME: 5 hours 15 mins.

THURSDAY JUNE 9TH. Two carriers ill and repatriated after treatment to base camp where they will make their own way to their village BUREMAI. Heavy downpour overnight. Broke camp at 0815. crossed NINAUWA creek and negotiated difficult rock outcrops at foot of range which descends to river's edge; passed through camp site used by 1958 patrol at 1005 and at 1030 called rest at edge of MAY. Carriers spread out due to difficulty crossing foothills and last of them arrived 1150. Track still overgrown and progress hampered with much time wasting cutting. Off at 1200 fording USAGE river and deploying from track to travel through old TEMSENMIN gardens then back to river's edge. Passed AWAI or RIGHT MAY junction on west bank at 1400 and after crossing two small streams KASAK and NIRINA reached a good camp site at edge of MAY at 1435. Wireless contact TELEFOIMIN and AITAPE. Rations issued and guard posted. WALKING TIME: 4 hours 50 mins.

FRIDAY JUNE 10TH. Heavy rain overnight continued until 0600. Positional re-arrangements in line to facilitate more rapid movement. Departed 0905 and cutting track until foothills TEMSENMIN range reached. Crossed and descended to KWAIME river at 1120. Too deep and wide to ford and an hour fifty mins spent in bridge construction and moving patrol to opposite bank. Off at 1310 across flat swampy country heavily timbered, to DUBERANU river. Crossed and followed small stream inland to cut way through TEMSENMIN gardens and into forest area again. By passed 1958 patrol camp site and diverted short distance to river's edge opposite western tributary DASNA. Camp established. Although well into MIANMIN territory no contact or evidence of settlement as yet. Rations issued guard posted. WALKING TIME: 5 hours 5 mins.

SATURDAY JUNE 11TH. Broke camp at 0730. After crossing some foothills reached deserted TEMSENMIN hamlet at 0850. Interpreter BELIAP discovered tracks apparently several hours old, of two men. INREMA river forded at 0940 and in clear area at river's edge KP. FOUR CORNERS (KASA) clearly visible and adjacent on opposite side of the river. Following eastern bank of MAY over fair track until diversion inland topping small ridge and descent to DAISA river at 1335. Forded and turned further towards east and long steady climb to ridge top at 1600 ft. reached at 1430.

This last climb first arduous one and as carriers exhausted made camp. Site overlooks the URAMÉ river valley and interpreter BELLIAP claims populated settlements should be contacted tomorrow. Patrol now in TIMEELMIN country one of several groups that make up the MIANMIN tribe. After crossing IETEMA river a CESSNA aircraft circled overhead for some time but gave no indication of having observed our mirror flashes. Also at this time a large hamlet and gardens were sited to the west on mountain slopes probably above the FIAK river. Natives most likely belong to the TEMANMIN group of MIANMINS. Wireless contact with TELEPOLMIN at 1630. A.D.O. informed that several TIMEELMIN natives at station were being returned to advise the MIANMIN area of our impending arrival and food requirements. Rations issued and guard posted.

WALKING TIME: 5 hours 15 mins.

SUNDAY JUNE 12TH.

Heavy downpour commenced early morning and lasted until 08:55 washing out camp. One seriously ill carrier treated for pneumonia and will have to be carried. Broke camp at 0855 and descended to URAMÉ river at 0915. Walking upstream difficult in swift current. At a vantage point obtained clear view of tallest peak of MT. STOLLE to the east and took bearing 109 degrees. Reached junction two main streams constituting URAMÉ headwaters and proceeded up right branch. Reached camp site used by 1958 patrol and spelled. Altitude 1000 ft. Off at 1055 moving short distance up river before commencing steady climb up valley side. Through deserted TIMEELMIN hamlet at 1120 thence arduous climb to another and larger deserted settlement at 1220. Altitude 2400 ft. Route now diverts westward from that used by Aisbett on his outward journey, towards MAY(IWAR) river. Exhausted carriers issued with biscuits. Reached ridge top at 1330 (2650ft) and following narrow ridge top began slippery descent. Another small hamlet at 1405 without inhabitants and after sighting smoke lower down valley reached small garden settlement at 1440. From edge of clearing an old woman and small girl were observed. They appeared to be the only residents and were unaware of our presence. BELLIAP instructed to call out to them and on doing so they headed for the bush. Their first apprehension over they were persuaded by BELLIAP to return. The woman stated that a number of men were engaged in garden work in the vicinity where smoke was seen. As BELLIAP belongs to this TIMEELMIN group he and reliable police to contact natives and entice them to visit camp. Patrol moved down valley short distance below hamlet to camp site at 1200 ft. Camp established. Wireless contact with AITAPE and TELEPOLMIN. Sick carrier recovered sufficiently along track to walk last half hour to camp. Guard posted.

WALKING TIME: 4 hours 30 mins.

At 1755 heavy rain commenced and at 1800 patrol party arrived with a group of 22 MIANMIN(TIMEELMIN) males carrying bilums of taro. Good relations established people being most friendly. After purchasing taro with salt people promised to return in the morning with additional foods.

MONDAY JUNE 13TH.

Rain washed out camp during night. At 0900 approximately 40 TIMEELMIN natives women and children included visited camp with food. Effusive welcoming between BELLIAP and the group many of whom are apparently his relatives. Additionally 4 SOGAMINS from WANAGU river headwaters and 3 UMARAMINS from URAMÉ headwaters who observed our tracks yesterday whilst on hunting trips visited camp. Both these parties very apprehensive and timid in their approach. Obtained guides and departed at 0930 descending to MAY(1000ft). River crossed without difficulty by two small bridges. Steep climb to range top at 1700 ft and descent to KEMU river at 1100. Followed up KEMU short distance before beginning arduous ascent of valley slopes reaching summit at 1300 (3050 ft.) Spelled and down to BENAMEL river at 1450.(2200 ft.) Descent to a small creek thence short climb to deserted TIMEELMIN bush settlement arriving 1535. Camp erected and overlooks MAY river. Contact TELEPOLMIN maintained. Rations issued and guard posted. Heavy rain began 1700.

WALKING TIME: 5 hours.

Guard posted.

WALKING TIME: 5 hours.

TUESDAY JUNE 14TH. MT. STOLLE (MAKI) visible and bearing of 73 degrees recorded. Departed camp 0755 and down to MAY river following along western bank to reach junction with IGARINI river at 0845. Short distance up IGARINI then topped ridge at 2450 ft. and descended to LAISA river at 0900. Two essential guides of yesterday still leading patrol. Skirted valley and returned to MAY which was followed again for short distance before hard climb to ridge top at 1000. (2650 ft.) Spelled. Off at 1030 and down to YAMUN river crossed and near vertical ascent to deserted TIMELMIN hamlet at 1130. (3225 ft.) Down to BOLO river 2500 ft., thence arduous climb to mountain crest at 1400. (4000 ft.). Carriers strung out and exhausted. Finally moved off at 1600 in heavy rain and descent over broken country to TIMELMIN hamlet at headwaters KARA river. (3700 ft.) Met group of eight natives from this hamlet on track and they volunteered to assist exhausted carriers. Large group in evidence and very friendly and co-operative. Interpreter BELIAP has been appointed leader in this hamlet and associated hamlets in the general vicinity. Couriers preceding the patrol resulted in camping facilities being prepared on our arrival and large quantities of food heaped. A large ceremonial house was offered to house carriers. Wireless contact maintained with TELEFOLMIN. Advised that District Officer Clancy would endeavour to locate patrol from air during a visit to TELEFOLMIN. Camp site is in open clearing beneath a small range and should be clearly visible from air and decided to remain here for a day giving carriers much needed spell as well. Headman FIRINAP of SOGAMIN group with a small group visited late afternoon. Attitudes very friendly and patrol impressed to return through the SOGAMIN area. Natives KABISEP, WANKINAP and LIFITAP presented note from ADO TELEFOLMIN during evening. They had been despatched to inform the area of our approach and to assist with food supplies.
WALKING TIME: 6 hours 15 mins.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 15TH. Very cold night with continuous rain and advised by medical orderly that another four carriers ill with pneumonia. Morning overcast and appears little prospect for spotting camp from the air. Succeeded in contacting R.T.C WEWAK at 0815 and informed that aircraft would be passing over approximately 1100. Gave camp position. Large quantities of taro and other foods purchased. More natives in camp and the morning spent consolidating the good relations enjoyed to date with the TIMELMINS. Interpreter BELIAP invaluable in advertising the patrol. At 1300 weather remained overcast and presumed trip by District Officer cancelled. In conversation with headman FIRINAP learned that SOGAMINS were still living on slopes to west of STOLLE and had not removed to headwaters of NIAR river as previously led to believe. FIRINAP appears to enjoy powerful status throughout the MIANMIN country as a leader and indicates that he would like closer co-operation with the Administration. Made presentations of various trade items to him and several others. Wireless contact with TELEFOLMIN at 1645 and advised that District Officer's aircraft forced to return WEWAK because of weather conditions. Injections were given to a number of yaws sufferers. Enough foods purchased to satisfy all patrol native personnel. Guards posted.

THURSDAY JUNE 16TH. At 0500 a large aircraft was heard travelling in a southerly direction at high altitude. Broke camp at 0745 and descended to KARA headwaters. Steep climb to range top thence through old and new garden areas to new and main TIMELMIN hamlet (SUMEVIP) at 0845. Large group in residence some of whom were in evidence at yesterday's camp. Bearing of 154 degrees recorded on MT. DONNER before cloud enveloped summit. Descended to AGAU river skirting gullies and further descent to FIAKOI thence UK rivers reaching latter at 1035. (2350 ft.) Difficult walking up river for an hour twenty minutes until reaching old TIMELMIN bush camp at rivers edge at 1235. (2850 ft.) Considerable numbers of TIMELMINS following up patrol with food. Selected camp site and erected camp. Heavy rain began at 1400. Small quantity rations issued to supplement local produce. Contact TELEFOLMIN 1700. Guards posted.
WALKING TIME: 4 hours.

FRIDAY JUNE 17TH. Broke camp at 0730. Continued up UK until junction with BOMU river reached. Changed direction to follow BOMU then hard ascent to range top and bush hut at 0930 where spelled. Altitude 3700 ft. Short descent thence climb to summit of an adjoining range at 4000 ft. This crest represents territorial boundary between ELIPTAMIN and MIANMIN peoples. Two ELIPTAMIN natives carrying weapons met patrol here and offered to guide. Descent laterally crossing small streams and gullies marking valley slopes reaching AGAM river at 1020. (3700ft.) Resumed at 1045 and insoutherly direction crossing numerous small streams and valleys, reached GE river at 1210. A flourishing taro garden of 5-6 acres in evidence adjacent to river. Off at 1230 and down to MAN river a large swift flowing stream (3000 ft.) Crossed and steep climb to an ELIPTAMIN settlement belonging to the KOMDAVIP group of hamlets. Arrived 1340. (3700 ft.) Interpreter ATIBIBEN a KOMDAVIP tultul and he preceded patrol to arrange food supplies etc. Patrol met by luluai ATUKNOP and small group of natives who proved most co-operative in camp erection and in supplying fresh foods. Other KOMDAVIP settlements are apparently situated in FAK river valley and the MAN river valley. Maintained wireless contact with TELEFOLMIN at 1630. Guards posted. WALKING TIME: 4 hours 40 mins.

SATURDAY JUNE 18th. Broke camp at 0755 and descended to TITAL river thence hard climb to range top at 4300 ft. Track followed above that used by 1958 patrol and considerable work done by KOMDAVIPs in clearing. Travelling mostly through old garden areas and passed through several bush settlements. Moved down range to KWILIM river 3050 ft. Carriers exhausted and last arrived KWILIM at 1050. Crossed small forest patch to WIM river at 1110 rejoining 1958 patrol track and walking in river upstream until 1200. Out of river and ascent to plateau which was traversed for an hour before descending to UFEK river at 1315. Plateau has possibilities as airstrip site. Gentle grade and of reasonable width with heavy forest cover. Crossed UFEK and 10 minutes to camp site used by 1958 patrol on homeward journey. Altitude 4000 ft. Small group natives from TATEMIGIN in the ELIPTAMIN valley who have garden settlements in the vicinity visited camp with food. A number of carriers suffering from lacerations caused through river stones kept medical orderly busy with treatments. Rations issued and light guard posted. Wireless contact TELEFOLMIN. 1700. WALKING TIME: 4 hours 45 mins.

SUNDAY JUNE 19TH. Broke camp at 0650. Issued biscuits to all personnel as extra sustenance for hard climb ahead in crossing DONNER ranges. Down to FAK / UFEK junction nearby thence following up swift flowing FAK headwater for an hour and 10 minutes to junction with DANGAL river. Altitude 4500 ft. One carrier lost footing in swift FAK and swept away with cargo. Prompt action by police in pulling him out saved him from more serious injury than bruises and lacerations. Up DANGAL for 20 minutes before commencing rugged ascent of DONNER range. Spelled 0930 in small clearing near landslide. Cargo distribution re-arranged to relieve ill carriers of loads. Resumed climb at 1000 in icy rain and finally reached summit at 1130 after numerous minor mishaps on slippery track. Altitude 8,200 ft. Last of the carriers reached summit at 1200 in frozen condition aggravated by the continuous and heavy rain. Descent for an hour and half punctuated by many falls on the at times precarious track. At 1330 spelled in clearing but imperative to keep going because of the cold. Finally reached TATEMIGIN rest house at 1510 in the ELIPTAMIN valley to be met with large and welcome fires. Const. WASINOK of TELEFOLMIN detachment presented himself to patrol having been sent to organise food supplies etc. Some local TATEMIGINS returned up track to assist exhausted and cold carriers. Plentiful supplies of food purchased and also a pig was presented to the patrol by the TATEMIGIN luluai. Carriers bedded down and appreciated the more comfortable circumstances of the rest camp. Carrier morale at this stage low. Light guard posted. WALKING TIME: 7 hours.

MONDAY JUNE 20TH. Continuous rain prevented departure until 0930. Descended on good road to ELIP river which was followed for some distance before ascending to a plateau. Along good track to TERAPTAVIP rest house arriving 1030. Resumed along good track at 1045 until left plateau and commenced climbing following TOL river valley. Rain commenced and reached summit of MITTAG range after following various water courses and negotiating landslips at 1330. Altitude 7,800 ft. Spelled and began descent to TELEPOLMIN valley. Arrived at station in heavy rain at 1610 being met by Assistant District Officer BROWN and other residents. Last of the carriers in by 1700. Sick carriers to hospital for medical treatment. All patrol personnel billeted.
WALKING TIME: 6 hours.

TUESDAY JUNE 21ST. At TELEPOLMIN. Patrol personnel paraded at hospital and five marked down for repatriation being unfit to make return trip. At 1100 District Officer Clancy arrived and delivered personal stores and an amenities wireless for the patrol's use. During afternoon all patrol equipment checked various items marked for washing.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 22ND. Discussion with District Officer Clancy concerning return route. Army authorities would prefer overland trip to VANIMO. In view of inadequate carrier force it was decided to make return trip to MAY RIVER by a short route repatriating on arrival. Patrol would then journey to GREEN RIVER overland to AMANAB where assistance would be given to officer-in-charge in investigating alleged threats to Administration patrol and thence overland to coast and VANIMO. To assist carrier force in negotiating climbs involved in crossing MITTAG and DONNER ranges A.D.O. TELEPOLMIN despatched police to ELIPTAMIN to recruit 35 carriers. At 1100 two Cessna aircraft landed conveying the Director Native Affairs Mr. J.K. MACARTHY, District Commissioner Western Highlands Mr. T.W. EMES, A.D.O. LAIAGAM, Mr. B. MCBRIDE and Field Mining Assistant Mr. ROBINSON. After discussions and a short stay the visitors departed.

THURSDAY JUNE 23RD. At TELEPOLMIN. District Officer CLANCY departed per M.A.L. Cessna at 1145. Day spent preparing patrol stores and equipment for return journey. Late afternoon 35 carriers from the ELIPTAMIN valley arrived at station.

FRIDAY JUNE 24TH. Departed TELEPOLMIN at 0915. Strength now includes 80 of the original carrier force plus the 35 additional ELIPTAMIN carriers who are to assist the patrol over the first two days. Two TELEPOLMIN police are accompanying to escort carriers return. Reached summit of MITTAG range at 1130 and descended to landslide area at head of DEKIM river at 1145. Resumed 1230 after regrouping carriers following DEKIM downstream then across country to GUGLAKEN river which was followed down to the TOL river, the former two representing its headwaters. Across TOL and arrived TERAPTAVIP rest house at 1340. Moved off at 1420 and descended across plateau to ELIP river which was forded before commencing steep ascent of timber stairway to TALEMTIGIN village reaching rest house at 1530. Fine weather predominating made walking conditions pleasant. Some food purchased from locals. Light guard posted.
WALKING TIME: 4 hours 45 mins.

SATURDAY JUNE 25TH. Departed TALEMTIGIN at 0750 in clear sunny weather. Began ascent of DONNER range. Spelled at 1000 and reached summit finally at 1200. After short spell began descent and continued over treacherous path studded with tree roots and limestone projections until 1350. Spelled. Resumed and continued descent to DANGAL river negotiating dangerous landslide and following DANGAL to its junction with the FAK. Down FAK to camp site near UFEK river at 1610. Rations issued. Guard posted. Wireless contact with AITAPE.
WALKING TIME: 7 hours.

SUNDAY JUNE 26TH. Twenty eight ELIPTAMIN carriers returned with police escort. Retained seven who volunteered to accompany patrol to MAY RIVER. Departed at 0750 and down to UPEK river. Forged and traversed plateau for an hour to WIM river reached at 0915. Followed WIM downstream out of river and across small headland to KWILEM river at 1000. (3050ft.) Resumed at 1030 and steady climb for an hour to range crest at 4300 ft thence descent to TITAL river. Progress across various streams and gullies to KOMDAVIP settlement at 1235. Large quantities of food prepared and established camp. Decided to return MAY RIVER via the SOGAMIN area and discussed route to be taken with locals. Luluai AFUKNOP stated good track existed along previously untried Mänge which represents the MEASMIN DIVIDE. Courier despatched to advise SOGAMINS of our intended track. Wireless communication maintained with AITAPE. Light guard posted. WALKING TIME: 4 hours 15 mins.

MONDAY JUNE 27TH. Broke camp 0750 taking new track to north of KOMDAVIP. Followed hill contours until descent to MAN/ UROMU river junction at 0820. Up the UROMU to small hamlet of KOMDAVIA at 0840. Crossed UROMU and along fair track to another KOMDAVIP garden settlement. Altitude 3700 ft. Moved off 0930 and steady climb to range crest at 4750 ft. Progress mainly through gardening areas. Descent to ITUNA river which was followed to its junction with UK thence UK followed downstream to junction with another small stream the NIMAKIANA at 1105. (3850 ft.) Spelled and moved off at 1130 ascending to ridge top which was followed in general north easterly direction until 1240 (5250 ft.) Carriers spread out and after regrouping moved off at 1315 continuing steady rise until reaching height of 6000 ft at 1355 when detoured down ridge side in north westerly direction until 1440 (5400ft.) Resumed descent which became dangerous due to sheer grades and slippery nature of track reaching MAY (IWAR) river at 1600. (3700 ft.) SOGAMIN hamlet on opposite bank. Latter portion of track had been widened and cleared by SOGAMINS. Crossed MAY without difficulty and established camp in vicinity of hamlet. SOGAMINS had already cleared site for camp and have established facilities. A group of approximately 40 people gave patrol an effusive welcome. Headmen FIRINAP and LINGSEP visited from nearby hamlets one of which to the east is clearly visible. Another lies to the west on the KOKONU river. This hamlet is on the junction of the MAY and BAGZU rivers. Large food supplies brought to the patrol. This group showed their eagerness to please the patrol in various ways and very friendly relations were evident. Luluai AFUKNOP who guided patrol returned to KOMDAVIP shortly after our arrival. Another carrier suffering from pneumonia and Cpl. IOEL of F.I.R. treated for badly lacerated foot. Guard posted. WALKING TIME: 6 hours 30 mins.

TUESDAY JUNE 28TH. Departed camp at 0745. Down to KOKONU river at 0800 steep climb to ridge top thence gradual fall to KIRARI river passing through light forest growth. Forged river and topped another small range before descending to WAMO river which was crossed and thence gradual climb to SOGAMIN hamlet underneath MT. STOLLE at 0945. (5275 ft.) Bearing on STOLLE's tallest peak recorded 40 degrees. Weather very clear and sunny permitting unrestricted view from vantage point at hamlet. Moved off 0900 climbing to 4250 ft and down to WAGARI river thence steady ascent through new gardens and patches of light forest cover to another SOGAMIN hamlet at 1100. (4100ft.) Selected camp site near settlement which affords excellent vantage point for views to south and southwest. STAL mountain slopes clear and other ranges identifiable in these directions. Bearings MT. DOMNER 209 degrees and MT. STOLLE 31 degrees. However on application to map irreconcilable with assumed camp locations. A large group of natives in evidence and very friendly. Ample quantities of taro and other fresh foods purchased. Guard posted. Maintained wireless communication with AITAPE. WALKING TIME: 2 hours 10 mins.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 29TH.

Broke camp 0750 over small range thence through gardening areas to rejoin Aisbett's outward route at 0815 following this to the HIA river reached at 0850. Followed across valley slopes to BILA river thence ascent to top small range and down to NINAMU creek which was forded and progressed short distance to a group of SOGAMIN garden huts at 0930. Spelled. FIRINAP, LINGSEP and large number of SOGAMINS following patrol with food. (3400 ft.) Moved off at 0950 and down to DEGI-WAGI river (2650 ft.) crossed and negotiated two more small ranges reaching altitude of 3100 ft. and several streams (largest the ITOLI and FAFAMI). Gradual ascent to a plateau which was traversed for a considerable distance and with its gentle slope and light forest cover could have airstrip possibilities. Reached WANAGU river at 1155 (2100 ft.) . Deployed from Aisbett's track approximately the ITOLI river veering further towards the west. Cleared camp site on west bank of the WANAGU. Food purchased from SOGAMINS accompanying the patrol and later in the day groups from other SOGAMIN settlements in the WANAGU valley visited carrying food for purchase. FIRINAP and several other SOGAMINS expressed desire to accompany patrol as far as URAME river. Good relations were again evident and people very friendly. Wireless contact maintained with AITAPE. Guards posted. Cpl. IOEL faring badly with infected foot and treated with penicillin. Const. MOLET down with malaria. Discussed with District Officer. WALKING TIME: 3 hours 45 mins.

THURSDAY JUNE 30TH.

Left camp at 0745. Across taro gardens to a small garden settlement at 0805. Generally north west crossing many streams and gullies to ANIUIWARI river. This where crossed emerges from side of ridge and appears to have carved deep subterranean rock cavern. Drops of 45ft from track to water level. Ascent to SOGAMIN bush huts at 0905. (2250 ft.) Down to MAGORI river passing through uninhabited garden settlement thence cross country to FITEMO river and ascent to top tall ridge overlooking URAME valley at 1030 (2575 ft.) Two males further along ridge called to patrol ~~and~~ but reluctant to join us. Re-assured by BELIAP and came down eventually. Apparently live in far removed settlement in URAME headwaters area and timid. Resumed at 1100 passing through recently planted taro gardens to deserted TIMELMIN hamlet at 1120 (2400 ft.) Rejoined outward track at this hamlet. Steep descent to the URAME at 1100 ft thence following down the URAME to camp site, an island formed by bifurcation in river, used by the 1958 patrol and bypassed on our outward route. Arrived 1230 (1000ft.) FIRINAP and other accompanying SOGAMINS made leave of the patrol at this camp after much handshaking and general backslapping. Rations issued and guard posted. Wireless contact with AITAPE. WALKING TIME: 4 hours 15 mins.

FRIDAY JULY 1ST.

Broke camp 0745 and followed URAME downstream some distance before commencing climb of range. Reached summit at 0900 (1600 ft.) descending to DAISA river and on to MAY/WANIKA river junction at 1010 (750 ft.) Followed east bank of MAY downstream passing through several deserted TEMSENMIN bush settlements and negotiating rocky outcrops en route. Spelled at 1150 . ME. FOUR CORNERS (KASA) in sharp relief. Continued 1240 retracing outward route to camp site arriving 1410. Road much easier travelling having been cleared on outward trek. Camp established and rations issued. Guard posted maintained wireless contact with AITAPE and AMBUNTI. At 1900 three UMARAMINS from URAME valley area observed camp from opposite bank and were enticed across. Very timid and after distributing trade items they quickly left. WALKING TIME: 5 hours 10 mins.

SATURDAY JULY 2ND.

Departed at 0745. Easy going over flat country and cleared track. Crossed IUBERAMU river and reached KWAIME at 0950. Previous bridge constructed washed away and built another. Patrol across by 1020 and began ascent and crossing TEMSENMIN ranges (foothills). Returned edge of MAY and followed down to camp site No.3 was reached at 1120. Met three UMARAMINS along track who offered sago for sale and

followed to camp. Not long after camp erected a hunting party of 14 TEMSENMIN males carrying weapons called to patrol from opposite side of river. Learned that one of their number one ORISAK, a gaudily attired native, was ~~xxxx~~ wanted in connection with the SUWANA murders. Contacted District Officer who advised apprehension if opportunity allowed. All the TEMSENMINs ventured into camp except ORISAK who remained at a safe distance. Eventually after observing free movement of other TEMSENMINs in camp ORISAK approached river crossed, and ~~xxxx~~ came close to edge of camp. Managed to get off two parties to cut off his line of retreat. Other TEMSENMINs attention diverted by sending them to extreme edge of camp for medical attention which was very popular. Any movement by those in camp caused ORISAK to immediately retreat. Cpl. AGWI and L/CPL KUSINOK approached ORISAK on a pretext but almost immediately he thwarted both parties moving up from the rear and dived into the river escaping in the swift current. Other TEMSENMINs now aware of our intentions and stampeded out of camp leaving some belongings behind them in their panic. Called out that patrol meant no harm but without avail. Wireless contact AITAPE at 1630. Rations issued and guard posted. Carriers morale high now that end of the road in sight. WALKING TIME: 3 hours 10 mins.

SUNDAY JULY 3RD. Remained in camp to partake in Sunday outstations schedule. Discussion with District Officer on patrol's future movements. Informed MAY RIVER patrol post of rendezvous time for canoes to meet patrol at base camp. Earlier in morning seven males returned to camp. They were amongst those who visited yesterday and had returned to collect weapons and a dog remaining after their hurried exit. All were quite friendly and appreciated that patrol not interested in their apprehension. They said that TEMSENMINs in yesterday's group had journeyed with ORISAK to USAGE river headwaters. Departed 1000 following down MAY alternating swampy stretches with good track. Passed AWAI or RIGHT MAY junction on western bank, crossed USAGE and began negotiating rock outcrops which were crossed after 45 mins. Spelled 1230. Moved off 1245 and arrived second outward camp site at 1320. Rations issued and guard posted. Contact with AITAPE. WALKING TIME: 3 hours 10 mins.

MONDAY JULY 4TH. Broke camp 0745 following MAY. Crossed TINAUWA creek and continued to small bush house at 0945. Spelled and moved off at 1000 fording URIMA creek and moving through sago factory area to base camp arriving 1130. Carriers exultant now that walking has ended. No canoes arrived as yet. River level dropped considerably and cut track to navigable limit approximately quarter mile downstream. Checked stores and equipment. Still no sign of canoes at 1400. Wireless contact AITAPE and AMBUNTI. Latter confirmed that instructions passed to clerk at MAY RIVER to have canoes at base camp on 4th. Issued rations. WALKING TIME : 3 hours 30 mins.

TUESDAY JULY 5TH. Requested R.T.C. WEWAZ to endeavour contact MAY regarding canoe situation. WEWAZ advised could not contact. Minimum rations remaining and despatched hunting party. Cpl. AGWI and two others to BUREMAL to obtain native canoes. At 0930 large wild pig and several wallabies delivered to camp. At 1200 single canoe from MAY RIVER with Cpl. AGWI aboard arrived. Advised that motor trouble cause of delay and that double was following up operating on one outboard. Loaded single with TELEPOLMIN carriers, interpreter, and other personnel (20 in all) and all patrol equipment. Departed base camp at 1245 and left camp in charge of Sgt. LINGUT. Arrived patrol post at 1700 without mishap. River fraught with snag hazards. Workboat 'ONYX' at wharf.

WEDNESDAY JULY 6TH. Single canoe departed for base camp at 0600. At 1300 double arrived with load of carriers. Learned that sheer pin broke above BUREMAL and as outfit operating only on the one motor it drifted out of control onto snag and was upset in the swift current. This was considered the safest of the outfits and number of non swimmers aboard it. Prompt action by AVATIP, MAJU and YAMBON carriers, strong swimmers,

rescued non-swimmers and recovered bulk of gear lost. A few personal items will be reimbursed. Canoe was righted and pulled to shore where group spent the night. Motor boy succeeded in starting motor this morning and completed trip to MAY. Wireless contact AITAPE, GREEN RIVER, and AMBUNTI. Patrol to rendezvous with A.D.O. LUMI's patrol party at TIPAS on SEPIK river on 10th July, and convey to GREEN RIVER. At 1900 single canoe returned to station with another load carriers and police. All personnel remaining at base camp had been ferried to BUREMAI before canoe came on to patrol post.

THURSDAY JULY 7TH. Single canoe to collect remaining personnel at 0630. Payment made to 35 local MAY RIVER carriers and repatriated to villages in the 'ONYX'. Single returned at 1200 with remaining carriers and police. Working on patrol equipment, tentage etc. During the afternoon carried out station inspection with the officer-in-charge Mr. Mulcahy.

FRIDAY JULY 8TH. P.O. Mulcahy working on outboard motors following immersion last Tuesday and in preparation for trip to GREEN RIVER. Time spent finalising patrol matters and readying for trip to GREEN. Motors reported to be functioning satisfactorily. Wireless contact AMBUNTI. Arranged repatriation TELEPOLMIN carriers and other personnel with P.O. Wright at AMBUNTI.

SATURDAY JULY 9TH. In single and double canoe outfits departed patrol post at 0630. Party consisted of three police with Cpl. AGWI in command, Army contingent, personal servants and motor boys. Reached SEPIK/MAY junction in drizzling rain at 0900. Steady travelling with no evidence of settlement either side of river until 1600 when ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ reached bifurcation in river and a large group of people were observed on island. Rough lean-toos suggested they were probably nomadic swamp group who are known to periodically visit river for various purposes. Appear primitive group with men wearing gourds and women practically naked. Continued until 1845 when TIPAS rest house reached on left bank. A.D.O. Tyrell's party not present. Received note at 2000 written by ADO Tyrell from inland IWANI village stating he expects to arrive TIPAS at midday 10th.

SUNDAY JULY 10TH. Arrangements had been made for rendezvous with District Officer Clancy and Major Latham O.C. P.I.R. VANIMO, at GREEN RIVER on Tuesday. Anticipate at least two full days travel and to ensure rendezvous kept decided to move on. Lt. Parry and self with bulk of equipment and personnel departed 0600 in single canoe. P.O. Mulcahy remained with double canoe to transport Mr. Tyrell's party. Passed mouth of YELLOW river at 0710 on left bank. Scattered bush settlements in evidence both banks. Passed WAGU village at 0900 and junction NORTH river on left bank at 1150. Reached BALO village at 1535 on left bank, MAHA right bank at 1600, LAGWOIYAM right bank at 1635, and SAHANI at 1830 on right bank. Arrived mouth of PARINGI (DIO) river at 1930 hours. Police from GREEN river had established camp on river bank and number of carriers waiting as requested of officer-in-charge GREEN RIVER.
TRAVELLING TIME : 13 hours 30 mins.

MONDAY JULY 11TH. Departed camp at 0630 with small party following DIO river along good track to vehicular road camp reached at 0800. This camp is limit of vehicular road originating from GREEN RIVER station. Continued along road and at 0825 officer-in-charge GREEN RIVER P.O. Cavanagh met patrol on motor cycle. Ferried by bike to station. At 1130 ADO Tyrell and P.O. Mulcahy with remainder of patrol party arrived at station. Carried out station inspection with P.O. Cavanagh during afternoon. Wireless contact with AMANAB at 1630. Arrangements made with O.I.C. Mr. Corrigan concerning patrol organisation. The A51C trans/receiver used by patrol to date handed over to Mr. Tyrell for his use on his patrol 12 AUGUST river area.

TUESDAY JULY 12TH. At GREEN RIVER. Major Latham arrived 1100 per Cessna aircraft, delivering patrol supplies to Army personnel. An experiment in ground to air contact on A510 transmitters between Major Latham and Lt. Farry was successful. After discussions Major Latham departed at 1200. At 1600 District Officer Clancy arrived. Discussions concerning patrol matters.

WEDNESDAY JULY 13TH. With 30 local carriers patrol departed station at 0730. P.O. Mulcahy will return with single canoe to MAY RIVER. Crossed DIO river and flat walking along good track until 0930. Spelled and moved off travelling through intermittent patches sago swamp passing through AMINI village and spelling on track at 1145. Resumed at 1200 and after short climb reached BIAKA rest house at 1245. Locals provided carriers with food which was purchased with salt.
WALKING TIME: 4 hours 45 mins.

THURSDAY JULY 14TH. Departed BIAKA at 0730. Hot walking through heavily forested hilly country passing through BARI BARI, IVIEG and AUMIM villages. Forded IUF river and ascended to AMANAB airstrip area arriving station at 1530. Met on airstrip by officer-in-charge P.O. Corrigan.
WALKING TIME: 6 hours 15 mins.

FRIDAY JULY 15TH. At AMANAB. Repatriated GREEN RIVER carriers with police escort. Conversation at 1100 with District Officer Clancy in re patrol matters. Fifty local carriers obtained by Mr. Corrigan for forthcoming VANIMO trip. During afternoon conducted station inspection with G.I.C. At night discussed diversionary trip towards Dutch border required on VANIMO trip in order to investigate alleged threats made to a recent patrol led by Mr. Corrigan.

SATURDAY JULY 16TH. Departed station at 0930 passing through Christian Mission Many Lands establishment meeting missionary Austin and helpers. Along well graded track to AHERI village 1045. Resumed 1100 and to MAINERI village after which terrain became more rugged taking on limestone characteristics. Through KWOFINERI village and reached KWOFINAU 1330. No rest house police quarters etc. and established camp at edge of village large group present and backward. This village lies in BORDER census division and has had comparatively little contact with Administration. Excellent view of rugged BORDER mountains to south and southwest and the BEWANIS to the north. Country generally very broken with limestone spurs numerous. Patrol strength now includes 9 police, Army contingent, interpreter and 50 carriers. Light guard posted. Some food supplied by locals. An informant of alleged threats made by a village group in the vicinity (PETAINERI) and who belonged to this village, deserted on being told he would accompany patrol to PETAINERI. Investigations revealed that several village groups involved in threats.
WALKING TIME: 3 hours 30 mins.

SUNDAY JULY 17TH. Headman KING volunteered to guide patrol through to PETAINERI. Departed KWOFINAU at 0800 and followed rough overgrown track through limestone outcrops to KABAINERI village at 0930. Small group in village. As KING unsure of track obtained two men from this settlement ~~and~~ to indicate track to PETAINERI. Across undulating terrain studded with limestone scarps and through gardening areas to PETAINERI main hamlet at 1130. After much persuasion two locals met on track accompanied patrol to village. Village deserted but after an hour headman UNGAFAI presented himself. He was a Dutch appointee known as 'korona' equivalent to our luluai. Established camp village edge. Eventually 30-40 people gathered. Further investigations and it would appear that UNGAFAI the instigator although he rigorously denies having made or originated any threats. All enquiries to date have led to garbled versions of context of threat and either rigorous denial or in some cases vague

admission that it did exist. Later in day villagers who appear to be a strange mixture of semi-sophistication and primitivism were given general address by P.O. Corrigan. Considerable food supplied to patrol. Learned that IAFPA a village further towards border involved in allegation and will visit tomorrow en route WAMARU. Natives from villages further to west visited including one very tall 'korona' from a village BAMBORU. Most of this general area is under Dutch influence and only one Native Affairs patrol has penetrated. Light guard posted.

MONDAY JULY 18TH.

Departed PETAINERI 0730. Guides obtained and proceeding generally north east along overgrown and undulating track to IAFPA arriving 0945. Crossed PUVWAN river en route. Locals gathered and investigations continued. Addressed by P.O. Corrigan. Departed 1045 continuing along fair track passing through old gardens and two hamlet settlements to WAMARU reached at 1345. Direction generally north east and limestone country in less evidence now as track leads towards plains. Locals absent at gardens but those few in evidence noticeably more sophisticated than recent groups. Camp established and light guard posted.

WALKING TIME: 4 hours 40 mins.

TUESDAY JULY 19TH.

Heavy rain overnight. Approximately sixty villagers collected and given address by P.O. Corrigan. Departed WAMARU 0820 and proceeding easterly through flat country negotiating small streams and sago swamp patches to spell at 1020. WAMARU guides leading patrol. Resumed at 1035 reaching BIPAN village situated on hill top at 1120. Threatening rain on arrival and erected camp. Few locals present however obtained a guide to lead patrol across swamp country tomorrow to SIMOG village in the AITAPE sub-district. No definite track apparently links BIPAN with SIMOG. Close watch kept on carriers after three desertions previous day.

WALKING TIME: 2 hours 45 mins.

WEDNESDAY JULY 20TH.

Left BIPAN 0730 moving across flat forest covered and generally swampy country in north easterly direction for two hours. Moved off 1000 continuing through similar country until after one and one half hours trail petered out and ran into extensive forest swamp. Guide admitted to having lost trail but believed the BAPI river somewhere in vicinity and when located could be followed up. Parties despatched to locate either trail or BAPI river. Swamp area expanse of surface water and dead trees which were literally covered with flying fox. At 1230 interpreter BAFINO reported that two natives of SIMOG village had been met and would guide patrol to village. Fired rifle rounds to indicate return other searching parties and resumed walking after patrol regathered. Through swamp to BAPI river reached 1335. Followed upstream in wide flood bed until out of river at 1410 and through forest again passing through two small SIMOG garden settlements and over gradually rising country to SIMOG village reached at 1545. Rest houses unfit for use and established camp.

WALKING TIME: 6 hours 15 mins.

THURSDAY JULY 21ST.

Obtained SIMOG taltul as guide and departed village at 0730. Along good track through heavy timber to SAN river following to its junction with AI-ISI at 0900. Continued down AI-ISI to new village site of WATIPE. Learned after arrival that had bypassed track to KILIPAS our destination. Retraced steps to SAN/AI-ISI junction thence upstream following AI-ISI to old village WATIPE arriving 1100. Resumed 1200 continuing up AI-ISI before cutting into forest again. Spelled at 1330 and continued 1345 following overgrown tracks through rising country. Crossed small ridges and following up water courses until 1515 when rain commenced. No sign of rain abating so resumed at 1530 following up water course to climb steep ridge and arrive KILIPAS garden settlement at 1630. Descended down small stream to its junction with a larger river and followed up this for 40 minutes before realising track to KILIPAS bypassed.

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After searching length of river finally located mouth of road at river's edge which had been obscured due to debris deposited by floodwaters. Crossed small range and descended to SUKARA river which was forded and arrived KILIFAS rest house at 1850. Villagers co-operative and plentiful supplies of food provided. WALKING TIME: 8 hours 30 mins.

FRIDAY JULY 22ND. Departed KILIFAS 0730 following road at edge of SUKARA river for an hour. Spelled and continued following SUKARA with stretches of river walking until reached swift headwaters then detoured to climb steep mountain range. Topped and descended in headwaters of BUOF river until 1115. Here for an hour mainly waiting for scattered carriers to regroup. Resumed down BUOF and after another hour and a half river became typical wide flood bed in the open plains country. Rested at 1345 after following down river in drizzling rain. Continued down river until 1430 thence across flat stretch towards east to SUMININI village reached at 1445. WALKING TIME: 6 hours.

SATURDAY JULY 23RD. Left SUMININI at 0730 and followed track through flat sago swamp country in proximity to eastern edge of BUOF river. This river apparently also known as BWIL. Spelled for 15 mins at 1000. Resumed and through similar country fording BUOF twice before reaching IMBRINIS village at 1200. Difficult fording wide and deep river. Departed IMBRINIS at 1300 recrossed BUOF to eastern bank thence over good track that had been built up through sago swamps. After negotiating number small rises reached IMBIO NO.1 village at 1545. Heavy rain commenced on arrival and continued. WALKING TIME: 7 hours.

SUNDAY JULY 24TH. Extremely heavy and continuous rain through night caused the BUOF to swell to flood proportions. Inspected at crossing site and impossible to ford or raft in swift current. Remained at IMBIO for the day.

MONDAY JULY 25TH. Villagers reported that river still running very high and despatched police to investigate possibility of fording site. Departed IMBIO at 0730 reaching river at 0800. Lt. Farry had wireless contact with VANIMO at 0830 and arrangements made for rendezvous with Major Latham at mouth of PUAL river on coast approximately 1630 to 1700. Police unable to discover good fording site and raft construction begun. River has dropped more than eight feet from yesterday's flood level but is still running swift and deep. After much frustration and difficulty managed to remove some personnel and stores to opposite bank by 1200. P.O. Corrigan remained to supervise remainder of raft crossings whilst self and small party with Lt. Farry departed for coast in endeavour to keep rendezvous with Major Latham. After four hours of following swampy track alongside PUAL river reached coast at 1515. Learned that Army pinnacle had been unable to beach and had returned. Crossed PUAL by canoe ferry and continued along coast to NINGERA village arriving 1715. Decided to sleep the night rather than continue the extra three and half hours to VANIMO. Message received during evening that P.O. Corrigan and main body of the patrol had made camp for the night near mouth of PUAL.

TUESDAY JULY 26TH. Departed NINGERA 0800. Following coastal track and vehicular road arriving at P.I.R. establishment VANIMO at 1105. P.O. Corrigan and main party arrived VANIMO at 1500.

INTRODUCTION:

WAS

The origination of this patrol mainly the result of interest displayed by the Pacific Islands Regiment in placing patrols to have an operational role within the restricted areas of the district. Restricted territory of the SEPIK district lies generally to the south of the SEPIK river and is bordered by WESTERN and SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS and to a lesser extent MADANG district boundaries. Within the district the area is made up of TELEFOIMIN sub-district and part of the AMBUNTI and ANGORAM sub-districts; the terrain varying from rugged and tall mountain ranges to the normally impenetrable swamp plains found in river flats. Much of the area has not yet been penetrated and a large portion of it, particularly that contained in the AMBUNTI sub-district, would appear devoid of population. Army interest at first centred on some of the larger more navigable, but virtually unexplored rivers, such as the FREIDA, APRIL and LEONARD SCHULZ, however, after consultation between P.I.R. and Administration authorities it was decided that an Army contingent would accompany an Administration (Native Affairs) patrol on the known route existing between MAY RIVER Patrol Post and TELEFOIMIN and which passed through the difficult MIANMIN country which has received wide notoriety in the past. It was understood that the Army contingent would be carrying equipment and rations to the point of self-sufficiency, and although being subject to instruction from the Administration patrol, they would in fact be undergoing an operational role for the duration of the patrol. The responsibility for patrol activities and general discipline was to lie with the Native Affairs officer, who by mutual agreement was to have full control. As stated, the suggested route was to travel from AMBUNTI to TELEFOIMIN via MAY RIVER and return AMBUNTI over approximately the same route. P.I.R. authorities had been in favour of their contingent completing the overland trip to VANIMO upon return to MAY RIVER, and intervening circumstances occurred which changed the plans of the Administration patrol and resulted in this overland trek being carried out. These intervening circumstances concerned hostile threats allegedly made against an Administration patrol operating in the AMANAB area and which called for investigation. The native people involved in the threat were known as the PETAINERI group, living in the vicinity of the International border, and who had had a minimum of contact. The decision to investigate the PETAINERI incident and then complete the trip to VANIMO was reached after consultation with the District Officer. This extension of the patrol also afforded the writer opportunity to carry out inspections of GREEN RIVER and AMANAB stations.

To the best of my knowledge this patrol was the third carried out in the district where a contingent from the Pacific Islands Regiment detachment at VANIMO has accompanied. Both previous patrols were carried out in the restricted areas of the AMBUNTI sub-district and were led by Patrol Officer J. Mater. The first was carried out in the MAY RIVER local area and lasted twenty days. Lieutenant C. Adamson accompanied. (AMBUNTI Report No.17 of June 58/59). The second was to the AUGUST RIVER area of a duration 20 days and was accompanied by Lieutenant Devitt. (AMBUNTI Report No.3 of July/August 58/59). Both patrols involved mainly river work. This patrol was of greater size and was essentially a walking effort covering a period of close association lasting two months which provided reciprocal opportunity to observe abilities of liaison and co-operation between the two parties and compare bush patrolling procedures. This will be the subject of further comment under a separate heading.

One of the primary functions of the patrol was to provide escort for the Army contingent to enable them to gain an familiarity and topographical knowledge. The following is an extract from Company Orders received by the Contingent.... 'One officer and six P.I.R. soldierswill join an Administration patrol....and will patrol to TELEFOIMIN with the following aims:

can mean considerable separating distances. Natives tend rather

- To familiarise personnel with route and locality.
- To contact and gain goodwill of native people.
- To train in operational role.
- To gain topographical etc. information for use by Joint Intelligence Bureau.

Every assistance was given to enable the fulfillment of these aims. From a Native Affairs viewpoint, the main objective of the patrol was to consolidate and extend on the friendly relations established by the last Native Affairs patrol to the area which took place nearly two years ago. Other and subsequent objectives included the investigation of the PERTAINERI episode and inspections of stations within the AMBUNTI sub-district. For the convenience of reporting the patrol will be divided into two phases, the MIANMIN patrol and the overland trek between GREEN RIVER and VANIMO.

Some of the attachers had visited both MAY RIVER and AMBUNTI and were well. The physical geography of the country over which the patrol moved showed great diversity. It ranged from the swamp expanses of the plains country surrounding the SEPIK river and its tributaries, to the rugged mountain country found in the TELEFOLMIN sub-district and the broken spur covered limestone country located in the VANIMO hinterland and AMANAB areas in the region of BLWANI and BORDER ranges. Again, the extreme cold experienced in the tall ranges to the north of TELEFOLMIN was in direct contrast to the hot conditions of the plains. The commencement date of the patrol was delayed until June in the hope that the patrol's progress would coincide with seasonal fine weather. Weather conditions on the outward trip to TELEFOLMIN proved otherwise however, and heavy rain was a constant feature. The patrol was often caught out on the track in downpours and several camp sites were washed out. Equipment suffered rapid deterioration under the conditions and the normally arduous walking was aggravated by constant muddy and slippery tracks. Carrier morale at one stage reached a very low ebb. Relations were successfully established. The patrol had anticipated difficulty in contact. Patrol Officer B. Mulcahy stationed at MAY RIVER Patrol Post accompanied the patrol during the MIANMIN phase and journeyed as far as GREEN RIVER. Patrol Officer J. Corrigan of AMANAB Patrol Post accompanied to VANIMO from where he returned with his own party overland to AMANAB. Both officers rendered valuable assistance. The area was still friendly and co-operation were still extended by the people. This NATIVE SITUATION, did not have contact with all the major MIANMIN sub-tribes, its conclusions must not be correct for the whole MIANMIN of the six major sub-tribes that make up the MIANMIN, namely the DONNER, RINKAMIN, SEPIK, and KANAMIN. The majority of the MIANMIN tribes are scattered in small settlements within the rugged valley system that is part of the MAY river watershed. By dint of their superior fighting qualities over neighbouring populations however, they have been able to extend their territorial claims to reaches as far east as the headwaters of the MAY river, west to the SEPIK and beyond the RIGHT MAY (AWAI) to the north. Opportunities of vantage points to gather a physical appreciation of the country were rare. Travel was mostly through heavily forested valley slopes or along water courses where views were hidden. One exception to the above occurred when the patrol visited a SOGAMIN hamlet on the western slopes of MT. SIGLE (MAKI). Here an excellent view was obtained of the country stretching down the MAY river valley and on a horizon that took in the STAR mountains to the south west extending to the DONNER ranges southward. The existing fine weather enabled an appreciation of the extremely broken and rugged country on all sides. Structurally, the population is divided into a loose system of sub-tribes. They tend to be semi nomadic in habit establishing settlements to coincide with hunting and gardening opportunity, and because of the extensive territorial possession in relation to small population, changes in domicile

can mean considerable separating distances. Natives tend rather to identify themselves with river valleys than the sub tribal name. This fact, together with the changing habit of settlement, presents a confusing picture and as previous officers have commented, would make the delineation of sub-tribal boundaries virtually impossible. There would appear to be a strong sense of unity existing within the tribe and incidents of factional interest upsetting group harmony are unknown. On past occasions, the sub-tribes have all contributed to MIANMIN aggression against neighbouring peoples. The last organised aggression by the MIANMINS occurred in 1956 when the ATBALMIN tribe suffered heavy casualties at their hands. Since then however, and as late as 1959, a number of TEMSENMIN natives living in the lower foothill country of the MAY river, carried out an organised attack on SUWANA village and succeeded in killing a number of people. The village is no more than a good days travel from MAY RIVER Patrol Post. Some of the attackers had visited both MAY RIVER and AMBUNTI and were well aware of government policy in regard to inter-group fighting. The incident was a defiant gesture on the part of the attackers and it would be optimistic to suppose that the TEMSENMINS or for that matter the MIANMINS in general, have absorbed enough respect for law and order to put a finish to occurrences of this kind. Continuity of patrolling in the area is the best deterrent to re-occurrence of this type of incident. Comprehensive geographical and historical backgrounds to the MIANMIN country and people were given in Mr. A.D.O. Neville's report TELEFOLMIN No.4 of 1956/57. Further alterations and observations were made by Mr. A.D.O. Aisbett in his report TELEFOLMIN NO.1 of 1958/59.

The last patrol into MIANMIN country was conducted by Mr. A.D.O. Aisbett during August and September of 1958. This patrol remained in the area for over a month and had as its main task the re-establishment of friendly relations with the population. All the main sub-tribes were contacted and good relations were successfully established. The patrol had anticipated difficulty in contact and even hostility following the history of previous patrols in the area, however, friendly receptions were characteristic and as the report states 'The quiet in the area and the friendly behaviour toward the patrol suggest a much better situation than was expected.' Approximately two years elapsed before this patrol entered the area to find that friendliness and co-operation were still extended by the people. This patrol, admittedly, did not have contact with all the major MIANMIN sub-tribes, so its conclusions need not be correct for the whole group. Of the six major sub-tribes that make up the MIANMIN, namely the SOGAMIN, TIMELMIN, TEMSENMIN, TEMANMIN, URAPMIN, and KARENMIN, only the first three were visited. It was originally decided that on the return journey from TELEFOLMIN the route would follow well to the west of the MAY (IFAR) river traversing those sub-tribal areas not visited on the outward trek. The route was reputedly arduous and longer than the outward one taken. However, due mainly to a badly ailing carrier force and also the unanticipated extension of the patrol through GREEN RIVER to VANIMO, it was decided against and the patrol returned on a track east of the MAY and through SOGAMIN country.

Major difficulties are involved in the establishment of effective administrative control within the MIANMIN. Their isolation is confirmed by their scattered nature of settlement over a very large tract of rugged territory. The comparatively small population to the area of land they have won rights to coupled with the pattern of shifting settlement makes contact difficult. Added to this, ~~their~~ their proven superiority in fighting prowess over their neighbours has meant unrestricted movement and given them an opinion of invincibility. In an area such as this, control is essentially dependent on the regularity of patrol visits and these are considerably handicapped in what they can attain. The opinion of invincibility presents an obstacle to the attitudes the Administration is endeavouring to foster

and I would agree with Mr. Aisbett that the MIANMIN actually are not desirous of any controlling relationship with the Administration. There is no doubt that the MIANMIN has learned to respect the strength of the government and this would seem the controlling factor in his attitude towards us. He admires the potency of our medicines and makes advantage of us as a mobile purveyor of trade items. The more of these two attractions that are carried so the contact and popularity of the patrol will be increased. I doubt that the MIANMIN would contemplate aggression towards a patrol of any reasonable size and a corollary to this opinion is the fact that they would have difficulty mustering the numbers to provide opposition to patrols of the size that have visited the area in the past five years.

Despite the foregoing, the friendly and co-operative attitudes with which this patrol was received, must be gauged as an encouraging sign in the area. The patrol was incident free and openly received in the case of each contact made. The last patrol had experienced the apprehension of natives on first contact in many instances. This was evident by the scattering of small hamlet populations into hiding on the patrol's approach and the necessity for parleying to have them regroup. The willingness of the people to assist the patrol in the provision of food and guides etc. was obvious and in one instance, a group was most anxious that the patrol pass through its area on the return journey from TELEFOIMIN. Like the experience of other patrols however, the popularity of this patrol was measured largely in the volume of trading we could offer as well as medical treatments. Large quantities of ~~various medicines~~ ~~various~~ penicillin were carried and numerous injections particularly for yaws, were given. An interesting fact is that with the exception of the occasional hunting party met on the track, no weapons were seen. No doubt they were handily situated but it would seem that sometime in the past the MIANMINS have been impressed with the desirability of approaching patrols without them.

Much credit for the patrol's reception must go to the interpreter BELIAP. This man is a MIANMIN native and appears to enjoy the respect of these groups contacted. In his own sub-tribe, TIMELMIN, he possesses a measure of authority which was evident when the patrol passed through that area. His efforts to advertise the Administration and its aims were constant and his presence would be an asset to any future patrols. It was BELIAP, at the instigation of the Assistant District Officer at TELEFOMIN, who brought in one of the two men who escaped the patrol investigating the SUWANA incident. BELIAP and another valuable addition to the patrol, L/Cpl. KUSINOK a TELEFOMIN native attached to that detachment, joined the patrol at AMBUNTI. The fact that the patrol originated at AMBUNTI was advertised by them, and the MIANMIN were suitably impressed by the spread of the Administration which for so long they believed to be restricted to the station at TELEFOMIN.

The route followed coincided with that used by the previous patrol in the main, where it passed through the TEMSENMIN, TIMELMIN and SOGAMIN sub-tribal areas. All of the hamlet groups seen by the previous patrol were revisited on this occasion and several new settlements were contacted.

TEMSENMIN

Very few of this group were seen by comparison with the numbers contacted by the last patrol which found them scattered along the banks of the MAY river. Their range extends from the IETEMA river through the foothills area north to converge on the edge of the swamp plains, and includes a large area of flat country adjacent to the eastern bank of the MAY. The northern limits of their territory can be comfortably reached by power canoe from MAY RIVER patrol post, a matter of approximately seven hours upstream journey. The patrol established a base camp on the east bank of the MAY at these northern limits. Navigability is subject to sharp changes in river level and in the higher

reaches, snags can be hazardous. The patrol walked for four days before making any contacts with the population and had by this time penetrated well into TIMEIMIN country. A number of deserted TEMSENMIN hamlets were passed through en route and by their condition it was obvious that they had been vacated for some time. Reasons submitted for the absence of the TEMSENMINS were that a good deal of apprehension followed the 1959 patrol (AMB. No.13 of 1959/60) which penetrated the area to apprehend those responsible for the SUWANA murders, and the TEMSENMINS moved to farther reaches. Many apparently transferred to the USAGE river area to bridge the gap created by the removal of fifteen males arrested in connection with the murders. Another reason supporting their absence was that an epidemic of some description swept the area and after some deaths the population moved out. The patrol observed no bearing gardens in the area although much of the TEMSENMIN area traversed was through old gardening land and doubtless, the migration was in keeping with the shifting settlement pattern.

The first contact with the TEMSENMINS came on the return journey when the patrol was camped three days out of the base camp. Here, after the camp had been erected at the edge of the MAY, a party of fourteen to twenty males as well as a group of women and children approached the patrol from the opposite bank of the river. Their approach, with the exception of one gaudily attired male who refused to cross the river, was quite open and they were soon circulating in the camp having deposited their weapons in the forest before entering the camp. The gaudily attired male, it was confirmed, was ORISAK a TEMSENMIN wanted in connection with the SUWANA murders and who had managed to evade the 1959 patrol. Contact was established with the District Officer through R.T.C. WEWAK and it was decided that if opportunity permitted he should be apprehended. ORISAK was openly suspicious of crossing to join his friends, and it was only after observing their free movement, and much enticement, that he warily forded the MAY clinging to his weapons and coming to shore some distance downstream from the camp site. All efforts to lure him into the camp were without success. He did approach to within some forty to fifty yards but any move by patrol personnel in his direction caused his immediate retreat. The rest of the group whose attention had been successfully diverted by ~~medical~~ prolonged medical attention up until now, were becoming suspicious of ~~the~~ our intentions. Parties were surreptitiously posted behind ORISAK to cut off his retreat, however, any move to place a party across the river on the other bank would not have passed unnoticed and I am certain would have led to the TEMSENMINS immediate dispersal. When it was obvious that ORISAK could not be tempted, interpreter BELIAP and L/Cpl KUSINOK approached him on a pretext. He allowed them to get within several yards of him and their approach gave the parties behind him a chance to move up, with his attention diverted. Before either front or rear party could get near enough however, he edged towards the river. He was much too cunning to allow police and others to within a reasonable distance for him to be held and as the parties kept converging on him, he leapt into the fast flowing and deep MAY and was soon swept away. Several police made a futile attempt to follow him. The several of those in camp had quietly slipped away during the proceedings and the ensuing shouting following ORISAK's leap into the river caused the remainder to stampede from the camp. BELIAP called out re-assurances but without effect. No further contact after the episode was expected with the TEMSENMINS, but the following morning to our surprise, a number of the party returned to collect weapons and a dog which had been left behind following the hasty retreat. All were quite friendly and stated they appreciated that the patrol was interested only in ORISAK's arrest and were impressed by the fact that no attempt was made to stop them from leaving the camp during the incident. They stated that ORISAK and his friends had returned to the USAGE river area where they were living to assist the kin of the prisoners removed for the SUWANA murders. BELIAP and a few visiting TIMEIMINS claimed that ORISAK occasionally visited their area and that if opportunity permitted they would collect him and convey him to TELEFOIMIN.

I doubt that the incident will result in unsettling the population to the extent that future contact with the TEMSENMINS will be seriously handicapped. The fact that a number of natives returned to the camp following the episode suggests that some of the group at least desire good relations with the Government. Whilst ORISAK remains at large however, the TEMSENMIN attitude could be affected, and his apprehension will not be easily accomplished now that he has managed to evade two patrols.

TIMEIMIN.

This group was first contacted ^{at} a small hamlet in the URAME river valley when the patrol diverted from the route used by the 1958 patrol westwards towards the MAY river. The TIMEIMINS extend their territory through the numerous valleys descending towards the western bank of the MAY and as far south as the KARA and UK valleys. The URAME valley is also recognised as TIMEIMIN territory. These people displayed no reticence in their approach to the patrol and after the departure of the patrol, it can be said that good relations were on a reasonably firm footing. Two years previously Mr. Aisbett noted a reaction of wariness on first contact with these people that resulted in many instances with natives scattering on approach, and some difficulty was experienced in re-assembling them. Three large hamlet groups were visited; one in the URAME valley and two others near the headwaters of the KARA river. A number of temporarily deserted settlements were passed through. On the occasion that the patrol had a particularly arduous day in reaching one of the KARA headwater hamlets, a number of TIMEIMIN males ~~met~~ came to meet us on the track and assist exhausted carriers to camp site. A clearing had been made and some camp facilities prepared on arrival at the hamlet. Our associations with these people, and the SOGAMIN, were always pleasant and it is difficult not to conclude that the friendliness and goodwill displayed were ~~not~~ real attitudes.

As previously indicated, the interpreter BELIAP's efforts had much to do with the cementing of good relations. He has been appointed as probationary luluai of the group by TELEFOIMIN authorities and the experiment appears to be working out well. Following his part in conveying one of the two TEMSENMINS who evaded P.O. Mater's patrol to the USAUE river area, to TELEFOIMIN, it was rumored that the group may attempt retaliation against him when his patrol passed through the TEMSENMIN area. However, nothing eventuated and BELIAP himself ridiculed the possibility.

Whilst at the TIMEIMIN hamlet in the URAME valley, several SOGAMINS from the WANAGU river area and another group of TIMEIMINS identified as UMARAMINS from the headwaters of the URAME, visited the patrol. They had observed our tracks whilst hunting and followed to the TIMEIMIN hamlet. Both these parties appeared particularly timid and it was claimed had not had contact with any previous patrol.

It was common, when the patrol departed a settlement, for numbers of natives to follow it up to consecutive camps with food supplies. This was a commendable practise and enhanced the duration of contact although the extra effort was no doubt expended largely to acquire additional supplies of trade salt etc.

SOGAMINS:

These people are mainly located along the western slopes of MT. STOLLE and their settlements reputedly extend well down the NIAR river valley. They also have rights to territory to the west of the upper reaches of the MAY and bordering ELIPTAMIN country. At first, we were led to believe that the majority of the SOGAMIN sub-tribe had journeyed to the NIAR valley and there appeared little chance of making substantial contacts with them. However, headman FIRINAP was met in the

TIMELMIN area and he re-assured us the SOGAMINS were still in residence on the western slopes of MT. STOLLE. As anticipated after reading Mr. Aisbett's ^{COMMENTS} concerning the group, the patrol received a welcome reception. Headman FIRINAP was first met at the TIMELMIN hamlet near the KARA river headwaters where he requested that the patrol pass through his area on the return trip from TELEPOLMIN. He rendered valuable assistance to the 1958 patrol by facilitating first contacts as he moved with it throughout the MIANMIN area. He performed the same function for this patrol and travelled with it to the limits of SOGAMIN territory in the URAME valley before returning to his own settlement. FIRINAP, and another man LINGSEP who enjoys a position of leadership within the group, are probably responsible for the cordial attitudes displayed by the SOGAMINS. The last section of the track leading to the first hamlet contacted had been cleared and widened into a very reasonable road. As well, camping facilities had been prepared and large quantities of taro and supplementary foods heaped on arrival. The attitude was commended and encouraged and after conversations with these people there is the impression that they desire co-operation and a closer association with the Administration.

After departing the ELIPTAMIN settlement of KOMDAVIP on the return journey, the patrol diverted eastward to follow a long range known on the map as the MIANMIN DIVIDE. This was the first occasion that the route had been traversed and it was only a matter of six hours over a comparatively fair track to reach the heart of the SOGAMIN country. The route is used when interchanges of visits occur between the KOMDAVIPS and the SOGAMINS. Luluai of the KOMDAVIP settlement, AFUKNOP, guided the patrol on this section and his welcome on arrival at the SOGAMIN settlement situated on the junction of the MAY and BOMU rivers was effusive, and indicative of the friendship shared by these two groups.

Between the DEGIWAGI and WANAGU river valleys in SOGAMIN territory, the patrol traversed a gently sloping plateau that may have airstrip possibilities. Approaches were satisfactory although no full appreciation could be gathered due to the heavy timber cover. At one point the plateau was over a hundred yards in width. This section of the patrol route was not covered by the 1958 patrol who crossed the slopes of MT. STOLLE higher up. Similarly, another gently sloping area of land in the vicinity of the UFEK/PAK headwaters and at the base of the DONNER ranges may have airstrip potential. This was traversed for more than an hour and was of considerable width. From TELEPOLMIN it lies two full days walk distant which involves crossing the tall DONNER and MITTAG ranges which effectively seal off MIANMIN country from the government station. Both these airstrip sites are virtually situated in MIANMIN territory and are worthy of consideration if station establishment within the MIANMIN was ever sponsored. The present position of irregular contact and slim control from TELEPOLMIN due to the isolation of the MIANMIN and the ruggedness of the area, could be greatly alleviated by the establishment of a post in their midst. When considering population total however, no more than 2500, that the post would administer, strong arguments to justify its existence would be difficult to find.

The MIANMIN are still essentially primitive and pre-occupied with their traditional behaviour patterns. However, the Administration influence has been responsible for some departure from the traditional attitudes particularly within the SOGAMIN and TIMELMIN sub-tribes. Representative opinions obtained from these groups state that they no longer wish to be parties to MIANMIN aggression against neighbouring peoples and that they

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 subside a grade store type shirts and skirts is responsible for what would seem a strange mixture of sophisticated and primitive habit. One section of a community can appear in shorts, shirt and shoes whilst another is clad in nothing but the traditional phalotype.

would rebuke any approaches by other sub-tribes in this regard. The proof of this remains to be seen of course. It can be concluded that the situation in the MIANMIN has not retrogressed in the intervening period between this and the 1958 patrol. Certainly the ~~marked~~ lack of reservation with which this patrol was received indicates improvement in the MIANMIN attitude. As regards hostility towards patrols operating in the area I very much doubt that it would eventuate unless provoked. However, I would agree with Mr. Aisbett's opinion that we should avoid the possibility of complacency in our dealings with these people. As Mr. Aisbett states '...there is always the possibility that if the MIANMIN sensed the chance of a victory they would attack.' More frequent contact, in the form of regular patrolling, is essential to strengthen existing improved attitudes.

OVERLAND TREK & INVESTIGATION OF PETAINERI EPISODE.

The MIANMIN phase of the patrol was completed on return to MAY RIVER patrol post. Carrier force was repatriated and with a reduced police strength the patrol journeyed up the SEPIK to the DIO river and thence to GREEN RIVER patrol post.

A rendezvous was kept with LUMI Assistant District Officer Mr. T. Tyrell at TIPAS en route. Our canoes provided transport for his party to GREEN RIVER from where he was to lead a patrol investigating alleged murders in the AUGUST river area. The District Officer, Mr. D. Clancy, visited the patrol at GREEN RIVER and discussions were held concerning future movements.

With a line of GREEN RIVER carriers the patrol reached AMANAB after two uneventful days. The officer-in-charge, Mr. Corrigan, who will accompany the party through to the coast and on to VANIMO, had selected carrier force and arranged stores and equipment etc. on our arrival. It was decided that after diverting west to the PETAINERI area instead of continuing in an approximate north west direction to be faced with the possibility of not being able to cross the BEWANI ranges, the patrol would travel in a north easterly direction through swampy terrain to the known pass negotiating the BEWANIS and thence on to the coast.

The PETAINERI group represents a community made up of three hamlets that lie approximately west of AMANAB station and in proximity to the Dutch border. They would not number more than 150-200 persons who are still in the early stages of contact. The community is no more than a hard days walk from AMANAB itself but past history reports only two visits by Administration patrols having been made. The first of these was by Patrol Officer ALLWOOD during July/August of 1957. (F.R. GREEN RIVER No.1 of 1957/58) who camped for one night in the main hamlet, and the second was a visit by Medical Assistant Mr. F. Gilbert during 1959. Neither party experienced any difficulties with the PETAINERIS. If anything, the general area is under Dutch influence. The communities surrounding PETAINERI and towards the border all possess Dutch appointed officials. The leading official is known as a 'korona', roughly the counterpart of our luluai and his appointed helper who would correspond probably to our tultul, is known as the 'ilipassa'. The people regard themselves as Dutch controlled although past patrols who have attempted to demarcate border villages in liaison with Dutch stations at WARIS and TAFI, have placed them well within Australian territory. Visits by Dutch patrols are rare and there is no evidence to suggest that their contact has resulted in any marked advancement in the area. The settlements are a picture of extremely cramped housing; no provision is made for sanitation etc. The practise of the Dutch in providing uniforms for officials and in widely distributing ~~articles~~ a trade store type shorts and shirts is responsible for what would seem a strange mixture of sophisticated and primitive habit. One section of a community can appear in shorts, shirt and shoes whilst another is clad in nothing but the traditional phalocrypt.

conviction is that some talk of hostility did originate with the PETAINERIS. The area between AMANAB and the border is undulating and presents no particular physical strain on patrols. The terrain is characterised by numerous limestone scarps and outcrops which become less prominent as the country flattens out to the swamps north east of AMANAB. Tracks are reasonably well defined and the proximity of settlements suggests a sizeable population.

Knowledge of a threat having been made first came when Mr. P.O. Corrigan was conducting a patrol in the general and immediate AMANAB area during June of this year. Patrol objective concerned extension and consolidation of Administration influence and would have in the normal course of events traversed the PETAINERI area. Whilst the patrol was at a village AURUM, police recounted to Mr. Corrigan rumours they had heard that if the patrol intended to visit a village to the south west of AMANAB known as KWOFINAU, it would be attacked. The following day, the patrol moved to another village ZRAMINAG where an informant, REFAI of NAINERI, reported details of a threat that allegedly originated from one UNGAFAI, a 'korona' of PETAINERI village. REFAI's information passed through two other villages before it was delivered to him by two natives of KWOFINERI village. He stated that it was not the KWOFINAUS who were the source of the threat but PETAINERI and three other settlements, WAMURU, PAURU, and IAFA. The patrol was to be encouraged to visit IAFA where the other three groups would collect and there it was to be attacked with bows and arrows. On hearing this, a move was made to MUWAINERI village in the vicinity of PETAINERI, to gather further information. Here, Mr. Corrigan was told that only PETAINERIS were involved by several people and on deciding that the threat had substance he bypassed the area and reported the matter before deciding on any further action.

Subsequent investigations were conducted by Mr. Corrigan and the writer at KWOFINAU, KABAINERI, PETAINERI, IAFA, and WAMURU villages. These produced widely varying accounts of the context of the threat, the reasons behind it, and the method by which the patrol was to be eliminated. Vague admissions and not denials as to the existence of the threat were mixed up in the general replies to interrogation. The strongest conclusion that could be reached was that some sort of threat did emanate from the PETAINERI group and probably prompted by UNGAFAI. Some of the possible reasons for the threat were selected out of the various stories related. Firstly, natives in the area were hostile towards the Administration because its patrols moved through the country trampling down gardening and forest growth which frightened off pigs and other animals. It was also suggested that they objected to the smells of patrol personnel. It was also submitted that the people preferred to remain under Dutch influence and regarded the presence of our patrols as an intrusion. This however, is inconsistent with a story related during the investigations. This was that some years ago a Dutch patrol visited PETAINERI and the patrol leader rebuked a parent for not caring for his sick child. The officer reputedly ordered the parent to eat the child's body when it died, as retribution for his neglect. The parent allegedly took his weapons and shot an arrow into the Dutch officer. A fight ensued which resulted in the patrol being put to flight. As a result of the incident the PETAINERIS and neighbouring communities held a grudge against the Dutch, and were hostile to any further entry by the Dutch to their area. The incident is probably the same as that referred to by P.O. Allwood in his 1957 report, where he states that a Dutch patrol was attacked by a reputedly warlike people known as WANYASWANDA, and that casualties were inflicted on both sides. PETAINERI, IAFA, and WAMURU probably belong to the WANYASWANDA group.

Throughout the period UNGAFAI and the PETAINERIS generally, disclaimed any knowledge of the threat and also denied the above incident which was related by a native of MUWAINERI village. The writer's

conviction is that some talk of hostility did originate with the PETAINERIS that in its process of being handed on, reached official ears in an embellished form. Informants are from villages that are traditionally opposed to WANYASWANDA area communities and no doubt the account of the threat of hostility was exaggerated because of this. The impression of the population in the area passed through was that they were a particularly glib tongued lot, and displayed characteristics of untrustworthiness. The people were made aware of the consequences that would follow any show of hostility. Mr. Corrigan addressed the inhabitants at each of the villages concerned and he will in the near future be returning to fully patrol the WANYASWANDA area. Their reputation for being warlike could easily be true but a patrol of reasonable strength and exercising reasonable care should not come to any harm. I would say however, that the attitudes displayed clearly indicate that our presence is not wanted, and if these attitudes are to be improved, our future dealings with these people should be tempered with both discretion and caution.

On leaving the PETAINERI area the patrol journeyed to the last of the AMANAB villages, BIPAN, and then proceeded in a northeasterly direction to pass over the BEWANI ranges and down to the coast. Distances between settlements on this stage of the trek were considerable but no particular difficulties were encountered. The VANIMO natives were of course much more advanced any others met with on the patrol. The patrol reached its conclusion on arrival at VANIMO.

HEALTH

A Native Medical Orderly, SENGI of AMBUNTI, travelled with the patrol throughout and the amount of work he performed and the enthusiastic way he tackled it deserve high commendation. He had his hands full in catering for the needs of the carrier force alone. The cold conditions coupled with the state of exhaustion reached on frequent occasions made these river men easy victims to pneumonia. At one stage, no fewer than ten contracted the disease and one of these had to be carried for some distance. Fortunately, an excellent medical pack had been prepared by the Medical Assistant at AMBUNTI, providing a wide range and plentiful supply of medicines. All illnesses contracted throughout the patrol by native personnel responded to treatment. However, six of the original carrier force were repatriated from TELEFOLMIN as unfit. Regular dosages of anti malarials were kept up to all personnel throughout the trip. The course of anti-malarial tablets was actually started a fortnight before the patrol commenced, and it paid dividends in the few malarial bouts that occurred. Minor complaints such as bruises and lacerations were numerous with the falls resulting from walking on steep slippery tracks and in rivers.

The MIANMIN appear as a robust and physically well developed people. Their diet is substantial and protein additions are supplied by unlimited hunting opportunity. Yaws and tropical ulcers are in fairly large evidence and the N.M.O. was kept busy administering penicillin injections. As previously stated, the patrol's popularity was increased by the amount of medical attention it could provide. ~~There is a high regard~~ MIANMIN visits to TELEFOLMIN have increased in the last two years and these would appear to be mainly due to their high regard for our medicines. A TIMELMIN woman and her child at the first hamlet contacted, journeyed with the patrol to TELEFOLMIN to attend the hospital at her own wish. A recently established Aid Post in the KOMDAVIP area should be well patronised by the MIANMIN and assist in the spread of Administration influence.

The health of the European party was good throughout the patrol.

The health of the European party was good throughout the patrol.

AGRICULTURE on our transmission. The act is small and compact and presents no carrying. The staple crop planted by the MIANMIN is taro. Huge communal gardens of this commodity were seen in several instances. The crop is highly successful in the general area as judged by some of the extremely large specimens of taro seen. Carriers were sufficiently impressed to obtain two seedlings which they intend to replant on their return to their villages. At the time of the patrol there appeared to be an abundance of food supply containing most of the varieties usually found under the subsistence cropping pattern. Hunting produces a variety of meats for consumption; the wild pig being the main source of protein supply. Natives cover extensive tracts of territory in their quests for these. An indication of the number consumed is the practise of wearing the dried penis of the pig killed as an armlet. Some natives were seen with both arms covered and there are very few without them. MIANMIN have also the opportunity to supplement their diet with sago which they prepare in the lower country surrounding the MAY RIVER. Fruits such as pawpaw and pineapple are also grown in the lower altitudes.

ROADS & BRIDGES

In the MIANMIN area, tracks such as they were, existed in the form of hunting trails. It was necessary to cut through overhanging foliage in many instances and progress was retarded. This was particularly true of the flatter swampy areas surrounding the MAY. On the outward trek, the patrol deployed from the route used by the 1958 patrol, to descend to the MAY river from a TIMELMIN hamlet in the URAME valley. From here very rugged valley country was traversed to the KARA headwaters, and the continuity of steep rise and fall had a most unnerving effect on the carriers. Generally, walking conditions were arduous. Sheer grades were negotiated on the slippery tracks, and in several instances of precarious situation, a slip could have meant serious injury. The MAY river was twice crossed without difficulty. On the first occasion below the URAME river junction with MAY, and on the second below the MIANMIN DIVIDE and well into the MAY's upper reaches. The only bridge that it was necessary to construct was over the KWALME river. Here in the flat country alongside the MAY, the river was too deep and wide to permit fording. This river also had to be bridged on the return journey from TELEFOLMIN. Much of the route followed water courses and at these times footwear suffered. Four pairs of boots were discarded by the EUROPEAN party during the MIANMIN patrol.

Tracks followed between GREEN RIVER, AMANAB, and VANIMO were comparatively good. Where limestone areas were encountered in the AMANAB territory, walking was uncomfortable, but nowhere on this section of the patrol were there the exhausting grades typical in the MIANMIN. A good stretch of walking along water courses was also necessary, particularly in the VANIMO area where considerable distances separated settlements. Diary entries can be referred to in two instances where the patrol wandered off the track. At IMBIO, near the coast, a swollen river delayed the patrol for two days. It was finally crossed with some difficulty by raft.

COMMUNICATIONS

An A510 portable transmitter was carried by each party. The Army portable maintained regular schedules with VANIMO headquarters on frequencies of 9495 and 7665 kilocycles. Generally, heavy interference found at these higher frequencies prevented good communication and there were only two or three occasions when really satisfactory contact was made. The Administration portable, operating on 5050 kilocycles maintained regular schedule with TELEFOLMIN on the outward trek and AITAPE on the return journey. Reception was always excellent and strong signals

were heard on our transmission. The set is small and compact and presents no carrying problems. It is an ideal unit for patrol use. On arrival at GREEN RIVER, the set was handed over to A.D.O. Mr. T. Tyrell for his use on the August river patrol. AMANAB and VANIMO proved satisfactory.

The appreciation of the patrol is extended to the Assistant District Officers TELEFOLMIN and AITAPE, Messrs BROWN and Aisbett respectively, for their willingness to maintain contact in their own time each afternoon.

At the outset of the patrol the native RATIONS were advised, that when necessary, they were expected to assist with the normal tasks and chores that are part of bush patrolling. Enough rations were carried to suffice for eighteen to twenty days when the patrol set out from MAY RIVER patrol post. When, after six days, no contact was made and there was no justification for presuming food supplies from later contacts made, the position looked as though it could have been acute if not embarrassing. However, subsequent contacts were fruitful and large quantities of food relieved the position. The patrol was re-outfitted at TELEFOLMIN with ration stocks, and a small quantity of rice remained after our arrival. There was never any real stress on the food situation although, the last batch of personnel transported from the base camp coincided with the exhaustion of all ration stocks.

The food position from AMANAB to VANIMO was satisfactory throughout this phase of the patrol.

CARRIERS

The carrier force was recruited from AMBUNTI river communities, WASKUK HILLS behind AMBUNTI, and some thirty of the eight five recruited came from the MAY RIVER local area. It was not a wise selection. Great difficulty was experienced in keeping the line together and this was further aggravated by the difference in carrying ability between the WASKUKS and the river carriers. The WASKUKS were much the stronger and possibly if the line had been wholly recruited from their area there would have been fewer problems. I must admit that I was reluctant to use any carriers from the AMBUNTI sub-district and had in mind a line from the TORRICELLIS. However in the final rush the AMBUNTI'S were recruited. Good physical specimens were chosen but on negotiating mountain country they soon proved their strength lay in their shoulders as a result of canoe work, and not in their legs. They succumbed easily to the cold and the generally arduous and uncomfortable conditions contributed to a very low state of morale by the time the patrol reached TELEFOLMIN. Here, I was approached by a delegation stating they wished to charter an aircraft and fly back to AMBUNTI and not a little bit of convincing was necessary to have them return by land. Several agitators in the line did not improve matters. The return journey was much the same story as the outward trek and the TELEFOLMIN carriers who replaced the six unfit original carriers, proved their superiority at this work. As the patrol neared base camp, morale recovered somewhat with the knowledge that the trip was nearing its end. Carrier performance was the main reason a more diversionary route was not taken on the return journey to MAY RIVER.

Whilst repatriating personnel from base camp, the double canoe outfit which was operating on one motor following mechanical trouble in the other, drifted onto a snag above BUREMAI village and was upset. The one motor broke a sheer pin and it was virtually impossible to control it in the fast current usual this far up the river. It was considered the safest of the two outfits being used and for this reason a number of non swimmers were put aboard. Commendable work by carriers from MALU, YAMBON, and AVATIP villages (AMBUNTI river communities) in assisting non-swimmers to shore and recovering gear, averted what could have been more serious consequences. These men were duly praised for their action. The canoe was subsequently righted and towed to shore where motors were pulled down and successfully

re-started. The party continued to MAY RIVER the following day having spent the night camped on the river bank.

REPORT OF MEMBERS The carrier force used between AMANAB and VANIMO proved satisfactory.

NUMBER NAME
PACIFIC ISLANDS REGIMENT PARTY

3897 SGT. At the outset of the patrol the native soldiers were advised, that when necessary, they were expected to assist with the normal tasks and chores that are part of bush patrolling. They reacted well to this and there were no instances of rebellious behaviour. The top ranking soldier, Sergeant AIBO, proved himself to be a most capable bush man in all respects and was a valuable addition to the patrol. Lt. Farry's co-operation was offered at all times and he impressed as being an able officer. Relationship between the two parties was always cordial and there were no conflicting issues. The success of a patrol such as this would naturally depend a good deal on the compatibility of personalities. If there were friction between the Administration and Army officers, unpleasant circumstances, as can be imagined, could result, which may have a deteriorating influence on the patrol.

There was little opportunity to gather a full appreciation of Army patrolling methods for the reason that the Army party being small had more or less, to forego some of their own method to fit in with our arrangements. Some observations were made. Soldiers, including Lt. Farry, carried their own equipment for part of the trek. This included a pack containing bedding, ground sheet, uniform and other issue items, rifle (.303) or OWEN sub-machine gun, ammunition of considerable quantity, machete, toggle rope, and an all-purpose belt knife. The whole equipment weighed in the vicinity of thirty to forty pounds. The weight did not seem to restrict their mobility to any degree. Rations were delivered in bulk to AMBUNTI and carriers were provided for these. Normally, on short treks, the P.I.R. is using a 24 hour ration pack. A number of these were included with the bulk rations but could not be put to use because of their perished condition. The pack is a small cardboard container, probably weighing no more than 2-4 pounds and provides three meals. A variety of items are included numbering at least 15 and such additions as water purifying tablets and glucose tablets for providing energy on the track, form part of the pack. The pack is apparently still in the testing stage. My impression was that anyone using it would be very hungry after 24 hours. Bedding consisted of canvass sleeve, ground sheet, mosquito net and blanket. Their method of erecting sleeve in the open and affixing ground sheet over it to serve as a protection from the weather, involved a minimum of time and proved surprisingly effective cover in ~~iii~~ wet conditions. It was thought a possibility that dissatisfaction by police could arise as a result of the more varied and liberal Army rations and general issues. However, the Army volunteered to pool their rations and there was no cause for the issue to eventuate.

MAPPING

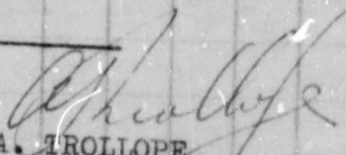
There was no opportunity to carry out accurate map correction because of the rugged nature of terrain and the lack of vantage points. The TELEPOLMIN sub-district map was particularly good considering that most of the information contained is estimated. There were obvious discrepancies in time and distance calculations ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~, and similarly, the rare occasions that bearings were permitted on prominent peaks showed large discrepancies when applied to the map to try and fix camp location. Any additions to the map made by this patrol must be approximations.

C.A. Trollope
C.A. Trollope
A/Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Patrol Register
PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. I OF 1960/61

| REPORT ON MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING | | TOTALS (Excluding Absentees) | | GRAND TOTAL |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Inside District | Outside District | Child | Adults | |
| | NUMBER | RANK | NAME | COMMENTS |
| | 3967 | SGT. 3rd Cl. | LINGUT | In command. Has good command and is reliable. |
| | 7845 | S/Const. | AUGWI | Excellent N.C.O. Is shortly to attend school for promotion to Sergeant. Not outstanding. Tries hard but advancing age taking toll of his effect. |
| | 7265 | Const 1st/Cl. | NUNGUNUWA | Very quiet in his efficiency. An energetic worker. |
| | 6451 | Const. | LANI | A TELEFOLMIN native and on loan from that detachment/Local knowledge most valuable. By far the hardest worked member in the party and performed uncomplainingly. Efficient. |
| | 7403 | Const 1st/Cl. | KUSINOK | Average worker. |
| | 5112 | Const. | LARI | Worked well at times. Not entirely reliable. |
| | 7479 | Const. | MUNSINGEN | Happy worker and quite useful without displaying marked intelligence. |
| | 8075 | Const. | KAMBALOPI | Satisfactory performance. |
| | 6672 | Const. | UFER | Satisfactory. Worked well. |
| | 6630 | Const. | SOMOIGIRA | Satisfactory. Worked well. |
| | 8335 | Const. | KINSAVE | Accompanied from MAY RIVER to VANIMO only. Satisfactory performance. |
| | 8379 | Const. | MAREGORI | |
| | 8738 | Const/Bugler | MOLET | Performed duties well. |


C.A. TROLLOPE
A/Assistant District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. AMBUNTI No. 2 of 60/61.

Patrol Conducted by P. J. WRIGHT CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled CHAMBRI LAKES CENSUS DIVISION SY. 60.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans One.

Natives 5 members of R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From/...../19..... to/...../19.....

Number of Days TWENTY (20)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/9/1960

Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol 1. Routine Administration 2. Census Revision 3. Tax Collection
4. Inspection of Stone Carvings at AIBOM village 5. Finalisation of
"KWANJOGI" C.M. Lease Purchase.

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 £

.....
.....
.....

Pop



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-10. ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-2/11



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

4th January, 1961

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Patrol Report No.2 of 1960/61 - Ambunti

Enclosed herewith please find copy of Assistant District Officer's comments on this patrol. The neglect of the enclosure of these comments in the original report is regretted. It was merely an error during the time of posting.

The Assistant District Officer's comments on your memorandum are enclosed herewith for your information.

(R.A. WEBB)
A/District Officer

*NFA
RB
10/1/61*

67-3-2/11

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

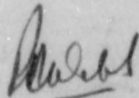
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The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
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Patrol Report No.2 of 1960/61

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(R.A. WEBB)
A/District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office

AMBUNTI

Sepik District

28th December 1960

FILE: 67-1-1/204

District Officer

Sepik District

WEWAK

PATROL REPORT NO.2 of 60/61 - AMBUNTI

Your Minute 67-3-2/2282 to Director's memorandum 67-8-10 of the 13th December 1960 is acknowledged and refers:

(a) Mr. Wright was of necessity left in charge of AMBUNTI between late May and early August due to the A/ Assistant District Officer's absence on the MIANMIN patrol. He had not the opportunity to complete his patrol before this commenced. During June Mr. Wright was instructed by the District Officer to finalise a land purchase in the CHAMBRI LAKES area.

(b) My covering comments 30/1-102 of the 30th September 1960 were attached to the report when it left this office.

(c) The report was forwarded to WEWAK approximately the 30th September 1960. My patrol to the CHAMBRI and MAIN RIVER areas and visit to WEWAK for the SEPIK District Show during September were the main reasons for the delay in submitting the report from here.

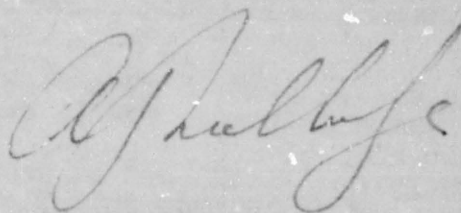
I regret that a more informed account of the stone carvings at AIBOM was not included in the report. Mr. England of ANGORAM had conformed with the requirements of Section 14 of the Antiquities Ordinance by forwarding full particulars of the carvings to the Assistant District Officer at ANGORAM. The natives of AIBOM have been told of the possible archeological value of the stones and been impressed with the provisions of Section 15 of the Ordinance. On my recent patrol to the CHAMBRI I inspected the stone carvings reported by Mr. England and formed the opinion that these were indeed a relic of the past and most likely were of significance in tambran rites. Mr. England's particulars and drawings (refer A.D.O. ANGORAMS memo 14/12-222 of 31/10/59 to District Officer WEWAK) are fully descriptive of the discovery which I feel is worthy of further archeological examination. An interesting addition to the account given by Mr. England is the claim by natives that present lake level was much higher and that site of stone arrangements (at present 300' above lake) was little above water level. They also claim that a stone causeway existed between CHAMBRI and AIBOM islands a distance of approximately 2 to 3 miles. Several large boulders were pointed out which were said to have formed part of this causeway.

Comments in respect to HUNSTEIN population are to be found in my covering memorandum to the report. My recent 67/1-195 of 12th December 1960 also refers.

2.

Several examples of CHAMBRI (AIBOM) pottery will be collected during the next visit to the area and forwarded to the Director of Native Affairs as requested.

For your information please.



C.A. Trollope
A/Assistant District Officer

aly

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

FILE: 30/1 - 102

Sub-District Office

AMBUNTI

Sepik District

30th September 1960.

District Officer
Sepik District
WEWAK

PATROL REPORT - AMBUNTI NO.2 of 1960/61

Herewith, please find three copies of the above report together with a map of the patrolled area.

The situation in the CHAMBRI as reported by Mr. Wright is heartening. Our future efforts in the area will be to direct the existing keenness for economic development through the most rewarding channels. At present, I am patrolling the CHAMBRI and MAIN RIVER areas and will have opportunity shortly to give you a complete appreciation of the development that has occurred and offer recommendations for future activity.

Continually fluctuating demands and market prices, disappointingly low, for commodities produced under the present temporary industries make it important that we find a permanent and stable crop opportunity for these people. Coffee could be the answer but has as yet to prove itself. Arrangements have been made to have an Agricultural Field Worker accompany the present patrol to allow an inspection tour of coffee plantings in the area. I have as you know, plans to encourage and develop coconut plantings throughout the CHAMBRI with a view to future copra production. So far this suggestion to the people has met with good response. The ultimate objective is to spread these plantings throughout the Sub-District where practicable. A case for this crop will be submitted for your consideration in a subsequent report.

The production of gold is increasing and being fostered, and there is no doubt that at present it is the most lucrative industry in the area. However, it is conceivable that the industry holds future problems with the migrations into the CHAMBRI by gold seekers from surrounding areas. The CHAMBRI's as Mr. Wright states, have no objections to these migrants at present but should the industry be involved in any extensive development some check will be necessary. A mining survey is essential to give us some appreciation of the industry's potential and so allow us a basis for future control in the area. As you know, during our recent conversation with WAU Mining Warden, Mr. H. Mackenzie at WEWAK, a guarantee was given that the area would be completely surveyed by a Mining official early in 1961.

The villages of MARI, MENSUAT, YAMBI YAMBI, and CHANGRIMAN are in a position to pay tax and it will be collected from them in future.

Action will be taken to have the monies collected by KAVAN returned to the original contributors.

It has been known for some time that a small population is settled in the HUNSTEIN ranges. I had intended to patrol the HUNSTEINS in November/December of this year but due to impending transfer this is not now possible. The area could be
covered

patrolled in conjunction with the Mining survey which it will take in portion of the HUNSTEINS and which is expected to last at least two months.

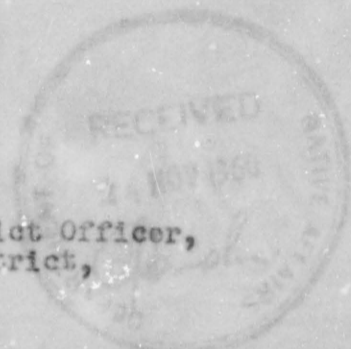
There is as Mr. Wright states, a market potential for CHAMBRI artifacts. A full report will be submitted ~~shortly~~ shortly in answer to the Director's circular N.A.25-1-0 of 5th September 1960 in regard to Native Wood Carvings and Handicrafts. Your 25-1/1747 of 16th September refers.

Mr. Wright has conducted a thorough patrol and submitted a good report. Mr. C.P.O. X Treutlein accompanied the patrol and received further instruction. Claims for Camping Allowance lodged ~~with~~ by Mr. Wright are attached. C.P.O. Treutlein departed for MAPRIK on transfer without submitting claim and he has been requested to compile and forward to you direct. Your copies of Tax Census Adjustment Advice are attached and also Labour Availability statistics for distribution to WEWAK, MAPRIK and ANGORAM please.



C.A. Trollope
A/Assistant District Officer

67-8-10



District Office,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

13th December, 1960.

17th November, 1960

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

The Director,
Department of Native
Affairs,
KORORUA, PAPUA

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/60-61 - AMBUANTI.

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged, thank you.

The report is interesting to read and has been well presented. The native situation is quite satisfactory and the cordial reception accorded the patrol by the Chambri villages is most pleasing to note.

The following points require explanation :-

- (a) Why was the patrol broken up into 3 separate phases, viz.
 - 2-5-60 to 15-5-60
 - 13-6-60 to 16-6-60
 - and 26-8-60 to 30-8-60.

No explanation is given in the diary or in your covering memorandum.

- (b) Why is there no comment on the report by the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti?

- (c) What was the reason for the delay in the submission of this report? It was completed on 30th August, 1960, and your comments are dated 17th November, 1960.

It is noted that one of the objects of the patrol was the "Investigation of Stone Carvings at AIBOM Village". The report devotes only 5 lines to this investigation, supported by 3 photographs which are not very clear, of which no description is given. Is this all the information available on this matter?

Please keep me informed of what action is to be taken in the investigation of the reported 300-400 people living in the HUBBARD Ranges who "are supposed never to have been visited by a European." I quote from the last paragraph of the "Native Affairs" section of the report.

Finally, I should be pleased if some examples of the Chambri artifacts could be collected and forwarded to me, separately and securely packed, for possible exhibition in the Territory Museum.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

MS



67-8-10 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-2/2042

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

17th November, 1960



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU PAPUA

Patrol Report Ambunti No. 2 of 1960/61

Herewith please find two copies of the above report together with a map of the patrolled area.

In keeping with the rest of the Sepik District there is a problem of cash cropping. This may possibly be overcome after suitable experiments in the Chambri Area by the establishment of coffee.

The possibility of the extension of mining activities in the area depends entirely on the findings by the Mines Department on a future survey.

Mr Wright has done a good patrol and his report is to be commended.

(R.A. WEBB)
A/District Officer

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R.A. Webb

(R.A. WEBB)

Total No. of Days A/District Officer

Subjects of Patrol

- (a) Routine administration
- (b) Census activities
- (c) Tax Collection
- (d) Investigation of cases
- (e) Carriage at local village
- (f) Investigation of "Avanogoi"

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PATROL REPORT.

AMBUNTI No.2 of 60-61.

Patrol Conducted By. P.J.WRIGHT. Cadet P.O. 7/2/58

Accompanied By . R.K.TREUTLEIN. C.P.O. 24/2/59

5 Members of the R.P.&N.G.C.
1 N.M.O.

Area Patrolled . CHAMBRI LAKES - Tax/Census
Division SY 60.

Duration of Patrol . 2-5-60 to 15-5-60
13-6-60 " 16-6-60
26-8-60 " 30-8-60.

Total No. of Days . Twenty. (20)

Objects of Patrol . (a) Routine Administration.
(b) Census Revision.
(c) Tax Collection.
(d) Investigation of Stone
Carvings at Aibom Village.
(e) Finalisation of "Kwanjogi"
C.M. Lease Purchase.

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PATROL DIARY (CONT'D)

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 10th May 1960.

Monday 2nd May 1960. LUKLUK village lined censused and Tax collected. In afternoon Patrol proceeded to

TIMBURNERI. Departed Ambunti 2.30p.m. in company with Mr. Treutlein C.P.O., per powered canoe for Chambri Lakes, Patrol spent first night at Pagwi.

Tuesday 3rd May 1960. This village were surveyed and censused. Village Officials of TIMBURNERI.

In morning Constable KAMBILOPWI despatched to SENGO to bring court witnesses to Ambunti. Patrol proceeded to KANDANGAI where road payment of £5 was made. Paddlers obtained to manouver canoe through narrow waterway leading into the Chambri Lake. To Chambri Island and thence to AIBOM village - 3½ hours across grassy swamp. Village Officials met Patrol and future movements arranged. At dusk flag ceremony held. Several minor disputes were heard and settled. In evening compilation of statistics.

Wednesday 4th May 1960.

Thursday 5th May 1960. At AIBOM. In morning people lined, censused and Tax collected. Village inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition. In afternoon inspection of stone carvings. In evening several disputes heard and settled. Village inspected and censused. Short talk given to walk.

Thursday 5th May 1960. In afternoon returned to CHAMBRINAI. In evening compilation of statistics.

Patrol moved to Chambri Island back across grassy swampland, and set up camp at INDINGAI village. In afternoon people lined and Tax/censused. In evening informal discussions with the people.

Friday 6th May 1960. Patrol moved to Chambri Island back across grassy swampland, and set up camp at INDINGAI village. In afternoon people lined and Tax/censused. In evening informal discussions with the people. New road inspected on route. Village inspected and a general talk given. In afternoon Patrol attempted to reach CHAMBRINAI but was unable to. At Chambri. - In morning census of KILIMBIT village and Tax collection. In afternoon WOMBUN people lined, censused and Tax collected. Several disputes heard and two groups sent to Ambunti for C.N.A. hearing. At 6 p.m. Flag ceremony held.

Saturday 7th May 1960. Patrol attempted to reach CHAMBRINAI but canal hopelessly blocked by grass. All time attempted to reach. Discussions with the people, disputes heard and Tax and census statistics compiled. In afternoon villages of ARINTON and LUKLUM visited and inspected.

Sunday 8th May 1960.

Disputes heard, statistics compiled and in afternoon a short general talk given to assembled people. In evening flag ceremony held.

Monday 9th May 1960.

Patrol moved to ARINTON. In morning native KAVAN interviewed and his business activities since 1955 enquired into. In afternoon village censused and Tax collected. In evening flag ceremony held.

PATROL DIARY. (CONT'D.)

Tuesday 10th May 1960.

In morning LUKLUK village lined censused and Tax collected. In afternoon Patrol proceeded to TIMBUNMERI where the village was Tax/censused and inspected. On Monday night a heavy wind had blown grass islands to such a position as to block the waterway leading into the village of CHANGRIMAN. Possible routes into this village were surveyed and discussed with Village Officials of TIMBUNMERI.

Wednesday 11th May 1960.

Patrol proceeded across grassy swampland to CHANGRIMAN where village was lined, censused and Tared. The Village Officials of MENSUAT, YAMBI-YAMBI and MARI reported to the Patrol and future programme was discussed with them. Several minor disputes were heard and settled. In evening compilation of statistics during heavy rain.

Thursday 12th May 1960.

To MENSUAT, 1hr. 45mins, village ~~TKX~~ censused - road in good condition - On to YAMBI-YAMBI, 40mins walk. Village inspected and censused, short talk given to assembled villagers. In afternoon returned to CHANGRIMAN. In evening compilation of statistics.

Friday 13th May 1960.

In morning Patrol moved to MARI, 1hr 40mins by canoe and road. New road inspected en route. Village was lined and censused and a general talk given. In afternoon Patrol attempted to reach GARAMAMBU but was unable to do so due to large areas of grass blocking the canal leading to the village. Patrol turned back to sleep at INDINGAI.

Saturday 14th May 1960.

Patrol attempted to reach GARAMAMBU again but canal hopelessly blocked by grass. All other attempts to reach the Main River failed and Patrol finally reached AIBOM in evening after negotiating large areas of grassy swamp.

Sunday 15th May 1960.

The Patrol departed from AIBOM at 5.30 a.m. and travelled all day upriver to Ambunti arriving at dusk.

Monday 13th June 1960.

Departed Ambunti 8.00 a.m. leaving Mr. Treutlein in charge of Station and travelled downriver all day arriving at Chambri Island at dusk. Camped.

PATROL DIARY (CONT'D.)

Tuesday 14th June 1960.

At Chambri Island. Full payment for the "KWANJOGI" G.M. Lease was made to the natives concerned and the transfer of land to the Administration effected. Details were explained fully to the people who signified that they understood and were satisfied. In afternoon several disputes were brought to the notice of the Patrol and were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Remained overnight.

Wednesday 15th June 1960.

Departed Chambri and travelled all day upriver in M.V. "ONYX" arriving at PAGWI in late afternoon. Several disputes heard. Remained overnight.

Thursday 16th June 1960.

Departed PAGWI and travelled upriver to AMBUNTI arriving in early afternoon.

Friday 26th AUGUST 1960.

Departed Ambunti 0830 hrs for YERAKAI village. Patrol travelled by powered canoe up the Yerakai Canal and thence by road - 2hrs walk to YERAKAI. Set up camp and was met by village officials, discussed Patrol's future movements with them.

Saturday 27th August 1960.

In morning Yerakai village lined, censused and Head Tax collected. In afternoon village was inspected and found to be in a clean and tidy condition.

Sunday 28th August 1960.

This day was spent listening to complaints and holding informal talks with the people.

Monday 29th August 1960.

Patrol moved on to GARMAMBU village 80mins walk gold workings were inspected en route. The village was lined, censused and the Tax collected. In the afternoon village inspection carried out and the dilapidated Rest House replaced. In evening complaints heard. At 6 p.m. flag ceremony held.

Tuesday 30th August 1960.

During the morning gold workings inspected and details noted. This work was then fully discussed with the assembled people. In afternoon the Patrol moved to the headwaters of the Yerakai canal and from there by native canoe to Ambunti arriving at nightfall. The Patrol stood down.

I N T T R O D U C T I O N .

This Patrol covered the area known as the CHAMBRI LAKES Tax/Census Division. Lake Chambri is situated approximately 22 miles almost due east of Ambunti, however the actual travelling distance to reach the Lake is over 80 river miles.

Lake Chambri itself and its associated lagoons extends over an area of approximately 190 square miles, the area actually under water varying considerably according to the season of the year. Chambri is fed by the SEPIK and reaches its maximum size during the wet season when the Sepik is in flood. At this time it is navigable to a certain extent by Workboat and in all respects by outboard motor powered canoes.

Eight of the thirteen villages which comprise the Census Division are situated on islands in the lake or on the edge of it. The remaining five villages are located further inland and form the hinterland of the area.

Travelling within Chambri is mainly by water, however access to the hinterland villages is afforded by a well built system of walking paths.

The Patrol was of a routine nature and its objects have already been listed. The last Native Affairs Patrol to this area was conducted by Mr. R.J. Daugherty a/ADO approximately one year previously.

N A T I V E A F F A I R S .

Chambri Lakes Census Division is populated by some 2200 people spread fairly evenly throughout the area in 13 major village groups.

The people can be divided into four distinct linguistic groups. These are :-

1. AIBOM This group speaks the NYAURA language
 ARINTON which is the language of the main Middle
 LUKLUK Sepik tribe. They originally migrated in
 TIMBUNMERI from the Sepik River and over the years
have established rights for themselves in the Lake
Chambri area.
2. INDINGAI These villages are located on Chambri
 KILIMBIT Island and are the Chambri speaking people.
 WOMBUN
3. CHANGRIMAN These are the hinterland people and form
 MENSUAT another distinct dialectical group.
 YAMBI-YAMBI
 MARI

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT'D.)

4. GARAMAMBU These villages are located in the north
YERAKAI west corner of the division and constitute
a separate language group.

NYAURA is the predominant language and is understood by groups 2,3, and 4. In the past Native Affairs Officers have reported friction between the Nyauras and the Chambri peoples but no ill feeling between the two groups was evident during this patrol.

The attitude of the people towards the Administration appears to be very good. The welcome given to the Patrol was warm and in most villages visited the inhabitants had made lavish preparations for the Patrol's visit. Rest Houses were furnished with mats on the walls and floor. Standard equipment usually included at least one bed, wash basin, washing soap, razor with blades, toothbrushes, towels, decorative pictures on the walls and bottles of freshly picked flowers. Large quantities of native foods were stacked in the kitchen. The people assembled in front of the Rest Houses holding flowers and leaves and sang "God Save the King" which was usually followed by a presentation to the Patrol of native foods or flowers by one of the village children. The only exceptions to this were the Nyaura villages whose welcome to the Patrol was no different to that of any other Sepik River village. Apparently this type of reception is not unusual in the Chambri and it has been reported by previous Officers.

Several disputes, mostly of a minor nature e.g. bride price quarrels, were brought to the attention of the Patrol and all of these were eventually resolved. Two cases of a more serious nature came to light and were despatched to Ambunti for C.N.A. hearings. This resulted in Mambagon of Kilimbit being sentenced to 4 months imprisonment under Reg. 84 (2) and a further 3 months under Reg 67 of the NARs. Additionally WAINJI of Kilimbit was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment under NAR Reg. 84 (2).

The people showed themselves to be interested in economic development and in this respect their attitude is somewhat different to that of the Sepik River peoples. The Sepiks prefer to seek work outside their own Sub-District whereas the Chambris, generally speaking, are willing to remain in their own area and attempt to develop it. They are growing such ^{economic} crops as rice, peanuts and coffee and are earning money from the sale of crocodile skins and timber. An increasing number of natives are mining gold in the YERAKAI-GARAMAMBU area.

Interest in rice has declined and at the time of writing only a few small scattered plots remain - the people stated that they did not intend to begin any new plantings. Peanuts which had previously been quite a popular crop are now being cultivated in small quantities only. This is undoubtedly due to the present low market price (1½d per lb at Ambunti.). The main interest is coffee and the villages of WOMBUN, KILIMBIT, INDINGAI, CHANGRIMAN and MENSUAT have taken the lead in this venture.

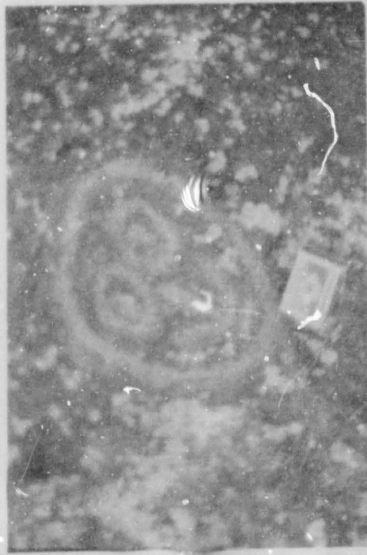
NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT'D.)

At the present time a dozen gardens are ready for the initial pruning. Quite a number of villages, notably AIBOM, YAMBI-YAMBI, INDINGAI, WOMBUN, KILIMBIT, MARI, and MENSUAT are floating timber into the main Sepik and selling it to the Sawmills at APCSORAM and MARIENBURG. However the timber selected has often been either too small or too crooked and the people have been disappointed with the resultant low price. With the approach of the "dry" season crocodile shooting has become one of the main economic activities again and, as the present market price is quite favourable, and all villages are involved, a large percentage of the Chambris income is being derived in this way. Perhaps the most lucrative economic pursuit in this division is the winning of alluvial gold in the GARAMAMBU-YERAKAI region. The following villages are active in this work:- GARAMAMBU, YERAKAI, YAU-UMBAK, AVATIP, MALU, LUKLUK, ARINTON, malingai, PARAMBEI, SUAPMERI, AIBOM, TIMBUNMERI, KANDANGAI, INDINGAI, KILIMBIT and WOMBUN. It will be seen that quite a number of these villages are from outside the Chambris area, but to date there has been no friction between the different groups and the people report that they are quite satisfied with the present situation. They did, however, make further enquiries as to when they could expect a visit from Mr. Babbington, Mining Field Assistant. It is hoped that this will be possible within the next few weeks. Gold workings were inspected by the Patrol and the following creeks are being worked:- AMBANG, BANANG, DAPLUM, NIMBIRIM, WARANGAM and BOMBOLOM. All these waters are located in close proximity to the YERAKAI-GARAMAMBU area.

All economic activities were encouraged by the writer, the most successful ventures at present being Gold mining and crocodile shooting. It was obvious that there were more natives ready to direct and organize work in these activities than there were workers. Notable personalities encountered were Damon of Aibom, Kavan of Arinton, Ason of Indingai and Yuan of Yerakai. All these men possess some degree of influence and have been encouraging their people in various abovementioned economic pursuits.

The villages of Indingai, Yambi-Yambi, Lukluk and Garamambu own outboard motors and originally purchased them with a view to operating them as "taxis" and earning money in this manner however the motors have not proved profitable and can only be regarded as luxury items and symbols of social prestige.

It is recommended that the villages of MARI, MENSUAT, YAMBI-YAMBI and CHANGRIMAN which are exempt from taxation be taxed next year to bring them into line with the rest of the division. All these villages are engaged in one or more forms of economic activity and will be quite able to pay. (Yambi-Yambi owns an outboard motor.) When the matter was raised, the people stated that they were willing and able to pay and were surprised that they had not been required to pay this year.



STONE CARVINGS

AIBOM VILLAGE

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT'D.)

Whilst the Patrol was camped at the village of ARINTON the business activities of native KAVAN were enquired into and the facts that came to light are worthy of mention. In February 1955 a "society" between the villages of NYAURANGAI, LUKLUK and ARINTON was organised with the idea of supervising the growing of cash crops and promoting general business activities in the area.

KAVAN of ARINTON was elected leader and collections were taken up from a number of villages of the BURUI-MAIN RIVER-CHAMBRI areas. KAVAN took the first collection into WEWAK and deposited it in a new account under his own name. Subsequent collections were also deposited into this account.

As an initial step Trade Stores were set up in the villages of BENSIM, NYAURANGAI and ARINTON and they appear to have functioned successfully for a start. KAVAN was able to make a trip to MADANG and purchase £75 worth of trade goods for the stores. However due to poor management the stores gradually declined and at the time of writing none of the original stores are functioning. The balance remaining in KAVAN's Bank Book is some £20. Of this £355 represents monies collected from all the villages involved, the remaining £65 is the total profit accumulated in the past 5 years. This matter was fully discussed with KAVAN and representatives from the villages involved. The people were asked what they intended to do with the money, they put forward vague suggestions such as buying a truck for the Kunai people or outboard motors for the River and Lakes people. It is obvious that were either of these steps taken friction would develop between the different groups. It was pointed out to them that for an original investment of £355, £60 was not a very good profit for 5 years of operation. It was also emphasised that too many villages, from widely differing areas, were involved and that disputes were bound to arise sooner or later. After some discussion everyone agreed that the best course would be to distribute the money back to the original investors and close the account down. I am satisfied that KAVAN did not set out with any intention to defraud the people involved. The matter is now referred to the A.D.O. for his decision.

At KIBOM village certain stone carvings were inspected (AMB I4-4-2/388 of 21/3/60 and previous correspondence refers.) and photographed. They are all located on quite large rocks and there is no likelihood of them being either destroyed or removed. Photographs are attached.

On 14-6-60 payment was made for the "KWANJOGI" Catholic Mission lease and transfer instruments completed. (See Diary). This Mission appears to have the wholehearted support of the Chambri people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (CONT'D.)

At YERAKAI village a male youth, BASIA, asked to have his name included in the YERAKAI village register. When asked where he came from he gave his village as NAMU. This village being unknown further enquiries were made and the following information was gathered.

Some time around October 1959 three NAMU men including BASIA journeyed to YERAKAI to engage in gold mining. BASIA quarrelled with one of the other men and, fearing reprisals, decided to stay at YERAKAI. He states that NAMU is situated two days walk in a westerly direction from YIGEI village, has an approximate population of 40 persons, and has never been visited by a Government Patrol. He claims that within a few hours walk of NAMU is MULI village which is somewhat larger than NAMU. Situated approximately one days walk from MULI is MUNSIO village which is supposed to have a population of some 200 persons. Two other small villages NUGU and BITALA are said to be located from 1 to 2 days walk in a general westerly direction from WAGU village.

All the abovementioned villages, situated in the HUNSTIEN RANGES are supposed never to have been visited by a European and total population would appear to be in the vicinity of 300 to 400 people. Of course the reliability of this information is questionable, but quite a number of local natives claim to have heard of them. Nevertheless, the foregoing is recorded here for future reference.

To sum up, the situation appears quite normal in one of the more progressive areas of the Sub-District.

AGRICULTURE, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Agriculture follows the traditional subsistence pattern and food appears to be in plentiful supply. The two main food items are fish and sago and these are supplemented by the usual host of native fruits, vegetables, animals and insects. The various Chambri villages trade with each other at recognised market places and at regular intervals: ARINTON, LUKLUK, CHAMBRI ISLAND & TIMBUNMERI trade with MENSUAT, CHANGRIMAN, YAMBI-YAMBI and MARI. Villages GARAMAMBU and YERAKAI trade with YAU-UMBAK and AVATIP. AIBOM is the pottery centre and all villages trade with AIBOM.

Economic cash cropping is being carried on to a certain extent. As mentioned previously interest in Rice has abated and the few remaining plots will be consumed by the people as food. Peanuts are still being cultivated but with the present low market price it is doubtful how long interest will be sustained. Coffee production is still in its infancy and how successful this crop will be remains to be seen. AIBOM village is interested in copra production and actually marketed some in 1958. The village has a good stand of coconuts and since the completion of this Patrol it is understood that this activity will be encouraged throughout the CHAMBRI region. The services of a European D.A.S.F. Officer are badly needed in this area to visit and advise the people.

*Any action
verify this
information?*

AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. (CONT'D).

Crocodile shooting and gold mining appear to be the most ~~xxxxxxx~~ lucrative pursuits, but can only be regarded as temporary money making avenues. Crocodile shooting is seasonal and gold is only found in one corner of the division.

Collect some for museum.

One feature which should be mentioned is the good quality native artifacts carved in the Chambri. Masks, figures, drums, mats etc. are made and AIBOM village manufactures pottery which is traded throughout the entire Sub-District. Whilst in the area I took the opportunity to purchase some of this work and at the recent Sepik District ~~Exhibition~~ Exhibition, Chambri work attracted much attention. I feel that this aspect is not being sufficiently exploited and encouraged the people to keep on with this type of work. There is an assured European market for most of these artifacts.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

Eight of the Chambri villages are situated either on the lakeside or on islands in the lake and the remaining five are hinterland villages.

All villages visited were inspected and found to be in reasonable condition. Housing was adequate and in most cases quite substantial. In a few cases only Village Officials were asked to order the demolition of old and dilapidated houses. GARAMAMBU were asked to construct a new Rest House and did so.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All Officials encountered in the course of the Patrol seemed to have a reasonable idea of their duties and seemed to be attempting to carry them out. Two men impressed these were:- DAMON, Luluai of AIBOM. This man was easily the most impressive of all Officials sighted. He has extensive influence in his area and has been responsible for economic advancement in his own village. The second outstanding Official was TAMI, Luluai of MARI. This village is the most backward in the division and a large percentage of its people are abnormal. TAMI impresses as being a strong leader of his people.

HEALTH.

General health in the area was good. One N.M.O. from Ambunti accompanied the Patrol and gave treatment for all the minor ailments found. One case of leprosy was reported at MARI but the native concerned failed to line and has never at any time presented himself for census. Officials were told to find him and bring him to Ambunti for treatment but to date he has not arrived.

R O A D S & B R I D G E S.

There are no vehicular roads in this Census Division. However a series of good walking tracks link the Hinterland villages. Construction of these paths to provide access to the more remote villages was begun in 1956 under the direction of P.O. Faithful and they have only recently been completed. Paths link CHANGRIMAN to MENSUAT, MENSUAT to YAMBI-YAMBI. There is a well made road from the Lake to MARI village. A path links GARAMAMBU to YERAKAI and two tracks lead to the SEPIK from YERAKAI. All these paths are wide, well graded, and greatly facilitate travel to and from these villages.

E D U C A T I O N & M I S S I O N A C T I V I T I E S.

The Chambri people have for the most part come under the influence of the Catholic Mission, a priest is stationed at Chambri Island and visits all the lake villages - quite a number of them have built native material churches. Father Jensen conducts a school on Chambri Island and catechists are stationed in the other villages. Chambri Island has a permanent materials residence and a new permanent materials church is in the course of construction. A mission airstrip is also located on this island.

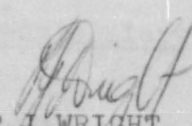
The villages of GARAMEMBU and YERAKAI are under the influence of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission which operates from Ambunti.

There are no Government Schools in this area at present.

C O N C L U S I O N.

The 1960 Head Tax was collected and the census revised. The Patrol was of a routine nature only and points of interest which came to light during the course of the Patrol have been reported.

The Patrol was an enjoyable one through an area which has more potential than most in this Sub-District. The attitude of the people is good and the area should develop accordingly.


P. J. WRIGHT.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

3075 Const. 1st Class WANABA.

Patrol N.C.O. - conduct very good and set an excellent example to the rest of the police.

7863 Const. GAUI.

A native of the area - his local knowledge proved useful. Worked well, conduct good.

8335 Const KIMISAVE.

A good average Policeman.

9571 Const. TINU.

Average Policeman - not impressive.

6792 Const. MANANG.

A Sepik native - worked hard during the Patrol. He has a good personality.

The following Policemen also accompanied for short periods.

5149 Const. 1st Class EGMUN.

An excellent N.C.C., he has good control and is a hard worker.

9508 Const. SLIBIN.

Very young, unimpressive and practically useless.

7883 Const. EIMBOR.

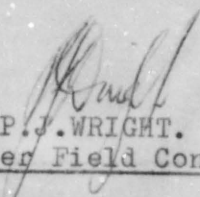
Not particularly intelligent but a hard worker with a good attitude towards his work.

8980 Const. NUA.

A typical average type, not outstanding.

8405. Const. GITORA.

A good hard working Policeman with N.C.O. potential.


P.J. WRIGHT.

Cadet Officer Field Constabulary.

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AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1960/61.

LABOUR AVAILABILITY STATISTICS.

| Village. | Total Population | Available Males | At work. | Present Availabil |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|
| AIBOM | 433 | 114 | 16 | 22 |
| ARINTON | 86 | 27 | 9 | 0 |
| CHANGRIMAN | 105 | 21 | 3 | 4 |
| GARAMAMBU | 199 | 53 | 5 | 12 |
| INDINGAI | 200 | 43 | 1 | 13 |
| KILIMBIT | 302 | 97 | 13 | 19 |
| IUKLUK | 60 | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| MARI | 137 | 48 | 1 | 15 |
| MENSUAT | 118 | 34 | 4 | 7 |
| TIMBUNMERI | 157 | 37 | 2 | 10 |
| WOMBUN | 213 | 50 | 6 | 8 |
| YERAKAI | 108 | 23 | 0 | 9 |
| YAMBI--YAMBI | 108 | 33 | 7 | 4 |

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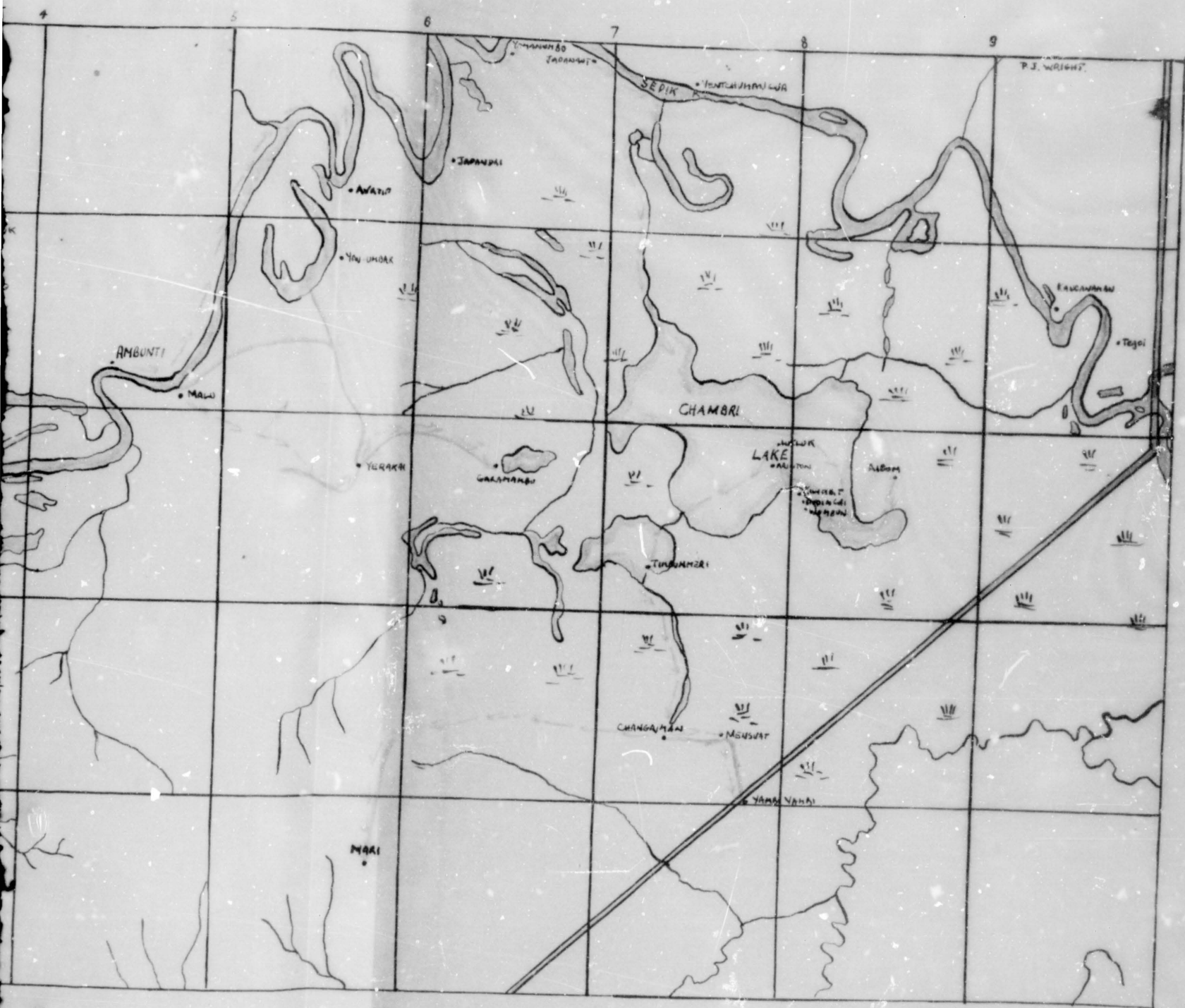
VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1960. CHAMBRI LAKES CENSUS DIVISION. SY/60. AMBUNTI PATROL No. 2 of 1960/61.

Govt. Stat.—3002/2.60.

| VILLAGE | DATE OF CENSUS | BIRTHS | | DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | | | MIGRATIONS | | ABSENT FROM VILLAGE | | | | LABOUR POTENTIAL | | | | FEMALES | | Average Size of Family | TOTALS (excluding absentee) | | | | GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------|----|----------|---|----------|---|-------|---|-----|---|------|---|---------|---|------------|---|------------------------|---------|---|----------|------------------|-------|----|---------|---------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----|--------|-------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| | | | | 0-1 Mth. | | 0-1 Year | | 1-4 | | 5-8 | | 9-13 | | Over 13 | | | | Females in Child Birth | At Work | | STUDENTS | | MALES | | FEMALES | | Pregnant | | No. Child bearing age | 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 | M | F | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10-16 | | 16-45 | | 10-16 | | 16-45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIBOM | 1960 4.5. | 6 | 6 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 1 | | | 6 | | 27 | 114 | 34 | 94 | 3 | | 79 | 77 | 122 | 131 | 433 | | |
| ARINTON | 9.5 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 9 | | | | | | 5 | 27 | 4 | 27 | - | | 12 | 11 | 22 | 32 | 86 | | |
| CHANGRIMAN | 11.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | 1 | | 3 | 21 | 8 | 25 | 2 | | 18 | 22 | 26 | 35 | 105 | | |
| GARAMAMBU | 27.8 | 3 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 5 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 13 | 53 | 19 | 56 | 1 | | 25 | 32 | 61 | 74 | 199 | | |
| INDINGAI | 5.5 | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 | 15 | 43 | 10 | 50 | - | | 41 | 28 | 64 | 62 | 200 | | |
| KILIMBIT | 6.5. | 6 | 4 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 13 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 12 | 97 | 17 | 75 | 1 | | 49 | 46 | 95 | 91 | 302 | | |
| IUKLUK | 10.5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 1 | | 12 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 60 | | |
| MARI | 13.5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 11 | 48 | 6 | 48 | 5 | | 20 | 5 | 56 | 53 | 137 | | |
| MENSUAT | 12.5 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | 1 | | 9 | 34 | 1 | 32 | 5 | | 22 | 19 | 39 | 33 | 118 | | |
| TIMBUNMERI | 10.5 | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 8 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | 14 | 37 | 9 | 50 | 4 | | 28 | 19 | 48 | 60 | 157 | | |
| WOMBUN | 6.5. | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 | | | | 5 | 5 | 15 | 50 | 10 | 51 | 4 | | 34 | 33 | 63 | 63 | 213 | | |
| YERAKAI | 26.8 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 8 | 28 | 9 | 24 | 1 | | 18 | 21 | 35 | 33 | 108 | | |
| YAMBI-YAMBI | 12.5 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 7 | | | | 2 | | 5 | 33 | 1 | 25 | - | | 21 | 15 | 33 | 30 | 108 | | |
| TOTALS | | 27 | 32 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 10 | 1 | | | 6 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 62 | 3 | 2 | | 24 | 10 | 141 | 511 | 132 | 511 | 27 | | 319 | 337 | 679 | 717 | 2226 |

N.B. Village MILEI no longer exists, combined with MARI in 1958.



AMBUNTI PR. 2 OF 60-61



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....**SEPIX**..... Report No.....**AMB No. 4, 1960/61**.....

Patrol Conducted by.....**B.H. MULCAHY, PATROL OFFICER**.....

Area Patrolled.....**MAY RIVER CENSUS DIVISION**.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....**NIL**.....

Natives.....**C. members R.P. & N.G.C.**

Duration—From...**20/7/1960**...to...**30/7/1960, 2-8-60 to 10-8-60, 10-8-60 to 25-8-60 and 10-9-60 to 15-9-60**.....

Number of Days.....**Thirty (30)**.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....**No**.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ **10** /19**59**.....

Medical/ **8** /19**58**.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... **(1) Census revision**.....

(2) Routine Administration.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

| | | |
|-----|---------|---------|
| -13 | Over 13 | Females |
| F | M | F |

Ref: 67-8-15

Department of Native Affairs,
Headquarters,
KONEDOBU.

12th December, 1960.

The District Officer,
South District,
WAMAL.

PATROL NO. AMB 4, 1960/61.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of :-

- # Memorandum of Patrol No.
- # Patrol Report No. AMB 4, 1960/61.

covering patrol by.....B.H. MILGEM.....

(J.H. McCarthy)
(A.A. Roberts) *AS*
Director.

* Delete as necessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-15 ✓

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3-12/2133

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

30th November, 1960



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Patrol Report No.4 of 1960/61 Ambunti

Enclosed herewith please find above-named patrol report conducted by Mr B.H. Mulcahy, Patrol Officer, in the May River Census Division.

It is pleasing to note that during this patrol some of the people are coming forward voluntarily to attend Wewak for surgical treatment. It is felt that this shows much greater confidence now in the Administration and its officers in this area. The almost 100% attendance at census in the villages also tends to confirm the above. It would appear that by the establishment of the May River Patrol Post the effect on the people has been that of greatly improving the relationship with the Administration. I must agree with Mr Mulcahy when he says that the only thing that the Administration can possibly hope to bring to these people for many years to come is law, order and medical attention.

(R.A. WEBB)
A/District Officer

67-3-12/2133

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

30th November, 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU

Patrol Report No.4 of 1960/61 Ambunti

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(R.A. WEBB)

A/District Officer

DIARY

Wednesday 20th July, 1960.

Departed MAY RIVER 0900 and proceeded to ABAGAISU arriving 0905. Census amended and village inspected - conditions satisfactory. NMO medically inspected all natives - no sickness. No complaints. Returned to station 1330.

Thursday 21st July, 1960.

Departed station 0800 and travelled by single motor canoe to PRKWE arriving 0830. Census amended and village inspected - conditions satisfactory. NMO looked over all present - no sickness. Several minor complaints settled. CNA held PM. Returned to station 1530.

Friday 22nd July, 1960.

Departed station 0800 and proceeded per single motor canoe to WANAMOI arriving 0830. Amended census and inspected village - conditions poor. NMO looked over all - a few cases of minor sores. Several minor complaints heard and settled. CNA held PM. Returned to station 1600.

Saturday 23rd July, 1960.

Departed MAY RIVER 0800 with patrol gear and personnel. Travelled upstream to BURUMAI ARRIVING 1430. Afternoon spent carrying out repairs to re sthouse which was in very poor condition. Overnight.

Sunday 24th July, 1960.

Observed at BURUMAI.

Monday 25th July, 1960.

Village lined, census amended and village inspected. Conditions poor. Medical inspection carried out by NMO - health fair only. One leper hiding in bush was not located when patrol departed - to be picked up later. Patrol moved downstream to ARAI at 1500. Travelling time 35 minutes. Overnight ARAI. Rest house and police barracks in good condition.

Tuesday 26th July, 1960.

ARAI lined, census amended and village inspected - conditions satisfactory. NMO medically inspected all present - a few large sores but general health good. One woman with severe burns to body resulting from the application of heated wet leaves to induce childbirth. Severe warning issued about future use of such practices. No complaints. Remainder of day spent trying to ascertain details of an alleged murder at IMIOM village a nearby group of ARGOT hillmen. Overnight.

Wednesday 27th July, 1960.

Departed ARAI at 0700 and travelled downstream to ARGOT village of IMIOM. TRAVELLING time 10 minutes. Village previously situated some 3 hours walk inland in the swamps but recently moved to present site on bank of MAY RIVER. Investigation into murder of a woman recently in the village carried out. Alleged murderer not in village and natives stated that he had not been seen since the offence. Medical treatment given by NMO - several cases of yaws. Returned ARAI 1600. Overnight.

Thursday 28th July, 1960.

Departed ARAI 0700 and travelled downstream to AUNI arriving 0900. A number of people absent despite warning of patrol's arrival. Resthouse very poor. Census amended and village inspected PM when all population present. NMO medically inspected all present - health satisfactory. Conditions in village poor. No complaints. Short talk given to the village on their attitude which is very indifferent. Site for new rest house and police barracks marked. Overnight.

Friday 29th July, 1960.

Departed AUNI 0700 and continued downstream to IABREM arriving 0730. Census amended and village inspected - conditions satisfactory. NMO looked over - health generally satisfactory. No resthouse or police barracks - to be completed before next patrol. No complaints. Some items for Wewak show collected. Overnight.

Saturday 30th July, 1960.

Departed IABREM 0530 and arrived PINU 0740. Village lined, census amended and all medically inspected by NMO - health good. Village to move site to new and better site ~~far~~ upstream in the near future and several houses already built. Several minor complaints heard and settled. Departed 1130 for AUNI arriving 1155. Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO - health good. Village inspected - conditions good. Several minor complaints heard and settled. Departed 1600 and arrived MAY RIVER 1645.

Tuesday 2nd August, 1960.

Departed MAY RIVER at 1000 in double canoe with patrol gear, personnel and towing five pull canoes. Travelled upstream to creek into MOWI baret arriving 1130. Double canoe returned to MAY RIVER and patrol proceeded per pull canoe to WANIAM arriving 1500. Remainder of day spent making resthouse and police barracks ~~in~~ habitable. Overnight.

Wednesday 3rd August, 1960.

Village lined and census amended. Over 40% of population absent and number found hiding in houses. Census abandoned until absent population located. Remainder of day spent in marking and starting construction of a new resthouse. A number of sick treated by NMO for minor complaints. Overnight.

Thursday 4th August, 1960.

Quite a number of the population still absent. Work continued on new resthouse. Self and police travelled downstream and inspected a rough bush track into IBU. It was however underwater due to previous two days of rain and impossible to carry cargo over. Returned to WANIAM. Frame of resthouse completed by late afternoon. More sick treated by NMO during the day. Overnight.

Friday 5th August, 1960.

A few absentees returned to village but a number still absent. Work started on frame of new resthouse and this was completed by late afternoon. A number more people treated by NMO. Overnight.

Saturday 6th August, 1960.

All absent people returned to village by 10am. Village lined, census amended and NMO looked over all present - health fair and all sick treated in previous two days. Short talk given to all on being present for census. Village inspected - satisfactory after cleaning over last few days. ~~Departed~~ Departed WANIAM 1400 for IBU arriving 1545. Minor repairs carried out to resthouse. Overnight.

Sunday 7th August, 1960.

Observed at IBU.

Monday 8th August, 1960.

Village lined, census amended and village looked over by NMO. Surprisingly free of sickness except for a few minor sores. Village inspected - conditions satisfactory. Departed IBU 12noon per pull canoe and arrived station 1545.

Tuesday 9th August, 1960.

Departed MAY RIVER 0610 in double canoe towing single with police on transfer to AMBUNTI and detainees for Corrective Institution. Arrived MOWI 0900. Census amended and village inspected - conditions satisfactory. NMO looked over all present - health fair only, a number of people to go to aid post at TAURI. Departed at 1230 and arrived INIOK 1345. Despite warning a number of people absent in gardens. Told to be ready for patrol in one week's time on return from Ambunti. Continued on to TAURI Arriving 1820 Overnight.

Wednesday 10th August, 1960.

Departed TAURI 0555 and arrived AMBUNTI 1820 calling for 15 minutes at YAMBON on route.

Saturday 20th August, 1960.

Canoe loaded during the morning and checked PM. Departed AMBUNTI 1400 and travelled upstream to MAEO arriving 1710. Overnight.

Sunday 21st August, 1960.

Departed MAIO 0610 and travelled upstream. Passed KUBKAIN at 1545 and continued on to AOUM village. Severe electrical storm hit at 1830 and canoe sank at the entrance to AOUM lagoon at 1845. Swam ashore and organized canoes and all personnel picked up later some miles downstream. Canoe moored to pitpit and returned to AOUM arriving 0830 Overnight.

Monday 22nd August, 1960.

Natives of Aoum organized in searching for cargo lost in canoe mishap. Departed village at 0600, located canoe righted it and hauled it out. Police Constable to KUBKAIN to borrow tools from stores. On return two outboards stripped, cleaned and oiled and both running satisfactorily by 1800. Returned to village arriving 1830. Some cargo that had floated located by local natives but majority lost. Overnight.

INTRODUCTION.

The MAY RIVER census division consists of some 15 villages of the WAM group situated on the MAY RIVER, surrounding tributaries and the SEPIK River. Objects of this patrol were census revision and routine Administration.

The last patrol to the area was in October, 1959, but most of the villages have been visited in short day trips since then. The patrol was carried out at a leisurely pace and as much time as possible spent in each village. This was considered necessary as the station at MAY RIVER was not manned for the first few months this year and the writer was also absent for some time on a patrol to TELEFOMIN.

Completing a full census at the same time presents quite a problem at MAY RIVER. When the water is sufficiently high to enable a power canoe to reach all villages, a number are under water and no dry land is available to conduct the census. It seems preferable that the majority of villages be visited during the dry season, and those cut off by water, IBU WANIAM, AOUM and WANAP be left until the water rises. For this reason it was again impossible to visit the village of AOUM although the others were visited by pull canoe.

Due to the foundering of an ADMINISTRATION CANOE on Sunday 31st, August all details, census statistics etc. for this patrol were lost. This report is compiled mainly from memory and statistics of census will be obtained when a fresh census is carried out in a few weeks time.

A separate report on the sinking of the canoe has already been forwarded.

HEALTH.

Generally the health throughout the area was good. The only cases of yaws treated were in settlements of ARGOT hillmen visited, who to date have not been censused. They were also not covered in the anti-yaws campaign carried out by the Medical Assistant Ambunti in 1958.

Scabies, small sores and TU's, and burns were the most prevalent occurrences and most were treated by the NMO accompanying the patrol. A few cases requiring additional treatment were sent to either the aidpost at TAURI or MAY RIVER.

One case of leprosy was noted by the patrol at BURUMAI village. The sufferer, a girl of 15, fled into the bush and could not be located when the patrol departed. The child's parents are unwilling to have her removed to the colony at AITAPE and considering the comparatively recent contact it may not be ADMINISTRATIVELY desirable for her to go at the moment. The matter will be taken up with the District Officer for his consideration.

At the request of the DMO WEWAK, 4 cases of elephantiasis of the testicles were forwarded for surgical treatment. Considering the recent contact in the area the willingness to go was surprising and encouraging. If the operations are successful there should be less trouble in encouraging future cases for surgery to go.

In one village a young female was found with extensive burns to the back and forehead. This resulted from the application of heated wet leaves to induce childbirth and is evidently a common practice in the area. A severe warning was given against the future use of such practices.

There appears no hesitation now, on the part of the natives of the area, to obtain medical attention particularly from patrols. The numbers however visiting the aidposts is small although many are willing to go to the hospital at AMBUNTI. This is undoubtedly due to that fact that food is supplied and they were encouraged to make more use of the facilities at MAY RIVER.

Generally, the health throughout the whole area can be said to be good and the people willing to expect and obtain medical treatment.

VILLAGES.

Villages throughout the whole area were poor. This is partly due to the fact that most sites are flooded during the wet season and the poor standard of housing. At the moment fear of the ARGOT group is responsible for the villages not moving to better sites but this should be overcome in the near future. Designs for suitable housing have been shown to all villages by previous officers and a slight allround improvement is evident. With more regular patrolling the standard should improve.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

At the moment there are no LuLuais in the area and each village has a tultul only. Most of them have little idea of the work involved but carry out their duties to the ~~best~~ best of their limited ability. Now that a number of natives have returned from work on plantations it should be possible for more competent officials to be appointed in the future.

EDUCATION.

There are no ~~sk~~ schools or Mission activity in the area. A survey was carried out recently by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission with a view to commencing operations in the area, but I understand that the matter has been dropped.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no roads or bridges in the entire division. All villages are excesssable by power canoe in the wet season and most all the year round.

AGRICULTURE.

MAY RIVER is an economically depressed area and seems always likely to remain as such. Cash cropping was neither ~~sk~~ encouraged nor mentioned during the patrol, as, even if suitable ~~land~~ land and communication were available, the distance to transport produce would ~~sk~~ make any scheme impracticable.

Seed supplied by the Agricultural Department have been distributed now for some years, but, with the exception of corn, which is grown in large quantities, the other crops have not come to

anything through lack of interest. There are few coconuts, no pawpaws or pineapples and where they have been planted out they have become overgrown.

Staple foods are sago, bananas, breadfruit and to an increasing degree corn. Gardens are, in all villages, small and except for bananas and corn nothing is grown in very large quantities. There is sufficient land available for larger gardens to be planted out, but the area relies mainly on collecting of such foods as breadfruit, to supplement their diet. Even such things as native tobacco, plentiful in most other areas, is in short supply although there seems no reason, other than laziness, for this.

There seem no way, until the people themselves become more industrious, of improving the staple diet. Other crops can and have been grown on the station but seed distribution to villages in the area, at the moment, is a waste of time.

REST HOUSES. With two exceptions, rest houses exist in all villages except those close to the station. Generally, however, they were all poorly designed and built and in most cases they had to be repaired ~~before~~ before they were habitable.

During the patrol sites for new rest houses and police barracks were ~~marked~~ marked out and in a number of cases erection was started under the supervision and guidance of the police. Reasonable housing should be available in all villages for future patrols.

CENSUS. Census in MAY RIVER takes considerable time and patience although there is a marked improvement since the writer carried out the last patrol. Besides the natives being ignorant it is complicated by the fact that large numbers of people have the same name. There is also no distinction between names for males and females and in some villages the husbands, wives and first child's name may be the same for two or more

families. The people were encouraged to choose different names and to cease, at least for the purposes of census, from changing their names. This should help, but little other than more regular patrolling seems likely to improve the situation.

Due to the canoe upset, village books, which have not to date been held in the village together with census statistics were lost. It is intended to undertake another census patrol in a few weeks time and to compile new books. Statistics for the area will be compiled and forwarded with the report for that patrol.

From what can be recalled from the census, the population showed a slight natural increase. A few more new names were also recorded and there was no outstanding occurrence of deaths in any village.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The native situation in the area appears to be normal. There was almost 100% attendance at the census in all villages, although in two cases, despite prior warning, the natives were not in the village and the patrol was delayed while they were located. Although not unco-operative, the natives in these two villages were very indifferent and this attitude is fairly general throughout the whole area. This may be due to infrequent patrolling and should improve with more visits.

Complaints received were not numerous but in excess of the last patrol. They were mainly cases from the villages situated close to the station and the offences were mostly adultery or disputes over bride price.

The patrol investigated two murders but was unable to apprehend the culprits in either case. Details of the offences were taken and are held at MAY RIVER for future action. In both cases they did not involve the group censused, the IWAM's, but the ARLOT group who live in the swamps off the MAY RIVER. Some of the settlements of this group have been visited by past officers, but a number have yet to receive a visit. The group mostly live in small settlements of no more than 25 and none have been censused to date.

One of the murders took place at IMIOM, now situated some 10 minutes by power canoe below ARAI on the bank of the MAY. The village recently moved to this site from approx. three hours walk inland in the swamps. They have been visited by past officers at least five times.

The deceased, a married woman, was allegedly shot with an arrow during a domestic argument and the culprit, a youth of 17, fled into the bush after the incident and has not been seen since. The incident was reported by the group at MAY RIVER station some months ago, and Administration action was requested.

Efforts were made to establish the whereabouts of the youth without success. The matter has been left in abeyance for the time being, as, until his whereabouts can be established, a search would be futile.

The second murder was carried out by natives of NAKUNUWA which is situated somewhere in the range of mountains between WANIAP village and the deserted YELLOW RIVER village of TIPAS. The settlement has yet to receive a visit by a patrol although numbers of natives from the village have visited LUMI and several have been away to work on plantations.

The deceased, a male native of IWAN, a settlement close to WANIAP, visited the village with his brother to settle a dispute over sago. Under the pretext of friendship they were lured into a house and attacked with axes. The deceased's brother escaped. According to information received, of the five natives who carried out the killing, three have previously been indentured labourers.

This matter was also left in abeyance as the patrol was not equipped to visit the village, which is evented two days walk from WANIAP. Further enquiries are being made as to the exact location of the village and an attempt will be made later to apprehend those responsible.

There has been some talk of a "pay back" killing by the IWAU people. This village has only received one visit to date although they have on several occasions, visited the station at MAY RIVER. The natives of the village who were questioned about the killing, were warned severely against this, and it is hoped that they will not endeavour to follow this course before Administration action can be taken.

Recently the first four natives of WANAMOI village, detained for the 1956 murders of the YELLOW RIVER people, returned to the village and another 24 are due out in late October. They appear to have settled in to the village quite satisfactorily and the other 24 when they return should also be able to do this.

At the moment WANAMOI village is in poor condition due to the absence of a large proportion of the males in jail. It is intended to see that the village is built up and brought up to standard when the detainees return. This should keep them occupied and help them to settle in for the first few months. When the remainder return a regular check will be kept on the village for signs of unrest.


Several months ago over 50 natives returned from plantations and at the time of the patrol there were no males absent at work. Since that date 30 have been recruited for work in RABAIL but it is considered that more away at work would be beneficial to the area in the long run. The matter has been taken up with the District Officer and it is hoped more will be recruited in the near future.

There are still few good pidgin speakers in the area and most village natives are still very backwards. There is also no other way for them to earn money at the moment, which, after several years of selling crocodile skins, they have now a keen desire for. It is therefore considered desirable that they be encouraged to become indentured labourers to fulfill their economic aspirations.

Summing up I would say that the native situation in the area appears normal and that the area would benefit from more regular patrolling. There also seems a need for a check to be kept on WANAMOI village for a few months when the detainees return from jail in October.

CONCLUSION.

A routine patrol in a backward area. The country, mostly swamp, has little or no potential and the natives of the area are unimpressive. The only thing the Administration can possibly hope to bring to these people, for many years to come, appears to be law and order, and medical attention.



B.H. Mulcahy

Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No. 4, 1960/61. APPENDIX "A".

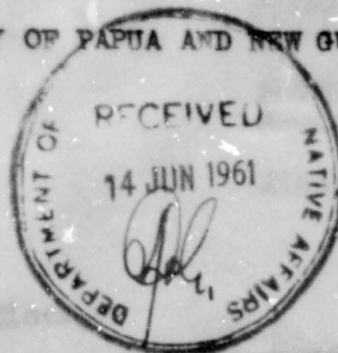
R.P. & N.G.C. REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

- Reg.No. 9295 Const. SAMUK - Conduct good. Acted as NCO for the patrol. Very hard working and reliable and although lacking in command, this improved during the trip and should come with experience. Definitely worthy of promotion.
- Reg.No. 9453. Const. BUGUG. - Despite indications to the contrary on previous patrols this member acquitted himself extremely well this patrol. Showed commonsense and authority and took charge in my absence when the canoe foundered. Appears to have the potential to develop into a valuable member. Conduct good.
- Reg. No. 9064 Const. SENE. - Conduct satisfactory. Lazy and stupid and would be no loss to the force if he resigned. A non swimmer and may be more use on bush patrols.
- Reg.No. 6527 Const. YESENGUN. - Conduct Satisfactory. Average.
- Reg. No. 9571. Const. TINU. - Conduct satisfactory. Inexperienced but appears bright and should develop.
- Reg.No. 8396. Const. MAREGORI. - Conduct good. Not over bright but cheerful and willing. An excellent shot.

B.H. Mulcahy
Patrol Officer

67.8.43-

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Sub District Office
AMBUNTI
Sepik District
20th May 1961

The District Officer
Sepik District
WEWAK

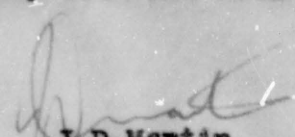
PATROL REPORT - 6/60-61

Herewith HQ and your copies of the abovementioned patrol report. The patrol was carried out in November-December 1960 by Mr. B. Mulcahy who was then stationed at May River patrol post. Owing to his departure on leave at the end of the patrol the report has just only come to hand.

As I will be patrolling the WONGAMUSEN area myself within a few days I will not make any comments on aspects of this patrol. As yet, other than a quick visit to most of the villages en route May River a few weeks ago, I am not au fait with the area. I do know that there are some problems to be faced in Administering this area but they are of a routine nature and require no particular comment.

I would submit that it is very unlikely that we will see much economic advancement amongst these people who are waterlogged most of the year. Other than crocodile skin sales there is not other income except that from returning labour and I can see no means of developing the area any further than it is now.

It is most likely that this area will remain one of the backward areas of the Territory with not much future before it.


J.D. Martin
Asst. District Officer

67-3-12/
67-3-12/629
District Office, WEWAK.
6th June, 1961

MINUTE/The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Herewith please find copy of abovenamed patrol report. This patrol report is long overdue and the reasons are given in the attached memorandum from Mr. B. H. Mulcahy and the above memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti. The report is now of use only as a record of this patrol.


(R. A. WEBB)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File:AMB 67-1-1, No 5, 1960/61.

Patrol Post DEIKIKIR,
Sepik District.

21st April, 1961.

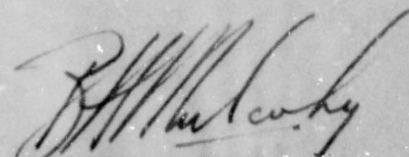
The Assistant District Officer,
AMUKIL.

PATROL WONGAMUSEN AND MAY RIVER CENSUS DIVISIONS, No 5, 1960/61.

Herewith four copies of a report on the above mentioned
patrol.

The long delay in forwarding is regretted but was due
to the fact that I proceeded on leave almost immediately after the
completion of the patrol and had insufficient time to compile the
report.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.



E.H. Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

DIARY.

Wednesday 2nd November, 1960.

- Departed station 0600 and proceeded downstream to WAN/NOI arriving 0825. Village lined, census amended and health check carried out by NMO - no sickness. Short talk given to people and village inspection carried out - conditions poor. Several complaints settled. Returned to station 1530.

Thursday 3rd November, 1960.

Departed station 0850 and proceeded downstream to PEKWE arriving 0840. Census amended and village looked over by NMO - health good. Village inspected - satisfactory. No complaints. Departed 1000 upstream for ABAS/ISE arriving 1120. Village lined, census amended and health checked by NMO - all OK. Village inspected - satisfactory. One minor complaint settled. Returned to station 1510.

Friday 4th November, 1960.

Departed station 0700 and proceeded upstream passing ANNI 0720 and arrived FINE 0740. Found village almost deserted with only a few people assembled for census. Left two police to assemble village for census the next day. Departed 0820 downstream and arrived ANNI 0835. Village lined, census amended and village inspected. Conditions quite good. NMO looked over all present - no sickness. Several minor complaints settled. Returned to station 1500.

Saturday 5th November, 1960.

Departed station 0700 per single canoe and travelled upstream to FINE arriving 0740. Village lined, census amended and village inspected - conditions poor. Several minor complaints and village given strong talk on their attitude. NMO looked over all present - health good. Returned to station 1500.

Sunday 6th November, 1960.

Departed May River station 0700 per M.L.MALA with patrol gear and personnel. Proceeded down stream to the Sepik and thence to NOME arriving 1050. Found village assembled ready for census. Village lined, census amended and village inspection carried out - conditions satisfactory. Health fair. A few minor complaints settled. Departed 1400 for INICK arriving 1700. Overnight.

Monday 7th November, 1960.

INICK lined, census amended and village inspected - quite good. Health checked by NMO - satisfactory. Several complaints heard and settled. Departed 1000 per single canoe for AGUM, arriving 1400. Camp set up as rest house under construction not complete. Large amount of food purchased. Overnight.

Tuesday 8th November, 1960.

Village lined, census amended and village inspected. Health checked by NMO - satisfactory. Short talk on Administration aims given. Departed 1000 and arrived INICK 1130. M.L.MALA returned to station with most of patrol members. Departed downstream 1230 and arrived SWAGUP 1810. Overnight.

Wednesday 9th November, 1960.

Departed SWAGUP 0600 and proceeded downstream to AMBUNTI arriving 1010.

Monday 14th November, 1960.

Departed AMBUNTI 0800 per double canoe with rations for May. Arrived SWAGUP 2630. Overnight.

Tuesday 15th November, 1960.

Departed SWAGUP 0600 and continued upstream to TAURI arriving 1700. Overnight.

Wednesday 16th November, 1960.

Departed TAURI 0600 and continued upstream to HOWE arriving 1100. M.L.MALA waiting at village and stores transferred from double canoe which returned to AMBUNTI. M.L.MALA departed for station and self and patrol personnel departed per pull canoe for ISU arriving 1730. Overnight.

Thursday 17th November, 1960.

Heavy rain delayed patrol. Village lined, census amended and village inspected - satisfactory. Health quite good. No complaints. Departed 1300 per pull canoe for WANUM arriving 1645. Overnight.

Friday 18th November, 1960.

WANUM lined, census amended and village inspected - quite good. Health fair. No complaints. Departed 1150 per pull canoe and arrived station 1600.

Saturday 19th November, 1960.

Departed station 1030 per single canoe and travelled upstream to BURUMAI arriving 1430. Village lined, census amended and village inspected. Fair. Health satisfactory. Overnight.

Sunday 20th November, 1960.

Departed BURUMAI 1030 and arrived ARAI 1100. People assembled and ready for census which was amended. Health and village condition satisfactory. Departed 1330 and proceeded downstream to ANNI arriving 1430. Overnight.

Monday 21st November, 1960.

ANNI LINED, census amended and village inspection carried out. Conditions fair and health satisfactory. Departed 0800 for IABEN arriving 0830. Amended census and inspected village. Conditions satisfactory. Health good. Departed 1200 downstream, passed station and continued on to WANAP arriving 1600. Overnight.

Tuesday 22nd November, 1960.

WANAP lined, census amended and health check done by NMG - no sickness. Village condition poor. A number of ANSOY hillmen visited patrol from nearby settlement and received medical treatment. Short talk given. Departed 1300 for Post arriving 1630.

Friday 25th November, 1960.

Departed KAY RIVER POST 0830 with patrol gear, personal gear and police for repatriation to M BUNTI. Called INIOK. Complaint of assault made to patrol by a native of AQUM. Five police under Const. 1st Class UNUNG sent per single canoe to apprehend accused. Continued downstream to TAURI arriving 1500. Several minor complaints settled. Patrol approached by luluai of OUM at 1930 and informed that the natives of YAVENIAN had threatened to attack village at dawn. Overnight.

Saturday 26th November, 1960.

Departed TAURI 0800 with two remaining patrol police and proceeded to OUM 2 village. At approx. 0800, 10 canoes and some 80 natives of YAVENIAN came ashore armed with spears, bows and arrows and bone daggers shouting threats. They were apprehended by the patrol. Investigation carried out and YAVENIAN natives told to return to village and await patrol. All natives left shouting threats and were again apprehended and severely cautioned. Returned to TAURI and carried out census. Village condition and health very good. No further complaints. Overnight.

Sunday 27th November, 1960.

Departed TAURI 0700 and walked to OUM I. Amended census, inspected village and settled several complaints. Health good. Departed 1050 for OUMS arriving 1150. Census amended and village inspected - conditions satisfactory, health good. Talk given and village warned that any fighting with YAVENIAN would lead to Court action. No complaints. Overnight.

Monday 28th November, 1960.

Departed OUM 0700 and proceeded to CHENAPIAN. Lined village and amended census. Health and village condition fair. Departed for YAVENIAN at 1100. Village lined and census amended - health and village condition satisfactory. Short talk given on Administration attitude to fighting and GNA held. Departed 1640 for KUBKAIN arriving at resthouse on the Sepik at 1750. Overnight.

Tuesday 29th November, 1960.

Departed resthouse 0700 and arrived village 0730. Amended census and inspected village - conditions satisfactory, health good. No complaints. Departed village per M.L.MALA and proceeded upstream to YAVENIAN. Natives convicted in GNA towed back to KUBKAIN resthouse. Overnight.

Wednesday 30th November, 1960.

Detainees for Ambunti Corrective Institution departed under police escort for AMBUNTI in pull canoes. Departed in M.L.MALA for BIAGA at 0700 arriving 0820. Amended census and inspected village - conditions fair and health satisfactory. A few minor complaints settled. Departed 1130 for WASKUK arriving 1230 where village and smaller hamlet of YAMBUNIMBN assembled. Both villages lined, census amended and village inspections carried out. Conditions and health poor. No complaints. Short talk given before departing for SWAGUP at 1600 arriving 1830.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was census revision and routine Administration in the Wongamusen census division. The May River division was patrolled again for the purpose of compiling new census books and obtaining statistics which became necessary when those previously held were lost due to the foundering of an Administration canoe recently.

The May River division consists of some 15 villages of the Iwam group situated on the May river, surrounding tributaries and the Sepik River. The area was patrolled some 6 weeks ago and this patrol covered at times several villages a day as little Administration was necessary in the area.

The Wongamusen division consists of some ten villages on or close to the Sepik river for Tauri, some 50 miles below May River, to Swagup, a similar distance above Ambunti. The last patrol to the area was in November, 1959 although the area has been visited in day trips several times during the last twelve months.

HEALTH.

The health throughout the May River area was good, due to the recent patrol of this area some two months ago. The only cases of yaws seen was among Irgot hillmen who visited the patrol at Waniap and it now seems that yaws has been cleaned up, for the time being at least, in this division.

Health in the Wongamusen area was also good with the exception of three villages. This can be attributed to the aidpost at Tauri which is centrally situated for the bulk of the areas population. The aidpost orderly also travels regularly to most villages and treats minor cases or brings the more serious back to Tauri. His enthusiasm is commendable.

The only villages where health was poor were Swagup, Waskuk and YAMBUNUMBU. This can be attributed partly to the distance that these villages are situated from both Tauri and Ambunti but is due mainly to the unwillingness of the people to seek medical attention when sick. Almost every boat and canoe travelling to and from the station at May River stops near these villages and medical attention or transport to hospital is available if requested.

The villages were given a short talk on the advantages of seeking medical attention and warned that parents failing to bring sick children to hospital would be liable for court action. It appears however that it will be some time before these villages will seek medical attention with out being pushed.

Generally the health throughout the two areas can be said to be satisfactory.

A list of illnesses treated by the NMO accompanying the patrol is as under.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|----|----------------|-----|-----------|----|
| Malaria | 6. | Yaws | 5. | Cuts and sores | 31. | | |
| Tropical ulcers | 36. | Dysentery | 1. | Scabies | 23. | Pneumonia | 3. |

VILLAGES.

Villages in the May River area are poor due partly to bad siting and partly to the design of housing. They have improved slightly since the writer took over at May River and should continue to improve with longer contact and more regular patrolling

Villages in the Wongamusen area are satisfactory. There was evidence in a few villages of a recent clean up before the patrols arrival but no villages were in a real state of disrepair. More regular patrolling will improve all the villages in this area.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

At the moment there are no Luluais in the May River area and each village has a tultul only. The next patrolling officer should be able to appoint some competent village officials from returned indentured labourers.

A full compliment of officials exists in the Wongamusen and all seem to be carrying out their duties to the best of their ability.

EDUCATION.

There are no schools or mission activity in either area. A survey was carried out recently by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission with a view to starting up operations in the area but I understand that the matter has now been left in abeyance for the time being.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

There are no roads or bridges in either area. Excess to all villages is by water and powered canoes can be used for all villages during the wet season and to most during the dry.

AGRICULTURE.

Both areas are classed as economically depressed and seem likely to remain as such for many years to come. Cash cropping was neither encouraged nor mentioned by the patrol, as, even if suitable land was available, the distance to transport produce would make any scheme impractical.

Peanuts were encouraged in the Wongamusen by a patrol several years ago and ~~are~~ a few are still grown for local consumption. The interest however has waned due to the difficulty that the natives found in getting the peanuts to Ambunti for sale.

The main foods in both areas are sago, bananas, breadfruit, taro, sweet potato and fish, with sago being the staple. A few things such as corn distributed by previous patrols are grown but generally the natives of both areas have shown little interest in such things and at the moment any more distribution is a complete waste of time. Until the people become more advanced and industrious there seems no way of improving the diet.

REST HOUSES.

Rest houses exist now in all the May River villages, several being built by the last patrol. Most are poorly designed but are satisfactory for the time being.

There are rest houses in all Wongamusen villages and they are, with the odd exception, good.

CENSUS.

Due to the foundering of an Administration canoe recently all census books for both areas were lost.

The figures compiled and listed in the appendix represent births and deaths over a two year period, in the case of Wongamusen and births in May River over the last twelve months. Due to ~~the~~ language difficulties and the backward nature of the May people it was impossible to compile an accurate report on deaths over the last 12 months in the area.

Little difficulty was experienced in either area in compiling the census. May River has improved considerably since they have become accustomed to the procedure and should present little difficulty in the future.

There was 100% attendance at the census in all villages.

TAX.

The entire Wongamusen area was again given a complete exemption. The area paid tax only once previously, in 1958, and appears unlikely to be in a position to do so for a number of years to come.

The only source of income at the moment is by the sale of crocodile skins and by becoming indentured labourers. Crocodiles however have been almost shot out in the area and income from this source now amounts to very little.

It is suggested that this area be gazetted for a complete exemption.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in the May River area appears normal. Recently some 24 natives who took part in the killing of the Yellow River natives in 1956 returned to their village from Wewak jail. They appear to be settling in quite well and instructions were issued for the complete rebuilding of the village which is in a bad state of disrepair due to the absence of such a large body of males.

Complaints received by the patrol were again not numerous but they are increasing with every patrol as the natives become accustomed to the Administration.

Generally the native situation in the May River area can be said to be normal and it has not varied since the last patrol two months ago. (see P/R No. 4, 1960/61)

The native situation in the Wongamusen also appears to be normal with the exception of two villages. The people were friendly and co-operative in most villages and there were no signs of unrest. As with most previous patrols few complaints were received. This seems mainly due to the fact that all the villages are situated a considerable distance from both Ambunti and May River and most complaints are settled by the natives themselves in the villages. All occurrences of a serious nature however seem to be reported.

Waskuk village again showed complete indifference to the patrol. This village and the nearby hamlet of Yambunumbu appear to be dying out and are considerably inbred. Temporary lapses of insanity by members of the population, from all reports, are common. There seems that little can be done to improve the village as the people themselves show no desire to improve and need pushing in all things, including the seeking of medical attention.

While the patrol was at Tauri it was approached by the officials of Oum village who stated that Yavenian village had threatened to attack them the following morning. The patrol travelled to Oum early the next morning and apprehended some 85 Yavenian natives who came ashore armed with spears, bows and arrows and bone daggers.

Despite the patrol's presence a fight almost developed. The natives were told to return to their village and await the patrol and left shouting threats and hurling abuse. They were again apprehended and later some 50 natives were sentenced to one or two months IHL for threatening behaviour. This is the third time in recent years that Yavenian has attacked a village in a dispute and a warning was given that future attacks would be dealt with severely.

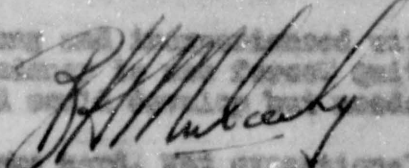
The dispute between the villages arose over the ownership of a piece of ground and was settled by the patrol. Nothing further may come of the matter but future patrol in the area should check on the situation.

Since the restrictions on recruiting were lifted quite a number of natives from both areas have become indentured labourers. The area is by no means fully recruited and many more natives are anxious to go away to work. As this is virtually their only source of income they were encouraged in this but village officials were warned to see that their villages did not become over recruited.

Summing up the Wongamusen area I would say that the native situation is normal with the peoples attitude towards the Administration as good as can be expected with the limited contact they receive.

CONCLUSION.

A routine patrol in a backward area with little potential. Nothing spectacular was achieved but it should serve to increase Administration influence in the areas.



B.H. Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.



Patrol Officer

[Faint, mostly illegible text from the reverse side of the page, including words like 'normal', 'Yellow River', 'appear to', 'for the', 'disappear', 'numerous', 'become', 'can be', 'two months', 'friendly', 'As with', 'settled', 'of a', 'to the', 'be dying', 'by members', 'that little', 'show no', 'seeking', 'the officials', 'threatened', 'to our', 'who came', 'developed', 'the patrol', 'sponsored', 'months', 'years', 'was given', 'ownership', 'further', 'check on', 'write a', 'labourers', 'native', 'force of', 'warned to']

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MONTHLY PATROL REPORT No. AND 8.1960/61 APPENDIX "A".

N.F.A.N.S.C. REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

- Ms. No. 7761 Const. 1st Class ANANK - Experienced NCO with good control over detachment.
- Ms. No. 6526. Const. YEBESUN Ⓢ Average.
- Ms. No. 8416. Const. BUBUS - Has potential but tends to the use of force. Could develop with discipline.
- Ms. No. 8071 Const. YINS. - Young and inexperienced with strong tendency to use force. Quite bright and could develop but needs supervision.
- Ms. No. 8355 Const. KINSAVF. - Works hard. Not exceptionally bright but good patrol constable.
- Ms. No. 8579. Const. MAREORI. - Willing. Good patrol constable.



B.H. Mulocky.

Patrol Officer

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR.....1960.....

WONGAMUSEN CENSUS DIVISION.

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000.

| VILLAGE | DATE OF CENSUS | BIRTHS | | DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | | | MIGRATIONS | | | | ABSENT FROM VILLAGE | | | | LABOUR POTENTIAL | | | | FEMALES | | Average Size of Family | TOTALS (excluding absentee) | | | | GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------|----|----------|---|----------|---|-------|---|----------|---|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|--------|-----|---------------------|---------|---|----------|------------------|-------|---|---------|---------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---|--------|-------------|--|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|
| | | | | 0-1 Mth. | | 0-1 Yerr | | 1-4 | | 5-8 | | 9-13 | | Ovr. 23 | | Females in Child in Birth | IN | | OUT | | At Work | | STUDENTS | | MALES | | FEMALES | | Pregnant | | Number of Child-bearing age | 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 | | M | | F | M | F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0-16 | | 16-45 | | 10-16 | | 16-45 | | Pregnant | | Number of Child-bearing age | | Average Size of Family | | Child | | Adults | | M + F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TAURI | 26/11 | 7 | 14 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 65 | 28 | 66 | 4 | 55 | - | 50 | 72 | 48 | 70 | 273. | | | | | |
| QUM1. | 27/11 | 10 | 4 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | | | | 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 47 | 24 | 53 | 6 | 46 | - | 62 | 45 | 46 | 56 | 210 | | |
| QUM 2. | 27/11 | 12 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 38 | 14 | 37 | 2 | 34 | - | 45 | 44 | 25 | 39 | 167 |
| YAVENIAN | 28/11 | 16 | 18 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 5 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39 | 88 | 21 | 77 | 7 | 70 | - | 87 | 69 | 79 | 81 | 328. | |
| CHEHAPIAN | 28/11 | 3 | 5 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 46 | 13 | 32 | 2 | 29 | - | 37 | 30 | 32 | 35 | 148. | |
| KUBKAIM. | 29/11 | 11 | 10 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 59 | 11 | 38 | 1 | 35 | - | 40 | 38 | 61 | 42 | 181. | |
| BLAKA | 30/11 | 2 | 7 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 28 | 12 | 21 | - | 18 | - | 17 | 23 | 23 | 27 | 95. | |
| YAMESUNUMBU | 30/11 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | 3 | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 6 | - | 8 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 36. | |
| WASKUK | 30/11 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 3 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 14 | - | 13 | 2 | 10 | - | 10 | 6 | 10 | 14 | 43. | |
| SWAGUP | 1/12 | 3 | 6 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 39 | 12 | 34 | 1 | 31 | - | 25 | 26 | 41 | 39 | 132. | |
| TOTALS | | 67 | 76 | | | 5 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | 28 | 33 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 24 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 178 | 435 | 138 | 370 | 26 | 334 | - | 381 | 240 | 377 | 512 | 1613. | | |



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. AMBUNTI NO. 8 OF 60/61

Patrol Conducted by B. A. HULL, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled BURUI KUNAI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE - MR. C.P.O. J.O. HUNTER.

Natives 3 MEMBERS R.P. & N.G.C.
1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 6 / 4 / 1961 to 2 / 6 / 1961

Number of Days 46

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11 / 1 / 1960

Medical / 12 / 1960

Map Reference ARMY STRAT 4 miles = 1 inch

Objects of Patrol (1) TAX COLLECTION.

(2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

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 £.....

Age Pop

| 9-13 | | Over 13 | | Females to Child Birth |
|------|---|---------|---|------------------------------|
| M | F | M | F | |

67-8-46

20th July, 1961.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WESAK.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. 8/60-61

It is my opinion that your memorandum adequately covers the critical content of the report. This Office welcomes the bad news as well as the good, providing it is factual. Sometimes it is fairly difficult to assess conditions and the motives of previous officers when they have occurred in the past, and in the absence of the critic.

This Headquarters is not so naïve as to imagine that everything in the garden is lovely, but Mr Hull must be aware that there are many factors that have to be considered in the development of specific sectors of the Territory. We are governed by what can be done rather than what should be done.

The report is certainly thought provoking and the element of incipient autism interesting. It shows that Mr Hull is an energetic Officer, sympathetic to the people whom he has administered.

Regarding the "necessitated tolerance" evinced by the people he might consider his own reaction to an administrative patrol by Japanese if these good people had been in political and military control of his own country for half a century.

I think his assessment of their regard for Field Officers as "power crazed and nasty-minded policemen" a little severe, though undoubtedly most subject races regard their bosses as malevolently paternal - good intentions paving roads in certain directions.

A little more experience may engender a little more tolerance in Mr Hull.

I hope he continues to give us the truth as he sees it.

(~~J. K. McCarthy~~)
Director.

67.8.45 ✓



67-3-2/ 51

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

12th July, 1961

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL NO. 8/60-61

Receipt is acknowledged of the report of a patrol by Patrol Officer B. A. Hull to the Burui Kunai Division.

Without doubt Mr. Hull has written the truth as he sees it and that is what he should do. However, I consider one should be very much aware of the reaction which a report will produce, for on this reaction depends its effectiveness.

My own reactions to this report are that it is rather alarmist. Also I consider that it would have been perhaps as well to have avoided comment on the work of previous officers, but to have discussed it fully with you, the Assistant District Officer, for it does induce a hostile reaction. Nevertheless, it is too often true and it behoves all junior officers to each ensure he is not guilty of siapdash methods.

Mr. Hull seems to suggest that patrol officers are thought to be "power crazed and nasty minded policeman" because they have not written down orders and seen them carried out. I consider the attitude more likely if they had done so. The people of Burui-Kunai are apparently very hard to handle, but I doubt whether the attitude is quite as violent as stated. The incidents related do indicate hostility, but it might be more against the particular officials than against the Administration.

Mr. Hull is to note that the Supreme Court has held that the Court for Native Affairs cannot decide land ownership.

In my opinion, officers should investigate very carefully and should give very few orders, but, I agree, it is essential that they record them.

In an area where there are no great possibilities of economic progress, officers must adjust their policy to meet it. It is very hard to realise that we must bide our time, but that is the case and the best thing that officers can do is to accept the situation, deal as kindly as possible with the people, preserve humour and dignity.

This was a well conducted patrol and the report is well prepared and most thought provoking. It gives the picture very well, even though it is a disturbing one.

(A. K. JACKSON)
DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu
herewith report.

A. K. Jackson
(A. K. JACKSON)
DISTRICT OFFICER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67/1/1

Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
AMBUNTI

PATROL REPORT NO. 8/10-61.
BURUI KUNAI SUB DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Patrol Instructions 67/1/2 of the 30th March, 1961, received from Mr. J.D. Martin A.D.O. Ambunti, I commenced the BURUI KUNAI SUB DIVISION patrol on the 6th April.

The main objects of the patrol were routine census work and tax collection, and the instruction of Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer J.O. Hunter, in the above duties and other facets of patrolling.

The patrol took approximately seven weeks in the field but was interrupted after the first two weeks in order that I could sit for a deferred Australian School of Pacific Administration exam, and to allow Mr. J.D. Martin, A.D.O. Ambunti, to pay a necessary visit to the Patrol Post at May River. The patrol is divided into two unequal portions - the first part starting on the 6th April and finishing on the 18th April, and the second part starting on the 29th April, and finishing on the 2nd June.

Whilst at AMBUNTI, after the first part of the patrol, a report was received by Mr. Martin to the effect that work on the Primary school at KOROGO had not been proceeding according to schedule and there was still much to be done. He therefore verbally instructed me to stay at KOROGO for a few days on my return to the patrol area, and attempt to get the work started again.

On arrival at KOROGO it was found that the work was so far behind that the patrol had to remain there for two weeks until the school was completed. During our stay there, apart from supervising the work on the school, we also started a village clean up programme at KOROGO, and censused and taxed and issued housing, sanitation and hygiene orders to the three TOREMBI villages. I also visited the three main river villages of KUNDENGAI, YAURANGAI and YENTCHUMANGO and issued general works programme orders and then returned to YENTCHAH and followed up general village orders issued on my previous visit to the village. In fact, about five villages outside the patrol area were quite intensively patrolled.

It will be noticed from the patrol diary that approximately two days were spent in each village or village group. I considered this necessary because the last patrol had been through the area about sixteen months previously, and due to staff shortages at AMBUNTI at the time, this had been a very rapid patrol and thus the people in the area had had very little Administration contact for about three years.

INTRODUCTION (Cont.)

Due to the impossible conditions we experienced on the last three days of the patrol due to the mosquito menace, I would like to suggest here that there are about three or four weeks of every year when efficient patrolling to this area is impracticable. This period varies from year to year, and can only be stated as the time when the SEPIK RIVER waters begin to fall. At this time the air is filled with clouds of mosquitos and even a simple census or tax collection is almost impossible to perform - the people, apart from yourself, are fully occupied with killing the enveloping clouds. Routine administration completely stops at this point.

Any points of administration or orders given by previous patrols were checked upon and suitable action (if necessary) taken.

PATROL DIARY

Thursday, 6th April: At AMBUNTI.

Departed for PAGUI early in the afternoon on board the M.V. OPAL. Mr. A. BABAO, Education Officer, PAGUI, accompanied myself and Mr. Hunter. We stopped at AVATIP on the way down and I spoke to the people about the poor attendance of the children at the PAGUI school. I also stressed the importance of Education to the modern New Guinea child. We stayed the night with Mr. Babao at PAGUI.

Travelling Times:

| | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------|
| M.V. OPAL | AMBUNTI - AVATIP | 1 hour |
| " | AVATIP - PAGUI | 2 hours |

Friday, 7th April: At PAGUI.

In the morning visited the Assemblies of God mission at YAMANAMBU. After this we went to the village of YAMANAMBU and then to JAPANAUT where I again discussed the PAGUI school and its importance to these people. In the afternoon we visited KUNDENGAI and I again discussed the education matter. At this point Mr. Babao returned to PAGUI on board the Department of Education outboard canoe. After leaving KUNDENGAI we called into KOROGO and inquired about the new school and then proceeded to YENTCHAN arriving about 5.30 p.m.

Travelling Times:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| M.V. OPAL | PAGUI - YAMANAMBU, | 5 minutes |
| " | YAMANAMBU - JAPANAUT, | 20 minutes |
| " | JAPANAUT - KUNDENGAI CREEK, | 10 minutes |
| " | KUNDENGAI CREEK - KOROGO, | 10 minutes |
| " | KOROGO - YENTCHAN, | 1 hour 20 minutes. |

Saturday, 8th April: At YENTCHAN.

In the morning I addressed the people of YENTCHAN concerning the PAGUI school, issued instructions re village sanitation and hygiene, and then dispatched our cargo to NOGOSOP.

In the afternoon we visited KANGANAMAN village and observed the last day of the recent TAMBARAN ceremonies. We then paddled back to YENTCHAN and walked to NOGOSOP, arriving about 6 p.m.

Travelling Times:

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|
| M.V. OPAL | YENTCHAN - KANGANAMAN, | 20 minutes |
| Paddle canoe | KANGANAMAN - YENTCHAN, | 1 hour |
| Walking | YENTCHAN - NOGOSOP, | 1 hour |

Sunday, 9th April: At NOGOSOP.

Day observed.

Monday, 10th April: At NOGOSOP.

Census revised and tax collected. Village

PATROL DIARY (cont.)

Monday, 10th April: (cont.)

and population examined by N.M.O. SANGI. In the afternoon I addressed the villagers on matters of general interest. In the evening a discussion with some of the men on the possibilities of copra production.

Tuesday, 11th April: At NOGOSOP.

In the morning general discussions and some arbitration. Departed for GAIKAROBI at 11.00, arriving 11.30. Carried out the census in the afternoon.

Travelling Times:

Walking NOGOSOP - GAIKAROBI, 30 minutes.

Wednesday, 12th April: At GAIKAROBI.

Tax collection during the morning. In the afternoon the villagers were addressed as previously at NOGOSOP and then the village cleanup programme was supervised. Informal discussions in the evening concerning copra production.

Thursday, 13th April: At GAIKAROBI.

In the morning investigated some complaints and inspected a proposed airstrip. N.M.O. SANGI inspected the village and examined the population.

Departed for MARAP No. 11 via NOGOSOP and MARAP No. 1 about 13.00, arriving 15.00. On arrival we censused and taxed the people.

Informal discussions in the evening concerning copra production.

Travelling Times:

Walking GAIKAROBI - NOGOSOP, 30 minutes.
" NOGOSOP - MARAP No. 1, 1 hour 10 minutes.
" MARAP No. 1 - MARAP No. 11, 20 minutes.

Friday, 14th April: At MARAP No. 1.

In the morning I inspected an airstrip site which had been cut in a large lunal plain close to the village; visited some proposed coconut planting areas, demonstrated correct coconut spacing techniques and built a demonstration sliding bed type copra dryer. At 15.00 I proceeded to MARAP No. 11, where I joined Mr. Hunter who had preceded me and carried out the census and collected the tax. N.M.O. SANGI then inspected the village and population. Later in the afternoon and evening there were formal discussions on copra production.

Saturday, 15th April: At MARAP No. 2.

In the morning constructed another demonstration copra-sun dryer, demonstrated coconut spacing techniques and discussed planting practices.

PATROL DIARY (cont.)

Saturday, 15th April (cont.)

1500 departed for YAMUK arriving 1700.
Informal discussions with the people in the evening.

Travelling Times:

Walking & canoe Marap No. 1 - YAMUK, 2 hours.

Sunday, 16th April: At YAMUK.

Day observed. Ethnologist Dr. Schuster stayed the night with us.

Monday, 17th April: At YAMUK.

Census revised and tax collected from the three YAMUK villages - KAIMBIAN, WORIMBI and WANIKO. In the afternoon and evening general discussions.

Tuesday, 18th April: At YAMUK.

0730 departed for KOROGO Lagoon and arriving 0830. Here we were met by the M.V. OPAL and proceeded to AMBUNTI via KOROGO and PAGUI.

Travelling Times:

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Walking | YAMUK - KOROGO LAGOON, 1 hour |
| M.V. OPAL | KOROGO LAGOON - KOROGO, 1 hour |
| " | KOROGO - PAGUI, 2 hours. |
| " | PAGUI - AMBUNTI, 5 hours. |

The patrol had to be interrupted at this point because of my having to sit for an A.S.O.P.A. deferred examination and the interruption was prolonged due to an unexpected visit to May River Patrol Post by Mr. A.D.G. Martin.

Saturday, 29th April: At AMBUNTI.

1000 departed for KOROGO aboard the M.V. OPAL calling at MAIU; AVATIP; JAPANDAI; PAGUI and JAPANAUT en route to attend to a number of routine matters, arriving at KOROGO about 6pm.

Sunday, 30th April: At KOROGO.

M.V. OPAL to KANGANAMAN to pick up T.B. patients for AMBUNTI.

Sunday observed.

Monday, 1st May: At KOROGO.

Visited school site and inspected new buildings. Instigated village cleanup programme and started work on school buildings and grounds. Investigated some complaints and in the evening had informal discussions with Mr. BONJUI, M.L.C.

PATROL DIARY (cont.)

Tuesday, 2nd May: At KOROGO.

1100 I departed for the Roman Catholic Mission at TOREMBI and arrived 12.30. Also visited TOREMBI I, and TOREMBI III. Lunched with Rev. Father GRUBINGER and returned to KOROGO about 1600. During the day Mr. Hunter remained at KOROGO and supervised the village work.

Travelling Times:

Canoe & walking KOROGO - R.C.M. TOREMBI, 1 hr. 30 mins.
" " KOROGO - TOREMBI I, 1 hour.

Wednesday, 3rd May: At KOROGO.

0900 to YENTCHAN per P.H.D. outboard canoe to follow up some orders previously issued. Mr. Hunter remained at KOROGO and supervised the works programme.

Travelling Times:

Outboard canoe KOROGO - YENTCHAN, 1 hour.
" " YENTCHAN - KOROGO, 1 hr. 30 mins.

Thursday, 4th May: At KOROGO.

Supervision of work in hand and investigated a land matter. 1200 Mr. GUVAS Agricultural Officer, ANGORAM, and his party arrived KOROGO on route TOREMBI for an Agricultural census. They lunched with us before departing for TOREMBI.

Friday, 5th May: At KOROGO.

Supervision of school and village work. Investigated some bad debts and arbitrated in a number of matters.

Saturday, 6th May: At KOROGO.

Continued with school and village work.

Sunday, 7th May: At KOROGO.

0800 departed for KUNDENGAI, YAURANGAI and YENTCHUMANGO on board the M.V. OPAL and issued comprehensive village works programme orders. Returned to KOROGO 1600. Mr. Hunter remained at KOROGO during the day.

Travelling Times:

M.V. OPAL KOROGO-KUNDENGAI, 1 hour.
on return KUNDENGAI - YAURANGAI, 5 minutes.
on return YAURANGAI - YENTCHUMANGO, 30 mins.
on return YENTCHUMANGO - KOROGO, 10 mins.

PATROL DIARY (cont.)

Monday, 8th May: At KOROGO.

Mr. Hunter to TOREMBI 1. where he censused the three TOREMBI villages and collected Tax from TOREMBI III. I remained at KOROGO and carried out routine work.

Tuesday, 9th May: At KOROGO.

Mr. Hunter to TOREMBI 11. where he completed the Tax collection from TOREMBI 1. & 11. and made a thorough village inspection. I remained at KOROGO and investigated a number of complaints. N.M.C. SANGI medically examined the population of the three TOREMBIS.

Wednesday, 10th May: At KOROGO.

Mr. Hunter to the TOREMBI group again to complete his work there. I remained at KOROGO and carried out routine work.

Thursday, 11th May: At KOROGO.

0900 I went to YAMANAMBU on board the M.V. OPAL to investigate a matter with the Assemblies-of-God Mission. Mr. Hunter remained at KOROGO to supervise the work in hand and to catch up on some paper work.

Friday, 12th May: At KOROGO.

I remained at KOROGO and carried out routine work. Mr. Hunter proceeded to the TOREMBI group to follow up some orders previously issued.

Saturday, 13th May: At KOROGO.

Both Mr. Hunter and myself remained at KOROGO and continued supervisory work.

Sunday, 14th May: At KOROGO.

1500 The new school was officially opened by myself and Mr. BONJUI, M.L.C.

Monday, 15th May: At KOROGO.

Routine work during the morning and early afternoon. 1530 departed for YAMUK arriving 1700.

Travelling Times:

Canoe KOROGO - YAMUK Road, 30 minutes.
Walking ROAD HEAD - YAMUK, 1 hour.

TUESDAY, 16th May: At YAMUK.

The three villages of WORIMBI, WANIKO and KAIMBIAN, inspected and works programme drafted. Discussions with the villagers in the afternoon and evening.

PATROL DIARY (cont.)

Wednesday, 17th May: At YAMUK.

0700 Mr. Hunter to MIAMBEL for census and tax collection. I remained at YAMUK to complete some investigations and then proceeded to MIAMBEL about 1500. N.M.O. SANGI carried out a medical examination of the people at MIAMBEL.

Travelling Times:

Walking YAMUK - MIAMBEL, 45 minutes.

Thursday, 18th May: At YAMUK.

0700 to YAKIAP. Census and tax collection. Medical inspection by N.M.O. SANGI. Discussions in the afternoon and evening.

Travelling Times:

Walking MIAMBEL - YAKIAP, 25 minutes.

Friday, 19th May: At YAKIAP.

0730 Patrol moved on to SARUM arriving 0825. Census and tax collection and medical inspection. General discussions and some arbitration in the afternoon.

Travelling Times:

Walking YAKIAP - SARUM, 55 minutes.

Saturday, 20th May: At SARUM.

0630 Patrol proceeded to SLEI No. 11. via YAKIAP & MIAMBEL arriving 0900. Census and tax collection from both SLEI NO 1. and No. 11. and also medical examination and village inspection. Discussions in the evening.

Travelling Times:

Walking SARUM - SLEI No. 11. via YAKIAP, MIAMBEL & SLEI No. 1, 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Sunday, 21st May: At SLEI No. 11.

Day observed.

Monday, 22nd May: At SLEI NO. 11.

0700 Patrol to NAMANGOA arriving 0725. Census, tax collection, village inspection and medical examination.

Travelling Times:

Walking SLEI No. 11. - NAMANGOA, 25 mins.

Tuesday, 23rd May: At NAMANGOA.

0900 Patrol moved on to TOREMBI No. 111. arriving 0940. General administration during the day.

Travelling Times:

Walking NAMANGOA - TOREMBI No. 111, 40 mins.

PATROL DIARY (cont.)

Wednesday, 24th May: At TOREMBI No. 111.

Constable MOLLET despatched to retrace the patrol's course and check up on all orders previously issued. General administration during the day.

Thursday, 25th May: At TOREMBI No. 111.

Mr. Hunter visited the three TOREMBI villages and checked up on all orders previously issued. Constables NUNGUNUAI and LARI proceeded to KOROGO, KUNDENGAI, YAURANGAI and YENTCHULLINGOA to check on all previous orders.

Friday, 26th May: At TOREMBI No. 111.

0500 Mr. Hunter proceeded to MAPRIK via BURUI. Myself confined to bed with a mild attack of pneumonia.

Saturday, 27th May: At TOREMBI No. 111.

Confined to bed.

Sunday, 28th May: At TOREMBI 111.

Day observed. Mr. Hunter returned from MAPRIK via PAGUI and KOROGO. Father GRUBINGER dined with us in the evening.

Monday, 29th May: At TOREMBI 111.

0700 The patrol proceeded to NABAGOA arriving 0750. Census, tax collection and short address. Medical inspection by N.M.O. SANGI. We then proceeded on to YANGET where we stayed the night. In the afternoon censused and taxed both YANGET and VAGIPUT, gave a short address to both villages and N.M.O. SANGI medically examined both populations.

Travelling Times:

| | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Walking | TOREMBI No. 111. - NABAGOA, | 50 mins. |
| " | NABAGOA - YANGET, | 1 hour 30 minutes. |
| " | YANGET - VAGIPUT, | 20 minutes. |

Tuesday, 30th May: At YANGET.

0700 Mr. Hunter proceeded direct to WEREMAN and I proceeded via VAGIPUT where I briefly addressed the people and enquired about complaints. I then proceeded on to WEREMAN where Mr. Hunter had commenced the census. On completion of the census and tax collection I addressed the people on general matters; N.M.O. SANGI inspected the village and medically examined the population, and a few complaints were brought up for arbitration.

Travelling Times:

| | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|
| Canoë | YANGET - WEREMAN, | 10 minutes. |
| Walking | " " | 30 minutes. |
| TOTAL | " " | 40 minutes. |

Wednesday, 31st May: At WEREMAN.

Patrol departed at 0600 en route MAIWI. Mr. Hunter and I preceded the carriers and police and carried out the census and tax collection. N.M.O. SANGI inspected the village and medically examined the population.

At 1200, we departed for the Roman Catholic Mission at BURUI where we had lunch with Father Shadeg.

The carriers attempted the road to SENGO but found it impassable and had to return to BURUI and then carry the cargo to PAGUI.

Mr. Hunter and myself together with a lot of cargo proceeded to PAGUI with Father Shadeg in the R.C.M. jeep. We stayed the night at PAGUI with Mr. Donker, Education Officer.

Travelling Times:

| | | |
|---------|------------------------|-------------|
| Canoe | WEREMAN - MAIWI, | 20 minutes. |
| Walking | " " | 1 hour. |
| Walking | MAIWI - BURUI MISSION, | 55 minutes. |
| Walking | BURUI MISSION - PAGUI, | 2 hours. |

Thursday, 1st June: At PAGUI.

At 0300 we proceeded to SENGO in the Education Department outboard canoe. We travelled for an hour and a half in canoes and then walked for half an hour. I censused the people while Mr. Hunter collected the tax. N.M.O. SANGI inspected the village and medically examined the people. I gave a brief talk and issued housing, sanitation and hygiene instructions.

1500 We then departed for PAGUI arriving at 1800, where we again spent the night with Mr. Donker.

Travelling Times: PAGUI - SENGO

Outboard and paddle canoes, 1 hour 30 minutes, and then a 30 minute walk.

Friday, 2nd June: At PAGUI.

At about 1400 p.m. the M.V. OPAL arrived at PAGUI from KANGANAMAN and uplifted the patrol for AMBUNTI, where we arrived about 2000.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The reception of the patrol by the people of this area, in general, was more one of necessitated tolerance, rather than any active or passive like or dislike. I think the average man in this area considers a patrol officer merely to be a power crazed and nasty-minded policeman who comes to his village for about two hours each year to abuse the village officials, call the roll and extort tax money. A phenomenon to be tolerated rather than resisted, due to its infrequent and extremely short visits.

Due to staff shortages at AKBUNIL most of the patrols in the past five years have been conducted by Cadet Patrol Officers with no legal authority, and the people, realising this, have successfully played one officer against the other. These patrols have been short and infrequent, they have met with multitudinous "Yes Sir"s and absolutely no action.

Warnings that the next patrol would follow up the orders of the officer concerned, have been ignored because it has been generally known that nothing was written in the village book, and therefore the next officer would have nothing to go on. I can personally vouch for this as the last comprehensive housing, sanitation and hygiene orders to be entered in the village books were those of Mr. Patrol Officer Denys Faithful in 1956, and thus I was unable to follow up any orders of the previous officer. Again the fickleness of the various officers with regard to the various crops they are promoting or type of housing orders they are issuing etc. must be very confusing to the villagers. There are some villages in the area which would not have totalled more than 8 hours attention by a visiting patrol officer in the last four or five years.

This attitude of "necessitated tolerance" has its exceptions in the area. At YATTOHAN, which is a main river village, although the people had had over a week's time to prepare for our arrival I found an attitude of passive resistance. The reethouse and barracks were unlivable and absolutely no attempt had been made to repair them. Again at GAIKAROH the Catholic Catechist explained the reason for the white man's wealth and the natives dislike of him in terms of the Book of Genesis:

"Adam and Eve had two sons - Cain and Able. Cain had a white skin and Able a black skin. When Cain killed Able he stole all the "cargo" from the Garden of Eden and took it to Australia. Europeans are the descendants of Cain and are only returning to enslave Able's descendants".

This corruption of the Old Testament story is widely believed, and is supported by the general belief of all the people in the area, that GAIKAROH is the birth place of the world. They can also defile the area of the Garden of Eden and of the Garden of Gethsemane, both of which lie on GAIKAROH land.

At KANGALAH there is a much more active dislike of the administration and the whitemen in general. One day at the beginning of April this year when the Kihai was organising some community work a young man of the village turned on him in private and said: "Look out Kihai, soon another Power is going to come and make war with Australia and then we are really going to make you village officials jump!"

This matter was brought to me but there was insufficient evidence and thus no action could be taken. Again, while I was at KOROGO, I personally heard someone in a crowd say to Constable LARI: "By Jesus! When another Power comes and makes war with Australia we are really going to make you bastards in the Administration jump!"

These translations are of course liberal ones from either the local language or Pidgin English, but I think they are very close to the sentiments of the speakers. I double checked my interpretation in each case with both village official and my own police. With this KOROGO example there was insufficient evidence to pinpoint the offender, and therefore no action could be taken.

When the Patrol was at SLEI No. 11, I walked to SLEI No. 1. to check on some orders which I had given in the morning; as I was approaching the village I heard some people calling out and casually asked Constable LARI what they were saying. He said "They are saying that the white dog is coming and that everyone had better start work". He then told me that the colloquialism in the lower AMBUNTI area for a patrol officer is "white dog" and that for a native constable is "black dog". This being translated into a number of languages.

I feel that much of this resentment and lack of respect for the Administration is brought about by the inadequate attention given these people by the Administration and the apparent lack of authority which is demonstrated when officer after officer fails to back up the orders of the preceding officer. Also there is the factor of the migrant worker returning home from areas where much is being achieved by the Administration - for example, New Britain, New Ireland, The Highlands areas or Port Moresby - and finding absolutely nothing being done at home. This fact was demonstrated at KOROGO, where, at the beginning of my stay, there had been open resentment at our intrusion, but by the time the school (see Education section) was completed and the people could actually see the finished article, a much more friendly attitude was observed.

A friendly attitude was observed, too, at the MARAP and YAMUK villages. Both groups have had considerable contact with the Administration and are very eager to introduce some form of cash economy.

There is quite a serious land dispute between the KOROGO and TOREMBI People. A decision was given on the matter prewar, but neither party is prepared to abide by this decision. This matter should be dealt with in the Court for Native Affairs and finalized once and for all.

The associated problems of high male absenteeism are no longer present in this area, as there is now only about a 6% total absentee rate.

Amongst the women of this area there is a very healthy social intercourse system based on regular market days between each of the villages inland from the river and those on the river. These markets take the general form of a gossip and fish and sago exchange.

EDUCATION

The area is poorly served by both Administration and Mission schools. The Administration has a Primary T. School at PAGUI, and a new primary school at KOROGO, both of which are outside the Patrol area, and too distant from most of the HURUI KUNAI villages to allow attendance on a daily basis. The Roman Catholic Mission runs an excellent primary school at TOREMBI staffed by four teaching nuns. It also runs a primary school at BURUI.

In actual fact there are only two schools effectively serving an area which has over one thousand three hundred children of school age. When it is realized that both these schools are run by the missions, it will be appreciated how totally inadequate are the Education facilities provided by the Administration in this area.

As has been stated in the Introduction to this Report, the Patrol had a two week interruption while I supervised the completion of the new primary school at KOROGO. On arrival it was found that very little work had actually been done and thus it was necessary to stay at the village and organize working parties to clear and level the grounds, finish the teacher's house, construct a dormitory and complete the combined mess and kitchen.

The school which is situated in quite a picturesque spot on the KOROGO Lagoon, now consists of about five acres of cleared and well drained grounds, two classrooms in the one building, a two roomed dormitory, a combined mess and kitchen, and a mosquito proofed three roomed teachers house.

The teacher is now resident at the school and is conducting regular daily lessons. Some boarders have also moved into the dormitory.

MISSIONS

The Roman Catholic Mission is the only one operating in the area. It is only moderately powerful, but appears to be gaining ground and is doing some excellent work in the Education and Medical fields. The mission staff at both TOREMI and KURUI were extremely helpful and co-operative to the patrol.

COMMUNICATIONS

The whole area is linked up by a limited road system and most villages have access to the main river either by water or road. With a little bit of effort and some supervision, the whole area could be made accessible to Land Rovers and motor bikes.

The Roman Catholic Mission has a very good airstrip at TOREMBI, there is an Administration strip at BURUI and both GAIKAROBI and MARAP villages have cut airstrips on kunai plains. These two village strips have never been surveyed or operated from, and it is doubtful if they will ever be of any use due to the lack of any startling economic potential in the area. At present these strips are pathetic examples of these peoples' misguided desires and attempts for economic betterment.

As nearly all villages are accessible to the main river, they can always avail themselves of river transport.

There are radio transmitters at the two R.C.M. stations of TOREMBI and BURUI and the Education Officer at PAGUI has a transmitter.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK & FISHERIES

There is very little to comment on in this section. The area is almost void of any form of cash crop. Peanuts have been tried and have grown quite successfully, but the marketing facilities and the inadequate returns received have destroyed the appeal of this crop.

These villages appear to have a lot of good land which is apparently suitable for lowland cocoa and coffee but with the chronic lack of staff and the comparative inaccessibility of the area, I consider it will be many years before anything eventuates in this field of cash cropping.

In my opinion, and as I told the people, at present with the lack of staff and the ultimate lack of supervision of production and marketing, such crops as lowland coffee, cocoa or even peanuts are a complete waste of time, as they are doomed to failure at the very outset of any venture. On the other hand these people grow good coconuts, there is suitable land available, and there are very few men above the age of twenty who have not at some time or other worked on coconut plantations. In other words, there are quite a few men in the area who have had a reasonable grounding in copra production and know and understand the techniques involved. This, coupled with the fact that once a coconut is correctly spaced and planted, it needs very little attention during its entire life, and whether it is harvested or not makes no difference to its potential economic value or life, makes it an ideal crop. Once a coconut palm reaches maturity its owner has a perennial food, or cash asset.

With this in mind, whenever I was approached about agricultural economic ventures, I actively dissuaded any thought of cocoa or coffee, and told them to wait until an Agricultural Officer was posted to AKUNTI, but I stressed the importance of planting coconuts - whether as an economic asset or merely for food - and in a number of villages where keen interest was shown, I demonstrated correct planting and spacing techniques and constructed demonstration sliding-bed-type copra sun-dryers.

With some supervision at the beginning, even with the present number of mature palms, I consider that most villagers could receive a modest income from either sun dried or hot air dried copra. The local traders will always accept copra and pay cash for it, and thus the marketing of the crop takes care of itself with all the villages having ready access to these traders.

To me, from the above facts, it appears evident that unless specialist attention is given to the area by the Agricultural Department, the only feasible economic crop at the moment is copra. It can be grown successfully with very little effort or attention, it can be harvested when desired and it can be marketed within the present economic framework.

VILLAGES

All the villages in the area are potentially attractive places to live, but due to the unavoidable lack of Administration attention these potentials have not been exploited. All villages visited were in a reasonably sanitary condition, although some were much better than others.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Apart from the three Luluais of the YAMUK group, and Luluai Mr. BONJUI M.L.C. of KOROGO, I feel that the rest of the village officials in the area have no appreciation of their duties or powers, and are merely elected "whipping posts" for the visiting Patrol Officers. Until the position of these men is clarified in their own minds and in the minds of the people, very little can be expected from them.

The three YAMUK Luluais are either ex mission personnell or ex P.I.B., and thus have an appreciation of their positions. They also command quite a bit of sway in their villages, and are not mere figureheads. Mr. BONJUI is also a powerful man in the area, and realizes his powers and their limitations.

ANTHROPOLOGY

On the third day of the patrol the interesting spectacle of the presentation of the newly initiated young men to the women and children of the village was observed at KANGANAMAN.

The KANGANAMAN initiation ceremonies have recently been publicised in editions of the "Australasian Post" and the "gruesome facts" reported therein added interest to our visit to the home of these "ferocious savages".

CONCLUSION

It is my opinion that if this patrol is followed up within the next six months by a confirmed Patrol Officer and my orders are checked upon and action taken (if necessary), the Administration might be able to regain some of the respect at present so lacking in the area. But, if nothing is done for the next twelve months and then an inexperienced Cadet Patrol Officer is sent to the area, the Administration will not only be in the negative position it was in at the beginning of this patrol, but it will also have lost face.

I also consider that the area has a limited agricultural and subsequent social development potential, and with the present discontent evident, the people could profitably employ their time planting coconuts etc., and improving villages. This action, of course, will not come from a spontaneous volition of the people, but must be guided from the top by either a Patrol Officer or an Agricultural Officer, and this again points to the urgent need for a follow up patrol within the near future. Taking into consideration the temperament of the people involved, this kind of patrolling, if possible, should get excellent results.

B. A. Hull

(B.A. HULL)
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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No 67-1-1
49-1-1

The Medical Assistant,
Department of Public Health,
AMBUNTI.

APPENDIX A PATROL REPORT NO. 8/60-61.
BURUI KUNAI SUB DIVISION.

During the course of the above patrol, aided by N.M.O. SANGI, I checked on the general health of the BURUI KUNAI SUB DIVISION. In general it was good but there were numerous cases of scabies and sipoma, a couple of cases of philaria and four or five cases of hernia. Any cases that I felt could not be handled by the patrol were forwarded to the Catholic Mission at TOREMBI where suitable action was taken. A couple of hernia cases were sent to WEWAK by the nursing sister at TOREMBI.

I would like to comment here on the excellent work of N.M.O. SANGI. At all times he exhibited a strong sense of responsibility and carried out his work in a conscientious and competent manner. All village sanitation, housing and hygiene work I left completely in his hands and as a result I have issued a very comprehensive works programme to every village in the area. I cannot speak too highly of SANGI's work and feel that suitable comment should be made on his record of service.

(B. A. HULL.)
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1961

Govt. Print.—4427/10.66.—10,000.

| VILLAGE | DATE OF CENSUS | BIRTHS | | DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | | | MIGRATIONS | | | | ABSENT FROM VILLAGE | | | | | | LABOUR POTENTIAL | | | | FEMALES | | Average Size of Family | TOTALS (excluding absentee) | | | | GRAND TOTAL M + F | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------|----|----------|---|----------|---|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|---------|---|------------------------|----|---|-----|---------------------|---------|----|----------|----|-------|------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | 0-1 Mth. | | 0-1 Year | | 1-4 | | 5-8 | | 9-13 | | Over 13 | | Females in Child Birth | IN | | OUT | | At Work | | STUDENTS | | MALES | FEMALES | Pregnant | No. Child bearing age | 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 | | | | | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | | | | | |
| NOGOSOP | 10/4 | 3 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 22 | | | | 2 | 4 | 21 | 55 | 11 | 58 | - | 58 | - | 56 | 44 | 45 | 62 | 235 |
| GAIKAROB | 12/4 | 8 | 15 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 9 | 5 | 57 | | | 4 | 2 | 40 | 129 | 40 | 126 | - | 126 | - | 106 | 106 | 83 | 144 | 516 | |
| MARAP NO2 | 13/4 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 9 | 13 | 46 | 18 | 44 | 4 | 44 | - | 40 | 43 | 49 | 56 | 204 | | |
| MARAP NO1 | 14/4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | 2 | 4 | 40 | 55 | 15 | 49 | 4 | 49 | - | 39 | 46 | 58 | 51 | 207 | |
| KAIMBIAM | 17/4 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 45 | 24 | 36 | 4 | 36 | - | 33 | 36 | 47 | 46 | 187 |
| WORIMBI | 17/4 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 7 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 25 | 56 | 19 | 61 | - | 61 | - | 54 | 55 | 52 | 66 | 265 | | |
| WANIKO | 17/4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 34 | 16 | 28 | 1 | 28 | - | 24 | 26 | 30 | 32 | 121 | |
| MIAMBEL | 17/5 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 4 | 23 | - | 23 | - | 11 | 8 | 34 | 28 | 89 | | |
| YAKIAP | 18/5 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 12 | | | 3 | 4 | 7 | 27 | 10 | 21 | 2 | 21 | - | 14 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 110 | | |
| SARUM | 19/5 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | 3 | 8 | 29 | 13 | 20 | 1 | 20 | - | 17 | 20 | 33 | 22 | 98 | | | |
| SLEI NO.1 | 20/5 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 13 | 32 | 12 | 27 | 1 | 27 | - | 33 | 28 | 31 | 32 | 133 | | |
| SLEI NO.2 | 20/5 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | | | 6 | | | 2 | 6 | 26 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 21 | - | 13 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 94 | | | |
| NAMANGO | 22/5 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | | | 15 | 18 | 12 | 52 | 11 | 44 | 8 | 44 | - | 19 | 32 | 56 | 53 | 200 | | |
| TOLEMBI1 | 8/5 | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 11 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 31 | 57 | 27 | 50 | 2 | 50 | - | 78 | 64 | 58 | 56 | 283 |
| TOLEMBI2 | 8/5 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | | | 1 | 13 | 42 | 15 | 35 | 1 | 35 | - | 27 | 32 | 27 | 36 | 142 | |
| JIGINIMBU | 8/5 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 36 | 7 | 28 | 2 | 28 | - | 34 | 29 | 35 | 34 | 143 | |
| MANBOGIA | 29/5 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 7 | 22 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 21 | - | 23 | 19 | 23 | 25 | 93 | | |
| YANGET | 30/5 | 6 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 10 | 4 | 18 | 39 | 8 | 43 | 2 | 43 | - | 28 | 32 | 45 | 53 | 175 | | |
| VAGIPUT | 30/5 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 26 | - | 17 | 20 | 19 | 30 | 98 | | |
| WEREMAN | 30/5 | 6 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 54 | 13 | 48 | 4 | 48 | - | 39 | 39 | 27 | 61 | 225 | |
| MAIWI | 31/5 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 5 | | | 8 | 19 | 3 | 23 | 2 | 23 | - | 14 | 17 | 19 | 26 | 89 | | |

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR..... 1961

Govt. Print.—4437/10.60.—10,000.

| VILLAGE | DATE OF CENSUS | BIRTHS | | DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | | | MIGRATIONS | | | | ABSENT FROM VILLAGE | | | | LABOUR POTENTIAL | | | | FEMALES | | TOTAL (excluding absentee) | | | | GRAND TOTAL | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------|-----|----------|---|----------|---|-----|---|-----|---|------|----|---------|---|------------------------|----|----|-----|---------------------|---------|----|----------|------------------|-------|----|---------|---------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|----|-------------|--------|----|----|------|--------|
| | | | | 0-1 Mth. | | 0-1 Year | | 1-4 | | 5-8 | | 9-13 | | Over 13 | | Females in Child Birth | IN | | OUT | | AT WORK | | STUDENTS | | MALES | | FEMALES | | Pregnant | No. Child bearing age | Average Size of Family | 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 | | | | M | F | | M | F | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SENGO | 4/6 | 8 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 77 | 14 | 66 | 4 | 66 | - | 50 | 50 | 67 | 71 | 271 |
| TOTAL = | | 91 | 104 | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 16 | 21 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 11 | 17 | 53 | 26 | 230 | 14 | 15 | 3 | 84 | 66 | 347 | 97 | 92 | 90 | 48 | 898 | -7 | 69 | 78 | 98 | 88 | 1041 | 3,978. |



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... SIEPIK - AMBUNTI Report No. 9 of 1961/62.

Patrol Conducted by... P.J. WRIGHT. Patrol Officer Gr. 1.

Area Patrolled... 1) YESSIN 56 2) UPPER SIEPIK 59

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... Nil.

Natives... 2 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.
AFW Gr 4. LABAU

Duration—From... 16/4/1962 to... 30/4/1962

Number of Days... FIVE (5)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ... No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 11/12/1961

Medical ... / / 19

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... 1) TAX/CENSUS 2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

| | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation | | £..... |
| Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund | | £..... |
| Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund | | £..... |
| | | |
| | | |

e Pop

| Over 13 | | Females in Child- birth | M |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| M | F | | |

57-8-37

22nd May, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
W E W A K.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 9, 1961-62

Reference your 57-3-2/1962 of 10th May, 1962.

2. The areas covered by Mr. Wright during this patrol appear to be in a most satisfactory condition. I was particularly glad to note that Mr. Wright visited all villages and hamlets. I was glad to note also that encouragement is being given to further cash cropping. It seems essential to extend this as too much dependence on crocodile skins will leave the economy of the area most vulnerable.
3. The collection of income mentioned by you in your letter will be most valuable for many purposes and will increase the accuracy of your estimate of native income forwarded with the Annual Reports.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-8-37 ✓



67-3-2/1908

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

10th May, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9 - 1961/62

Receipt of the above routine patrol is acknowledged.

The comments made by Mr. Wright on the financial income from crocodile skins is most interesting.

On subsequent patrols to this area, to the Main River and Chasbri, would you request your staff to collate as much detail as possible on annual income on a per head and a per family basis, with as much supporting information as possible. This information will be extremely valuable for future Local Government Surveys.

*attached
see
R. S. Williams*

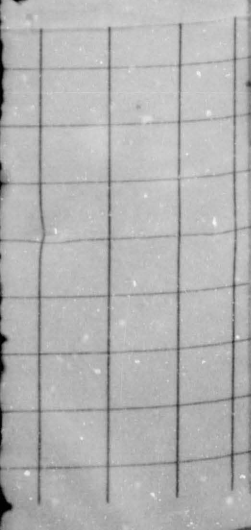
Could you also commence a register, if you have not already done so, of food sales etc. to the station, for the same purpose.

I cannot see that KURANDIMI's action could be considered even remotely actionable and feel that such matters are best left alone.

Why was the back of headed paper used for pages 5, 6 and 7.

J. S. W. WRIGHT
(J. S. WRIGHT)
DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The District Commissioner, Wewak.



67-1-1

Sib District Office
AMBUNTI, SEPIK DISTRICT

4th May 1962

The District Officer
Sepik District
WEWAK

P.R. 9 - 1961/1962

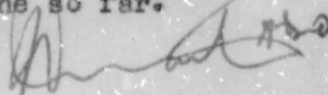
Herewith report of a short patrol carried out by Mr. Wright to the UPPER SEPIK and YESSAN-MAIO sub divisions. The patrol was of a routine nature.

This is one of our good areas. It is very accessible from Ambunti and we are in almost daily contact with the people who visit the station regularly for discussions relating to their everyday lives. In this area we really know many individuals by name and appearance and are more able to meet them on a personal basis than we can with people from the more distant subdivisions. All this of course makes administration so much easier.

It has been most pleasing to see the increase in crocodile skin prices. As Mr. Wright points out it is very noticeable and the people are most pleased at seeing ~~for~~ money for their work. I think the prices are up by as much as 50% i.e. from 4/- per inch to 6/- per inch for good quality skins.

We can also report good results from our agricultural extension work in this area. There is a lot of enthusiasm and we have been able to get something done and more important to keep a regular eye on progress because of the close proximity of the areas involved and our knowledge of them and the people in them.

There is still plenty to do in this area particularly in the agricultural line but I think we can be pleased with what has been done so far.



PATROL REPORT.

AMBUNTI No. 9 of 1961-62.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

P.J.WRIGHT, P.O.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

2 Members of the
R.P.&N.G.C.

Field Worker Gr.1 , LABAU
D.A.S.F.

AREAS PATROLLED:

- 1) YESSAN 56
- 2) UPPER SEPIK 59

DURATION OF PATROL:

16.4.62 to 30.4.62

PATROL DAYS:

FIVE (5).

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- 1) TAX/CENSUS
- 2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION.

The areas patrolled were the UPPER SEPIK and YESSAN tax/census divisions. All villages are located on the banks of the main SEPIK river and extend over an area of approximately 32 miles, beginning a couple of miles downriver from AMBUNTI at MALU village, west, and upriver to YESSAN village.

Along this river section only two major tributaries, the BLACK and HUNSTEIN rivers are found which rise in the HUNSTEIN RANGE and drain swamplands to the south of the SEPIK. Unlike other sections of the Sepik River there is quite a good deal of elevated land in these Census Divisions and with the exception of BRUGNOWI village all villages have some hilly land which is not subject to annual flooding by the Sepik.

The patrol was routine, its objects being tax collection, census revision, and general administration. These areas were last patrolled by myself during November/December last year.

PATROL DIARY.Monday 16th April 1962.

Departed Ambunti 8:30 a.m. arrived MAIU village 8:50 a.m. travelling per single canoe. People assembled waiting. Census revised and tax collected. Village and hamlets inspected and works programme for 1962 given. Formal and informal talks with the people on various topics. Inspection of cash crops. Returned to Ambunti 5:30 p.m.

Tuesday 17th April 1962.

Departed Ambunti 8:15 a.m. arrived YAMBON village 9:55 a.m. Assembled people censused and taxed. Village inspected. Talks heard and given. One complaint heard. In afternoon visited Misses Dodson and Walker of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. Returned to Ambunti arriving 6:00 p.m.

Wednesday 18th April 1962.

Departed Ambunti 3:00 a.m. arrived BRUGNOWI 10:00 a.m. Tax/census carried out and village inspected. Informal discussions with the people and one complaint heard and dealt with. Iuluai of TIPAS (Yellow River) reported to the patrol and taken back to Ambunti arriving 5:45 p.m.

Friday 20th April 1962.

Departed Ambunti 8:00 a.m. arrived YESSAN 10:10 a.m. Tax collected and census revised. Village inspected and numerous talks heard and given. Cash crop plantings inspected by myself and Fw LABAU. Returned to Ambunti arriving 6:30 p.m.

Monday 30th April 1962.

Departed Ambunti 8:00 a.m. arrived MAIO 10:05 a.m. Assembled people taxed and census revised. Village inspected - very good condition. Informal talks with the people and several complaints investigated. Cash crops looked at with Field Worker. Returned to Ambunti arriving 5:10 p.m. Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

These areas have been under contact for at least 30 years and the people must be considered as "sophisticates" as they are socially and economically more advanced than many other groups in this Sub-District. However they are by no means the most advanced group - the MAIN RIVER and CHAMBRI LAKES people being equally or perhaps a little more advanced. Nevertheless the standard of living has risen considerably over the years in this area and during census I noticed that most people were very well dressed, the men often wearing shirts, shorts, sandals and sometimes even ties whilst a surprising number of women wore European type dresses. Of course these people have had extensive contact with the "outside world", having been heavily recruited in previous years. The villages of MAJU and BRUGNOWI both own 2 outboard motors each whilst MAIO and YAMBON intend purchasing motors in the near future. I mention all this to show that these areas are under-developed and with apparently low potential the people themselves cannot be considered as backward.

The main income, as mentioned in my previous report, is derived from the sale of crocodile skins and I am pleased to be able to report an improvement in the crocodile skin industry since my last patrol. Buyers are now paying an increased price for crocodile skins and there is now a much happier feeling amongst the local people than there was at the time of my last patrol. The result is that quite a considerable amount of money now finds its way into this area through this source. As an example of this the MAJU people told me that recently they took 107 skins to ANGORAM and received £472 plus gratuities for them. They also said that an enterprising hunter is able to earn as much as £25 per month with the price increase. It must not be imagined that £25 per man per month is a typical income in this area. Only a few progressive types make this kind of money and they probably hunt only sporadically. However the point I wish to make here is that there is now a good source of income available to every able-bodied man in this area provided he is prepared to do some work. Most men engage in this industry.

The 'wet season' has been late coming this year and the river has been much lower than usual, although it is rising at present. The people told me that because of this, fish and crocodiles have been hard to find. KUMBANDIMI of AIBOM has attempted to produce them by magical means. It was reported to me that this man visited YAMBON, BRUGNOWI and MAIO, performed certain rituals and announced that fish and crocodiles would appear in due course in large quantities. He was paid a total of £6, 4 fowls and a canoe paddle for his work. The people now complain that the anticipated result did not occur. However investigation reveals that KUMBANDIMI was actually asked by the people involved to do this job for them. He will be brought in and interviewed but as the money involved is such a small amount I suggest that if it is returned the matter should be considered closed.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (CONT'D).

No other complaints were made to me and I think that the general situation here can be considered as quite good. As mentioned earlier these people are much better off than many other groups in this Sub-District and unlike other isolated areas, such as the BURUI KUNAI, we are able to maintain close contact with them. In fact we do not depend on patrolling alone to contact these people. Many day trips are made to these villages by Officers from this Station and practically every second day people from the UPPER SEPIK and YESSAN census divisions come to Ambunti to report some matter or to discuss some village problem with us.

AGRICULTURE.

a) Subsistence.

Refer my last report on this area. (P/R AMB No.6 of 1961/62.)

b) Economic.

As stated under the Native Affairs heading the sale of crocodile skins represents the main source of income in this area. However cash cropping has also been encouraged and some men from this area have recently returned from the Bainyik Farmer Trainee School. They are now busy planting coconuts and a few are interested in coffee. Our policy is now to encourage the individual entrepreneur rather than the village group as a whole and this approach seems to be getting results. The more enterprising types are being sent either to the BAINYIK school or to AITAPE for training. The few that have returned have actually started work whereas previously they had been content just to talk about it. I sighted a total of 563 newly planted coconuts at MALU village and viewed areas being prepared for gardens in other villages. AFW Gr.1 LABAU who is now stationed at Ambunti, with a team of Field Workers, accompanied the patrol and spoke with the people. He was able to tell them that the long awaited seed coconuts had arrived and would be ready for distribution from the Ambunti nursery in approximately two months time. I must say that LABAU is an asset to this Station. In the short time he has been here he has worked energetically and has proved himself to be an intelligent hard worker. His activities have been restricted so far, to areas such as the UPPER SEPIK, YESSAN and WASKUK HILLS divisions which are located close to Ambunti and where any work started can regularly be checked upon and followed up. I feel that there is a future in these areas for cash crops as, unlike other Sepik River areas, there is a good deal of elevated land not subject to regular flooding by the Sepik.

Need to extend this too much dependent on crop which will have some very adverse effects

VILLAGES.

All villages and hamlets were visited by myself and where necessary instructions relating to hygiene and sanitation were recorded in the village book.

had to note this

VILLAGES. (CONT'D).

The following is a list of villages and hamlets visited.

| <u>VILLAGE.</u> | <u>HAMLETS.</u> |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Malu | Apan Kaminjan |
| Yambon | Yimbunwank |
| Brugnowi | None |
| Yessan - Kauiembi | None |
| Maio | None |

EDUCATION & MISSION ACTIVITIES.

This division has been under the influence of the Catholic Mission for some time now and the Priest stationed at Ambunti visits all villages regularly. People from MAIU village attend the Catholic Mission School at Ambunti.

Recently members of the Summer School of Linguistics have begun work in this area. Misses Dodson and Walker are living at YAMBON. Misses Foreman and Marten will shortly be moving into a new house at YESSAN whilst Mr. Staalsen and wife will be taking up residence at BRUGNOWI within the next few months. These S.I.L. people have moved in purely for the purpose of language study.

There is now an Administration School at YAMBON which I inspected whilst there. The buildings erected by the local people are very good, and the teacher, reports good co-operation from these people.

TAXATION.

Head Tax was collected from all villages for the year 1962. Maio and Yessan villages paid tax for the first time without any apparent difficulty. As mentioned earlier these areas are now relatively prosperous and taxation should be no burden to them. Taxation statistics are as follows -

| <u>UPPER SEPIK</u> | <u>AMOUNT COLLECTED.</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Brugnowi | £13/10/- |
| Malu | £35/10/- |
| Yambon | £30/0/- |
| <u>YESSAN.</u> | |
| Maio | £35/-/- |
| Yessan-Kauiembi | £25/10/- |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>£139/10/-</u> |


MISSION.

CONCLUSION.

The picture in these Census Divisions is brighter than in other less fortunate divisions of this Sub-District.

The main point noted during this patrol was the improvement in skin prices currently being paid to crocodile hunters. This is pleasing in two aspects. Firstly more money is coming into the area and secondly the people now feel satisfied with skin prices whereas previously there was much discontent.

There has been a definite improvement in the cash cropping situation since my last patrol. Some work is now being carried out under Administration guidance by men who have had training ^{under} the Department of Agriculture at BAINYIK and more men will be returning from Agriculture schools at AITAPE and BAINYIK in the near future. We will continue to assist these people as due to their favourable location we are able to maintain close contact with them at all times. Judicious encouragement of cash cropping should, in time, put these people in a better economic position.


P. J. WRIGHT.
Patrol Officer.

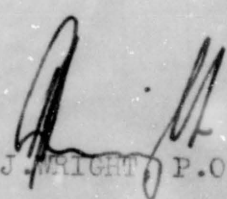
REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL.

7863 Constable GARWI.

An excellent Constable who displays plenty of initiative. Future NCO material.

9453 Constable BUGUG.

A good average Policeman, who worked conscientiously throughout the patrol.


P.J. WRIGHT P.O.