National Archives & Public Records Services
of Papua New Guinea

# PATROL REPORTS

District : Western

Station : Kiunga

Volume : 14

ISBN NO : 9980-910-83-6

Accession NO : 496

Period : 1965-1966

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea
Port Moresby 1995

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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[Volume 14]

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

PATROL REPORT OF: KIUNGA WESTERN.

ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: N.15 [14] 1965/66. Number of Reports: 7

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# WESTERN DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

## 1965/1966

### KIUNGA

| Report No. | Officer Conducting Patrol | Area Patrolled |
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| 1 - 1965/1966 | M. Briar | South Ok-Tedi & Moian Census Div. |
| 2- 1965/1966 | P.A. Gerard | Sth Awin Census Div. |
| 3 - 1965/1966 | M. Briar | Sth Ok-Tedi, Moian & East Awin Census Div. |
| 4 - 1965/1966 | M.P.C. Sage | Sth Awen Census Div. & Sth villages of the North Awen |
| 5 - 1965/1966 | M. Briar | East Awin Census Div. to Nth East |
| 6- 1965/1966 | P.J. Parnwell | Nrth Awin Census Div. |

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### LAKE MURRAY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 - 1965/1966 | F.J.L. Haynes | Lake Murray Census Div. |

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
8 OCT 1965
DARU
WESTERN DISTRICT

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. KIUNGA 1 - 65/66

Patrol Conducted by M.BRIAR. P.O.

Area Patrolled SOUTH OK-TEDI and MOIAN Census Divisions

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 members R.P.N.G.C. 1 Interpreter .1 Medic Orderly

Duration—From 26 / 7 /1965 to 7 / 8 /19 65

10/ 8/ 1965 to 12/ 8/ 1965

Number of Days 16 days - 14 nights

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ... / ... /19 64

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

Map Reference See attached map.

Objects of Patrol Publisize Kiunga Buyers Society General meeting. Compile Common Roll for proposed Kiunga Council plus Local Government education. Publisise Decimal Currency Changeover. Rotine Administration. Census Revision.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

20/11/1965

J. el. Bendel
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67 3_(26)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams ~~DISADM~~
Telephone
Our Reference 67-5-1
If calling ask for
Mr. IAH:LB

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

30th November, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol KIUNGA 1/65-66 - South OKTEDI and MOIAN Census Divisions

Attached is a report of the above 16 day patrol by Patrol Officer M. BRIAR, together with his acting Assistant District Commissioner's covering remarks.

2. On the surface the patrol might appear extremely hurried. Whilst other committments allowed a reduced time-span, the officer obviously put the evening hours to good use. Initial Council elections have been held throughout since, whilst the eastern sector is in fairly constant contact with KIUNGA.

3. Neither the observed reaction to Local Government nor JAKOB WAMPOM's vagaries surprise me. However, I expect the former to improve and the latter to become less significant, particularly after the recent voting in JAKOB's area.

4. A bias towards anthropological enquiry and developed powers of observation are noticeable. Agricultural magic details have been passed on; they can be used to help the rubber project - so long as they do not become a substitute for the hard work involved.

5. I presume penalties (if any) on census absentees were nominal if they were merely crocodile shooting. Such absences may be trying, but are certainly not surprising.

6. Most shotgun permit applications have since been approved.

7. Whilst the immigrants from West Irian are returning to their own tribal lands or villages of birth and fall within the allowable category, their names and details have not been listed. This is being requested.

8. A valuable patrol with much useful information.

F. A. Bensted

(F.A. Bensted)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-3-7

11th January, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
B A I E.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 1-1965/66.

1. Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of Mr. Brier's Patrol Report and your memorandum 67-3-1 of 30th November, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Kiunga have been noted.

3. Mr. Brier should benefit from the time spent on this patrol. He has certainly covered the anthropological and agricultural sections in detail, at the expense, perhaps of some administrative matters.

4. The situation regarding rubber plantings will need careful watching and the people made aware of the varying conditions between ourselves and our neighbours.

5. A valuable lot of information was supplied which could be put to good use.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
8 OCT 1965
DARU
WESTERN DISTRICT

Sub-District Office,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

27th. September, 1965

The District Commissioner,
Dept. District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

SOUTH OK-TEDI and MOIAN PATROL REPORT,

KIUNGA No. 1-65/66.

(1) Although the patrol was short Mr. BRIAR has devoted a lot of time to gaining a closer understanding of the people.

(2) The administrative aspects are not dealt with fully enough but this is compensated by detailed anthroplogical data; unfortunately several sound observations being marred by irrelevant comments.

(3) Remarks concerning rubber should be noted carefully. The people are expecting a great deal from rubber and in view of their previous neglect by the Administration/if the current emphsis on rubber is allowed to lapse the image of the Administration will suffer. They themselves are fully aware rubber can be grown and is grown at nearby MINDIPTANAH- they are not aware that a different set of marketing conditions exist and the environment is somewhat more favourable-all that they are aware of is that another Administration successfully implemented a crop in an adjacent area and why is it not done in their area.

(4) The loss of the outboard motor has been rectified.

(5) The SOUTH OK-TEDI//MOIN people have of late developed a more favourable attitude towards the Administration- solely because at long last the Administration is taking a more active and personal interest in their affairs.

(6) A valuable patrol by an Officer who displayed an interest in what he was doing.

(M.P.Sage)
a/A.D.C.

# KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO 1 1965 - 1966

## DIARY

Monday 26th July 1965

Departed Kiunga ..... 1000 hrs
Arrived Kawok ..... 1200 hrs
Departed Kawok ..... 1435 hrs
Arrived Aran No 1 ..... 1500 hrs
Departed Aran No 1 ..... 1640 hrs
Arrived Aran No 2 ..... 1755 hrs

Departed Station in 28hp Johnson powered canoe - arrived Kawok. Census revised and talks given concerning the KBS General Meeting, proposed Kiunga Council and Decimal Currency. Village in good condition. No complaints. Departed Kawok and shortly afterwards entered Alice River - Arrived Aran No 1. Talks given as above. No complaints. Village only fair. Departed Aran No 1 and proceeded to Aran No 2 where the patrol slept the night.

Tuesday 27th July 1965

Departed Aran No 2 ..... 1045 hrs
Arrived Bongubun ..... 1125 hrs
Departed Bongubun ..... 1340 hrs
Arrived Ieran ..... 1437 hrs

Talks given as above before departure. A few minor complaints settled. Arrived Bongubun. Census revised and talks given as above. No complaints. Departed Bongubun and arrived at Ieran. Met up with Agricultural patrol. Census revised and talks given as above. No complaints. Discussions with village elders at night. Slept night.

Wednesday 28th July 1965

Departed Ieran ..... 0850 hrs
Arrived Ot ..... 1130 hrs
Departed Ot ..... 1540 hrs
Arrived Kweman ..... 1710 hrs

Departed Ieran along good track - arrived at Ot. Census revised and talks given as above. No complaints. Departed Ot and walked to Kweman. Census revised and talks given as above. No complaints. Discussion with village elders at night. Slept night.

Thursday 29th July 1965

Departed Kewman ..... 0853 hrs
Arrived Timin ..... 0950 hrs
Departed Timin ..... 1305 hrs
Arrived Woran ..... 1400 hrs

Departed Kweman - track good - arrived Timin. Census revised and talks given as in other villages. No complaints. Departed Timin - walked to Woran. Census revised and talks given as usual. Discussions with elders at night. No complaints. Slept night.

Friday 30th July 1965.

Departed Woran ..... 0910 hrs
Arrived Komokbin ..... 1210 hrs

Departed Woran - track good - arrived Komokbin. Census revised and talks given as per instructions. No complaints - few men absent from census. Talks with village elders at night. Slept night.

Saturday 31st July 1965

Departed Komokbin ..... 0830 hrs
Arrived Marapka ..... 1055 hrs
Departed Marapka ..... 1500 hrs
Arrived Iowi ..... 1620 hrs

Departed Komokbin - arrived Marapka. Met agricultural patrol and had lunch. Census revised and talks given. Departed Marapka - track good - arrived Iowi. Census revised and talks given - no complaints. Talks with village elders at night. Slept night.

Sunday 1st August 1965.

Departed Iowi ..... 0800 hrs
Bypassed Ot ..... 1000 hrs
Arrived Ieran ..... 1230 hrs
Departed Ieran ..... 1400 hrs
Arrived Atkamba ..... 1500 hrs
Departed Atkamba ..... 1600 hrs
Arrived Niogomban ..... 1815 hrs

Departed Iowi and passed by Ot (half way) - arrived Ieran where carriers paid off. Patrol embarked on canoe and proceeded to Atkamba where fuel was taken on board. Departed Atkamba and proceeded down the Alice R. into the Fly. Arrived at Niogomban. Slept night.

Monday 2nd August 1965.

Departed Niogomban ..... 0935 hrs

2nd August 1965(continued)

Arrived Angamarut .....1145 hrs
Departed Angamarut .....1220 hrs
Arrived Mabaduam ,,.....1545 hrs

Census revised at Niogomban and talks given. No complaints. Departed by canoe to Angamarut. Informed people of patrol's impending return and refuelled. Departed Angamarut and by passed Kukujaba to arrive at Mabaduam. Talks with people at night. Slept night.

3rd August 1965.

Departed Mabaduam .....1145 hrs
Arrived Kukujaba(Gamo) .....1315 hrs
Census revised at Mabaduam and ~~kik~~ talks given. No complaints. Departed by canoe to Kukujaba. Arrived and census revised with talks given afterwards. No complaints. Talks with village elders at night. Slept night.

4th August 1965

Departed Kukujaba .....0900 hrs
Arrived Old Kuiu .....0945 hrs
Departed Old Kuiu .....1100 hrs
Arrived Karemgu .....1345 hrs
Departed Karemgu .....1430 hrs
Arrived Membok .....1515 hrs
Departed Membok .....1730 hrs
Arrived back at Karemgu .....1815 hrs

Departed Kukujaba by canoe to Old village site of Kuiu where patrol disembarked. All stores plus engine and fuel off loaded onto bank. Walked to Karemgu. Departed to Membok leaving patrol gear at Karemgu R.H. Arrived Membok - census revised and talks given. Returned to Karemgu where census revised and talks given. No complaints,minor queries settled. Talks at night with elders of Karemgu and Membok. Slept night.

5th August 1965

Departed Karemgu .....0820 hrs
Arrived Old Kuiu .....1015 hrs
Departed Old Kuiu .....1100 hrs
Arrived Angamarut .....1320 hrs
Departed Angamarut .....1525 hrs
Arrived Erekta canoe berth .....1745 hrs
Arrived Erekta .....1800 hrs

Walked from Karemgu to Old Kuiu. On loaded all cargo and patrol

~~em~~barked

5th August 1965(cont)
embarked departing up river. Arrived Angamarut where census revised and talks given as usual. No complaints. Departed in canoe to Erecta canoe berth. Off loaded canoe and walked to Erekta. Census revised and talks given. No complaints. Talks with village elders at night. Slept night.

6th August 1965.
Departed Erekta .....1000 hrs
Arrived Niogomban .....1045 hrs
Departed Niogomban .....1100 hrs
Arrived Kawok .....1200 hrs
Departed Kawok .....1210 hrs
Arrived Kiunga .....1600 hrs

Departed Erekta - walked to canoe and embarked. Travelled to Niogomban where fuel and drum picked up. Departed Niogomban and arrived at Kawok out of petrol. Canoe plus patrol left at Kawok whilst myself and interpreter walked back to station. Track fairly good though walking through or rather across the airstrip flyover area very exhausting - felled timber obstructions. Slept night on station.

7th August 1965
Departed Kiunga .....0830 hrs
Arrived Kawok .....0915 hrs
Departed Kawok .....1015 hrs
Arrived Kiunga Station.....1105 hrs

Departed Station in tradewind plus 40 hp Johnson with petrol. Arrived Kawok - on loaded petrol to cance and returned to the station leaving the canpe to follow on behind.
Patrol stood down.....

8th August 1965
Sunday observed

9th August 1965
On station.

10th August 1965 .... Tuesday.
Departed Kiunga .....0830 hrs
Arrived Moian Canoe berth .....0945 hrs
Departed .. .. .. .....1015 hrs
Arrived Moian No 1 .....1050 hrs
Departed Moian No 1 .....1345 hrs
Arrived Moian no 2 .....1515 hrs

Tuesday 10th August 1965 (cont)

Departed Kiunga in canoe driven by Mr Sage. Arrived at Moian canoe berth where cargo and personael off-loaded leaving the canoe to return to the station. Walked to Moian No 1 where the census was revised and talks werecgiven. No complaints. Departed Moian No 1 and walked to Moian No2. Census revised and talks given Talks at night with village elders. Slept night.

Wednesday 11th August 1965

Departed Moian No 2 ..... 0840 hrs
Arrived Moian No 3 ..... 1100 hrs
Departed Moian No3 ..... 1250 hrs
Arrived Puin ..... 1450 hrs

Walked from Moian No 2 to Moian No 3 along good track. Census revised and talks given - no complaints. Departed To Puin. Census revised and talks given. Talks with village elders at night. Slept night.

Departed Puin 0820 hrs Thursday 12 th August 1965. Arrived Kiunga 0920 hrs.

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Patrol completed..... Patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY.

(4)

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of the patrol was to visit all villages in the S.Ok-Tedi and Moian Census Divisions revising the census(apart from Aran No 1,No 2,and Bongubun which have been revised by Mr Sage) publisixing the forthcoming Kiunga Buyers Society general meeting on the 8th September,the establishedment of the proposed Kiunga Local Government Council and the changeover to Decimal Currency,and also routine Administration. All aims were achieved and no untoward incidents occurred during the course of the patrol.

Description of area patrolled:

The area patrolled extends from 4 dgrs 47mnts to 6 dgrs 37 mnts latitude and from 140 dgrs 53 mnts to 141 dgrs 18 mnts longitude. The International West Irian - Papua border line constitutes the western boundary, the Alice and Gaman Rivers the eastern and northern boundaries respectively of the South Ok-Tedi C/D. The Moian C/D has no physical northern,eastern and southern boundary.

Topographically the area is relatively flat with the vegetation being mainly swamp grass(minor) sago swamps and primary forest.

The Fly River and the Alice are the two main physical features.

The annual rainfall would be in the region of 200"+ . The area is at present suffering from a drought so that the patrol was fortunate in so much as all tracks were dry. The walking times given would not be realistic during the wet season.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

I have no complaints on this score as they all seem to be doing thier job fairly well, some are stronger characters than others but I expect the Council elections to sort out the wheat from the chaff though perhaps this is being somewhat optimistic.

A few villages have no village Constables in office as they have recently died, none were appointed on this patrol as elections are ( I hope) due this year. In each case the Village Council seemed able to carry on for the interim period.

.....

(K)

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

Most of the income in this area is derived from the sale of crocodile skins, I see no likelyhood of the position changing until either the crocodiles are shot out completely or widespread village rubber production begins.

A minute fraction of the area income comes from the sale of garden produce(including sago) to either the Administration or the Missions at Kiunga and Atkamba.

The village Constable at Karemgu is indulging in a very minor way in trading. It simply consists of small profits being made on goods carried by him from Kiunga stores ( an example - 3d on a stick of tobacco). He is an intelligent type and has his share of initiative so that this at present small venture may grow into something more worthwhile in the future.

It is unfortunate that an attempt to run an outboard motor canoe for the purposes of crocodile shooting and passenger carriage ended when the motor was lost overboard shortly after its purchase. There is at present an investigation being carried out into the circumstances of the loss as certain aspects concerning liability warrant this. This was a joint venture, or co-operative venture by the people of the Moian Census Division, the suggestion coming I believe from one Jacob Wombum (the ex Government Interpreter) it being eagerly taken up by Nicholas the V.C from Karemgu and other men. Whether the list of shareholders plus respective donations was a result of Administration advice I don't know but the 'books' are a credit to those concerned.

I can see little hope for a diversified economy in this area however they will not be alone in this and providing rubber does not fail as a crop they have every chance of raising their standard of living quite considerably.

.....

OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION:

The reception of the patrol in the area was good - a few absentees from the census line up have been dealt with by the Kiunga Native Matters Court in most cases these were men who had ~~had~~ taken advantage of the low state of the water level to shoot crocodiles. It has since been explained to them that in future should such ideal conditions occur at the same time as a patrols visit they should first approach the patrolling officer or A.D.C who would no doubt bear the possible economic advantages to the villages in mind when deciding whether absence could be allowed.

The people's reception to the news that a Local Government would be started in the area was quiet though quite a few men expressed satisfaction that at last they were getting one, apparently quite a bit of talk has been circulated in the past about this establishment and the people were beginning to feel as though it was 'just talk'.

It was reported at IOWI that a rumour held that when the Council was installed then the Administration would leave. No one could tell me who started this rumour and satisfaction was expressed when they were informed that this was certainly not the case. ( As it happened this point was included in talks given before this was reported so this rumour should be effectively quashed)

I must admit I felt dissapointed that very few queries were raised concerning the Council's functions or even any fears regarding future Council Tax. In every village where the patrol slept the night discussions were held after dinner in the rest house until normally 2300 + Hrs so ample time was given for these to be raised, I feel that the next patrol - which should be the election patrol - will have more queries addressed to it - providing informal discussions are held at night. At nearly every village the men expressed gratification that these were held - I frankly see little point in patrols whistleing through areas just reading out names and giving a rushed talk on something or other. Every officer must be familiar with the man who steps up to the patrol table after census absolutely keyed up and trembling with nerves only to speak of some minor(administratively) matter, this does not arise in my experience at night when things are more informal.

At Puin(Moian C/D) it was reported that the people had heard that Jacob Wombum(ex Government Interpreter) had stated that the Kiunga Buyers Society meeting was to be held on the 18th of September as opposed to the ~~sixth~~ eighth, this statement - confirmed by the Administration clerk at Kiunga - was made at the Kiunga Station and assuming the worst in some villages in the

Ok-Tedi Census Division. I am quite convinced that this was a deliberate move on Jacob's part to obstruct the Administration and the Society. He apparently stated that I and the present Interpreter informed him that it was to be held on the eighteenth - in actual fact I was particularly careful ~~x~~ in a[illegible] villages and especially so when addressing Aran No 1 where Jacob was at the time to make the date absolutely clear - I must have repeated it to Jacob about four times. He is without a doubt somewhat of a malcontent though fortunately his power in the area has and is decreasing rapidly. Despite this he is a force to be reckoned with as even without a person such as he certain aspects of the Administration's policy gets misconstrued and rumours fly over the simplest statement, with Jacob ' putting his oar in' we shall have to be on the watch for rumours that could especially do the proposed Council some harm. I personally have hopes that by his own actions he will defeat his ' cause'.

Disatisfaction was expressed in several villages over the breakdown of the traditional form of marriage. Naturally enough it was the older men who expressed this but at the same time admitted that it was their own fault to some extent in being fooled by the man ' who comes into the village with long socks and a Coleman lamp ' ( their own words). The typical traditional form of marriage proceedure is included in the Anthropological section. ~~Xxxi~~ This breakdown is a natural result of the fact that the young men are no longer so dependant upon their kin for the purchase of their wife and also of course the young women seem to be coming more emancipated with regards to the choosing of their husbands.I can see no way of combating this problem from the outside,as I see it the family must solve this problem themselves. I have no doubt that the traditional dogs teeth,rope girri girri, and tambu shell will eventually be completely replaced either by money or church weddings.

The villages of Mabaduam and Kukujaba(Gamo) belong to the Suki linguistic group. There is no intermarriage between the Yungum and the Suki's and as far as I can ascertain no intermarriage between this group and the main Suki group - this seems highly unlikely to me as eventually surely inbreeding would occurx however the men flatly denied taking any women from anywhere but within the two communities. The society is a patrilineal one and certainly the most complicated that I have come across,for example should a man of the crocodile line marry a girl of the turtle line then the offspring would be of the ~~px~~ crocodile and yet if this offspring were to marry a girl of the fish line then this child would be of the fish heritage. Every second generation it changes from the male to the female heritage - I think! There are seven lineages alltold - all of these having branches extending down into the main Suki group - and yet marriage takes place solely ~~BETWEEN~~

within the two villages. After four hours discussion I was still as baffled as before and eventually gave up in disgust. According to the men no garden magic or sorcery takes place whatsoever - this I find very hard to believe. They are not a prepossesing people and frankly look inbred, it seems unfortunate that this small pocket should be in the Kiunga Sub-District instead of in the Lake Murray sub-district as they have nothing whatsoever in common with the Yungums - however the two groups appear to live quite amicably together so as this group is approximately equidistant from Kiunga and Lake Murray I suppose there is no real reason why the division boundaries should be shifted. There may be some discontent later as these people have no land that is suitable for rubber whereas their nearest neighbours at Aremgu have. It appears that they will be left behind in the economic development of the area, the only solution to this is to re-settle them elsewhere - preferably in their own linguistic area.

Their traditional enemies are,or were,the Yungum and Kavenunga people and their'friends' the Sangisi. They hold usufructuary rights over land on the West Irian side.

.....

+As a footnote,a status symbol in the area patrolled is possesion of a set of false teeth, one old man still with most of his natural ones is saving hard for when he gets older so that he will put the young men to shame with a glistening upper set - vanity or purely practical!?

AGRICULTURE:

The food situation throughout the area seemed normal and there seemed to be no shortages of any kind - referring only to garden produce as I think there is always a shortage of meat. The present drought has had little effect on the family unit apart from the fact that the people are having to get their sago from near the main river as opposed to the swamps which are rapidly drying up. The patrol had no difficulty in purchasing either sago or bananas though there was a marked reticence on the part of the villagers to sell any livestock.

The only induced crops at present - from european sources - are the sweet banana,the sweet potatoe and the Kabiok. All three are needless to say very popular and have taken a firm hold, sweet potatoe is the least prevalent but I feel this is mainly due to soil conditions rather than from anything else.

The induced species of taro - called locally the 'Manandu' is superior to the indigenous tuber and will possibly take its place within time.

The staple diet of the area would be similar to that of Pain village which is as follows:-

Starch staple.... Sago
Banana
Taro
Yam

Vegetable ..... Pit Pit (Arip)
Grease cabbage(Tubiop)
Kabiok (Kawak)
plus other misc leaves

Protein..... Fish
Pig,Cassowarie,other bush life ( Frogs have dissapeared from the diet for some reason or the other)

Fruits.....There is a whole range of edible fruits however the most popular are - Kopsjop ( green sour grape-apple) - Tubiop (green skinned with red and yellow meat) - Yetop (green wild fig) and the most delicious of all although it is in fact a nut - the Awe which tastes like a cross between the coconut and the almond. The fruits are naturally not eaten consistently through the year.

The diet seems relatively well balanced and there are few protein sources that are forbidden to young children and mothers with the result that not one obvious case of malnutrition was seen during the course of the patrol.
( the only things forbidden to pregnant and suckling women are - the possum-causes anemia,the snake-causes blindness and madness, large flat fish-causes swollen stomach and liver trouble )

The Agricultural Officer stationed at Kiunga has started vegetable gardens in practically all villages in both census divisions so that there is a distinct possibility that further induced vegetable will become prominent in the diet.

(B)

Rubber, one hopes, will be the saviour of the Western District and so during talks with the men in the villages I tentatively suggested that perhaps when the time comes for the planting of their rubber they would like to incorporate their own garden magic. This suggestion was extremely well recieved and in all cases(with the exception of Kukujaba and Mabaduam who stated that they did no magic and who in any case are not likely to plant rubber as they have no suitable ground) the men hastened to tell me that the ceremonies would take no time at all and that they would feel more confidence in the crop if they did this. It was explained to them that they would have to ask the Agricultural Officer if he would be agreeable as it came within his province. ( I later - on return from patrol - asked the Officer concerned whether he had any objections and on recieving details of various rites he stated that he had no objection whatsoever)

I feel most strongly that anything that will induce the people to take more care of their commercial crop should be used - especially as it is a new crop to them. At least it will weaken the argument of the lazier ones who might use the fact that as traditional magic was not conducted the crop would fail anyway so why bother to weed etc.

Two forms of garden magic are given below, both these forms are common tok the Moian and Ok-Tedi area they may vary in places but those that do do so only in a minor way.

From Karemgu Village.

1. A special stone which is quite small and called ANUMKON is held with the digging stick, after the hole has been made and the taro or banana has been planted the stone is then placed near the crop hidden in a tangle of roots or in a tree stump. The stone is left in this position until the crop has come up about six inches it is then retrieved and taken back to the village carefully wrapped in leaves and hidden in a net bag.

Thsi is said to promote a good strike and healthy strong growth. Following the aforementioned proceedure as soon as the crop is well on its way - in the case of bananas and they assure me rubber - the bark of the MUKDOM tree is scraped and placed in a branch or leaf fork ,this ensures that the crop will bear well.

From Kweman Village.

2. Similar to the above except in this case it is a vertebrae of the MURAT snake( a python) that is held. In both cases magic words are said over the first shoot planted. In this case(not confirmed for Karemgu) the first shoot when it matures is not eaten though its offspring may be. In effect this would mean that one rubber tree would not be tapped although it

is always possible that the mercenary may disregard this part of the ceremony. The MURAT vertebrae is not left in the garden.

Iowi Village

3. Small stakes are cut from two types of vine - Veepnong and Otpaipnong - the former has leaves of green with white underside whereas the latter smells like excreta(it does too) These stakes,or rather pegs,are driven into the garden area so -

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

the proportion of Veepnong to Otpaipnong depends upon the gardener as does the number he plants. There is a chant - moreorless whispered - that the big men of the village know which is recited over the garden plot as these pegs are driven into the ground. For the men working the ceremony there are a few foods which are forbidden to them these are - the Capul,a fish called KOM,prawns,tree grubs and the lizard YIGORO. Women having their periods are not allowed near the garden and whilst work is going on the men are not allowed to shout to each other but have to speak quietly.

There is no other prior preparation and from what I can gather the ceremony with the MURAT vetebrae is worked in conjunction with the above though naturally at a slightly later date.

I am assured that no self-respecting gardener could possibly expect a bountiful crop unless magic is conducted and as far as I can see all that the Agricultural Officer whould have to do is to avoid speaking too loudly,avoid eating the foods mentioned and avoid having a period. The men assured me that these ceremonies take little time and need not inconveniance the Officer in the least.

.....

(10)
(11)

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Sorcery:

As it is rife in the area it is useful if one has some knowledge of the various forms of magic that are currently practised, this is especially so when one conducts a Court of Native Matters , the following examples are ones that are probably the most popular at present.

From Ieran Village - South Ok-Tedi C/D

1. The sorcerer first obtains the soil from the toe print of his proposed victim, this is placed at the end of a small basket made of Koborom vine; this basket which resembles a fish trap is then slid into a hole in a smallwater pool whereapon the fish enter the hole, swim up the basket and eat the soil placed there. The victim thereapon gets a sore on his foot. The cause of the sore could be anything - a knife cut, a thorn, it does not really matter for the blood has turned bad and the first wound that is inflicted upon his foot and which draws blood will turn into a sore which gets larger and larger until eventually he becomes incapacitated. (Diagram A )

2. Retalitory Sorcery: Should a man or woman die supposedly of sorcery then his relative would cut the hair from the corpse's head and after placing it in a leaf carry it deep into the forest. Prior to his departure into the forest the man would collect a frog and a length of bamboo which must come from the old Kawok village site. This bamboo is sunk into the ground directly underneath a hanging Koborom vine( the vine being severed at ground level) the frog is then placed at the bottom of the bamboo after first having the corpse's hair stuffed down its throat, into its anus and under slits cut in its skin. The bamboo is supported in the ground by a platform of crossed twigs and water from the vine is allowed to drip steadily into it as well as any rain water that might fall. As the container gradually fills up the victim correspondingly becomes striken with diarrea and dysentry until at last when the bamboo is full to the brim the sorcerer achieves the death of the victim by returning to the magic site, here he grasps the now dry vine and wrentching it from its support brings it to the ground, at this the victim convulses and ejects his intestines. This is used against man, woman or child though naturally enough the latter case is very rare. (Diagram B )

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From Iowi village - South Ok-Tedi C/d

The sorcerer takes a dog's tooth and partially saws it through. This tooth is carried to the next pig feast where the sorcerer sits in front of his relations and looking at his victim places the tooth in his mouth. With a quick motion the tooth is snapped between the teeth. The victim then loses his apetite and being unable to eat dies within a few days.

From Kweman village - South Ok-Tedi C/D

The sorcerer obtains an old cigarette end belonging to his intended victim, this is carried to a feast or dance where upon his arrival the sorcerer binds this under his toe. During the dancing that follows the sorcerer's friends tread repeatedly on this toe x until such time as blood starts flowing, shortly after the victim falls to the ground with blood and froth coming from his mouth.

The above are only a few examples, there are without a doubt many more that would cover any unexplicable deaths or sicknesses and also those that would cover inexplicable actions on the part of a member of the community, I have no doubt in my mind that it is impossible to talk people out of believing in sorcery one can only hope that with an increase in knowledge of the sciences the people will 'outgrow' it.( Possibly a faint hope when one considers how much our own society is ridden with superstition etc)

.....

Marriage Custom: Woran and surrounding villages.

The following report on the traditional method of choosing and purchasing a wife quite obviously differs considerably from todays increasingly popular method whereby a man saunters into a village dressed in smart shorts, long socks and gaily swinging a Coleman latern and who spying a ' good looking sort' more or less trots up to the father and says " Mr Brown you have a lovely daughter ( steal from the hit parade) here is fifteen pounds I'll pay the rest later " then breezes out again a married man. I have simplified things somewhat but this is basically what happens. The traditional method is so:-

The father of a youth reaching marriageable age has for some time been keeping an eye out for a prospective bride for his son, when he has found a girl that he thinks would suit he goes to

see a close friend or relation and the two discuss the relative merits of the girl - does she work well,is she a good cook,is she respectfull etc etc. Shortly after this the friend goes over to the girl's parents and eventually in a roundabout way tactfully suggests that A would like the daughter of B to marry his son, should B intimate that this would be acceptable then the friend would return to A and inform him of the fact. Assuming all the relatives are in favour then A's relations would start to gather food and traditional bride payment(it is a matter of 'face' that the food should be of good quality) when sufficient food is gathered all of A's 'line' go to B's house where they leave the food outside. General conversation is held in B's house - the food eaten being prepared by B's wife etc - until the conversation eventually swings round to the bride price required. This price is normally arrived at by the father of the girl thinking back on how much he paid for his wife - the mother of the girl. A parcel of tobacco is brought by A on this visit and left at the house of B,it is not touched yet however.

Once the price has been agreed upon then A's line would return to their village carrying a stick calender( a block of wood with a number of sago spines stuck in it denoting days - a spine is removed from the wood as each day passes) this denotes the number of days to pass before their return to B's house. On arrival back they would then start accumulating food and traditional bride price which when sufficient is carried once more to B's house on the date agreed. Once again general conversation skirts the main issue until sometime at night the payment is shown to B he thereapon rises and going to the womens part of the house raises the bundle of tobacco and holding it to the serving hatch asks his wife if it is sufficient, she then calls over her daughter who is then asked by her father if he may smoke the tobacco. The girl of course is quite aware of what is going on and has been told by her friends who the man is . If the girl says yes then the marriage is on and the bride price is accepted,if she says no then the tobacco etc is returned to the suitors.( This in fact rarely happens as both the boy and the girl know who has been chosen for them and they would normally make their objections known to their respective parents who,contrary to common thought,do take this into consideration.)

Assuming everything is settled then the girl next morning packs her few belongings and is followed by wailing parents goes off with her new husband and his relations. (The girls parents go only to their land boundaries) This whole band then go into the forest where they hunt and gather food for the marriage feast. Whilst on this expedition which takes upto a month the young couple sleep a little away from the main group in their own house.

The day of the wedding feast drawing near both A and B's lines pack up all their food and on the day appointed go to where the feast is to be held,carrying with them a fishing spear with a piece of dried pidgeon affixed to the end and a smoke holder containing a formed 'cigarette'.

At the site a limbom partition has been erected this has a small hole cut at shoulder level. The two parties approach the partition and making sure that the newly wedded couple do not catch sight of the girl's parents line up on either side. The girl stands in front of her husband and the mother just in front of the father. The fishing spears and the smoke holders are rested on the respective shoulders of the mother and the girl - both artefacts passing through the hole in the partition (see Diagram C ) The partition is then broken down by B's line and after the dance has been completed the food is stacked on the partition which is in fact effect now a table. This food is stacked on each side - A eating B's and B eating A's. The feast thereapon gets underway with the newly married couple taking the center of the table - both parents provide food for the couple which they alone eat.

The young couple are now well and truly married according to local custom and what is probably more important administratively the price has been paid in full. Unfortunately we have little influence concerning the form of marriage between couples ,the modern european courtship,engagement and wedding is all very well as far as it goes in fact the two are very similar in some aspects but I can hardly imagine any church refusing to marry a young couple simply because the young man has not paid the full price for his woman. This is one aspect of village life that only the people themselves can overcome, we can offer little to the complaining old men who wait for years for the full price to be paid except civil action. The latter is really no answer as many feel they lose face when complaining about this to the Administration as stated the answer lies with the family unit.

.....

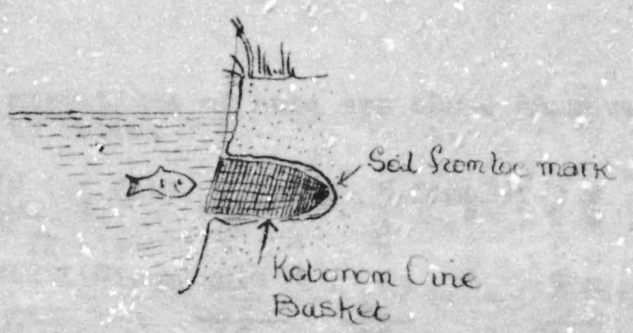


DIAGRAM 'A' IERAN SORCERY:

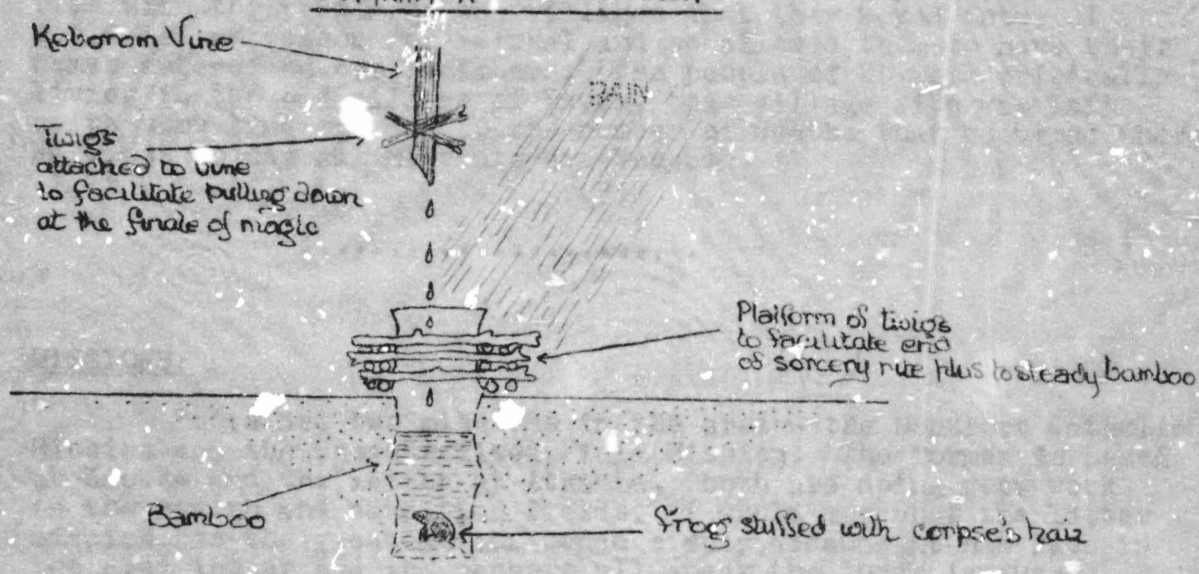


DIAGRAM 'B' IERAN SORCERY:

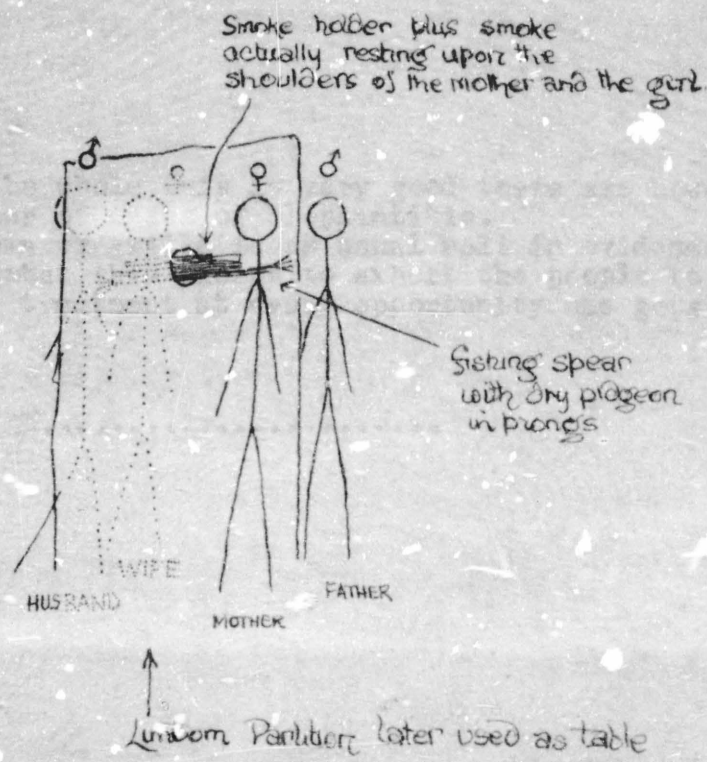


DIAGRAM 'C' WORAM MARRIAGE:

MIGRATIONS:

The only migrations of note are those enumerated below ie from West Irian to Papua.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Into DIMIN | (ex Jat) | 7 | males | 5 | females | 6 m | & 5 f | child |
| " WORAM | " | 3 | " | 3 | " | 3 m | & 6 f | " |
| " OT | (Wendembit) | 5 | " | 4 | " | 5 m | & 3 f | " |
| " ANGAMARUT | (Dinumbun) | 4 | " | 7 | " | 7 m | & 1 f | " |
| | | 19 | | 19 | | 21 | 15 | |

All of the above have land and sago swamps on this side and stated that they would rather be over here as Kiunga is nearer to them than Mindiptana also of course they have close ties with the people of the villages that they moved into. I could see no reason for refusal and so allowed them to have their names entered on our registers. The people of Ot were originally living in the old village of Kawok, this village site was left quite some time ago due to the number of deaths that occurred there. Needless to say all migrants are Yungums.

.....

MISSIONS:

There are two missions in the area - the Montfort Catholic Mission and the Unevangelised Field Mission. The former is based at Kiunga and the latter at Atkamba, both are doing good work in the health and education fields. I would say that the latter mission has the greatest influence simply because it has been in the area longer and its members all speak the local language.

.....

HEALTH:

On the whole this is very good there are however rather a large number of cases of Elephantitis.

Sapoma or grille is as usual well in evidence, one can do little to combat this except to exhort the people to visit the hospital for treatment at every opportunity one gets.

.....

CONCLUSION:

The area has potential mainly of course from the rubber production angle. I see no reason why rubber should not have the same amount of success here as say coffee has in the highlands - this is providing that markets are secured. The people certainly seem no lazier or shall we say less hardworking than others. I can ~~xxx~~ find little to suggest an antipathy towards the Administration though I think there is little doubt that when the people actually see the rubber in their gardens and some ~~xigx~~ proof of the Government's intentions they will regard the Administration in a better light. Frankly I'm sure that if I were in their shoes the patrol's reception would have been somewhat different. Basically we have done nothing for this area apart from imposing our system of law and order etc we have ~~certainly~~ not made much of an effort towards fulfilling their aroused economic desires.

I am afraid that placing nice european material hospitals and houses on the Administration stations is not the ~~order~~ answer - after all this means little in the village, also of course one cannot concentrate on the border villages alone for despite one's thoughts at times the people are not altogether fools and they are very probably aware that this ' mad burst of activity' along these areas is only a result of the Administration's fear of a poor comparison between our side and our ccusins over the way.

I feel that the Agriculture Department has a bigger part to play than they are at present. The standard of living at the village level must be raised, this can be done ~~xx~~ quite simply.ie improved livestock in the village and more of it,improved staple crops like taro etc. I do not suggest for one minute that this is the whole answer but I am certain in my own mind that an effort in this direction will do more than improvements in medical aid,communications etc.

I hope that the conduct of this patrol meets with your approval.

.....

M.Briar. Patrol Officer.
Kiunga.

(4)

Personel Report.

R.P.N.G.C.

Constable OVUGA - MAREKO Reg No 7779
Reliable but shows little initiative.
26/7/65 to 7/8/65

Constable Ambroses - Angem Reg No 11339
A trainee constable who impresses. Very keen and ~~conscientious~~ concientious.
26/7/65 to 7/8/65

Constable Bugler Rapola - Navua Reg No 10988
This policeman has rather an unfortunate manner about him but after a bad start, for which he was reprimanded, he improved and performed his duties ably and concientiously. I would say however that he needs to be kept well under control.
21/7/65 to 7/8/65

Constable Muliap - Waiak Reg No 10390
Smart. Performed his duties well.
10/8/65 to 12/8/65

.....

Interpreter.

Koworot - Patrol interpreter under application.
Worked very hard during the course of the patrol cheerful - an asset.

Medical Orderly - Erekana - Tom
Knowing very little about medicine I can hardly comment on his proffessional ability however apart from this he seems a good type. Not a lazy man.

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(3)

# APPENDIX A.

## APPLICANTS FOR SHOTGUN PERMITS.

### South Ok-Tedi Census Division.

**BONGUBUN VILLAGE.** Population 41.

OTI -BIRIT
One wife Three children
Of good character.
Shotguns held in village none.
Permit recommended.
Money held. £25.0.0.

.....

**IERAN VILLAGE.** Population 47

AMETU - OGAT
Three wives Nine children
Of good character
Shotguns held in village none.
Permit recommended
Money held, £21.0.0.

.....

**KOMUKBIN VILLAGE.** Population 56.

ANGAGI AMBORAN
One wife Three children
Of good character
Shotguns held none.
Permit recommended
Money held £22.0.0.

.....

**DIMIN VILLAGE.** Population 91

KIPINOK KEREK
Two wives Four children
Of good character
Shotguns held in village..none.
Permit recommended
Money held £25.0.0.

KEPKET DUAP
Two wives Four children
Character unknown recent migrant from West Irian.
Permit not recommended for one year.

.....

**ARAN NO 1** Population 48

OUGAT INGAM
One wife Five children
Good character
Shotguns held none
Permit not recommended
Money held £20.

MING KOWA
Two wives Four Children
Good character
Shotguns held none
Permit recommended
Money held £25.0.0.

.....

APPLICANTS FOR SHOTGUN PERMITS(Cont)

MOIAN CENSUS DIVISION.

KUKUJABA(M Gamo) Population 101
DENATUS SONDI
Two wives Five children
Good character
Shotguns held nil
Permit recommended
Money held £25.0.0.

.....

KAREMGU Population 109

NICHOLAS KONDOMINI
One wife three children
Good character(V.C.)
Shotguns held one
Permit recommended
Money held £25.0.0.

ATEMOP DOMBIRI
One wife four children
Good character
Shotguns held one
Permit recommended
Money held £25.0.0.

.....

MEMBOK Population 181

NOMONI TOROM
One wife two children
Good character
Shotguns held two
Permit recommended
Money held £25.0.0.

.....

MOIAN NO 3 Population 33

ANGOM AIYAN
One wife seven children
Good character
Shotguns held nil
Permit recommended
Money held £26.0.0.

.....

(1)

10. DOME VILLAGE. SOUTH OK-TEDI C.D.

(i) Wom Dungo. Shotgun good. Permit - Valid.

(ii) Murim Mom. " " " "

(iii) Dumni Ou. " " " "

(iv) Gowo Langan " " " "

(v) Giwook Kerek " " " "

(vi) Dinam Katani " " " "

(vii) Awakon Asc " " " "

11. IOGI VILLAGE. SOUTH OK-TEDI C.D.

(i) Kato, Mayun Shotgun - Good. Permit - Valid.

(ii) Koropmon Karom " " " "

(iii) Yjondawam Kanop " " " "

(iv) Kamangrom Tamangam Not present in village.

12. KONOKPIN VILLAGE. SOUTH OK-TEDI C.D.

(i) Angavi Amboram. Shotgun - Good. Permit - Valid.

Most of the men listed as absent from the village were out shoot
Crocodiles (with their shotguns) when the patrol came around.

KOMOKBIN

MARAPKA

WORAN

IOWI

DIMIN

KWEIMAN

OT

IERAN

ALICE RIVER

BONGUBUN

(U.F.M.)
ATKAMBA

ARAN
No 2

ARAN
No 1

KUNGA

S. Ok Tedi
Census Division

KAWOK

PUIN

NIOGOMBAN

MOIAN 3

MOIAN 1

MOIAN 2

ERECTA

FLY RIVER

ANGAMARUT

Moian Census Division

IK RIVER

N

KAREMGU

KUKUTABA
(Gamo)

MEMBOK

PUNGE RIVER

MABADUAN

Kunga Patrol No 1-65/66
Moian and South Ok Tedi
Census Divisions

5° 00'

6° 0'

6° 10'

KOMOKBIN

MARAPKA

WORRN

IOWI

DIMIN

KLEIMAN

OT

IERRIN

BONGUBUN

(U.F.M.) ATKAMBA

ARAN No. 2

ARAN No. 1

ALICE RIVER

S. Ok-Tedi Census Division

NIOGOMBAN

KAWOK

KUNGA

PUIN

MOIAN 3

MOIAN 1

MOIAN 2

ERECTA

(U.F.M.)
ATKAMBA

ATAM
No 2

ARAM
No 1

6° 10'

S. Ok Tedi
Census Division

NIOGOMBAN

ERECTA

FLY RIVER

°20'

ANGAMARUT

IK RIVER

N

KAREMGU

KUKUJABA
(Gamo)

MEMBOK

BUNGE RIVER

°30'

MABADUAN

KUNGA

KAVIOK

PUIN

MOIAN 3

MOIAN 1

MOIAN 2

Moian Census Division

Kunga Patrol No 1-65/66
Moian and South Ok Tedi
Census Divisions

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
15 NOV 1965
DARU
WESTERN DISTRICT T.P.N.G.

District of WESTERN Report No. KIUNGA 2/65-66

Patrol Conducted by P.A. Gerard Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Sth. Awin Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Interpreter, Medical Orderly, 2 R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 13/ 8 /1965 to 6/ 9 /1965

Number of Days 22

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/ 4 /1964

Medical / 5 /1963

Map Reference South Awin Fourmil

Objects of Patrol Census revision and General Administration, pulicity for the K.B.S. General shareholders meeting, explanation of councilland decimal currency

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2/12/1966

for District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-3-8

Konedobu, Papua.

11th January, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
D A R U.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 2-1965/66:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the above-mentioned Patrol Report by Mr. P. Gerard and your accompanying memorandum 67-5-1 dated 2nd December, 1965.

2. Your comments have been noted and also those of the Acting Assistant District Commissioner, Kiunga.

3. The patrol instructions issued to Mr. Gerard were, as you state, particularly good and clearly defined what Mr. Gerard was required to do.

4. For a first sola patrol, Mr. Gerard is to be congratulated on his approach to and his report on the patrol.

5. The observations on political development were rather sketchy but with experience Mr. Gerard should become more aware of the need to record by question and answer if necessary, the people's understanding of the political implications of Local Government Council and House of Assembly activity.

6. Improved housing should be encouraged and this needs patience and constant education; it is not likely to happen overnight. The improvements noted and the increased use of material of a more permanent nature, e.g. black palm, is encouraging.

7. Roadworks in such a difficult area need careful consideration and planning. We must wait further developments to the District Development Committee's plans for rubber resettlement before considering the KIUNGA-RUMGINAB road.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 3. 8 (37)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference 67-5-1
If calling ask for
Mr. IAH:LB

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
16 DEC 1965
HEADQUARTERS KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*Department of District Administration,*
Western District,
DARU.

2nd December, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol KIUNGA 2/65-66 - AWIN South Census Division.

Attached is a report of Cadet Patrol Officer, P.A. GERARD's 22 day patrol to the above area. Also particularly good set of patrol instructions by the Assistant District Commissioner and his covering memorandum. The latter adequately covers the report.

2. It is pleasing to see some housing improvement, showing that the very good use to which Mr. SAGE has put black palm on KIUNGA Station has had both effect and prestige value. Overall, however, I suspect general improvement will be very slow.

3. Present KIUNGA staff have achieved a great deal in improving the Administration -native relationships. There is undoubtedly some "pie in the sky" optimism about the rubber project, magnified by the competing "handout" promises of electoral candidates. There will be plenty of disillusionment about this, but the present situation is better than complete apathy. The removal of Interpreter JAKOB WAMPOM has assisted this development.

4. Some Catholic principals believe that the Montfort Fathers are failing to get down to the people's level. I feel there is some truth in Mr. GERARD's observation on reactions to educational opportunities.

5. I agree that a KIUNGA-RUMGINAE road is not feasible. However, if District Development Committee plans re the purchase of a large unoccupied area for peasant rubber re-settlement are accepted, some road development immediately north from KIUNGA will be a pre-requisite.

6. This was Mr. GERARD's second patrol - his first solo. Considering this, he has done well and presented a report showing good powers of observation in a fairly unrewarding area.

(I.A.Holmes),
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 67-531

Sub-District Office,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

1st. November, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Dept. District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

KIUNGA No. 2/65-66 PATROL REPORT.

SOUTH AWEN CENSUS DIVISION.

CONDUCTED BY Mr. P.A.GERARD, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The objects and the purpose of the patrol was achieved.

1. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

I do not agree with the statement Village Officials using their position to obtain wives. It is more the AWEN system in that the more important men have several wives and to be a Village Constable one is usually an important man in his own right. Besides most Village Officials were married before they were appointed.

2. POLITICAL and SOCIAL OBSERVATIONS

Unlike the YUNGGUM area the AWEN section has displayed little interest in the proposed Local Government Council. There have been no widespread rumours of its alleged functions or purposes.

The KIUNGA Buyer's Society shareholders meeting was widely attended by people in this census division.

Contrary to what is the accepted belief I feel these people are prepared to work at something they consider worthwhile doing. They are not fed up by the Administration, they are merely tired of waiting for the Administration to give them a lead and direction. A well run Council should make a difference.

3. AGRICULTURE.

As supported by Agriculture Patrol reports there is ample ground suitable for rubber growing in the area.

The people are not disguising the fact that they are anxiously waiting for rubber as they consider it will be the answer to their economic plight.

4. EDUCATION.

I fail to see the overtures of "cargoism" in the pooples attitude towards education.

They have been forcibly reminded of the value

of education in their efforts to find employment and to locate a suitable local storeman-clerk for the Buyer's Society.

5. ROADS and BRIDGES.

Taking a realistic approach if the KIUNGA-RUMGINAE road is to be considered it will have to be built by machinery, which is not economically feaseable. With only 300 or so"continually available for short periods"working males in the entire Censgs Division the task is beyond hand labour; especially as virtually all are living two or more days away from the road.

This is Mr. GERARD's first full solo patrol.

Due to inexperience several misconstrued ideas have given false impressions, especially in the economic field. However, these people know enough about the Administration to realise the opinions of junior Officers sometimes have technical faults.

The report is well written and shows sound observations. Administrative aspects are dealt with and need no further elucidation.

M.P.Sage
(M.P.Sage)
a/A.D.C.

c.c. Mr. P.Gerard, BALIMO.

(35)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 67-1-1

Sub-District Office,
Kiunga Sub-District,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

Mr. P.Gerard,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KIUNGA.

SOUTH AWEN CENSUS PATROL

On the 13th. August, 1965, you are to proceed on the South Awen Patrol. Take with you Interpreter SIMIK, Constables POJARI and BUKA and Medical Orderly TAPE. Your route is as discussed as is the duration of the patrol.

In case of any unforeseen delay ensure Interpreter SIMIK is back at KIUNGA by the 8th. September, even if you have to go without him for a day or so.

Patrol duties are;

(1) Census

At each centre you are to conduct a census revision. Take with you the patrol copy of the Census book and also the station copy. Each night or afternoon you are to compile the census statistics. Pay particular attention to those in the 17-18 age group noting that those 18 andabove will be Council taxpayers and voters. Any glaring discrepancies are to be amended.

Make a note of any handicapped people and include this as an appendix.

(2) Council

Do not overstress the Council and its activities otherwise you may cause confusion. When asked questions explain a Council will be established in the near future but be careful to stress the main difference a Council will make is that instead of the Administration appointing Village Officials the people of two orthree villages will combine to elect their own representative. The question of tax has already been discussed ~~with~~ with myself.

(3) S.A.Ps.

At each village you will be asked by the people for Shotgun permits. Procedure you are to take has been verbally explained but briefly is;
(a) ~~The~~ Take details such as name, age, marital status, number of children, previous convictions, available cash and village position.
(b) It will become apparent that there are far more applicants than number of weapons allowed (4% per village) so make a definite recommendation that will be included as an appendix in the report. All details will be recorded, including applicants who are not recommended. If there are two candidates who you cannot decide between refer it to me.

(c) Make sure the people realize you are not issuing permits (they can only be issued in DARU) but you are making the recommendation that will almost certainly be acted on.

(4) KIUNGA BUYER's SOCIETY.

Publicise the general shareholders meeting of the Buyer's Society to be held at KIUNGA on the 8th. September. Purposes of the meeting will be to decide bonus share issues, election of Directors, dividends on crocodile skins etc.

Any new subscribers are to be encouraged to attend making sure they realise that while the old Society accepted £1 and new shareholders will be required to subscribe £5.

(5) Law and Justice.

Settle any minor disputes yourself, using the Interpreter and Const. POJARI as advisers. Only attempt matters you are sure of, any items of a tricky nature or requiring legal attention send back to the station to be dealt with by myself. Under no circumstances are you to have a person under arrest who has not been tried. E.g. if a person is absent for census either send him to KIUNGA for trial under escort or tell him to report to KIUNGA, accompanied by the Village Constable, on the completion of the patrol.

Take with you a copy of the Native Regulation Ordinance as police constables often assume court powers are far more sweeping than they actually are.

(6) Radio Receivers.

Issue a receiver, with an initial set of batteries, to those villages marked. Reception reports are required as an appendix.

(7) Decimal Currency.

A general explanation, using as a guide the Currency Conversion Commission booklet , will be given at each village.

(8) Routine Administration.

General details such as village inspections has already been covered verbally.

(9) This is your first solo census patrol. I know you are very enthusiastic about it and expect to achieve a marked difference in the area. Remember that the area covered has been often promised items that have not materialised so be careful not to suggest anything , either administration wise or developmental wise, that is not a reality.

(M.P.Sage)
a/A.D.C.

PREAMBLE Patrol no. Kiunga 2/65-66

Station KIUNGA
Sub-district KIUNGA Area Patrolled STH. AWIN CENSUS DIVISION
District WESTERN

Patrol coducted by P.A. Gerard, Cadet Patrol Officer

Accompanying personnel were as follows: two R.P.N.G.C. 7588 Constable Pojari and 8246 Constable Buka; medical orderly Tape Kara; Interpreter Simik Tetra; and 20 carriers.

The patrol lasted from the 13/8/65 to the 6/9/65, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of September being spent at KIUNGA. A total of twenty two days was spent on patrol.

The objects of the patrol were routine census and general administration, publicising the Kiunga Buyers Society's General Shareholders Meeting, discussions and explanations about a number of subjects, especially the changeover to decimal currency and the coming Kiunga Local Government Council, and the distribution of wireless receivers from the Department of Information and Extension Services to some of the larger villages.

---

Last D.D.A. patrol to this division - March 1964
Last D.A.S.F. patrol to this division-May 1965
Last P.H.D. patrol to this division - May 1963
Last other patrol to this div.(P.I.R.)- Nov 1964

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PATROL MAP OPPOSITE- THIS HAS BEEN BROUGHT UP TO DATE AS PER RECENT VILLAGE MOVEMENTS.

## INTRODUCTION

The South Awin Census Division is bounded in the South by the Fly River, And in the West and North West by the Ok Tedi and Ok Mart rivers; an arbitary line divides it from the West Awin Census Division to the North.

The topography of the country can be divided into three main classes. the river flats, gently undulating country, and more steeply undulating country.

The river flats follow the banks of the rivers at varying depths. In some cases the ridges start right on the river bank, in some, as at Drimgas, the nearest ridge is ten minutes walk from the river. The flats are never completely dry, even in the present long dry spell and are subject to flooding in wet weather.

Away from the rivers the flats give way to gently undulating country; generally low lying and damp, with low ridges and the occasional swamp.

In some areas in the North the ridges become steeper, and more numerous, and the country generally better drained.

The country is wooded; the timber being very varied. Black Palm is particually abundant, and good hardwoods are also plentiful mainly along the ridges. The undergrowthis very light and except along the river banks and the sides of the wider tracks.

Game abounds throughout the area, especially goura pidgeon and other game birds. A cassowary was shot on the patrol but these are more elusive. Other game includes the cus-cus which is considered good eating. Crocodiles are common.

The people have been under government influence for a considerable period, and are under the influence of two missions, the Montfort Catholic Mission, and the U.F.M. These have stations at Kiungaand and Rumingae respectively. The people have therefore aquired a certain degree of outward "sophistication",although they are still very backward ecconomically.

PATROL DIARY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friday 13/8/65 | 10.20 | Departed KIUNGA. |
| | 11.25 | Arrived TMENDEMASUK. Inspected Village. |
| | 13.00 | Revised census. Discussions with villagers. |
| Saturday 14/8/65 | 9.30 | Departed TMENDEMASUK. |
| | 11.25 | Arrived GREDEMASUK. Inspected Village. Supervised on-the-spot repairs to the rest house. Revised census and discussions with villagers. |
| Sunday 15/8/65 | | Observed at GREDEMASUK. |
| Monday 16/8/65 | 8.20 | Departed GREDEMASUK. |
| | 13.00 | Arrived GUERETMIN. |
| | 14.00 | Inspected village, revised census, discussions with villagers. |
| Tuesday 17/8/65 | 8.30 | Departed GUERETMIN. |
| | 9.40 | Arrived GIPONAI. Inspected village, revised census. |
| | 13.00 | Discussions with villagers. |
| Wednesday 18/8/65 | 8.30 | Departed GIPONAI. |
| | 10.00 | Arrived TMINGONDOK. Inspected village. |
| | 13.00 | Revised census, discussions with villagers. |
| Thursday 19/8/65 | 8.00 | Departed TMINGONDOK. |
| | 10.45 | Arrived DBIMGAS. Inspected village. As this highly unsatisfactory set people to work on improvements and general cleaning up. |
| | 13.00 | Revised census, discussions withvillagers. |
| Friday 20/8/65 | 8.30 | The village constable, when told to have village spotless when the patrol returns on Saturday, claims the people habitually ignore him and run away into the bush. I can well believe this, and I reccomend this official resign in view of his ineffectiveness, but in view of the proximity of the council it is possibly not worth the bother.Const. POJARI was left in the village to mind the patrol gear while the patrol inspected the tiny village of TUPENSOMBAE. While he was there, I instructed |

(69)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | him to make sure the peole obeyed the Mamus. Patrol proceeded to TUPENSOMRAE. |
| | 9.20 | Arrived Tupensomrae, inspected village and revised census. |
| | 13.00 | Discussions with villagers. |
| | 14.00 | Main patrol returned to DRIMGAS as barracks inadequate. Self and const BUKA spent night at TUPENSOMRAE. |
| Saturday 21/8/65 | 7.20 | Departed TUPENSOMRAE by canoe. |
| | 7.35 | Arrived DRIMGAS canoe place. |
| | 7.55 | Arrived in village. Some work still to be done in village so I left Const. BUKA to maintain the orders of the village constable. Meanwhile the patrol proceeded to GRUPSOMRAE. |
| | 10.00 | Arrived GRUPSOMRAE. Inspected village. |
| | 13.00 | Revised census. Discussions with villagers. |
| | 16.00 | Const. BUKA arrived from DRIMGAS. |
| Sunday 22/8/65 | | Observed at GRUPSOMRAE. |
| Monday 23/8/65 | 8.30 | Departed GRUPSOMRAE. |
| | 9.15 | Arrived WISUAMGRE. Inspected village. |
| | 10.00 | Revised census. Discussions with villagers. |
| | 13.00 | Further discussions with villagers. |
| Tuesday 24/8/65 | 8.30 | Departed WISUAMGRE. |
| | 9.10 | Arrived GRIENGAS. INspected village. Revised census. Discussions with villagers. |
| | 13.00 | Further discussions with villagers. |
| Wednesday 25/8/65 | 8.00 | Departed GRIENGAS. |
| | 8.45 | Arrived SOMIEDEMASUK. Inspected village, revised census, discussions with villagers. |
| | 13.00 | Further discussions with villagers. |
| Thursday 26/8/65 | 8.00 | Departed SOMAIDEMASUK. |
| | 8.50 | Arrived GATUMSAN. Inspected Village, revised census, Discussions with villagers. |
| | 13.00 | Further discussions with villagers |
| Friday 27/8/65 | 8.00 | Departed GATUMSAN. |
| | 8.45 | Arrived BALENGRE. |

Patrol Diary (continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday 28/8/65 | 8.00 | Departed RALENGRE. |
| | 8.45 | Arrived BRIOMPENE. Inspected village. Revised census, discussions with villagers. |
| | 13.00 | Further discussions with villagers. |
| Sunday 29/8/65 | | Observed BRIOMPENE. |
| Monday 30/8/65 | 6.00 | A person from GRIENGAS brought a rumour that a man had speared his wife with an arrow; and that she was near death. |
| | 6.30 | Set out for GRIENGAS over short cut i.e. a very rarely used bush track, to investigate; with interpreter, medical assisant, and Const WOJARI. |
| | 8.00 | Const. BUKA with main patrol, set out for MIASOMRAE. |
| | 9.00 | Arrived GRIENGAS. It transpired that the rumour was very greatly exagerated, and that the wife was, in fact, only lightly wounded in the head. (A mere scratch). |
| | 9.30 | Instructed Village constable to take the two concerned into KIUNGA. Proceeded from GRIENGAS. |
| | 11.00 | Arrived GATUMSAN. Interpreter, medical orderly and police constable returned direct to MIASOMRAE. While I went on in to RUMINGAE. |
| | 12.30 | Arrived U.F.M. Mission station RUMINGAE. visited Mr. Tucker, who is in charge there checked on a few people allegedly in Rumingae Hospital, and not able to attend censusm. |
| | 15.45 | Departed RUMINGAE. |
| | 18.15 | Arrived MIASOMRAE. |
| Tuesday 31/8/65 | 10.00 | Inspected villagea and revised census Discussions with villagers. |
| | 13.00 | Further discussions with villagers. |
| Wednesday 1/9/65 | 8.00 | Departed MIASOMRAE. |
| | 12.00 | Arrived SIUKENAI. |
| | 13.00 | Revised census, inspectedvillage, discussions with villagers. |
| Thursday 2/9/65 | 8.20 | Departed SIUKENAI. |

Patrol Diary (concluded)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 11.00 | Arrived old KOKONDA site. Since a number of people died there the people are building a new village down river, meanwhile however the people are living the bush. Censused the people, and held brief discussions with them. |
| | 13.00 | Proceeded down river in motorised canoe belonging to an enterprising local. Passed new KOKONDA site(where very little has been done). |
| | 21.10 | Arrived KIUNGA. |
| Friday 3/9/65 | | Spent day rounding offpatrol e.g. paying carriers off, unpacking gear etc. |
| Saturday 4/9/65 | | Commenced this Report. |
| Sunday 5/9/65 | | Observed s/. KIUNGA. |
| Monday 6/9/65 | 8.30 | Departed KIUNGA. |
| | 8.40 | Arrived MEPU. Inspected village, revised census, discussions with villagers. |
| | 12.00 | Returned KIUNGA. |
| | 13.00 | Departed KIUNGA. |
| | 13.20 | Arrived WADIMRAE. Inspected village, revised census, discussions with villagers. |
| | 16.00 | Returned KIUNGA. |

END OF PATROL

A Report on Patrol Personnel.

Reg No. 1[illegible] Sen Const [illegible] Excellentian extremely capable and cheerful man

Reg No. 11347 T/Const [illegible]quite good,but as yet no very experienced. He has local affiliations which tend to show in a certain lack of bearing.

(R.E.Randolph.)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

DUPLICATE

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. 2 of 64-65

Patrol Conducted by R.E.Randolph C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KIUNGA-NINGERUM-Kiunga-NINGERUM-MOIAN C.D.-KIUNGA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans TWO (PART)

Natives THREE (minimum)

Duration—From 17 / 10 /19 64 to 30 / 10 /19 64

Number of Days 14 (Fourteen)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes part

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services —/ 2 /1963

Medical ... 4 / 11 /19 62

Map Reference Fly River Fourmil and Ok Tedi Sketch Map

Objects of Patrol To carry goods to Ningerum P.P. and to meet Mr O'CONNOR to complete the moian Patrol with him.

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 ....

(12)

67-3-24

19th February, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Eastern District,
[redacted]

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1964/65 - [redacted]

Receipt of the above mentioned report together with your covering memorandum is acknowledged with thanks.

I was extremely interested to hear of the use of [redacted] bands". Will you please send me further information on their use such as, speed, load capacity, fuel consumption and approximate cost.

(J.L. McCarthy)
[redacted]

67. 3. 24 (11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone ATC:ROV
Our Reference 67-5-1
If calling ask for
Mr.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
- 5 JAN 1965
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

24th December, 1964.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 2-64/65

Attached find a report submitted by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Randolph covering fourteen (14) days ferrying work between Kiunga and Ningerum.

Mr. Randolph's comments in respect of transportation problems have been noted. It is hoped that the Ningerum Airstrip will soon reach a stage where the bulk of supplies may be delivered direct by air. The factors involved in ferrying over these swift running rivers is fully appreciated and the zeal of the young officers carrying out this important task needs no further commendation.

Mr. Edward's comments in regard to the lay out of the report is agreed with. I have little doubt that Mr. Randolph will show a continued improvement as he gains confidence in using a typewriter and dictionary.

Camping allowance claims have been certified for payment.

(F.A.BENSTED.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-1-2

Sub District Office,
KIUNGA,
Western District.

10th December, 1964

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
D A B U.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT No.2/64-65.

Attached please find three copies of the above report as submitted by P.R.E.RANDOLPH.

2. A separate report covering the supply of NINGERUM by powered canoe has been submitted by NINGERUM and this report therefore calls for little comment.

3. The report is neat enough in appearance and the numerous typing errors can be split fifty/fifty between machine and man. Mr. RANDOLPH still needs to pay more attention to his spelling, punctuation, and expression which tend to mar an otherwise good report. The necessity to check through all work for errors, prior to presentation, will be brought to Mr. RANDOLPH's notice.

4. The report contains some shrewd observations and it is evident that Mr. RANDOLPH is getting the 'feel' of the area.

5. I take the opportunity at to express NINGERUM's appreciation of the assistance given by the KIUNGA staff in re the matter of supplies.

J.A.EDWARDS
a/Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
DAKU
14/12/64
DEPT OF THE INTERIOR

Sub-district Office,
KIUNGA,
Western District.

23rd October, 1964

Mr R.E.Randolph,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
KIUNGA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

On your return to Ningerum Patrol Post , I require you to return with the canoe and motor to ERRETA where you will meet me and accompany me to the completion of the Main Patrol.

You should take with you one local constable I suggest Const. KEWENG , I want you to meet me on the afternoon of the 29th October at ERRETA.

En route to ERRETA plea e call at the villages of MARAPKA No.1, IOSI; MARAPKA No2, BONGARUN'ZKONKONDA, ARAN No1 and ARAN No2. I leave it to your discretion where you camp . You should expect to spend two days on the trip.

Please inspect all these villages and check for any disputes . I also want you to make a selection offive couples for the Adult Education Course commencing on 2nd of November . I would prefer mature but young couples but I leave that to your discretion.

You should expec to return to Kiunga on the 30th of October.

(M.J.O'CONNOR)
A/A.D.O.

(8) D.

THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-district Office,
Kiunga,
Western District.

30th November 1964.

The Officer-in-charge,
Kiunga.

Patrol Report Kiunga No2 of 1964/1965

OF the fourteen day patrol to Ningerum Patrol Post and the Moian Census Division.

Officer Conducting:- R.E.Randolph C.P.O.

Personnel Accompanying:- M.J.O'CONNOR a/ADO
P.J.McKenzie P.O.
Const MIRA (Ningerum)
Walter Abum A.P.O.
Const SAHI (Kiunga)

N.B. Mr O'CONNOR took various police and interpreters with him on the Moian Patrol

Duration of Patrol:- 17/10/64 to 30/10/64 -
14 days

Objects:-To shuttle cargo by canoe to Ningerum Patrol Post and on completion of this to join Mr O'connor for the completion of the Moian Patrol.

Map Reference:-Sketch map attached.

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INTRODUCTION :

This Patrol was divided into four sections :-
(a) The first Kiunga to Ningerum and return cargo shuttle with MrMcKenzie P.O.
(b) The second Ki unga - Ningerum shuttle also with Mr McKenzie P.O.
(c) The return from Ningerum was spent visiting villages on the Ok Tedi River as per Patrol Instructions.
(d) The meeting of a/ADO Kiunga at EREKTA village on the 29th of November . He was accompanied b y myself for the remainder of the patrol.

As can be seen , the majority of the patrol (parts a and b )were of a specific nature and any forthcoming comments are limited to more or less 'technical' details of the actual river trip itself.

Part (c) was carried out as per Patrol Instructions regarding a cursory inspectuon of village sites and the choice of a number of couples to attend the Adult Education Cours e inKiunga

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(7) D

Introduction :- (cont.)
Part (d) involved the visiting of one village therein conducting a routine census and inspection

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DIARY:-

Saturday 17th October:-
1230hrs Depart Kiunga per canoe and outboard.
1415hrs Arrive D'Albertis Junction.
1730hrs Arrive Atkamba U.P.M.
1845hrs Arrive BONGABUN village . Slept.

Sunday 18th October:-
0630hrs Depart BONGABUN village.
0845hrs Passed junction of Ok Mart and Ok Tedi rivers .
1015hrs Arrive IOGI village. Deposited ¼ of benzine for return trip.
1130hrs MARAPKA village, river extremely fast.
1500hrs Arrive MENDUA village.
1700hrs Arrive at rapids too fast to be negotiated by canoe. Acamp was set up with the canoe in a back water and the out board placed on the tradewind dinghy.
1715hrs NINGERUM reached .

Monday 19th October:-
0800hrs Carriers leave Ningerum.
0845hrs Carriers reach canoe place.
0900hrs Canoe unloaded and cargo set off back to Ningerum.
1015hrs Cargo arrives at Ningerum.
Day spent looking over Ningerum station.

Tuesday 20th October:-
0800hrs Airstrip work and radio repairs Ningerum.

Wednesday 21st October:-
0800hrs Erecting new radio aerials and tuning A510 at Ningerum.

Thursday 22nd October:-
0645hrs Departed Ningerum by Tradewind dinghy,
0700hrs Arrived at canoe and attached outboard to same.
0715hrs Departed canoe place .A quick run down river stopping at IOGI and ATKAMBA.
1830hrs Arrive Kiunga.

Friday 23rd October:-
0830hrs Accompanied Mr O'Connor to PUIN village to start MOIAN Patrol.
1030hrs Loaded canoe in preparation for second Ningerum shuttle.

Saturday 24th October:-
0700hrs Departed Kiunga via large canoe.
1200hrs Arrive ATKAMBA U.F.Mission. Loaded goats and seed potatoes, fotr Ningerum.
1400hrs Depart ATKAMBA.
2000hrs Arrive SENAMRAE village off loaded Passengers (police wivesetc,.)

Sunday 25th October:- /

Sunday 25th October:-

1700hrs Depart SENAMRAE village.
1200hrsAArrive IOGI village Patrol duties conducted and couple asked to attend Adult Education Course in Kiunga
1800hrs Arrive fast rapids, canoe left in backwater in the care of Constables MIRA and SAHI
1830hrs Left canoe and departed via tradewind.
1845hrs Arrive Ningerum Patrol Post.

Monday 26th October:-

0800hrs Carriers leave Ningerum.
0845hrs Canoe place reached.
0900hrs Canoe unloaded and cargo transported to Ningerum.
1015hrs Cargo arrives Ningerum.
Day spent on Ningerum station.

Tuesday 27th October:-

0700hrs P.O. McKenzie left Ningerum via Tradewind and outboard to pick up cargo from SENAMRAE village.
0900hrs Const SAHI and myself left Ningerum to walk down to canoe place.
0945hrs Canoe reached and prepared for trip.
1030hrs Set off down stream paddling canoe.
1400hrs Met P.O. McKenzie at MARAPKA village sent Const SAHI and labour on to IOGI village with canoe. P.O. and self returned to Ningerum in the Tradewind.
1615hrs Arrive at Ningerum/

Wednesday 28th October:-

0900hrs Depart Ningerum via Tradewind.
1200hrs Arrive IOGI village ,pick up two couples for Adult Education Course.
1400hrs Arrive at YERAN (MARAPKA No2) No couples available, Const SAHI left to accompany chosen pair to Kiunga.
1500hrs KONKONDA village checked and a couple chosen to attend course.
1600hrs BONGABUN village checked and candidates taken aboard.
1700hrs ATKAMBA Mission reached, passengers offloaded. Slept at Mission.

Thursday 29th October:-

0600hrs ATKAMBA River right down, canoe left high and dry, refloated.
0730hrs ARAN No 2 Village checked and couple chosen for course.
0930hrs ARAN No 1 Village checked.
1220hrs Arrive at EREKTA village Met a/ADO at village, all patrol gear loaded onto canoe and transhipped to KAWOK.
1630hrs Arrive at KAWOK village and slept the night.

Friday 30th October:-

0800hrs a/ADO conducted census and village inspection.
0830hrs KAWOK left.
1200hrs Arrive at Kiunga.Patrol dismounted.

END OF DIARY.

(6) D

OBSERVATIONS AND IMPRESSIONS

Native Affairs:-

Before this patrol I was definitely of the mind that Ningerum Patrol Post would make a better Sub-district office than Kiunga, being in an area of greater potential and surrounded by a far denser population. But the establishment of the headquarters at Ningerum has one unsurmountable obstical, that of the problem of supply. This lack of supply was the driving force behind the instigation of the cargo shuttles. To have the headquarters based at Ningerum would mean a drastic split in organisation, with the administrative centre at Ningerum and the supply center at the northernmost point of permanent navigability for reasonably large vessels, Kiunga.

The shuttleing of relativly large ammount s of essential cargo up the Ok Tedi by Mr McKenzie and myself has shown that it is an extremely effective method of supplying a Patrol Post , but the cost in manpower and materials for supply by this method, of a sub-district headquarters would most likely prove prohibitive.

The only requisites needed for this work are relatively powerful engines ; to negotiate the fast water and, this is of essential importance especially in the upper reaches of this shallow snag infested river, Short shafted underwater gear It is the opinion of Mr Sage, O.I.C. Kiunga that a lack of the latter is the cause of the damage inflicted upon the K.B.S. 40hp Evinrude outboard in previous attempts to breach the Ok Tedi.

Since the Patrol numerous suggestions have arisenon more efficient, faster methods of river shuttleing. One or two of these may bear a little thought :-

(a) As the big canoes are extremly heavy and unwieldy, 'BRIGETTE' is 63feet long and weighs around two or two and a half tons, one suggestion put forward was to construct Marine Plywood canoes of very light and strong construction Commercial plans for these are available and they have been succesfully used on fast Canadian rivers for food carrying and other heavy loads.

(b) The use of 'jet boats' has a certain ammount of appeal amongst some of the officers. O.I.C. Mr Sage has the materials and is constructing a 17' one for his own use and Mr B. Tucker a Missionary from Rumginae U.F .M. has had one for some time which, although grossly underpowered and is thus no speed boat, is able to operate, without fear of damage in less than 6" of water

Still even with the existin g equipment the cargo shuttles are without a doubt the cheapest and most efficient method of supply to Ningerum ( and also, as is happening now, of supplying helicopters from base camps.)

(4)

Native Affairs (cont)

The Tungum people of the OkTedi region seem to be of a good type . Their villages are neat and they themselves look to be healthy types of individuals.They are quite a happy group, not having an extremly affluent society may have definite advantages, always tending to be as helpful as possible towards the Patrol.

All or most of the people on the Ok Tedi and Ok Mart rivers , and of course the Fly, are literally busting for some work to do,they do'nt seem to be very worried as to the nature of the work as long, it seems, as they can earn some money. A number of the inhabitants asked whether they could start pit sawing timber again as they did in Mr Bottrills time, it is quite a good money earner , they are paid 1/- per running foot of sawing, the people were given the affirmative as , with a bit of a building spree on the station at Kiunga , there is a definite market for materials that would otherwise cost so much if transported up from the Oriomo sawmill.

I am quite sure that any type of economic venture will be successful if thepeople are shown that the Government is interested in them.

A really good response was obtained from the papple in the quest for couples to attend the Adult Education Course in Kiunga and most villages were anxious to see one of their young men andhis wife attending.

As mentioned in paragraph one all the villages were quite neat and tidy and no complaints were bought forward.

---

Economic Developement.-

Economic developement,as always has been in the Wesern District, is a slow and tedious process the battlefor survival in this sodden tract of land is not exactly conducive to developeing new interests , to raise the people out of their torpor needed a nuge impetous which fortunately 'civilisation' could supply, that being of course the need for money, with the coming of traders and stores of various kinds , the people have realised that a lack of the necessary means missing out on a lot of new advantages .

This growing sense of 'missing out' has instilled in them urge to to find or be told some way of bettering thier lot.

This could be observed in the way faces fell when told of the coffee restrictions in the border areas. Thereaction to Mr Murrie - D.A.O. was quite amazing and his talk on rubber was well received, the locals have heard about rubber before, there being a thriving rubber plantation at MINDIPT NA in Irian Barat when under Dutch rule whether this is still in operation is not known but it is well known on this side.

---

(3)

**Economic Development (cont)**

Also the announcement that an Agricultural Officer would be permanently dtationed at Kiunga in order to instigate and maintain a rubber nursery has caused much speculation of things to come.

---

**Health:-**

Assaid before most villages were very neat and tidy with a high standard of sanitation prevailing. The peoples general health seemed quite reasonable apart from the usual tinea.

---

**Education:-**

All education is in the hands of the missions, mainly the U.F.M. inthe Ok Tedi area Although they are doing a terrific job in the worst of conditions a system following more of an agricultural line would benefit thepeople to a greater extent. N.B. The U.F.M. is, I believe starting an agricultural school at their Pangoa station.

---

**Transport:-**

All travel during the Patrol, apart from a 4½mile walk at Ningerum, was by canoe and the relevant details were covered under Native Affairs

---

**Conclusions:-**

The portage of cargo from Kiunga to Ningerum by canoe is now not only feasable but a solid reality and to date is the most efficient method of transportation.

The venture was indeed a great success, with approximately five tons of essential cargo being shifted.

The Patrol Instructions were carried out correctly.

---

## 1. Villages

### (a) Village sites

As has been mentioned, the census division as a whole is very low lying, and subject to flooding in wet weather. For this reason all the villages are built on the ridges, the "dry land" of the area. Sometimes these are wide and long , and the village can be properly laid out, as at Gueretmin, but more often the site is restrictive. Grupsomrae for instance is built on a very long but equally narrow ridge; the houses appear in little clusters all along its length as the ridge widens slightly, then narrows again.

Water supplies are normally no problem, as there numerous creeks in the area. Even during the present long drought there is no real shortage, although there are a few villages that are scraping the bottom of the barrel ( i.e. the local creek )and will probably be in trouble if the present situation persists.

Food is plentiful, and is becoming increasingly varied (see under health ) and there are no signs of chronic malnutrition; personally, I feel the nutrition problem in this area could be solved with a little education- the good foods are there.

The whole problem of site-selection is complicated by the frequency of site-changes. Good garden sites are usually abandonned, even when they are quite close to the new village; and coconut groves are almost never visited until the trees are strangled by the undergrowth. See Migrations.

### (b) Housing

The housing in this area generally reflects the laziness of these people. They take as long as two months to build a house, yet in many cases thin, crooked sticks are used as "stumps" because they are less bother to cut. The walls are made of sago stalks tied to the inside of the wall frames with split bamboo rope, the floor is made of Bi[illegible] palm, often split very narrow; and inset into this is a large hea[illegible] tray. The roofing is the usual Biri thatch.

The architecture of the area has all the exitement of a cardboard box, although "verandahs" mostly about six inches wide, are evident in some villages. Considering the methods used in building, the

the average house in this division cannot be expected to last longer than 2 years in a satisfactory condition.

A welcome, and very recent development is the changing attitude towards housing in some of the Northern villages, particually those near the Rumingae mission. In these villages verandahs are becoming wider and more stable and windows are appearing. At Griengas one man has built a house walled with Black Palm, and a number of similar houses are going up at Siukenai. I feel eforts should eventually be made to standardise this type of house throughout the division, or at least set a very much higher standard than has been tolerated in the past.

The people who are building more permanent houses say the reason is they are tired of building so many of the other type. I feel another reason is that a Black Palm house is a real status symbol in the village. This attitude may spread.

(c) Sanitation.

Adequate latrines exist in most villages, except a few of the very recently moved or enlarged ones. However it is a moot point just how often these are used. Several,(addmittedly not many), had the tell-tale cobwebs over the mouth, and many more were brand new, and obviously made for the patrol. A few were unsanitary and their destruction was supervised.

2. Village Officials

With a few notable exceptions, the village constables are doing a reasonable job. Even the best however, have very little idea of their statutary powers and obligations. Several quite shamelessly use their position to obtain wives in large numbers. A list of village officials, with individual comments, is included as an appendix.

3. Political and Social Observations

The most important coming political event in this area is, of course , the Kiunga Council, however the people have very little idea of what the council will mean. Misconceptions vary from the idea that the council is just a plot to get tax out of them all, to the happier notion that they won't have to pay any tax, but that the council will work miracles of development. I did my best to point

out the fallacies in thesex beliefs, and to explain exactly what the council could and couln't do, but I feel that many folk will not properly understand until the council has been in operation a few years.

Interest was shown in the Kiunga Buyers Society. Although many many of the people have only the vmaguest idea what the society is all in aid of, and the long period of apparent activity has dispelled some starry eyed optomism, the general shareholders meeting should increase this interest.

The people generally are rather fed up with the government. They blame the administration for the lack of development in the area; they do not understand other factors such as the unsuitability of this area for most cash crops, and compare what the government has done here directly with areas such as the highlands. While this attitude of theirs is very far from justified, it is not unreasonable in view of their limited knowledge of the outside world. The present rubber planting campain has got them very interested, as would any project aimed at bringing in cash, and many of the villages have moved closer to the river so that their rubber will be easier to transport ( when they grow it ) . The general attitude is if anything a little too optomistic, and if this rubber business is not successful, there will be some very unhappy and disgruntled people about.

The peoples attitude to the missions, especially the Montfort Catholic mission, is based more on a materialistic outlook than a spiritual one. Perhaps the fact that there are two missionary groups obviously in competition tends to accentuate this. The improvement in housing in some of the Northern villages is undoubtably due to the influence of the U.F.M. mission at Rumingae, but things the mission activdy discourages, such as polygamy and smoking are quite uuabated. The other kind of influence is more passive; the only direct example that came out in discussions was of a man who said he had ~~h~~ taken his son away from the U.F.M. school and sent him to school with "the fathers" because the Montfort mission is obviously richer than the U.F.M., and he wants his son to be as rich as them. He did not believe his son would have to get a job in order to get rich, most of the fathers don't work i.e. do anything he could recognise as work. While this is an extreme example this "cargo" attitude towards education is evident to a lesser extent elsewhere. Perhaps it is not dangerous and it may even increase school attendance, but I don't think it will advance the aims of the missions, or the administration.

Child marriage, once prevelant here, seems to have died out under steady government pressure. However girls are still married off at

about 15-16 and there seems to be evidence that they are"promised" at a very much earlier age. Polygamy is still prevelant everywhere and it is not unusual for an old and influential man to have as many as six wives, the youngest of whom will be younger than half his children. The main social affect of polygamy, is the large number of single men with no normal sexual outlet, and no chance of getting married. As a result adultry and prostitution, and possibly sexual perversion are quite prevelant throughout the whole area.Two illegitimate children, and a large number of divorces for infidelity, underline this. Local divorce custom, by the way, is very simple, being of the order of the boot variety.

All the work, except the building of the houses, is undertaken entirely by the women. It seems that the women take it in turns to carry the wood and water for the single men, who usually all live in a common house.

The people of this division seem to have a distrust of interpreters, saying more when spoken to directly. Whether this distrust was personal or of interpreters generally, I don't know for sure, but I feel it is possibly due to a combination of the two, based on experience with previous interpreters since dismissed and a distrust of Simik himself.

## 4. Agriculture.

Apart from food crops (a list of which is included under health)which are sold to the mission stations and government, there is absolutely no cash cropping in the area. Rubber is thought to have potential in the area, and the people are very enthusiastic about this

## 5. Livestock.

The livestock in this area is limited to the usual pigs, dogs and hens. None of these are eaten very much, in fact the status of all three is that of "pets". Pigs are very numerous everywhere, and are killed only for very special occassions; they have the run of the village, destroy vegedable gardens, and generally mess up the villages. Dogs are generally never fed, and as a result are invariably thin, rickety, and diseased. The worst specimens are often hidden in the bush before the arrival of a patrol. Nothing more revolting to anyone even moderately fond of animals could be imagined.
Poultry are also almost never killed, nor are the eggs eaten. The reason given for the latter is that they prefer to let the eggs hatch; I gained the impression that there is also a kind of revulsion to the eating of eggs, similiar to the feeling of the average Australian

faced with an aperatif of frogs legs on toast.

## 6. Forests.

As has been mentioned, there a e many good hardwoods in the area and these are being exploited to a limited extent by some of the more enterprising locals, who sell pitsawn timber to the mission at Rumingae, and , when funds are available,to the Government. The local market is somewhat limited, for obvious reasons, and it is doubtful if this industry will ever become very important.

## 7. Cash Income.

This is very low, consisting of money earned by labourers, plus occasional sums from pit-sawing and crocodile shooting. Due to the small number of shotguns in the division the latter is well below eventual potential. When some cash crop, such as rubber, is properly established this situation will greatly improve.

## 8. Migrations.

As will be noted under census, these are rather unstable residents. Apart from the usual migrations from village to village and in and out of the census division, villages are frequently dissolved or removed to another locality. This year the normal situation has been accellerated by the rubber craze, but this is a regular thing. If several people die in a village it is automaticmally a sick-place and is promptly abandonned, the people frequently living in the bush while they build the new village, if their sago dosn't grow well the gardens are no good, and this may affect a removal; sometimes the people can give no reasonable explanation, they just felt like moving. A detailed list of the various removals is appended, but the general trends are as follows. (a) The tendency towards fewer, larger villages that is the tendency for smaller villages to steadily dissapear as the people move to other places,and for villages to merge.

(b) The tendency to move closer to the river or closer to a government or mission station ( a sort of anti-isolation measure ). This has been particually affected by the rubber craze. Both of these could be reversed by some external influence, in fact the only thing we can be sure about is that the folk will continue to move about until their way of life is fundamentally alterred.

## 9. Rest Houses

A list of these, with individual remarks is appended. The Rest houses in this division are all too small for two officers, with a few exceptions; any two officer patrol passing through the area would have to be prepared for very cramped conditions indeed. Police barracks also tend to be on the small side. The rest houses are mostly quite reasonably built, again with a few exceptions, although little test was made of their waterproof qualities during the dry weather of the patrol.

## 10. Health

A list of cases treated on the patrol is appended. The general standard of health in the area is quite surprisingly good and there are no overt signs of malnutrition. Skin deseases and malaria seem to be the major complaints, although there is always the risk of a cholera epidemic at any time, especially while the water is so low in the creeks.

There is one Government Aid -Post in the area, at DRIMGAS. Aid-Post Orderly WORIN KWAN is in charge, and he keeps quite a neat and, I should imagine efficient, establishment. However the effect of the presence of the Aid-Post on the people's general standards of hygine etc. is not all that could be desired; in fact Drimgas is one of the worst villages in this regard in the division. Hospitals exist at KIUNGA and RUMINGAM and the U.F.M. mission pastors are all issued with a few Nivaquin and a little Antiseptic, so the area is very well serviced in this regard.

There is a growing tendency for expectant mothers to go to the nearest hospital or aid-post to have their babies, but many still go into the bush with the local "midwife".

The staple items in these people's diet are sago and bananas, but pumkin, cabbage, and sweet potato are plentiful where the pigs have not destroyed all the gardens. Some villages experimented with tomatos, but they were not a success. Typically, the reason given is that the seeds were no good.

Protein intake is limited to fish, game and river crays; an education program might also persuade them to make use of their poultry for meat and eggs, however there is no protein shortage im the area, any deficiency in the diet must stem from sheer laziness.

## 11. Education

The two main centres of education in the area are the mission primary schools, both of which have a handful of students doing standard 6. The Montfort school is in Kiunga; the U.F.M. school in Rumingae. In addition to these, the U.F.M. village pastors hold classes once a week, using the Awin dialect; the largest of these village "schools" is at Gredemasuk. Attendance from the villages at any distance from the main centres is low and inconsistant. Most of the pupils who go to the Schools at Kiunga and Rumingae come from the villages close by, although there are a few students from each village (see census stats.) including many young men about 16-20.

The general attitude of the people to education is apathetic and negative, with an occassional overtone of "argoism". The children have no more desire to go to school than normal children elsewhere, and this mixture of adult apathy and infant hostility adversly affect the efforts being made.

## 12. Roads and Bridges

A list of specific remarks of the various sections of track is given in the same appendix as the walking times.

It is difficult to make any general comments, as the tracks vary from excellent to disgr acful, however the following may give some idea. Villages with access to the river feel ,with some exceptions, that they are under no obligation to keep their tracks in good order. This attitude was corrected, and it was explained to these people that while many villages are still away from the river they can expect both river and walkin g patrols. Otherwise the tracks are mostly quite reasonable, and some, especialy near Rumingae and Kiunga, were excellent.

The frequent shifting of villages already refered to does complicate the situation, as the tracks to many new villages are only rough pads as the people are busy building the houses. Due allowance was made in such cases.

Briges consist of the usual tree, felled across the creek bridged. This type of bridge is usally perfectly satisfactory,in fact anything more elaborate would be a waste of time due to the frequent floods which wash all bridges away.

Due to the dry weather no comment can be made regarding the drainage of the tracks, but as there were some damp patches, even after the longest dry spell in this area for years they must be pretty muddy in the wet.

There are no vehicular roads in the area, although a road from Kiunga to Rumingae has been projected for some time. This road was started but never completed. At present, about half a mile of road is completed at the Rumingae end, and about three miles at the Kiunga end, although both these sections now need repair work, and the Rumingae stretch could with advantage be repositioned on slightly higher ground; the remainder of the road is cut, the preparedness of the varios sections varying from bush track standards to other parts requiring very little work.

The eventual completion of this road is essential if the Northern villages are to grow rubber, as the Ok Mart will give only very unreliable small boat transport to Kiunga. Its completion will also make routine administration of this division easier, as the whole division will then be patrollable by conce and Land Rover, with very little walking indeed. Eventually it will, possibly extended Northward over the Ok Mart, provide a means for the people of the area administered from Ningerum station to cheaply transport rubber, crocodile skins etc. to Kiunga for river shipment to the coast.

## 12. Missions

These have been mentioned under a number of other headings. There are two missionary grcups operating in the area, the Montfort Catholic Mission and the Unevangenised Field Mission, with stations at Kiunga and Rumingae respectivly. The U.F.M. has in addition several native pastors scattered throughout the area. The U.F.M. station at Atkamba is just outside the division and also has influence in the area.

The U.F.M. is the longest established mission in the area, but even its somewhat puritan teachings have not changed the peoples way of life to any very great extent. The Montforts are attracting a little attention, mainly brcause of their obvious material rescourses, although it remains to be seen whether they will have any more effect than the U.F.M. in the long run.

## 13 Airfields

There are two airstrips in the division, a category B strip at Kiunga and a category B (private) strip at Rumingae, owned by the U.F.M. The Kiunga strip is at present undergoing repairs, and is open to category D only.

## 14 Census

Attendance at census was exellent with a few people "absent at hospital" which seems to be the local exuse, but only a very few.

As the census figuresshow, there is quite a healthy preponderance of births over deaths. The large discrepancy between Migrations in and migrations out is accounted for by the disappearance of two villages Timinsure and Gre, and the large number of Migrations into the census division.

The figures for "absent students" are not a wholly accurate reflection of the total number of people receiving some sort of education As noted under education, the U.F.M. maintains a kind of "pre-school" in a number of villages; and in addition to this many students return to their villages for census, especially when their villages are very close to school.

The figures may be reconciled as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Population of Division at last census | 1670 |
| 2. Plus Births in Division since | 124 |
| 3. Plus Migrations into Division since | 35 |
| 4. TOTAL | 1829 |
| 5. Less deaths in Division | 42 |
| 6. Less Migrations out of Division | 15 |
| 7. Final population as at Aug 1965 | 1772 |

---

15. Conclusion.

The patrol was conductedin very dry weather, so the patrol was unusualy pleasant, for instance the walking times were all records that will have to wait for another drought to be broken. Just how well the people understood the talk about the council is rather a moot point Probably this will only come with time.

Apart from one Police Investigation that turned out a widd goose chase everthing went very smoothly, and there were no incidents.

A list of appendices follows on page 15.

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(A)

APPENDIX B

Shotgun Applications and Recomondations

Tmildemasuk pop 175, nil permits held.
KIEN WAN, age about 38, 2 wives, 4 children, village constable of good character, recomended for permit.

DAMA KARIPNAI, age about 35, 2 wives, 4 children, village constable of good character, recomended for permit

---

Gueretmin pop 93 Nil permits held.

KIWAI HOMA? age about 40, 2 wives, four children, village constable of good character, recomended for permit.

BAIANG HUKIRE, age about 39, 3 wives, 1 child, village councillor of good character, recomended.

---

Giponai pop 134, one permit already held.

SKITA SUATE? age about 32, 1 wife, two children, village constable of good character, recomended.

WOIA SUANA, age about 29, 1 wife 1 child, of good character, recomended.

---

Tmingondok pop 103, one permit already held.

AWIA GRE, age about 32, one wife, 1 child ,Village councillor of good character, recomended.

SWOKIN WAN, age about 39, 2 wives, 5 children, of good character recomended.

---

Tupensomrae pop 50,Nil permits held.

DEMGA= SIUN, age about 45, 4 wives, 5 children, village constable of good character, recomended.

TETE ASA?age about 30, 1 wife, 2 children, of good character, recomended.

---

Grupsomrae pop 142, nil permits held.

KWE NDA Age about 36, 3wives, 3 children, village constable,

cont

of good character, recomented for permit.

SOKONAI TIKAM, age about 30, 1 wife, 2 children, of good character. Recomended.

---

WISUAMGRE pop. 92, nil permits held.

KWANI JAKO, age about 31, 1 wife, 3 children, village constable, of good character, recomended

---

GATEHGAS pop 127, nil permits held.

AKAN GWON, AGE 37, 2 wives, 3 children, of good character, Recomended.

SUKONAI KARI, age 34, 1 wife, 4 children, village constable, of good character, recomended.

KRENAI SISANA, age about 32, 1 wife, 2 children, of good character, Recomended.

---

SOMAIDSMASUK pop 87, nil permits held.

DUP I ADUA, age about 40, 2 wives, 3 children, of good character, recomended.

SAWOM IRUE, age about 42, 2 wives, 5 children, village constable, of good character, recomended.

KUMAPU PALEPNAI, age about 45, 1 wife, 5 children, of good character, recomended.

GATUMSAN pop 54.

PRAPKEK WEROK, age about 36, 2 wives, 2 children, of good character recomended.

Ralengre pop 68.

---

SAWOM IAHENI, age about 30, 1 wife, 2 children, of good character, recomended for permit.

SAKURE WASEMAI, age about 25, 2 wives, 2 children, of good character, recomended fot permit.

---

~~BRECTNTENE pop 45~~.

BREOINPENE POP. 43.

DUAI SOKRAM, age about 42, 1 wife, one child, good character, recomended for permit.

---

MIASOMRAE pop. 125, one permit already held.

DEVE GIWA, age about 38, one wife, 3 children, of good character, recomended.

LAKWEN ROTEK, age about 30, one wife, 3 children, of good character, recomended.

LOIRAM DABIA, age about 30, 1 wife, 2 children, of good character, recomended.

---

SIUKENAI pop. 90 two permits held.

HAKEN KRAKNAI, age about 32, 2 wives, 2 children, of good character, recomended.

GOMI PIKE, age about 37, 1 wife, 2 children, of good character, not recomended, as the poulation of this village is insufficient for four permits.

---

As will be observed, the expectation that a great number of people in each village would apply was not realized, probably due to the very sensible attitude that it was no use applying if they had not enough money. Only one applicant has been rejected because of the 4% quota.

---

## APPENDIX C

Food Sold to the Patrol in the Villages

| | SAGO | BANANNAS | COCONUTS | PUMKIN | WATER MELONS | FISH | OTHER FRESH MEAT | EGGS | BUSH CABBAGE | WILD SUGAR CANE | TARO | SWEET POTATOE | GRAYS | BREAD FRUIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | | x | x | x | x | | x | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | | | | |
| 3. | | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | | |
| 4. | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | | | x | | |
| 5. | x | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| 6. | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| 7. | x | x | x | | x | | | | | x | | | | |
| 8. | x | x | | | | | | x | | | | | x | |
| 9. | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| 10. | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| 11. | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| 12. | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| 13. | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x |
| 14. | x | x | x | | | x | x | | | | | | x | |
| 15. | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | | | x | |
| 16. | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| 17. | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | |

### Key to villages

Inorder to fit all the columns neatly in the above table numbers have been substituted for the village names. These are as follows

1. TIMINDEMASUK
2. GREDEMASUK
3. GUSREMMIN
4. GIPONAI
5. TMINGONDOK
6. DRIMGAS
7. TUPENSOMRAE
8. GRUPSOMRAE
9. WISUAMGRE
10. GRIENGAS
11. SOMAIDEMASUK
12. GATUMSAN
13. RALEMGRE
14. BRIOMPENE
15. MIASOMRAE
16. SIUKENAI
17. KONKONDA.

No food was bought at MEPU or WADIMRAE as all the carriers had been already been paid off.

## APPENDIX D

### Radios and Reception in this Division

The following reception reports were all obtained with the Hitachi model W-938 receivers issued by the department of Information and Extension Services, as they were supplied for issue, that is, with no extension arials. The short piece of wire supplied by the makers is very efficient, but reception with this model wireless is greatly improved with an extension arial, as I found when visiting KUMGINAE, where the missionary has an identical set.

The sets issued are very efficient, but the extreme sensitivity ~~willingness~~ of the tuning will give unsophisticated operators a little trouble at first. As an example of this, Radio Daru, Radio Wewak, Sukarnopura, Radio Japan, Radio Australia and Radio Peking all tend to interfere with each other, and need some delicate work with the fine tuner to separate them properly. Reception of Radio Daru is often unsatisfactory, especially early. The reason for this tuning sensitivity is, of course the rather wide range of this model.

RECEPTION REPORTS, ALL TAKEN
ABOUT 1800 HOURS ON HITACHI W-938

| VILLAGE | MORESBY | WEWAK | DARU | RAD.AUST | SUKARNO POURA | PEKING | OTHERS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X Tmindemasuk | 4x5 | 4x4 | 3x4 | 5x5 | 5x5 | 5x5 | A.B.C. 4x4<br>V.O.A. 4x4<br>4 AY 3x3 |
| Gredemasuk | 4x4 | 3x3 | 2-3x3 | 5x4 | 5x5 | 5x5 | V.O.A. 4x4 |
| Gueretmin | 4x3 | 3x3 | 3x4 | 5x4 | 5x4 | Apparently off the air | Radio Jap. |
| X Giponai | 4x5 | 3x3-4 | 3-4x3-4 | 5x5 | 5x5 | 5x5 | 4 ay 4x4 |
| Timingondok | 4x4 | 3-5x3-5 | 3-4x4 | 5x5 | 5x4 | 5x4 | A.B.C. 5x5 |
| Drigas | 4x4 | 4x5 | 4x4 | 5x5 | 5x5 | 3x4 | V.O.A. 4x4 |
| Tupensomrae | 5x4 | 4x4 | 4x4 | 5x5 | 5x5 | 3x4 | 4x4 |
| X Grupsomrae | 5x5 | 5x5 | 4x4 | 5x5 | 5x4 | 5x4 | Rad. Jap. |
| Wisuamengre | 5x4 | 5x5 | 5x3 | 5x5 | 5x4 | 4x4 | V.O.A. 5x4 |
| XCriengas | 5x4 | 5x5 | 5x4 | 5x4 | 5x3 | 4x4 | 4 ay 5x4 |
| Somiedemasuk | 4x4 | 4x4 | 4x3 | 4x4 | 4x3 | 3x4 | 3 xy 3x4(010 |
| Gatumsan | 4x4 | 4x4 | 4x2 | 4x5 | 5x3 | 4x3 | 3uz 3x3(010C |
| Ralengre | 4x4 | 5x5 | 4x4 | 5x5 | 5x3 | 5x4 | |
| Briompene | 4x5 | 5x5 | 4x4 | 5x5 | 5x4 | 5x5 | 4ay 3x4 |
| X Miasomrae | 4x4 | 4x5 | 4x3 | 4x5 | 4x5 | 3x4 | |

X= radio issued to this village.

As all the radios were issued by Miasomrae, no reception reports were obtainable at subsequent villages.

## APPENDIX E

### HANDICAPPED PEOPLE OBSERVED ON PATROL

1. SIMA KARI, male, age 11, village TUINDEMASUK? Deaf and dumb.

2. TRIENE GURIEN, female, age about 65, village TUINDEMASUK, Blind

3. KIUSI TAKE, male, age about 60, village DRIMGAS, Lame

4. DENGA AMBUM, male, age about 20, village DRIMGAS?, mentally dekicient

5. TETRARINAI TIRE, female, age about 9, Village GUERETMIN? Deaf and dumb

6. SOKRAM SUORE, age 11, male, Village GRUPSOMRAE, Deaf and dumb

7. SMERE SAONGON, age about 48, male, Village WISUAMGRE, lame

8. SIKA NEMENAI, age about 60, male, Village GRIENGAS, Acute Senile Deca

9. TOPURE WAI, female, age 6, Village MIASOMRAE, Blind in one eye.

---

It is possible the above listing is not absolutely complete, as the villagers are sometimes rather ashamed of handicapped people, and tend to be reticent about them; most of the above are my personal observations rather than what I was told.

The people were in some cases a little suspicious of the government's motives in making a list of these people-although I explained that it was part of a survey throughout the country to ascertain the numbers of handiccaped people so that perhaps something could be done for them.

---

(8)

TINIMDEMASUK : KIEN WAM, seems a fairly reliable type, tends to be a little evasive of questions.

GREDEMASUK : DEHURE GRUNAI, Old, and most unsatisfactory. His house is the worst in the village and he has used his position to obtain wives. I would suggest his dismissal, but perhaps in view of the proximity ofthe council it is hardly worth making a new appointment.

GUERETMIN : KIWAI WOMA, very quiet thoughtful type. Speaks quite good Motu. I should imagine he may lack forcefulness, although his village is quite clean and neat.

GIPONAI : KEP SUONAI, recomended for re-instatement, in an acting capacity. He has a record of failing to report trouble in his village; but the people don't want anyone else, and he seems to be doing a reasonable job in an acting position (unofficial).

TMINGONDOK : WAM DEDENE, Indifferent, colourless type. The [illegible] councillor is obviously the village leader. His village is in reasonable nick, although he has kept one sick man here for a month; his explanation "I told him to go into Kiunga but he didn't want to go" enough said.

DRIMGAS : [illegible] SUORE MEN, Completely unsatisfactory. Claims, probably quite correctly, that the people never listen to his talk, I would suggest he resign in favour of a younger man if the council wasn't coming next year. His village is an absolute disgrace.

TUPENSOMRAE : DENGRI SIUN, Quiet type, his little village is very neat. Another wife collector, he asked me if the government could procure a few more for him. I explained to him the position, and also the Official attitude towards Village constables marrying additional wives while serving ! Otherwise quite satisfactory.

GRUPSOMRAE : KWE KMA, A bit dim, but very conscientious and well meaning. If he had a bit more on top he would be superb.

WISUAMENGE : KWAN YAKU, Very cheery, pleasant person, although his village is not really up to scratch. Possibly the people like rather than respect him. Fairly help ful and responsible, speaks excellent Motu.

GRIENGAS : SUPKENAI HARI, Helpful but not very effective.

SOIENDEMASUK : SAWOM RIOPE; Well meaning but without much idea of what his job entails. Speaks no Motu at all.

CATUMSAN : PRAPKEK WEREK. Nondescript, fairly helpful and has a reasonable village, considering it has been so recently moved. Speaks fluent Motu.

RALENGRE : SAKUR GWASANAI. Alittle evasive - not a bad village. Claims he dosn't speak much Motu and then starts speaking it fluently.

BRIOMPENE : KON HORUAI. Mamus working in Kiunga. From all acounts has no desire to remain [illegible] as village constable, although once again it is hardly worth appointing a new one in the little time left to the village official system i n this area.

MIASOMRAE : SKAM OM. Reasonably Responsible type, speaks good Motu.

SIUKENAI : TONA GWALWE. Not bad, but rather overshadowed

in the leadership of his village by a number of younger and more vigourous young men.

KONKONDA : TARI DAWA, Rather ineffective. No positive faults that I could see.

PEPU : KEM AWIN, Unofficial as this is only a very small village near Kiunga. Is doing a very reasonable job.

MADIMRAE : Very tiny village, no village constable.

---

## APPENDIX 8.

### REST HOUSES IN THE STH. AWIN

TMINDEMASUK : New and well built but very small.
GREDEMASUK : DISGRACEFULK, supervised on the spot repairs.
GUERETMIN : A bit old and very small.
GIPOLAI : Too small but otherwise all right.
TMINGONDOK : Well built but still too small.
DRIMGAS : Small, otherwise reasonable.
TUPENSOMRAE : " " "
GRUPSOMRAE : The first adequate rest house in the area; quite large.
WISUAMORE : Fairly large (compared with some of the others) well Built
GRIENGAS : A bit on the small size. plan shows some signs of imagination. Not very well built.
SOMIEDEMASUK : Small but reasonably built.
GATUMSAN : Comparitivly large, new, and well built.
RAINGRE : Fair, but a little on the small side. Big windows.
BRIOMPENE : Reasonably big but a few too many windows.
MIASOMRAE : Fairly big, and well built.
KONKONDA : Looks as if it was once very good, no longer satisfactory
MEPU : No rest house
WADIMRAE : " "

## APPENDIX H

### Village Movements

The following villages have movedtheir sites or dissapeared in the past twelve months.

TIMINDEMASUK has moved several hundred yards closer to the river.
TIMINSURE has been abandonned, most of the people going to live in Timindeasuk.
GREDEMASUK has not been moved, but most of the people have moved to Timindemasuk, and it is anticipated the others will follow as soon as th the food sit uation at Timindeasuk has improved.
DRIMGAS has moved onto a neighbouring ridge about two hundred yards away- it is not known why, as the new site gives no apparent advantage.
TUPENSOMRAE has not moved, but its position on the border sheets is quite wrong and has been corrected. Many of the Tupensomrae people have been moving to Drimgas over the years and this village will probably eventually dissapear.
GATUMSAN have affected their anual removal.
MIASOMRAE have moved about half an hour down the track from Rumginai.
SIUKENAI have moved on to the OK MART, near the junction with the OK TEDI.
KONKONDA have moved a little down river (this movement is not yet complete)
WADIMRAE have moved closer to Kiunga and are now just off the station.

## APPENDIX I

### Tracks and walking times

| FROM | TO | TIME | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| KIUNGA | TIMINDEMASUK | 1hr. 25min. | Track damp but otherwise excellent |
| TIMINDEMASUK | GREDEMASUK | 1hr. 55min. | Track fair but a bit patchy. |
| GREDEMASUK | GUERETMIN | 4hr. 40min. | Rough and damp but quite wide. |
| GUERETMIN | GIPONAI | 1hr. 10min. | Fair, flooded in wet weather. |
| GIPONAI | TMINGONDOK | 1hr. 30min. | Just a pad. |
| TMINGONDOK | DRIMGAS | 2hr. 45min. | Shocking. To be fixed. |
| DRIMGAS | TUPENSOMRAE | 50min. | A nightmare. Returned by canoe. |
| TUPENSOMRAE | GRUPSOMRAE | 2hr. 50min. | Fair. steep undulations. |
| GRUPSOMRAI | WISUAMGRE | 45min. | Good, but tree root strewn. |
| WISUAMGRE | GRIENGAS | 45min. | As above. |
| GRIENGAS | SOMAIDEMASUK | 45 min. | Very good and wide. |
| SOMAIDEMASUK | GATUMSAN | 50min. | Good near ends, bad midsection. |
| GATUMSAN | RALENGRE | 46min. | Wide but tree root strewn. |
| RALENGRE | BRIOMPENE | 35min. | Fair, bad stretch in middle. |
| BRIOMPENE | MIASOMRAE | 2hrs. | Excellent. |
| MIASOMRAE | SIUKENAI | 4hrs. | Fair, but very patchy. |
| SIUKENAI | KOKONDA | 2hr. 30min. | Very bad. Just a pad. |
| KOKONDA | KIUNGA | 10hr 10min. | (canoe) |

The above walking times would hardly be very realistic in wet weather, in fact in realy bad weather you could double them and not be far out.

APPENDIX J

1. 7558 const POJARI

A first rate patrol policeman, although his initiative is a little limited. He deals firmly with both carriers and village people and comands their respect. His appearance is always a credit to the force, even just after a hard days walking. He is a very mature, loyal policeman. His eyes give him trouble in prolonged glare, and I suggest they might be tested. Also, he is getting a little beyond fast, long stretches of patroling, breathing heavily after a steep ridge, and perhaps it won't be long before he will have to be taken off walking patrols. This will be a loss to the service.

2. 9246 const LUKA

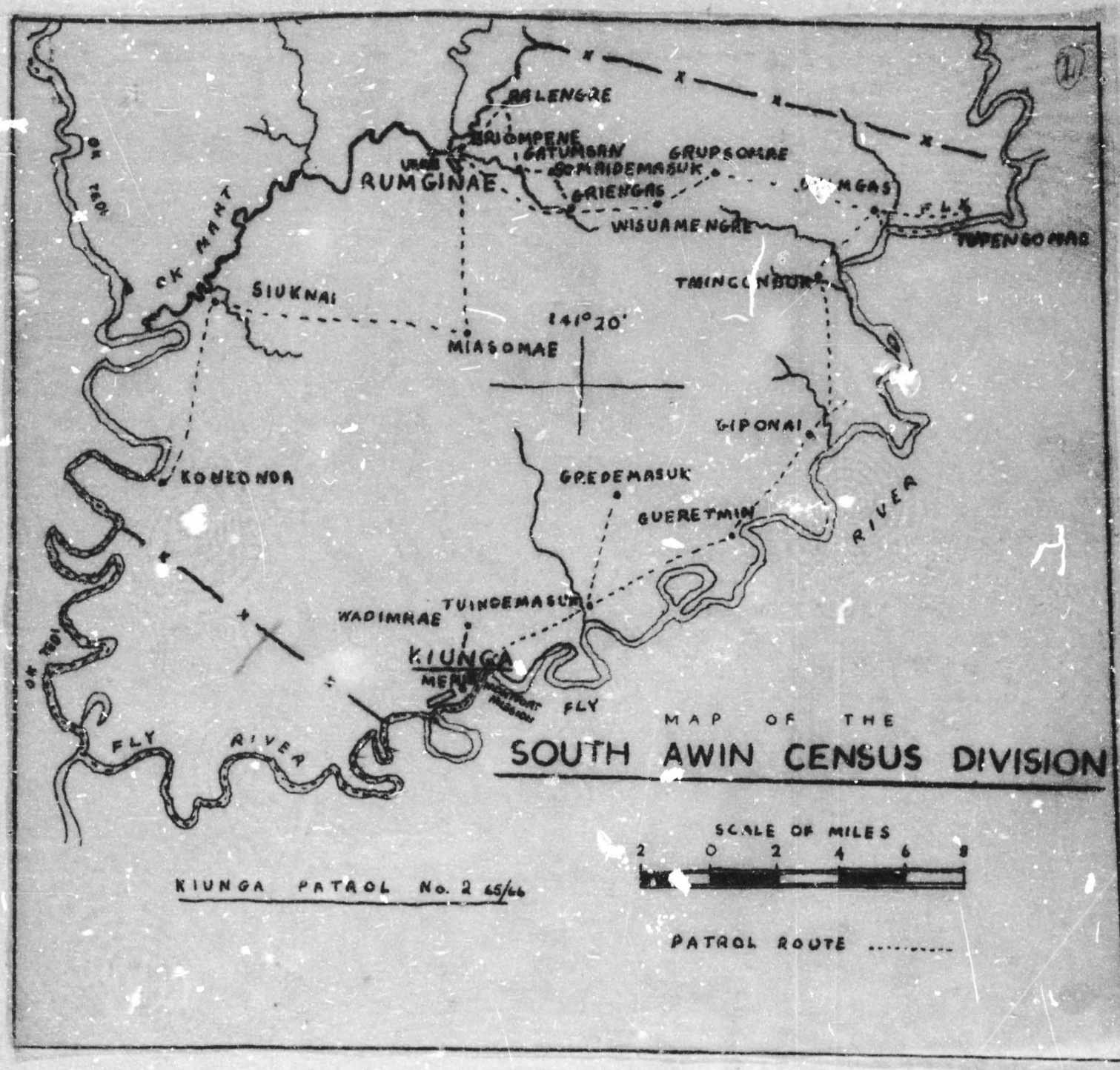
A cheery and willing policeman with plenty of intelligence and initiative. His main fault, compared to const Pojari , is a tendency towards sloppynessin his dress. Also his bouyant sense of humour can get rather on ones nerves. At his best with a definite job to do, preferably one requiring some organisation and thought. It is probable that his slightly irresponsible tendencies would vanish if he were given a stripe.

3. Interpreter SIMIK TETRA

This is a reasonably intelligent man, rather bored by the unenspiring nature of most of his duties, and generally tired of KIUNGA station. While this is quite understandable, it is unfortunate that his reaction to this is a notable lack of responsibility, and a tendency to add "decorations" of his own divising. For instance when is the course of a lecture on the K.B.S. General Meeting I mentioned that one of the purposes of this meeting was to elect new directors, his translation mentioned all the then current directors by name; on enquiry I found he had said "x,y,and z are no good and the government wants you to remove them from office". I realize I may not unbiassed, and that I and Simik simply don't get on, but I still feel the above is an indication of a basically undesireable attitude.

4. Medical Orderly Tape Kara

I know absolutely nothing about medicine, and in any case I didn't have much chance to watch Tape in action as his examinations ran concurrently with the Census; however he is a helpful, intelligent man and, quite apart from any medical ability, an asset to the patrol.


BALENGRE
ERIOMPENE
SATUMSAN
GRUPSOMAE
MAIDEMASUK
RUMGINAE
GRIENGAS
WISUAMENGRE
TUPENGOMAE
TMINGONBUR
SIUKNAI
141° 20'
MIASOMAE
GIPONAI
KONDONDA
GREDEMASUK
GUERETMIN
RIVER
WADIMRAE
TUINDEMASUK
KIUNGA
MEN
FLY
FLY
RIVER
MAP OF THE
SOUTH AWIN CENSUS DIVISION
SCALE OF MILES
2 0 2 4 6 8
KIUNGA PATROL No. 2 65/66
PATROL ROUTE .....

ORIG.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
14 FEB 1966
KIUNGA
WESTERN DISTRICT

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. KIUNGA 3 -65/66

Patrol Conducted by M.BRIAR. P.O.

Area Patrolled SOUTH OK-TEDI,MOIAN AND FAST AWIN CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives Total of Seven Police(varying times)
One Hospital Orderly . One Interpreter.

Duration—From 20 IO /1965 to 9 /12 /1965

Number of Days 25 days - 20 nights

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ../7../1965

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

Map Reference See attached maps.

Objects of Patrol propoganda of forthcoming K.L.G.C elections. Compilation of Electoral Roll. Election of Councillors. Routine Administration.

---

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/ 4/ 1966

.....
for 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

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr. EAH:VMH

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

21st June, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT No. 3/65-66

Your memo 67-3-24 of the 6th June, 1966 refers.

2. The fact that only a diary was submitted was probably not an oversight. This report was submitted immediately prior to Mr. BRIAN'S resignation and departure from DARU; no doubt his enthusiasm was low and nothing could be done at that stage to correct the non-submission of a more detailed report.

(J.A. Holmes)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67.3.24
(11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr..... RAH:VMH

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
27 JUN 1966

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

21st June, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

(10)

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT No. 3/65-66

Your memo 67-3-24 of the 6th June, 1966 refers.

2. The fact that only a diary was submitted was probably not an oversight. This report was submitted immediately prior to Mr. BRIAR'S resignation and departure from DARU; no doubt his enthusiasm was low and nothing could be done at that stage to correct the non-submission of a more detailed report.

(I.A. Holmes)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

noted
27/8/6.

(10)

67-3-24

6th June, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
BARU

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 3/1965-66.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-5-1 of 28th April, 1966, together with Mr. Briar's patrol report.

2. Could you please let me know why Mr. Briar only submitted a diary as a patrol report for a trip which took him into the field for 25 days? I note that one of the objects of his patrol was routine administration.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 3. 24

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-5-1
If calling ask for
Mr. RAH:PH

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
18 MAY 1966
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*Department of District Administration,*
Western District,
DARU.

28th April, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT No. 3/65-66.

I attach two copies of the above number Patrol Report.

2. The election was conducted satisfactorily and an Election Report together with election returns were submitted to the Commissioner for Local Government. Camping allowance claim has been approved. No comment required on this brief election report.

.....
(I. A. Holmes),

a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

1st. November, 1965.

Mr. M. Briar,
Patrol Officer,
Assistant Returning Officer,
KIUNGA.

KIUNGA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

1. You are to depart for ARAN No. 2 per outboard canoe on the 1st. November, 1965, to commence the KIUNGA Local Government Council Elections.

2. You have been appointed Assistant Returning Officer for the Electorate.

3. Acccompanying you is Hospital Orderly ANIWA-WURIMAI who has been appointed your Presiding Officer and KOWOROT-KATET the Interpreter.

4. Take with you the necessary forms, printed ballot papers, ballot box and portable polling booth together with a copy of the Proclamation and the "Directions for the conduct of Elections.

5. Enrolment, Nominations, Conduct of the Poll and the Count are to be in accordance with the Local Government Ordinance 1963 and all aspects are set out fully in the booklet, "Directions for the conduct of Elections for Local Government Councils".

Additional points to note are:-

(i) As a census has just been conducted within the stipulated six months residence clause (LGO 19 (1) ) only those on the village Tax/Census Register sheets should be on the Roll of Electors, and

(ii) Together with staff at ATKAMBA mission and others who are not on the Roll of another Council and who can satisfy the residence clause.

(iii) Virtually all voters will need to be assisted. Remember to initial all ballot papers.

(iv) In the absence of additional information each ward centre is declared a "counting centre" where the count will be done. As Assistant Returning Officer you have the authority to conduct the count.

The Roll will have to be officially declared by the Returning Officer.

Do not destroy the ballot papers but put them all in their respective envelopes and bring them with you on completion of the election.

It is important you follow the provisions of Division 18 34(1) in regard to the count.

NOTE.

NOTE

The above 5 (iv) is my interpretation of the Count. As you are aware I have been unable to obtain a definite ruling from DARU on the matter and you may be required to do the following.

(v) Ensuring that the ballot papers xxx have on them their xxx respective wards they will all be placed in the ballot box which will be returned unopened to KIUNGA on the completion of the patrol and the Count will be conducted at KIUNGA. This will not be difficult and the only additional requirement will be careful sorting into respective wards at the actual count.

You will be notified before you proceed on patrol which method you are to use. Failing non-arrival of information the Count will be declared and done at KIUNGA in the presence of the Returning Officer rather than running the risk of declaring the Election invalid.

6. On completion of the patrol all returns must be submitted together with an Election Report to the Commissioner for Local Government.

7. A brief Sub-District Patrol Report with diary and carbon copies of the main report to the Commissioner will be done in conjunction and written to the Returning Officer.

8. As the election period is declared for sixty days anybody is entitled to vote even if they are absent from their ward and the xxx actual final Count and Declaration of the Poll will be sixty days after the commencement of elections. Therefore if the Count is conducted at each Ward centre this will only be tentative.

9. Examine these instructions and now, and also throughout the Election period, do not hesitate to ask anything you are unsure of.

10. Finally; there can be no short-cuts. The proper procedure must be adhered to. This will be one of the first multi-racial Councils in the Territory and we want to make the Election a good one.

M.P.Sage

(M.P.Sage)
a/A.D.C.

RETURNING OFFICER.

c.c. District Commissioner, DARU.

# KIUNGA PATROL NUMBER FIVE - 1965/66

## DIARY

**Wednesday 20th October 1965**

Departed Kiunga.....0900hrs
Arrived Drimdemasuk .....1100 hrs
Departed Kiunga in outboard powered canoe - arrived Drimdemasuk. Talks given re the forthcoming Council Election. A few minor complaints heard. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

**Thursday 21st October 1965**

Departed Drimdemasuk .....0805 hrs
Arrived Sogorom .....1240 hrs
By Outboard canoe to Sogorom - river very low. The Big Daddy rapids were impassible by loaded canoe so that porterage of cargo had to be undertaken and the canoe dragged by hand. Arrived at Sogorom and talks given re the forthcoming elections. Minor complaints heard. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

**Friday 22nd October 1965**

Departed Sogorom .....0826 hrs
Arrived Kiunga .....1205 hrs
Returned to Station. Elevala River still low and porterage undertaken once again down the Big Daddy rapids. Arrived Station.

**Monday 1st November 1965**

Departed Kiunga .....1145 hrs
Arrived Aran No 2(Atkamba) .....1605 hrs
Departed Station in outboard powered canoe - river rising slowly. Arrived Aran No 2. Talks given in the evening re Elections and Council. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

**Tuesday 2nd November 1965**
At Aran No 2.
Electoral roll compiled and polling completed. Slept night.

**Wednesday 3rd November 1965.**

Departed Aran No 2 .....0900 hrs
Arrived Ieran .....1055 hrs
By power canoe to Ieran. Talks given in evening re the elections and the Council. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

**Thursday 4th November 1965.**

Departed Ieran .....1045 hrs
Arrived Timin .....1550 hrs
Polling at Ieran. Departed Ieran on foot. Tracks fair - arrived at Timin. Talks given re the elections and the Council. Flag Ceremony 1800 hrs . Slept night.

**Friday 5th November 1965**

Departed Timin .....1400 hrs
Arrived Marapka .....1830 hrs
Electoral roll compiled and polling completed at Timin. Departed on foot to Marapka along poor track - arrived Marapka. Talks given re the elections and the L.G.Council. Flag Slept night.

Saturday 6th November 1965

Departed Marapka .....1400 hrs
Arrived Ieran .....1900 hrs
Departed Marap by pull canoe after compilation of electoral roll and completion of polling. Arrived Ieran and slept night.

Sunday 7th November 1965.

Departed Ieran .....0800 hrs
Arrived Kiunga .....1415 hrs
Departed Ieran by power canoe - arrived Kiunga Station.

Monday 15th November 1965.

Departed Kiunga .....0830 hrs
Arrived Moian Canoe place .....0955 hrs
Arrived Moian No I .....1040 hrs
Departed Kiunga in power canoe - arrived Moian canoe place. Disembarked cargo and personel and walked to Moian No I. Talks given re the elections and the L.G.Council. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Tuesday 16th November 1965.

At Moian No I.
Electoral roll compiled and polling completed. Slept night.

Wednesday 17th November 1965.

Departed Moian No I .....0835 hrs
Arrived Erekta .....1145 hrs
Departed Moian No I - walked to canoe place and embarked onto power canoe. Arrived Erekta after a short walk from the Fly River Bank. Talks given in the evening re the elections and the L.G.Council Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Thursday 18th November 1965.

At Poll.
Electoral roll compiled and polling completed. Slept night.

Friday 19th November 1965.

Departed Erekta ..... 0845 hrs
Arrived Canoe place ..... 0905 hrs
Departed .. ..... 0925 hrs
Arrived Old Kuiu ..... 1405 hrs
Arrived Karemgu ..... 1605 hrs
Departed Erekta - walked to canoe place and embarked. Arrived at Old Kuiu site and walked along a good track to Karemgu. Talks given at night to people of Karemgu, Mabaduam, Membok and Kukujaba (two adjacent wards situated ½ hr away) re elections and K.L.G.C. Slept night.

Saturday 20th November 1965.

At poll.
Electoral roll compiled and polling completed. Walked to Membok where electoral compiled and polling completed. Returned to Karemgu. Slept night.

Sunday 21st November 1965.

Departed Karemgu ..... 0630 hrs
Arrived Old Kuiu ..... 0830 hrs
Departed .. ..... 0905 hrs
Arrived Kiunga ..... 1925 hrs
Departed Karemgu - walked to Old Kuiu. Embarked. Arrived Kiunga.

Tuesday 30th November 1965

Departed Kiunga ..... 0830 hrs
Arrived Drimdemasuk ..... 0920 hrs
Departed Drimdemasuk ..... 1600 hrs
Arrived Kiunga ..... 1645 hrs
Departed Kiunga in Tradewind with 40 HP Johnson. Arrived Drimdemasuk. Talks given re elections and K.L.G.C. Electoral roll compiled and polling completed. Returned to Kiunga.

Friday 3rd December 1965.

Departed Kiunga ..... 0930 hrs
Arrived Sogorom ..... 1250 hrs
Departed Kiunga in 28HP Johnson powered canoe - arrived Sogorom. Talks given re elections and K.L.G.C. Electoral roll compiled and Polling completed. Flag ceremony 1800 hrs. Slept night.

Saturday 4th December 1965.

Departed Sogorom ..... 0915 hrs
Arrived Kesepaeiu ..... 1250 hrs
Departed Sogorom in canoe - arrived Kesepaeiu. Slight mishap on journey upriver when canoe struck submerged log and nearly capsized Three members of party thrown overboard and had to swim to bank - one police beret lost and damage to Constable's watch is reported. Arrived Kesepaeiu only to find village deserted. Talk sent out to village group. Slept night.

Sunday 5th December 1965.

At Kesepaeiu.

Monday 6th December 1965

At Kesepaeiu.

Tuesday 7th December 1965

At Kesepaeiu.
Proportion of population arrived at village.

Wednesday 8th December 1965

At Kesepaeiu.
All people due to arrive, arrived. Talks given re election and K.L.GC Electoral roll compiled and polling completed.

Thursday 9th December 1965.

Departed Kesepaeiu ..... 0800 hrs
Arrived Kiunga ..... 1605 hrs.
Departed Kesepaeiu in powerm canoe - arrived Kiunga . Patrol stood down.

.....

E N D  O F  D I A R Y

KOMOKBIN

MARAPVA
WARD 15
6.11.65

WORAN

IDOI

TIMIN
WARD 13
5.11.65

KM. 82 KM

OT

IERAN
WARD 2
4.11.65

BONGUBUN

ATKAMBA
WARD II
2.11.65

ALICE RIVER

APAN I

GUERETMIN

DRIMDEMASUK
WARD 8
30.11.65

KIUNGA

VANOK

PUHN

MOIAN 1
WARD 10
16.11.65

MOIAN 3

MOIAN 2

NIOGOMBAN

ERSKTA
WARD 15
18.11.65

RIVER

ENGAMAROT

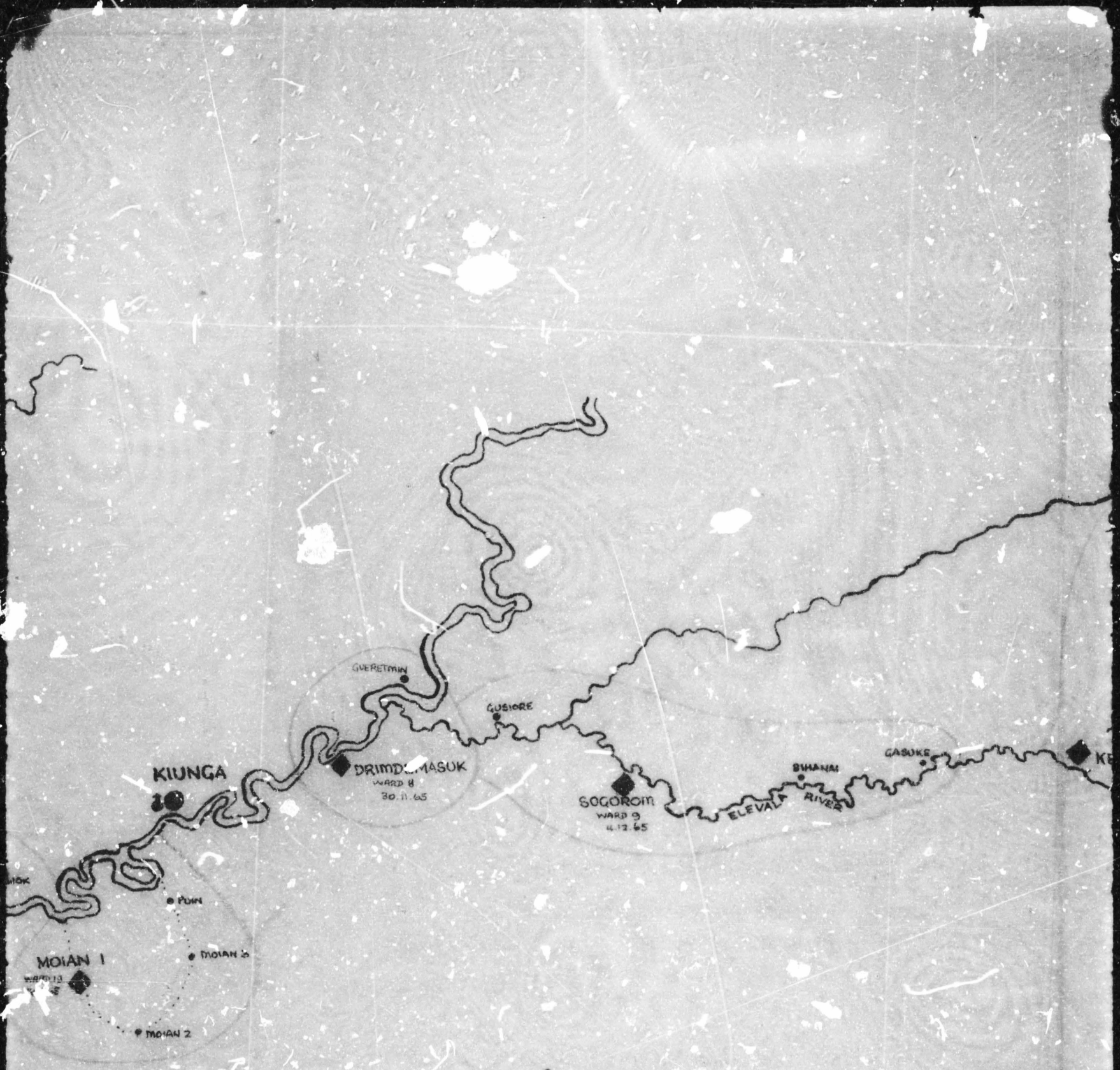
KARSMGU (WARD 10 20.11.65)

KEMBOK (WARD 14.
20.11.65)

CAMO
(KUKUTABA)

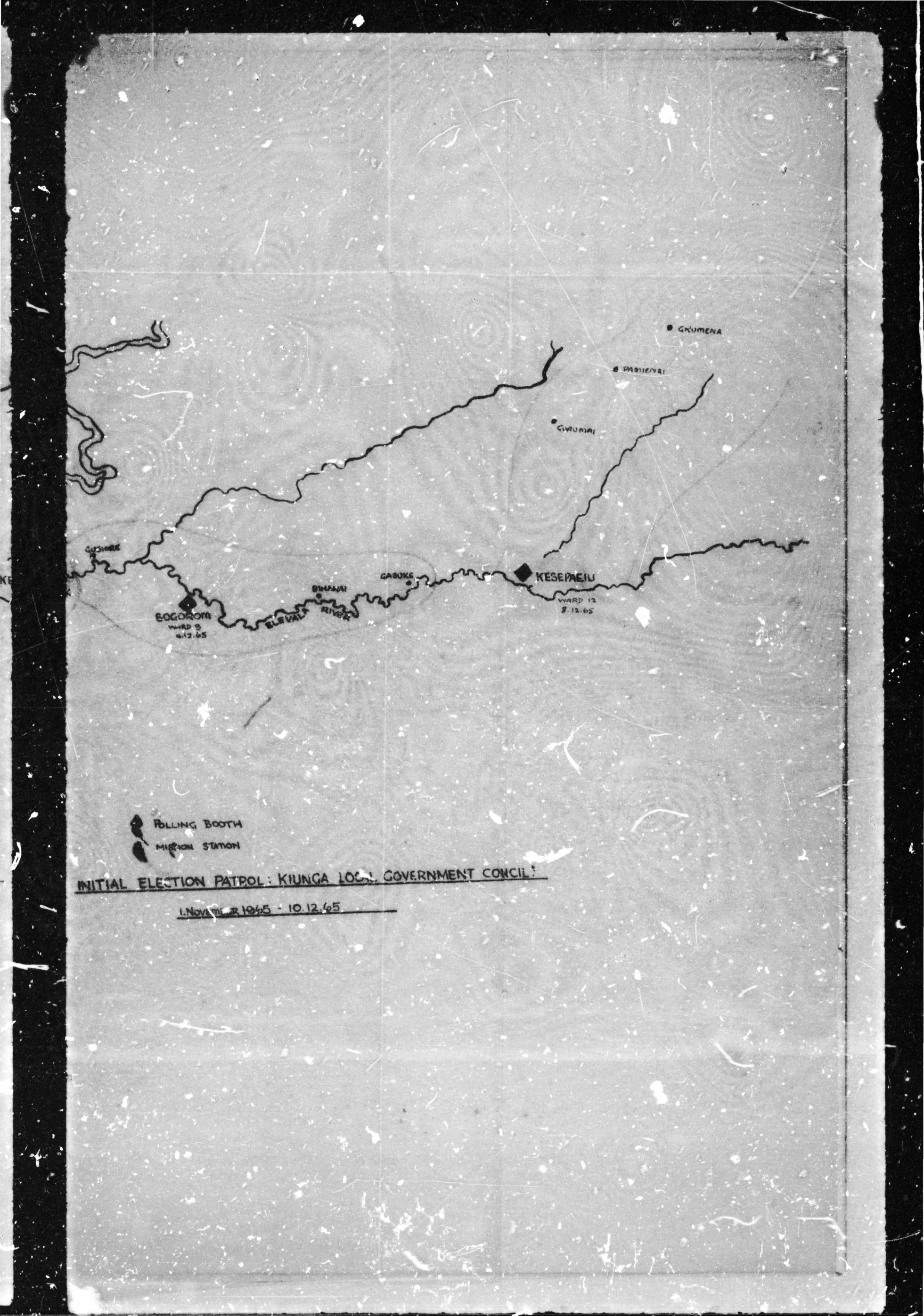
MAMAPUAN

N
W
E
S




INITIAL ELECTION PATROL: KIUNGA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

1. NOVEMBER 1965 - 10.12.65




POLLING BOOTH

MISSION STATION

INITIAL ELECTION PATROL: KIUNGA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

1 November 1965 - 10.12.65

DUBLICATE: TO H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Report No. KIUNGA 4 - 1965/1966.

Patrol Conducted by M.P.C.SAGE, a/Assistant District Commissioner (Returning Officer).

Area Patrolled SOUTH AWEN Census Division and southern villages of the NORTH AWEN Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by ~~Europeans~~ Local Officers. B.K.GENIEMBO, Medical Assistant, (Presiding Officer)

Natives Two Patrol Police, One Interpreter.

Duration—From 3/11/1965 to 18/11/1965

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes, in the capacity of Presiding Officer.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13/8/1965

Medical .... May /19 65

Map Reference KIUNGA Patrol Report map 2/65-66.

Objects of Patrol Initial KIUNGA Local Government Council Elections.

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Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
*District Commissioner*

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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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35-11-3/67-3-13

25th March, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
KULUNGA.

KULUNGA PATROL REPORT NO.4/1965-66

The above Report was commented on in my 67-3-13 of the 18th March, 1966. However, I think it is desirable to amplify paragraph 4 thereof.

The Nigatura Local Government Council Land Registration Scheme did not deal with ownership of land; it dealt with usufructuary rights only i.e., the sole right to any profits accruing from fixed tree or other commercial crops - it was related or directed to the crops (fixed tree crop envisaged) or cultivation rather than to land. If certain conditions are satisfied it is possible for such blocks to be subsequently dealt with under Tenure Conversion legislation so that the cultivator acquires an individual Torrens-type Registered Title to the block; and this would not necessarily exclude cultivators from outside the Clan if the owners of the land agreed that he was to have the sole usufructuary rights.

What the Report recommends is the rationalisation of land usage for commercial cultivation, and I have no objection to it, provided certain precautions are taken and that Tenure Conversion is foreseen as the desirable and process of the rationalisation. The Administrator's directive 31-1-9 of the 3rd November, 1965 dealing with Tenure Conversion is relevant. It is anticipated that that directive will shortly be further clarified and varied. The following guide lines should be followed:-

1. Minimum size of blocks not less than 10 acres. Refer to His Honour's 31-1-9 of the 3rd November, 1965. I am sure that 10 acres of Rubber will be accepted as an economic proposition for eventual conversion.

2. A compact area for sub-division into blocks. If more than one compact area is necessary, keep them as close as possible so that eventual consolidation is not impossible.

3. Access to blocks and access to export outlets to be considered in the design.

4. All block corners and total area corners to be clearly and permanently marked.
If this can be later covered by chain and compass traverses, done progressively, so much the better.

4. (contin.)
Sub-divisional plan, bearings etc. to be compiled and preserved - possibly with the Council.

5. The consent of the owners and "controllers" of the land to be obtained for each block and recorded in writing. This consent cannot be given by the Council although the consents may be recorded by the Council. Copies of the consents to be kept safely at District and Sub-District Headquarters as well. Note that it is not sufficient to deal only with the controllers - at least 75% of the owning group is necessary.

6. An investigation into the local native custom relating to usufructuary rights and the manner of acquisition be carried out thoroughly and recorded. It is necessary to know whether or not the granting of individual usufructuary rights is in accordance with established custom or is a custom in the making. You will appreciate that custom is not static.

If for any reason any of the above guides cannot be followed, action should be deferred and the matter referred to this Headquarter. Please instruct Mr. Sage accordingly. Close liaison with Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries is also essential.

It is pleasing to see that Mr. Sage takes an intelligent interest in economic development and advances some concrete suggestions rather than needless observations and non-constructive criticism of indigenous aspirations and efforts.

J. K. McARTHY

(J. K. McARTHY)
DIRECTOR.9

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference 67-5-1
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Western District
Daru

10th February 1966.

The Director,
Dept. District Administration
KONEDOBU

KUINGA PATROL NO. 4/65/66

I enclose the above numbered report together with appendices and comments by the A/District Commissioner Kiunga.

As stated the Patrol was mounted primarily for the purpose of conducting the initial elections of the Kiunga Local Government Council, and conists of two separate reports.

(1) South Awon-Part North Awen Census Division
(11) South OK-Tedi, Nolan and East Awen Census Divisions.

The statistical data is self explanatory. Absenteeism was small considering the long distances involved in this Sub-District and it is interesting to note that the people did exercise their right to some extent to vote for candidates of their choice rather than follow traditional village lines. It was not surprising that the successful canidates were in fact Pre-selected.

The economic possibilities of the area are not startling, Mr. Sage remarks that there are thousands of acres of "fertile" soil that is lying idle and this of course is correct. However most of this land on the river is vacant and the people must be persuaded to move into it in the first place. If this happens, land disputes are possible in years to come.

The Higaturu Council scheme has possibilities in the Kuinga area, and will be examined as soon as the Council is a working proposition.

The elections were well conducted and the Pre-election Patrols appear to have given the people a very fair idea of the purpose and machinery of an election.

Camping allowance claim for Mr. Sage has been approved Mr Briar's claim and diary are not to hand.

The people must be made to realize that rubber is a long term progmame, and even when the trees are bearing, the monetary return to the indivual will not be large.

c.c.
Asst/ District Commissioner
KUINGA
Mr. M.Sage.
A.S.O.P.O

Mr. M.Briar.
KUINGA

( I.A.HOLMES )
for
ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

(33)

67-3-13

18th March, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO.4/1965-66.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-1 of 10th February, 1966 together with the patrol report of Mr. Sage.

2. Your comments have been noted.

3. Mr. Sage appears to have conducted quite ably the initial Council Elections of the Awen people and has submitted a lengthy and informative report.

4. I do hope the Kiunga Council will see fit to pass a rule enabling usufructuary land rights to be transferred to individuals. This Council could adopt a rule modelled on the Higaturu Council Rule concerning ownership of land.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-3-13

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference 67-5-1
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Western District
Daru

10th February 1966.

The Director,
Dept. District Administration
KONEDOBU

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(11) South OK-Tedi, Motan and East Awen Census Divisions.

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The economic possibilities of the area are not startling, Mr. Sage remarks that there are "thousands of acres of "fertile" soil that is lying idle" and this of course is correct. However most of this land on the river is vacant and the people must be persuaded to move onto it in the first place. If this happens, land disputes are possible in years to come.

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c.c.
Asst/ District Commissioner
KUINGA
Mr. M.Sage.
A.3.O.F.O

Mr. M.Briar.
KUINGA

( I.A.HOLMES )
for.
ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PREAMBLE.

Station : KIUNGA.
Sub-District : KIUNGA.
District : WESTERN

Patrol Number : 4/1965-1966.

Patrol conducted by : M.P.C.SAGE, a/Assistant District Commissioner.

Area Patrolled : SOUTH AWEN Census Division and southern villages of the NORTH AWEN Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying the patrol : Mr. B.K.GENIEMBO, Medical Assistant, acting in the capacity of Presiding Officer.
Two patrol police and one Interpreter.

Duration of Patrol : 3-11-65 to 18-11-65.
16 days, 14 nights camped out.

Last Patrol to the Area : D.D.A. 13-8-65 to 6-9-65.
D.A.S.F. 15-5-65 to 28-5-65.
P.H.D. Last full patrol in May, 1963.
Smallpox vaccination patrols in May, 1965.
P.I.R. November, 1964 (to REMGINAE only)

Map Reference : KIUNGA Patrol Report map 2/65-66.

Objects of the Patrol : Initial KIUNGA Local Government Council Elections.

M.P. Sage

(M.P.C.Sage)
a/A.D.C.
RETURNING OFFICER

enclosed.
~~ORIGINAL~~
Original, Duplicate and Triplicate copies for D.C. , H.Q. and KIUNGA files have in them;
(i) Preamble,
(ii) Body of Report,
(iii) Diary,
(iv) Copy of Electoral Report to the Commissioner for Local Government.
(v) Declaration of Poll (Copies)
(vi) Copies of Voting Summary.
(vii) Copies of Voting Statistics.

Note: Original and duplicate copies of (iv) to (vii) forwarded direct to Commissioner.

Quadruplicate of Report (i) to (iii) to D.A.O. , DARU.
Quintruplicate of Report (i) to (iii) to Agriculture Officer, KIUNGA.

M.P. Sage

(M.P.C.Sage)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

15th. January, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Dept. District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 4 1965/1966.

INITIAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

SOUTH AWEN AND PART NORTH AWEN CENSUS DIVISIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

The sole purpose of this patrol was for the conducting of the initial Council Elections for the SOUTH AWEN Census Division and the southernmost villages of the NORTH AWEN Census Divisions.

Details of the elections and the manner in which they were conducted are coverad in a seperate report, two copies of which have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Local Government, KONEDOBU. This is in accordance with direction 37 of the Directions for the conduct of elections circular booklet. Copies of this report are included in this patrol report.

Mr. Gerard, Cadet Patrol Officer, recently conducted a full routine census patrol into the Census Division, (see KIUNGA Patrol Report No. 2/65-66), His remarks are still valid so in this report I will only comment on relevant points of interest.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The myth that KIUNGA and its people are a bunch of lazy and lethargic villages eking out a miserable existence in the midst of thousands of acres of sterile, water logged sago swamp should be rectified.

There are pockets of good arable land in the SOUTH AWEN Census Division. Between KIUNGA and RUMGINAE there are thousands of acres of well drained "fertile" soil that is lying idle.

Do DASF confirm this?

I feel that if the AWEN people are organised they are prepared to work hard at something they can see the value in doing. It is not claimed that they are up to Highland standards; when the people eat low food value sago and live in an enervating climate they cannot be expected to compare favourably.

In short there is no doubt that KIUNGA has its limitations and the environmental conditions compare unfavourably with elsewhere but it is not as bad as is generally supposed.

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES.

Matters apertairing to the Elections are covered in a seperate report.

The people now have a fuller understanding of the functions of the Council and realize it is more political and more concerned with ways of government than merely a means of the people making money by the Council buying existing local commodities at vastly increased prices.

During the patrol the present price structure for sale of native foods, copal gum, pit-saw timber etc, was questioned by the people. After simple explanations the people are now able to grasp more readily the concept that if they demand, the Council being the purchasing agent, the prices they consider they should get the purchaser will merely substitute. e.g. if sago is more expensive (comparatively) than rice they cannot expect anyone to even consider buying it.

Incidently, this was never a problem to the extent that it was in the MOIAN Census Division; the people being under the impression the Council would ship direct to MORESBY with price increases for the people in the region of 75% over what they are now getting at KIUNGA.

Some villages in the lower reaches of the NORTH AWEN Census Division are included in the Council. Other villages expressed a desire to join.

On the next patrol by the O.I.C. NINGERUM into the NORTH AWEN Census Division (this Census Division being in the NINGERUM administrative area), it is suggested that a survey be done amongst the southern most villages to ascertain if they should join the Council. Linguistically, socially and distance wise several villages could be incorporated into the Council at a later stage.

AGRICULTURE

Much has already been written about rubber and is fully covered in Agriculture Patrol Reports No.s 15 1964/65 (KAG 1/64-65) and KIU 3/65-66.

On delving into the peoples thoughts on rubber the following has come to light;
(a) The people are expecting a greater return per tree than they will get.
(b) They are not aware that to make it an economic proposition it will be necessary to plant at least two hundred or so trees.

The initial plan was for each river village to have a select few with rubber holdings on normal clay land. Because of difficulties of access and transport inland villages were not to be considered.

During the election patrols it became apparent that there was no real deep animosity between adjacent village groups, and I can see no reason why a suitable site should not be selected and perhaps members from two or three villages establish individual plots on this land.

The KIUNGA Council could pass a rule enabling usufructuary land rights to be transferred to the individuals concerned. The Council could adopt a rule modelled on the HIGATURU Council Rule concerning ownership of land.

There would be a difference, however, in that while the HIGATURU

Rule primarily concerns individual clan land "controllers" alloting a specified and surveyed piece of land to one of their own members the KIUNGA rule would also cater for outside persons who may even come from another village. This would make no difference in the draft form of the rule and if handled properly I am of the opinion these people would willingly grant an outsider sole full usufructuary hereditary land rights to a specified surveyed block of some five or ten acres.

If rubber is not organised along these lines there will be no end of difficulty as;

(a) It is beyond the scope of one individual to purchase the required processing plant and unlike coffee cherry one cannot drag a bucket of latex to the nearest processing plant.

(b) These people do not intend to plant as many trees as D.A.A.S.F. think they are. One Agriculture Officer at KIUNGA cannot hope to effectively supervise and spur rubber on if it is in lots of scattered small holdings. He can only do this if it is in centrally located blocks.

(c) Rubber in the seed beds is nearing the stage when it will need to be planted out in the villages. If gardens are bigger than five to ten acres it will be an impossible to survey enough blocks, remembering that the prominent land feature is the ridge which makes any larger size difficult to survey, notwithstanding that if gardens are any bigger only the ridge portion will be suitable for rubber.

(d) The AWEN considers he has never received fair prices for the crops he grows , e.g.,

A man spends a full day wandering around the bush gathering gum from the DAMAR tree. Although he has only collected a trifling amount for the time he has spent collecting it he considers he should receive a better price than he does.

Rubber can only be a success in the AWEN area if the people consider they are getting a fair price for it. The only way they will receive what they are expecting is to have a lot of trees. A lot of trees needs a lot of organisation by D.A.S.F. and this can only be in easily accessible central locations.

In the above remarks I am not referring to the proposed Land Resettlement Scheme at KIUNGA but am concerned with plantings at a village level.

CONCLUSION.

1. Shotgun applications and recommendations as per Mr. Gerard's report have been finalised and guns purchased and issued.

2. I have no complaints with the AWENS. They are perfectly reasonable and are waiting for the Administration to give them a lead. If handled with patience and perseverence the KIUNGA Council will give the necessary guidance and purpose.

3. A copy of this report in its entirety is forwarded to the District Agriculture Officer as under the present arrangements it will be difficult for Agriculture to have land plots ready for planting in time.

(M.P.Sage)
a/A.D.C.

c.c. District Agriculture Officer, DARU.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

15th. January, 1966.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 4 1965/1966.

INITIAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

SOUTH AWEN AND PART NORTH AWEN CENSUS DIVISIONS.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday, 3rd. November, 1965.

Body of patrol moved off at 1140 to TUINDEMASUK. Patrol accompanied by Medical Assistant Mr. B.K.GENIEMBO, Presiding Officer, Interpreter and two police constables.

Self remaining attending to paper work, departing station at 1430.

Arrived TUINDEMASUK and commenced talks concerning elections and compilation of Electoral Roll at 1545. Four nominations received.

SLEPT TUINDEMASUK Rest-House.

Thursday, 4th. November, 1965.

Ward 6 : GREDEMASUK-TUINDEMASUK elections conducted.

Routine administration and discussions. Advice given on the prospects and ways of earning cash. Several misconstrued ideas clarified.

Slept TUINDEMASUK Rest-house.

Friday, 5th. November, 1965.

Village inspection, thence onto GIPONAI. Enroute conducted discussions and talks at GUERETMIN but did not hold elections as the village is part of the GUERETMIN-DRIMDEMASUK Ward whose elections will be held later at DRIMDEMASUK on the south side of the FLY River.

In the afternoon compilation of Electoral Roll, discussions on Councils. Five nominations.

Slept GIPONAI Rest-House.

Saturday, 6th. November, 1965.

Ward 22 : TMINGONDOK-GIPONAI elections conducted.

Routine administration and discussions in the afternoon.

Slept TMINGONDOK Rest-house.

Sunday, 7th. November, 1965.

Carriers departed. Village inspection and en route inspection of TMINGONDOK village. Arrived DRIMGAS village . Road hard walking but considering the long distance and few people available for maintenance it is in good condition.

General discussions in the village.

Slept DRIMGAS rest-house.

Monday. 8th. November. 1965.

Discussions on Councils and compilation of Electoral Roll. Four nominations.

Ward 3 : DRIMGAS-TUPENSOMRAE-URIME elections.

Most males from URIME attended and apologised for the non-attendance of the wives as they were not able to bring them due to the DRIMGAS people not adequately informing them of the coming elections by assuming they would not be included.

Routine administration and discussions.

Purchase of "TUMENA", DRIMGAS airstrip site.

Slept DRIMGAS rest-house.

Tuesday. 9th. November. 1965.

Village inspection, thence onto GRUPSOMAE.

Compilation of the GRUPSOMAE-WISUAMENGRE Electoral roll.

Elections in the late afternoon for the 7 : GRUPSOMAE-WISUAMENGRE Ward.

General administration and discussions on economic crops etc. These people are more progressive than most but being inland have not been considered for rubber. Some members were considering establishing rubber plots at DRIMGAS or GUERTMIN but are not prepared to do so until something more substantial can be done about the land concerned (See Agriculture in the body of the report).

Slept GRUPSOMAE rest-house.

Wednesday. 10th. November. 1965.

Village inspection. Move onto TIOMRAI through GREBIKE, both sections being 1 1/4 hours carry time. This is the NORTH AWEN Census Division.

Compiled the GREBIKE-TIOMRAE and ANTRIEMSOMRAE-APKOMRAE electoral rolls.

Slept TIOMRAI.

Thursday. 11th. November. 1965.

Conducted the 1 : ANTRIEMSOMRAE-APKOMRAE election and then the GREBIKE-TIOMRAI election.

Routine administration.

Slept TIOMRAI rest- house.

Friday. 12th. November. 1965.

To MINAEGIRAE through GI village in 1 3/4 hours carrier time.

Compiled GI-MINAEGIRAE-SOMAIBININKIA Electoral roll.

In the afternoon voting for the 4 : GI-MINAEGIRAE-SOMAIBININKIA Ward.

Discussions and talks. Several NINGERUM village officials anxious to join the Council and to be administered from KIUNGA. As for the previous elections at TIOMRAI this group of villages is in the Council area although still censused from NINGERUM. A ruling should be made and full administration taken over by KIUNGA.

Slept MINAEGIRAE rest-house.

Saturday. 13th. November. 1965.

Left MINAEGIRAE for SOMAIBININKIA , 3/4 hour carrier time, to RALENGRE, (coming back into the SOUTH AWEN Census Division again), in 1 1/4 hours carrier time and thence onto RUMGINAE via BRIOMPENE in an hour. Carrier time 1 3/4 hour due to a delay in carrying gear across a creek near the Mission station.

In the afternoon compiled the RALENGRE-GATUMSAN-BRIOMPENE-RUMGINAE station Electoral roll then the SOMAIDEMASUK-GRIENGAS electoral roll. Nominations and discussions.

Slept RUMGINAE.

Sunday. 14th. November. 1965.

Ballot papers prepared. Discussions on election..
Slept RUMGINAE.

Monday. 15th. November. 1965.

Elections conducted for the 20 : RALENGRE-GATUMBAE-BRIOMPENE-RUMGINAE ward. and then 21: SOMAIDEMASUK-GRIENGAS Ward.
Compilation of statistics. Votes taken for other Wards at RUMGINAE.
General discussions in the afternoon.
Slept RUMGINAE.

Tuesday. 16th. November. 1965.

Discussions with Mr. Tucker, U.F.M. Missionary in Charge. Carriers departed. Self left RUMGINAE for MIASOMNAE. Road bad, later rectified.
Talks on elections and taking of nominations.
Elections for the 17 : MIASOMNAE-GRE Ward in the late afternoon .
General discussions with village people.
Slept MIASOMNAE Rest-house.

Wednesday. 17th. November. 1965.

Returned to the station.
Slept KIUNGA.

Thursday. 18th. November. 1965.

Completion of elections for Ward 16 : MEPU-KONKONDA-SIUKWAI - WADIMRAE-KIUNGA station. This election was commenced on the 2nd. November , 1965, but completed today.
Slept KIUNGA station.

: END OF PATROL :

Notes

Walking times for the patrol, unless specifically shown are the same as for Patrol No. 2 /65-66.

W. P. Sage

(M.P.Sage)
a/A.D.C.

[redacted] OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 41-5-2.

Sub-District Office,
[redacted] District,
[redacted].

6th. January, 1966.

The Commissioner for Local Government,
Local Government Office,
[redacted].

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS.
[redacted] - 1965.

1. Enclosed is a report to cover the initial elections for the newly formed [redacted] Local Government Council.

2. The report is in two parts, the major portion of the [redacted] Census Divisions done by myself while the [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] Census Divisions are covered by the Assistant Returning Officers.

3. The statistics and Declaration of Roll are enclosed.

4. The inaugural meeting will be in early February.

For your information,

(M.P.Sage)
[redacted] OFFICER.

c.c. District Commissioner, [redacted].

23

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 41-5-2.

Sub-District Office,
Western District,
KIUNGA.

6th. January, 1966.

The Commissioner for Local Government,
Local Government Office,
KONEDOBU.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS - KIUNGA.

AMEN CENSUS DIVISIONS (SOUTH and part NORTH)

(a) Statistical Returns.

Attached.

(b) Election Report.

(i) TYPE AND DURATION OF PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

The pre-election campaign was in the nature of a twenty two day routine census-administration patrol that was conducted [illegible] weeks before the elections.

(ii) MANNER OF ELECTIONS.

A patrol was mounted specifically for the purpose of conducting elections.

In the area concerned, the SOUTH AMEN Census Division and the southern most villages of the NORTH AMEN Census Division, there are eleven wards consisting of twenty seven villages and two main centres of Administration/Mission concentration. The Administration station of KIUNGA, which, coupled together with the MONTFORT Catholic Mission station at KIUNGA, added European and outside indigenous voters to Ward 16. Likewise in Ward 20 the Unevangelised Field's Mission at NEMGINAE added both European and outside Mission staff to a local group of villages also comprising the Ward .

Polling Centres

For the eleven Wards nine polling centres were set up - two Wards combining at two polling places to facilitate movement and ease of voting for the people.

Duration.

The election patrol for this section of the Elections was for sixteen days ~~at~~ and everybody who wanted to vote voted in this period, although they were still able to vote if they so desired until the 31st. December, 1965, when polling officially closed.

Assistance.

With the exception of European, Mission and teaching staff at KIUNGA and NEMGINAE, all ~~members~~ voters needed assistance in the recording of their votes. For this the initial election, apart from those mentioned above, the village people are illiterate and unable to vote without assistance.

Scrutineers

No scrutineers were nominated by the candidates but at both the polling and the Count of votes men were present acting in the capacity of scrutineers.

(iii) FEMININE INTEREST

Although no women were nominated or stood for elections those that could vote did so and voted sensibly. In the selection of preferences they were frequently more decisive than their male counterparts.

(iv) ACCIDENTS

Nil.

(v) ABSENTEEISM.

Of the 82 male electors Unavoidably Absent 28 are working outside of the District for a period of two years or longer while 7, although being within the District are at least two hundred miles away and are considered in much the same category as those working outside of the District.

(vi) ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS.

The statistics are straightforward .
The number of enrolled male and female voters are almost the same. More females voted, due to a greater number of male voters bona fide absent .

The number of voters for each ward are nearly the same other than No. [illegible] : ANTHIENSOMRAE-APKOMRAE [illegible] and 17 : MIASOMRAE-ORE which are below the average. The former is reduced in number due to recent migrations out of the Ward by prospective voters ( nothing to do with elections, merely a normal shift to tribal owned land); while the latter is smaller than most as it is an isolated village that could not reasonably combine with others.

Wards 16 : MEPU-KONKONDA-NIUKNAI-WAINGRAE-KIUNGA station and 20 : RALENGRE-GATUMBAE-BEIOMPENE-NUMGINAE appear to have proportionately less voters per population than do the others. This is as these two Wards cover KIUNGA station and the NUMGINAE Mission station and while staff are considered in the population figures some are not enrolled voters as they do not fulfil the required qualifications and some are already members of existing Local Government Councils.

(vii) SUMMARY.

For an initial election in an economically backward area blessed with only small and scattered pockets of population elections were gratifying.

I for one had certain misgivings about several villages combining to form a joint ward. However, nowhere did people vote along village lines and although it is too early to judge at this stage it appears as if the people voted for who they considered the most able person for the job.

In most Wards invariably a candidate was nominated by a member from another village.

Naturally enough at this stage the successful candidate was pre-selected and if the summary of voting sheets are read as they appear the impression gained was that the whole purpose of a secret formal ballot , other than educating the people, achieved no real purpose. This is not the case as although the successful candidate was pre-selected second and subsequent candidates followed no particular pattern and were the free choices of each individual.

While this brief report is considered sufficient to cover the elections other details dealing with more administrative functions are dealt with in an accompanying report which is submitted through normal administrative channels.

(viii) APPENDIX.

Attached.

(c) Electoral Office Returns.

Will follow at a later date.

(d) Special Note.

Providing two Officers are available future elections can be adequately conducted within thirty days and not sixty days as was specified for this election.

(H.P.Sage)
A/D.O.

c.c.
Accompanying patrol report.

ELECTION REPORT: S.OK-TEDI, MOIAN, EAST AWIN, C/D'S

1) Type and duration of pre-election campaign.

Two weeks patrol to S/Ok Tedi and Moian Census Divisions during which talks were given re the establishment of the Council, its aims, the manner in which the forthcoming elections would be held and the requirements for a councillor. Talks were also given as above on the day prior to polling.

Talks given as above at Drimdamasuk and Segerem prior to the election period - three days. Talks given prior to polling.

11) Manner of Elections.

a) Number of Polling places used - Eleven

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arom No 2(Atkamba) | Yeram | Timin |
| Maropka | Moian No 1 | Erukta |
| Kaiengu | Menbok | Drimdamasuk |
| Segerem | Kesepucia | |

b) Duration of Elections:-
Varying between 2-5 hrs depending upon size of population

c) Degree of assistance required in recording electors votes:-
As few of the electors are literate the elector named his choice in order to the A.E.O. who entered his choice as stated on the ballot paper which was given to the elector who then placed it in the ballot box.
Little difficulty was encountered by the people in grasping the principles of election.

d) Polling booths were constructed from Native materials. Naturally only one elector entered the booth at any one time and he or she could not be seen or heard whilst in the booth. Waiting voters were kept away from the booth until the previous voter had completed voting.

111) Feminine Interest in Elections.

No women chose to nominate this comes as no surprise to anyone in this area. They however took an active part in voting and especially in the S/Ok Tedi area took a moderately active part in question time during pre election talks.

IV) Incidents

None.

V) Absenteeism.

Fairly high at Kesepucia polling booth ( explained in summary)

Approx.. 85% of other absentees are short term absentees.

VI) Summary.

Pre-election balloting played a major roll in the elections held but this is to be expected in the type of community that exists in this area.

Although in most cases four or five candidates stood for election there was never any doubt as to who would be elected. (see appendix A) I am quite sure personally that the others were only padding to please the 'Government' despite the fact that it was explained repeatedly that they could nominate as many or

as far as they tested.

Recent signposts to border villages although included in population count did not vote as they did not fulfil the residence requirements. These will in all probability vote in the next elections.

I feel that it was a mistake to include the Kasepasis village group in these elections, for the following reasons:-

1) North of Kasepasis has only been visited by one patrol that in February 1963 ie, initial contact. No follow up patrol has been instigated, no pre election campaign was carried out for these people with the exception of talks given a day prior to polling.

2) They have no source of income at present and are unlikely to obtain one for some years.

3) Rather than include them in the initial election I feel that it would have been wiser to wait for such a time as the people themselves express a desire to join the Council ie that they send in from their 'outer reaches' into the Council area and onto the Strelin River.

Abstentions could be expected at this booth though six days were spent by the patrol giving talks and enlisting voters.

d) elected office bearers

None have been elected as yet.

.....oooOooo.....

## ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS ;

### WARD 2

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANGA | 1 | 3 | 47 | 3 | 4 | 58 | |
| WONG | 54 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 58 | - ELECTED |
| OP | 1 | - | 1 | 6 | 50 | 58 | |
| MATABRUM | 1 | - | 6 | 49 | 2 | 58 | |
| AWAKIN | 1 | 53 | 4 | - | - | 58 | |
| **WARD 8** | | | | | | | |
| SAM | 85 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 101 | - ELECTED |
| SIAKA | 2 | 90 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 101 | |
| BAIANG | 2 | 6 | 84 | 6 | 3 | 101 | |
| ETAARINE | 1 | 2 | 7 | 88 | 3 | 101 | |
| SUAKE | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 91 | 101 | |
| **WARD 9** | | | | | | | |
| WIKRI | 68 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 72 | - ELECTED |
| AMINSU | 1 | 66 | 3 | 2 | - | 72 | |
| UKAIN | 1 | 1 | 59 | 5 | 6 | 72 | + ONE INFORMAL VOTE |
| MANGUMIN | 1 | 2 | 10 | 57 | 2 | 72 | |
| HOSO | 1 | - | - | 8 | 63 | 72 | |
| **WARD 10** | | | | | | | |
| NIKOLAS | 61 | 5 | 1 | | | 67 | - ELECTED |
| DOWANDIM | 4 | 61 | 2 | | | 67 | |
| ENAKEMBONK | 2 | 1 | 64 | | | 67 | |
| **WARD 11** | | | | | | | |
| MING | 104 | 6 | 2 | - | 1 | 113 | - ELECTED |
| TIKNAM | 5 | 95 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 113 | |
| KAJUN | 2 | 7 | 20 | 73 | 11 | 113 | |
| BUNDANA | 1 | - | 80 | 21 | 11 | 113 | |
| KAMONOM | 1 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 85 | 113 | |
| **WARD 12** | | | | | | | |
| TU | 42 | - | | | | 42 | - ELECTED |
| MAHE | - | 42 | | | | 42 | |

| WARD 13 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AWAKIN | 2 | - | 49 | 18 | | 69 | |
| E'IOK | 1 | 63 | 3 | 2 | | 69 | |
| KINAM | 1 | 2 | 17 | 49 | | 69 | |
| KANONG | 65 | 4 | - | - | | 69 | - ELECTED |
| **WARD 14** | | | | | | | |
| IRIKANG | 96 | 4 | - | 2 | | 102 | - ELECTED |
| KAE'IEP | 4 | 96 | 2 | - | | 102 | |
| KOSIMAS | 1 | 1 | 97 | 3 | | 102 | |
| VITORIANUS | 1 | 1 | 3 | 97 | | 102 | |
| **WARD 15** | | | | | | | |
| MONAP | 59 | 1 | 2 | [illegible] | | 62 | - ELECTED |
| GUMIN | 1 | 1 | 60 | | | 62 | |
| JAPAN | 2 | 60 | - | | | 62 | |
| **WARD 18** | | | | | | | |
| WAIMON | 67 | 4 | - | 1 | | 72 | - ELECTED |
| GAWAAI | 1 | 66 | 5 | - | | 72 | |
| BENBONE | 2 | 1 | 66 | 3 | | 72 | |
| KAMENONG | 2 | 1 | 1 | 68 | | 72 | |
| **WARD 19** | | | | | | | |
| PIWINI | 128 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 134 | - ELECTED |
| BUS | 3 | 121 | 4 | - | 6 | 134 | |
| KEMOIMOI | 1 | 7 | 121 | 3 | 2 | 134 | |
| TOMA | 1 | - | 8 | 123 | 2 | 134 | |
| BABA | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 123 | 134 | |

Appendix B

Biographical details of elected Councillors.

Ming Kewa of Aran No 1
No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect. Ex Village Constable.
Worked as domestic servant at Lake Murray for one year
.. labourer in Port Moresby for two years.
U.P.M.

Wong Yangdem of Ot
Atkamba school - class 1. Speaks Motu and local dialect.
Worked for A.P.C. in the Gulf for two years.
U.P.M.

Kamong Kawot of Woran
No schooling. Speaks Motu and ~~kxxxxx~~ local dialect.
Worked for A.P.C. in the Gulf for One year
.. as labourer in Port Moresby for two years
Catholic Mission.

Monap Wetkat of Marapka
No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect. Village Council.
U.P.M.

Sen. Wingen of Drimdemasuk
Minor schooling at village school. Ex Village Constable. Speaks Motu, local dialect and little pidgin.
Worked for A.P.C. in the Gulf for two years.
.. as labourer at Kiunga for one year.
U.P.M.

Wikri Kweina of Sogorem
No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect.
Worked for A.P.C. in the Gulf for one year.
U.P.M.

Tu Bigi of Kesepasiu ( Kusi)
No schooling.
Local dialect only. Motu is so neglible as to be non existent.
Worked as a labourer at Nomad for one year.

Piwini Aiup of Moian No 1
L.M.S school standard two. Speaks English, Motu, Kiwai and local dialect. Ex serviceman(1942-45)
Government Interpreter at Lake Murray and Kiunga (1946-57)
Ex Director of Kiunga Buyers Society.
Catholic Mission.

Irikang Agaiop of Membak
No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect. Village Constable.
Worked as labourer at Lake Murray and Port Moresby for four years.
Catholic Mission.

Waimok Indip of Erekta
No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect.
Worked for A.P.C. in the Gulf for one year.
.. .. B.P's in Daru for one year.
Catholic Mission.

Nikolas Mitipop of Karemgu
Standard two at school in Dutch New Guinea. Village Constable
Speaks Malay, Motu and local dialect.
Worked as labourer in Mindiptana for eighteen months.
Catholic Mission.

.....oooooo.....

APPENDIX "A"

Biographical details of elected Councillors.

Ward 1 : TUKMORE-APIN of APKOMHAE Village.

No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect. Worked for Australian Petroleum Company in the GULF District for two years.
Married.
Unevangelised Fields Mission religion.

Ward 3 : TETE-ASA of TUPENSOMBAE village.

No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect. Worked for A.P.C. in the GULF District.
Married. One child. U.F.M.

Ward 4 : KURAPINAI-ANAI of GI village.

Speaks Motu and local dialect. No schooling. Worked for A.P.C. in the GULF District for two years. Village Constable.
Married , three children. U.F.M.

Ward 5 : KARI-YAMDAM of TOMBRAI village.

No schooling. Speaks Motu and Pidgen English. Worked for A.P.C. in the GULF District. Employed as a Warder in Corrective Institutions but discharged.
Single. U.F.M.

Ward 6 : DAMA-KARAPINAI of TWINDEMAMUA.

Speaks Motu and local dialect. No schooling. Trained as an Agriculture Trainee at POPONDETTA. Employed by A.P.C. in the GULF District for two years and employed as a D.D.A. labourer at KIUNGA for two years.
Married, four children. U.F.M.

Ward 7 : KWAN-LAU of WISUAMENGRE village.

No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect. Worked for A.P.C. for two years in the Gulf District. A village Constable.
Married. U.F.M.

Ward 16 : REN-AWEN of MAPU village.

No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect. Village Councillor. Worked for A.P.C. in the GULF District, for two terms interspersed by working in DARU as an Administration labourer. Village Councillor.
Married, six children. Catholic.

Ward 17 : WONA-OM of MIASOMBAE village.

No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect. Worked for A.P.C. in the GULF District for two years.
Married. U.F.M.

Ward ~~XXXX~~ 20 : BEINGORO-UBUNAI of U.F.Mission, KUMGINAE.

U.F.M. Pastor. Speaks Motu, local dialect and a little English. Educated to Standard 11 at VASUA thence transferred to DARU, thence to the initial U.F.M. Mission station in the KIUNGA Sub-District at MIAS and finally to the Mission at KUMGINAE where he is now the head pastor.
Married with one child.

3/

KIUNGA, Western District.

West Papua Division,
PORT MORESBY.

15th. January 66

9134 UMAI, Const. 5th. Year.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18-11-65 | 16 days | KIUNGA | SOUTH AMBU C/D | Poor | Not-Not intelligent enough. |

Above Constable returned from patrol as he stole a stick of patrol tobacco. No action to be taken. He has a very low I.Q. , cannot be depended upon to do even simple tasks and should not be in the Police Force.

S/A.D.O.

2

KIUNGA , Northern District.

15th. January, 1945

North Papuan Division,
[redacted]

X2390 MILAP, Comdt. 4th. Indn.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-1-45 | 16 sqns | KIUNGA | SOUTH AITAPE Q/D | Cond | Aprt working and dilligents. | |

a/L.D.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN Repor. No KIUNGA 5 - 65/66

Patrol Conducted by M.BRIAR. P.O.

Area Patrolled East Awin C/D and area to the North East.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 5 RPNGC. 1 Interpreter. 1 H.Orderly
60 carriers

Duration—From 11 / 1 /19 66 to 7 / 2 /19 66

Number of Days 28 days - 27 nights

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes(for seven days only)

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ... / 11 /19 66 (E.Awin)

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

Map Reference See attached maps

Objects of Patrol Census revision of E.Awin C/D. Routine Administration.
Initial contact of those people to the North East of Black River

---

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28 / 7 / 1966

a/ District Commissioner

---

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

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

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

67-3-25

6th June, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Eastern District,
EMBU.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO.5/1965-66.

Thank you for your memorandum 37-5-1 of 28th April 1966, together with Mr. Brier's patrol report.

2. A good patrol to one of the remoter areas of the Kiunga Sub-District. Mr. Brier has written a lengthy and informative report. It is a pity that the GI people were not contacted on this trip.

3. It is a fact the the exclusion of the three villages (GITUNGA, PAMPISHAI and GURUMAI) from the Kiunga Local Government Council would not help to encourage their economic and political development.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 3. 25

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-5-1

If calling ask for

Mr. RAH:PH

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
10 MAY 1966
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

28th April, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KIUNGA No. 5/65-66.

I enclose two copies of the abovementioned patrol report with a copy of comments by the KIUNGA Assistant District Commissioner.

2. A useful patrol and agreed that it will serve as a guide for future patrols in that area.

3. While the inclusion of GHUMENA, PAMPIENAI and GUHUMAI Villages in the KIUNGA L.G. Council area may seem premature, this complies with departmental policy. Local Government is being introduced in many other areas where the people are in a similar state of economic back-wardness. eg Southern Highlands. Exclusion of these three villages would not help to encourage their eventual economic and political development.

4. The Assistant District Commissioner, KIUNGA has covered the main points adequately and further comment would be repetitious.

.....
(I. A. Holmes),

a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference... 67-5-1

If calling ask for

Mr..... RAM:PH

*Department of District Administration,*
Western District,
DARU.

20th April, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT KIUNGA No. 5/65-66.

I enclose two copies of the abovementioned patrol report with a copy of comments by the KIUNGA Assistant District Commissioner.

2. A useful patrol and agreed that it will serve as a guide for future patrols in that area.

3. While the inclusion of GHUMENA, PAMPIENAI and GUHUNAI Villages in the KIUNGA L.G. Council area may seem premature, this complies with departmental policy. Local Government is being introduced in many other areas where the people are in a similar state of economic back-wardness. eg Southern Highlands. Exclusion of these three villages would not help to encourage their eventual economic and political development.

4. The Assistant District Commissioner, KIUNGA has covered the main points adequately and further comment would be repetitious.

.....
(I. A. Holmes),
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-5-1

Dept. of District Administration,
KIUNGA,
Western District.

7th March, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
D A R U.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT 5/65-66.

East Awin G.R. and Initial Contact.

Patrolling Officer - M.BRIAR P.O.

Copies of the above report, together with Camping Allowance claim, are forwarded yours.

2. This is Mr.BRIAR's final patrol as his resignation takes effect next week.

3. The patrol was conducted into one of remotest and least known corners of the KIUNGA Sub District and the report will serve as a guide for future patrols. The attached map contains nomenclature of local significance.

4. Comments as follows:-

ROADS and BRIDGES.

All Census Divisions in this area are visited at least once a year and the lack of suitable Staff at KIUNGA in the last twelve months has not enabled the mounting of additional patrols.

COMMERCE and INDUSTRY.

Apart from encouraging the people to sell Crocodile skins to the KIUNGA BUYERS' SOCIETY there is very little else we can do for them economic-wise. With the establishment of rubber plots at DRIMDEMASUK, GUSIORE, and SOGOROM (pending availability suitable plot sizes) these people may naturally gravitate to the areas of economic advancement. They may, at a later date, participate in a land resettlement scheme.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr.Briar has made some pertinent remarks under the above. Eventually, I hope, these people will face up to the situation and direct their efforts to the procurement of Copal Gum. Indeed, we do not have the Staff and time to expend much effort in this particular area. Unless the people are prepared to display some initiative they will have to remain in an economic backwater.

OUTLINE of POLITICAL SITUATION.

This section is covered rather fully by the rsporting

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
10 MAR 1966
DARU
WESTERN DISTRICT

Officer. I concur with the remarks concerning the inclusion of GHUMENA, PAMPIENAI, and GUMUNAI villages in the Council area. These people are not in a position/contribute tax-wise to the Council nor are they likely to be for some time to come.

The concept that we must have so many thousands of people in a Council area to make 'a nice sized Council' is unimaginative and has little bearing on the local situation. The more progressive people in this area, who expect so much from the Council, are going to become disillusioned after the first two years. I prefer the establishment of a much smaller Council which could be managed more easily and which could serve as a propaganda tool. The exclusion of many villages from the present Council area will not commensurately decrease the revenue likely to be available to the Council.

Much more could be achieved with a smaller, more manageable Council as the efforts of the supervising Officer would not be dispersed over such a wide area. Admission to the Council could then be governed by the amount of rubber under cultivation and this would, or should, prompt people to indulge in a little self help if they wanted to hop on the economic bandwagon. An appreciation of the 'area personality' is essential and this calls for a certain flexibility in the modus operandi.

CONCLUSION.

The shortage of Staff and the establishment of MINGENUM and OLSOBIP Patrol Posts has, of necessity, limited the patrol time of the KIUNGA Staff. There is little to be gained from regularly patrolling an area if all the Administration can do is give verbal help, especially when such is given to a primitive and not-ever-inclined-to-work audience. Times have changed and present Staff shortages coupled with the absurd increase in routine returns, the KIUNGA Council establishment, the envisaged improvements to the KIUNGA BUYERS' SOCIETY, and the promotion of rubber cultivation, dictates the time we have available for patrolling backward areas like the East Awin.

5. The above for your information, please.

(J.A.EDWARDS)
Assistant District Commissioner.

# PATROL DIARY

**Tuesday 11th January 1966**

Departed Kiunga .....0804 hrs
Entered Elevala River .....0936 hrs
Arrived Kesepaeiu/Kusi .....1520 hrs

Hired canoe plus two police and rations departed station 0740 hrs. Government 28HP canoe departed Kiunga - passed hired canoe. Arrived Kesepaeiu after some trouble with engine. Policeman plus twenty carriers waiting at Kesepaeiu. Slept night.

**Wednesday 12th January 1966**

At Kesepaeiu/Kusi.

Hired canoe arrived 0820 hrs. Census revised - Kesepaeiu and Kusi. No complaints. Work party clearing track to Gurumai. More carriers hired. Slept night.

**Thursday 13th January 1966**

Departed Kesepaeiu/Kusi .....0620 hrs
Arrived Gurumai .....1110 hrs

Departed Kesepaeiu - track fair to good considering the amount of patrolling conducted in this area. Arrived Gurumai which consists of one house. Rest House fair. Police barracks repairs started. Slept night.

**Friday 14th January 1966**

At Gurumai.

Extension and repairs to Police Barracks completed. Census revised - three new names recorded. No complaints. Native foods purchased. Slept night.

**Saturday 15th January 1966**

Departed Gurumai .....0812 hrs
Arrived Pamienai .....1110 hrs

Deaprted Gurumai, proceeded along track that became better cut and bridges as one progressed towards Pamienai. Arrived pamienai Rest house minute but with Police Barracks - in good order. Native foods purchased. Extensions to Rest House commenced. Slept night.

**Sunday 16th January 1966**

At Pamienai.

Rest House extension completed. Census revised. No complaints. Native foods purchased. Slept night.

**Monday 17th January 1966**

Departed Pamienai .....0750 hrs
Arrived Grumena .....0920 hrs

Police and Medasst departed on return to Kiunga. Police to meet Commissioner - Medasst to Star Mountain Patrol. Myself

and interpreter plus carriers proceeded on to Grumena. Arrived Grumena - village house in very poor condition. Native foods purchased. Slept night.

Tuesday 18th January 1966

At Grumena.

Half carriers sent to cut sago others collecting birri for reroofing Police Barracks and Rest House. V.C from Kokobiane informed patrol that the DABA, ARANAI and GI people to the East, North East and North respectively were awaiting visit by the patrol. Pig and native foods purchased. Slept night.

Wednesday 19th January 1966

At Grumena.

Half carriers again making sago. Police Barracks re-roofed and extension to Rest house commenced. Slept night.

Thursday 20th January 1966

At Grumena.

Extension to Rest House completed. Road cutting towards E.N.E ans N. Native foods purchased. Slept night.

Friday 21st January 1966

At Grumena.

Road cutting to E.N.E. Slept night.

Saturday 22nd January 1966

At Grumena.

Census revised. No complaints. Three police arrived 1845 hrs. Rest of party at Pamienai - due on the 23rd. Slept night.

Sunday 23rd January 1966

Departed Grumena .....1000 hrs
Arrived Kurumai .....1400 hrs
Arrived Camp I .....1440 hrs

Departure delayed awaiting rest of police party. Departod Grumena in N.N.E direction cutting tracks through thick forest. Arrived garden house - Kurumai. Three men occupying - stated intention to 'line( at Kokobiane. Continued cutting tracks now into the Rhodesia swamp. Followed Ruth River until dry ground found - camp set up. Guards Posted. Carriers fed from supplies. Four women, two men and two children arrived in camp - all recorded at Grumena(absent during census). Slept night.

Monday 24th January 1966

Departed Camp I .....0731 hrs
Arrived Camp 2 .....1405 hrs

Broke camp. Headed in N.E. direction for five hours through swamp. Progress slow due to neccessity to cut track through aspen type growth to allow patrols passage. TM Patrol ankle to knee deep in mud the consistency of cattle dung at all

times. Crossed Amboro Crk then out of the swamp onto the Dunom River. Crossed and recrossed Dunom thence to Boboi River. Camp set up on Northern bank. Guard posted. Carriers fed from supplies. At 0730 hrs movements heard outside camp perimeter Guard stood to. Communication attempted but no response. Normal guard resumed 0830 hrs. Heavy rain throughout night. Slept night.

Tuesday 25th January 1966

Departed Camp 2 .....0724 hrs
Arrived Netemon .....0810 hrs

Struck camp walked to Netemon - one house. Camp set up and guard posted. First First of Kranai contacted. Pig purchased and small amount native foods purchased. Nineteen people in all seen. Firearms exhibition given. Slept night.

Wednesday 26th January 1966.

Departed Netemon .....0700 hrs
Arrived Iomosom .....0930 hrs

Departed Netemon with guides. Cut track to south east - arrived Crystal River 0815 hrs. Waded along river until 0925 hrs - arrived Iomosom. One small house, inhabitants of which belong to the Daba. Camp set up on bank of Crystal River. Guard posted. Minute amount of native foods purchased. Guard stood to at 0810 when voices heard to the north and south. Normal guard resumed at 0830 hrs. Slept night.

Thursday 27th January 1966

Departed Iomosom .....0715 hrs
Arrived Camp 3 .....1330 hrs

Broke camp and back tracked to Netemon. Proceeded on to Boboi River(1150 hrs)Waded along river for 45 mins to garden house of Netemon. Thence extremely thick jungle to Ato Creek - followed creek and made camp between to hills. Terrain now broken ridges. Camp set up and guard posted. Slept night.

Friday 28th January 1966

Departed Camp 3 .....0708 hrs
Arrived Tuara .....1400 hrs

Broke camp and continued wading up ato creek climbing steadily. Left Ato and cut track across ridge to Dunom River. Waded along river then crossed Ridge to Tamono River. Patrol delayed for twenty minutes whilst cliff face negotiated. Waded along Tamono till garden house sighted on ridge. Ascended ridge contacted two men, two women and two children. Medical treatment given. With two guides descended back to Tamono and followed river till arrival at large garden area on one side of two ridges. Three houses in garden area. climbed perpendicular up cliff above small lagoon. Made camp by deserted house on ridge running east to west. Mountain range to the east approx.. 9,000 ft. Camp set up and guard posted. Kranai men visited camp and brought small amount native foods. Slept night.

Saturday 29th January 1966.

At Tuara.

Sixteen people showed themselves to patrol and small amount of food purchased. People stated no other people to North or East. Talks with people. Slept night.

Sunday 30th January 1966.

Departed Tuara ..... 0730 hrs
Arrived Camp 4 ..... 1203 hrs

Departed Tuara - progress slow due to sick carriers. Climbed across run of terrain. Arrived Ali hamlet then proceeded on over mutak creek Camp set up half way up ridge. Guard posted. Carriers once agin fed from supplies. Slept night.

Monday 31st January 1966

Departed Camp 4 .....0722 hrs
Arrived Camp 5 .....1130 hrs

Broke camp and ascended mountain. Descended steeply onto the Black Girl Cascade - a running cascade that drops in bulging steps for hundreds of feet. ~~Its~~ Followed cascade down and waded along Red River until riige crossed to Mandarin River. Continued wading until garden house found with three occupants - Konon arrived at shortly afterwards wards. House contained three men, two women and two children. Camp set up on river bank and guards posted. Small amount of native foods purchased. Slept night.

Tuesday 1st Febuary 1966.

Departed Camp 5 .....0732 hrs
Arrived Camp 6 .....1335 hrs

Struck camp and proceeded to walk across run of terrain. Contimual crossing of rivers heading south west. Arrived Black River 1000 hrs. Camp set up. Four men from Kokobiane seen. Slept night.

Wednesday 2nd Febuary 1966.

Departed Camp 6 .....0718 hrs
Arrived Kokobiane .....1345 hrs

Struck camp. Terrain progressively flatter and muddier. Arrived Kokobiane. Slept night.

Thursday 3rd Febuary 1966.

At Kokobiane

Census revised. No complaints. Small amount native foods purchased. Some carriers paid off. Slept night.

Friday 4th Febuary 1966

Departed Kokobiane .....0824 hrs
Arrived Gurumai .....1612 hrs

Departed Kokobiane along barely used track. A solid seven and a half hour walk with no rests as patrol misinformed as to distance. Arrived Gurumai where advice recieved that KLC meeting to open 8/2/66. Slept night.

Saturday 5th Febuary 1966

Departed Gurumai .....0840 hrs
Arrived Kesepaeiu .....1310 hrs
Departed Kesepaeiu .....1505 hrs
Arrived Gasuke .....1540 hrs

Walked to Kesepaeiu. Lunch. Carriers paid off. Departed by powered canoe to Gasuke - river in flood. Census revised - no complaints. Slept night.

Sunday 6th Febuary 1966

Departed Gasuke .....0800 hrs
Arrived Sogorom .....1030 hrs
Departed Sogorom .....1440 hrs
Arrived Gusiore .....1600 hrs

Departed Gasuke - powered canoe. Arrived Sogorom. Census revised - no complaints. Departed Sogorom - arrived Gusiore. Census revised-

Ward 21 : KUARPK-KOMO of OKLERGAS.

No schooling. Speaks Motu and local dialect. Employed by A.P.C. in the GULF District.
Married. U.F.M.

Ward 22 : KEK-KONAI of GIPONAI village.

No schooling. Speaks MOTU and local dialect. Village Constable. Married, two children. U.F.M.

(M.P.Sage)
Returning Officer.

no complaints. Skept night.

Monday 7th Febuary 1966

Departed Gusiore .....0700 hrs
Arrived Drimdemasuk .....0830 hrs
Departed Drimdemasuk .....1205 hrs
Arrived Kiunga .....1324 hrs

Departed Gusiore - arrived Drimdemasuk. Census revised - no complaints. Departed Drimdemasuk - arrived Kiunga. Patrol stood down.

E N D  O F  D I A R Y

oooooooooooo0000000ooooooooooooo

INTRODUCTION:

Purposes of patrol: To revise the census of the East Awin Census Division and to contact pockets of population to the north east of the division hitherto uncontacted.

Description of area patrolled: The area patrolled extends from 5 dgrs 33 mins to 6 dgrs 8 mins latitude and from 141 dgrs 18 mins to 142 dgrs 5 mins longitude.

The main features are the Fly and Elevala Rivers to the south and the Strickland River to the East.

The terrain is mainly flat swamplands, covered with dense rain forest. This rises to mountainous ridges bisected by numerous creeks and rivers.

The Rhodesia swamp extends approximately from 5 dgrs 49 mins to 5 dgrs 56 mins latitude and from 141 dgrs 47 mins to 142 dgrs 5 mins longitude. The swamp would be impassible during the wet season and is covered in dense aspen growth.

The Elevala River is navigable at high water up ~~xxxx~~ to Kesepaeiu. At low water up to Sogorom. Anything larger than a canoe should never proceed past Sogorom as the river is liable to drop suddenly thereapon exposing bars and other obstructions.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Tracks were not used until the patrol departed inland from Kesepaeiu/Kusi.

The standard of track encountered from this village and up until Grumena was excellent when one considers that the last patrol to the area was in early 1963. The general standard compared to regularly patrolled areas(of which there are none in the Kiunga area) was fair.

There were no tracks beyond Grumena that warranted the name. Luckily the patrol's route followed water courses and so apart from the Rhodesia Swamp there was only relatively little cutting of tracks.

As stated the swamp would be impassible in the wet season and it is suggested that in the unlikely event of anyone going to the 'Kranai' area again they avoid the outgoing route going instead to Kokobiane from Grumena and then striking north east.

Walking times are given under appendix A. These could be considerably reduced now that tracks are cut.

VILLAGE CONSTABLES:

See appendix B.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

'Crocodile skins' is the only industry that is being attempted in the area. There is, to my inexperienced eye, nothing else they could attempt other than the possible carting of sand and gravel to Kiunga Station.( Frankly I cannot imagine the people being prepared to do this. However..)

Two attempts near Grumena and Camp I were made for 'colour' in gravel but none was found. This is no real indication of course. More promising gravel/sand beds were seen further north with high quartz content but no panning was attempted.

The patrol's exitement on finding what it thought to be a coal face faded rapidly on closer inspection of rock.

AGRICULTURE:

Rubber plantings are programmed for Drimdemasuk up to Sogorom. Nothing beyond this.

The people out from Kesepaeiu have little chance of improving their economy. They are interested in rubber but I feel that this is merely 'jumping on the band waggon' as they can have little chance of knowing the economics of rubber production simply because they have had little contact with the 'outside world!

Rather a heavy concentration of 'agathis labillardieri'(?) was seen in the area especially around the Black River. The produce from these could be an alternative to rubber. I am well aware that copal gum is an old tired subject but as this area has nothing else in the way of economic development to offer I feel some effort(effort not mere talking) should be made to counter future native dissatisfaction. The population in this area is sparse by far sparser than that of 'agathis'. It is recognised that with the adoption of correct tapping proceedures the 'agathis' can produce copal for twentyfive to thirty years. I can see no reason why correct tapping proceedures shouldn't be shown in conjunction with rubber proceedures during proposed courses at Kiunga.

As far as I can ascertain prices paid for copal(3d per pound) are based upon crude stalactitic growths, I find it not too difficult to believe that properly tapped gum would fetch higher prices - especially bag-tapped.

From what I have seen of copal brought into the station it appears to be purely large growths and I am sure that the people are unaware that the small nodules should be collected as well. I have seen various correspondence stating that copal should not be bought if less than I" in diameter - I fail to see why. Perhaps No I and No 2 seed are no longer purchased.

I for one am rather tired of being whined at by the local populace. "There is no way we can obtain money' is the old cry. I am quite convinced that this is only an effort to make the patrol officer sorry for them(?) They are all well aware that they have the means by which cash can be obtained - they would just prefer a means that entails less effort. At present the Kesepaeiu area people have practically no induced'wants' that are strong enough to foster the utilization of natural resources but the time will come when they will have. Copal gum,I think,would be near enough in similarity to rubber to satisfy them.( It satisfied the people of Teminaboean for some time.)

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

The lack of regular patrols to the area shows up in various ways.

At Kesepaeiu/Kusi the village was in a state of collapse. Grumena and Gurumai were overgrown. At Bogorom migrants from Gomskai and Bihanai were and are living in a bush material slum within the village area - new homes not having been built despite residence of over one year. Throughout the revision of census a lack of familiarity with proceedure was evident. No queries or complaints whatsoever were brought forward with the exception of the following:-

In October 1965 the village constable from Kesepaeiu came to Kiunga and reported that the Daba people were on their way to attack the Gomskai village. In November on my previous patrol (conduct of K.L.G.C. elections) the people from Kesepaeiu/Kusi and north expressed fears ~~that~~ of a Daba attack and asked whether a patrol could contact these people and bring them under Administratin influence. They expressed the fear that the loss of the Village Constables uniform and the appointment of a non uniformed L.G. Councillor could well convince the Daba that the Administration no longer was responsible for the protection of the people. They also stated that the GI and KRANAI people had expressed the desire to see a patrol. The only exception to this universal 'longing' was reported as the head man from Konon who apparently stated that 'white meat was as good as black' and that ' he would kill the patrol officer' on arrival. In all they stated that there was a ~~large~~ large population concentration to the North and north east - similar to Awin and Yungum,and that they would feel happier if a patrol could go and get in touch with them.

The patrol accordingly departed from Grumena to contact the DABA,KRANAI and GI people.

Typically the patrol was misinformed.
I) The daba apart from those at IOMOSOM are apparently based on the eastern side of the Strickland River. There may be a few south of IOMOSOM but according to fairly reliable informants the bulk of the tribe are definitely in the Nomad area. In any case it was decided to proceed to the heaviest population area.i.e. KRANAI.
2) The KRANAI people were not expecting the patrol and never had been. The patrol contacted only 57 people in all and due to the ration position was unable to strike further to the north to ascertain whether more people were situated in the Worcester River valley. The Kranai contacted assured the patrol that there were none to the North,NorthEast or East.
3) The GI people were not,as reported,situated on the banks of the Black River apparently they are resident(at present)on the north easter n bank of the Fly.

The Village Constable of Kokobiane who had stated that he had during the week prior to the patrol's departure,stayed with the KRANAI and GI changed his story as the patrol progressed and decided eventually that he hadn't stayed with anybody and that he never said that he had. His charming habit of completely reversing or denying previous statements made the duration of the patrol a matter for specuiation at all times.(He was employed as a guide/ Interpreter) I dread to think what his interpretation was like!

Very few people north of Kesepaeiu speak motu and those three that do do not speak it fluently. The Government Interpreter Simik is an Awin and although his language is similar to that of the East Awin it is not the same and so interpretation was made all the more difficult. The Kranai and Daba speak their own language of course.

One man from Kranai stated that he wished to come with the patrol and work at Kiunga for some while,half way through the patrol however he changed his mind and returned home.

I see absolutely no point in any further contact with this group. They are extremely isolated and as they are nomadic one will never know where they are anyway. For the last reason I doubt whether a system of tracks could be set up; besides which watercourses are used mainly and these as a route are dependant upon rain fall.

The GI are still uncontacted somewhere to the northwest of the Black River. I doubt very much whether their population count is anything but low and therefore can see no point in contacting these either.

A patrol to these areas cannot expect to feed its carriers from native foods. The food available is not in sufficient quantities to feed more than five to ten carriers.

Bihonai is now deserted,its people moving and integrating with those of Sogorom village.

Gomskai people now reside in either Drimdemasuk or Sogorom. (approx half have gone to the one the other half to the other). The old village of Gomskai is now deserted.

Sanganamenkia has moved and no-one knows where they are exept to guess that they have moved nearer the Fly River - they are of course still nomadic.

Once again the state of supplies precluded the patrol's movement down towards the Fly as per Stott's patrol in '63.

Womo is deserted,its people moving with Sanganamenkia and Kokobiane.

Should there be an attempt made to contact the GI people it is suggested that guides be obtained from Sanganamenkia or Worompen who are apparently on friendly terms with them.

Urime and Worompen villages were not censused on this patrol for the following reasons:-

1) Patrol re-called for the K.L.G.Council opening on the 8th Febuary.
2) Worompen and Urime are situated on the Fly. The outboard engine and canoe was neccesarily left at Kesepaeiu which meant either leaving it there and walking on to the Fly and then walking back to pick up the canoe or returning to Kesepaeiu thence down the Elevala and up the Fly.

3) The 28HP Johnson was giving trouble and no petrol stocks held.
4) Lack of supplies for a four to eight day walk to Fly and back with 60 carriers.

These villages could be censused later on a two - three day trip from Kiunga. When we have a reliable motor.

Kokobiane, the Kranai and Daba are the only people who do not come under the Kiunga Local Government Council in this area. Please do not ask me why the Grumena, Pamienai and Gurumai villages were included for they are completely isolated from the main council area. I doubt whether the Councillor from Kesepaeiu will be able to exert much influence especially as he is rather 'bushy' himself. I also can see little hope of the Council being able to effect services to these villages. It is not likely at present that these villages will move closer to the Elevala River. This position may change when the old men die off.

Sogorom and Drimdemasuk are the two most progressive villages in the area both coming under the influence of two of the best Councillors(as it appears at present) in the Council.

CENSUS:

Large 'migration in' figures are explained by the desertion of Bihanai, Gomskai and part of Urime. No other remarks are neccesary.

For new people contacted see census figures under initial contact.

HEALTH:

Health throughout the area was suprisingly good. Only very few cases of Tropical ulcers and yaws were seen in new villages. A medical Assistant accompanied the patrol up until Pamienai he then had to return to accompany an Olsovip patrol which he didn't accompany anyway as he was forced to stay in Kiunga due to visiting inspectors. He however sent an orderly who completed the patrol.

Miscellaneous:

Due to the Police Commissioner's visit to Kiunga the patrol was forced to send all police back to station. The time spent at Grumena was not however wasted as roads were cut and extensive repairs completed to Rest House and Police Barracks. It nevertheless reduced the patrols endurance as carriers had to be fed during this waiting period. The rations consumed in this period and the time taken waiting could have been put to better use.i.e. the people at Sanganamenkia, Worompen and Urime could have been censused. However at least the people had the presence of a patrol in the area - a thing they haven't had for quite a few years.

Rest Houses:

All rest houses are in good order now and all villages in the East Awin Census Division have them.

EDUCATION:

U.F.M. village school situated at Drimdemasuk. No others.

CONCLUSION:

This patrol was well overdue; in my opinion there are no reasons or excuses that can be tendered as to why this patrol was not mounted much earlier. For a census division to be unvisted for over two years in this area shows a lack of Administrative interest.

The initial contact part of the patrol, as it happens, could have been done without however if it has showed the people that the Administration has after all an interest in their area it was worth while.

## W A L K I N G  T I M E S

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grumena - Camp 1 | 4 hrs 40 mins | | |
| Camp I - Camp 2 | 6 hrs 34 mins | 11 hrs 14 mins | |
| Camp 2 - Netemon | 46 mins | 12 hrs 00 mins | |
| Netemon - Iomosom | 2 hrs 30 mins | 2 hrs 30 mins | |
| Iomosom - Camp 3 | 6 hrs 15 mins | | |
| Camp 3 - Tuara | 6 hrs 52 mins | 13 hrs 7 mins | |
| Tuara - Camp 4 | 4 hrs 27 mins | | |
| Camp 4 - Konon | 4 hrs 8 mins | 8 hrs 35 mins | |
| Konon - Camp 5 | 6 hrs 3 mins | | |
| Camp 5 - Kokobiane | 6 hrs 27 mins | 12 hrs 30 mins | |
| Kokobiane - Gurumai | 7 hrs 48 mins | 7 hrs 48 mins | |
| Gurumai - Kesepaeiu | 3 hrs 40 mins | 3 hrs 40 mins | |

.....

PERSONEL REPORT:

Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary members accompanying patrol :- Cpl APARI 3421
Const SAHI 9194
Const RAPOLA 10985
T/.. GEWO II345
T/.. AMBROSE II339

The above members' behaviour and their performance of duties was exemplary at all times and I have nothing but praise for all of them.

Interpreter Simik.
Interpretation was made all the more difficult because of the language differences between E.Awin and Awin(from whence Simik comes) and from the fact that new people contacted were unable to understand either neccesitating tri-interpretation, despite this he tried his best at all times and was an asset to the general running of the patrol.

Hospital Orderly Aniwa.
Performed his duties ably as far as I can tell.

## VILLAGE CONSTABLES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GRUMENA : | SATA SIGISAW. | Not reaaly impressive. Village house not in good condition. No motu |
| PAM[illegible]AI: | WASI & GUHUMA. | Quite smart. Village area good condt.. Roads cut etc. No motu. |
| KOKOBIANE: | WIARIU SEWE | Although he tries to be helpful he is really more hinderance than help(see body of report) A little motu. |
| BIHANAI : | KEMEBU HIDIMRAE. | Reasonable. Speaks some motu. |
| DRIMDEMASUK: | SAM-WINGEN | Very good. Speaks motu and some pidgin. Definitely a leader. |
| GOMSKAI: | WANAN ISINO | This village moved to Drimdemasuk etc so am unable to judge his past performence by the state of village. |
| GUSIORE: | UKAN MUMU | Fair. Speaks Motu. |
| SOGOROM: | MOM | Speaks Motu. Fairly good. |

With the introduction of the Kiunga Local Government Council the system of Village Constables has been done away with - L.G. Councillors taking their place.

The above report of the Village Constables is not too easy to construct as the lack of patrols to the area has naturally meant that there has been a lack of efficiency due to the long periods of negative Administration interest in the area. I think given half a chance the VC from Kokobiane will prove to be as good as others in the Sub District. The Councillors who have taken VC'S place are in my opinion quite good.

BLACK

PALMER RIVER

W E

S

GURUMA

KIUNGA

FLY RIVER

DRIMDEMASUK

GUSIORE

SOGOROM

ELEVALA RIVER

GASUKE

NESEPASI

Patrol Route

CAMP

HAMLET

VILLAGE

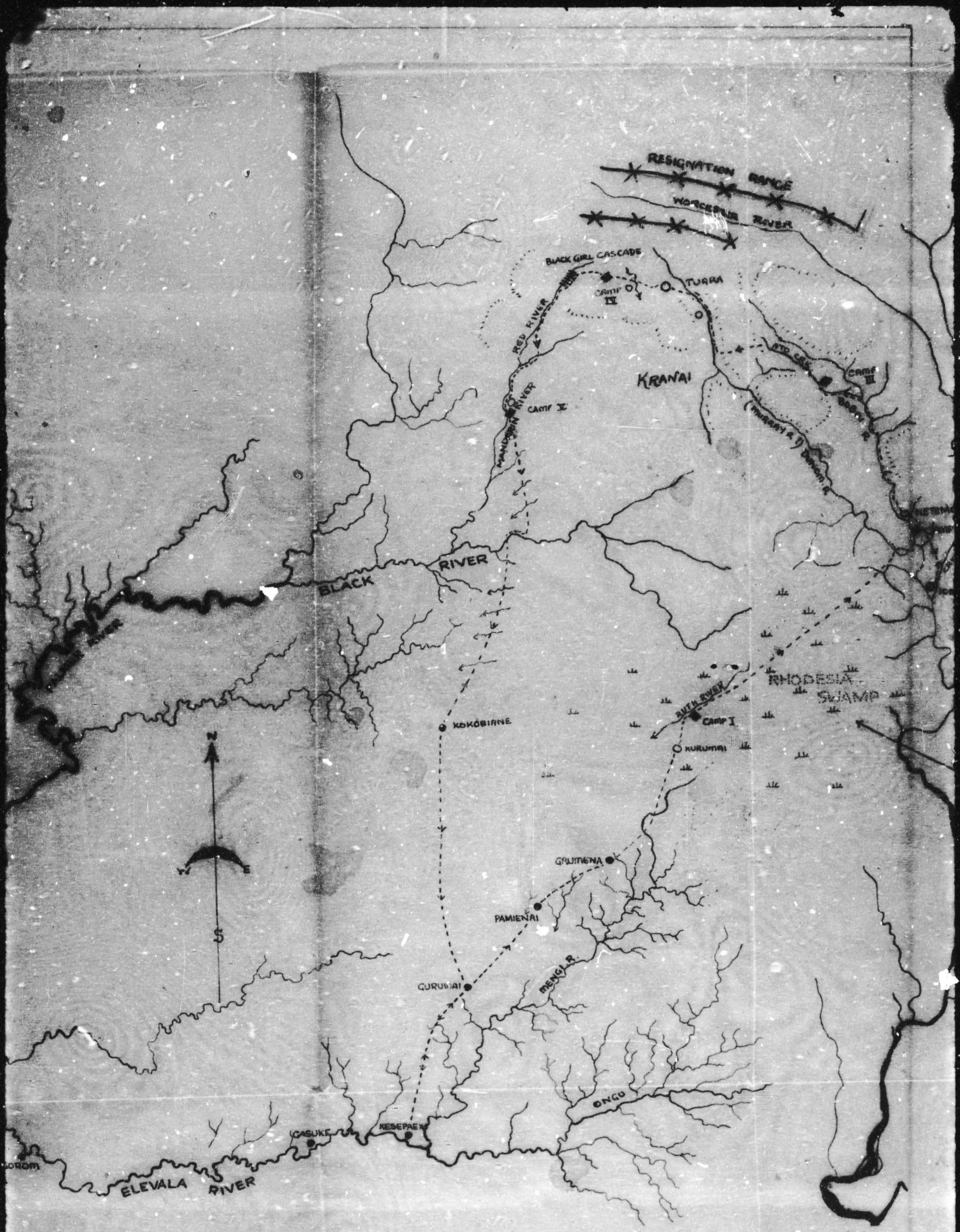
SWAMP

MOUNTAIN RANGE

RIDGE

KIUNGA PAT

PATROLLING




# KIUNGA PATROL NO 5-65/66.

PATROLLING OFFICER : M.BRIAR.PO.

KILINGA PATROL NO 5-65/66.

PATROLLING OFFICER : M. BRIAN.PO.

12

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District WESTERN KIUNGA Report No. 6 of 1965/66

Patrol Conducted by P.J. Parnwell Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled NORTH AWIN Census Division (Sample Villages only)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 R.P.N.G.C. ; 1 Interpreter; 1 Servant

Duration--From 12 / 5 /1966 to 22 / 5 /1966

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ? Nil

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services / 11 /1965

Medical .... / 1 /1963

Map Reference Border Special

Objects of Patrol Territory Census Education

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Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

12 / 7 / 1966

[signature]
a/ 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

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-5-1

If calling ask for

Mr. RAN:VMH

*Department of District Administration,*
Western District,
DARU.

24th August, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KIUNGA Patrol Report No. 6/1965-66

Your memo 67-3-55 of the 5th August, 1966 refers.

2. Herewith a copy of the Kiunga Assistant District Commissioner's comments on the abovenumbered patrol report.

J.A. Holmes

pp (I.A. Holmes)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67.3.33

(18)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference..... 67-5-1
If calling ask for
Mr..... RAH:VMH

*Department of District Administration.*
Western District,
DARU.

24th August, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

(17)

KIUNGA Patrol Report No. 6/1965-66

Your memo 67-3-33 of the 5th August, 1966 refers.

2. Herewith a copy of the Kiunga Assistant District Commissioner's comments on the above-numbered patrol report.

D. A. Holmes

pp (I.A. Holmes)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

(14)

67-5-1

KIUNGA,
Western District, Papua.

17th August, 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
23 AUG 1966
DARU
WESTERN DISTRICT

The District Commissioner,
Western District,
D A R U.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 6/1965-1966.

Reference Headquarters' 67-3-33 dated 5th August, 1966, which calls for the Assistant District Commissioner's comments on the above report.

2. As there was some urgency attached to the submission of this report the same was forwarded to the Enumerator, Western District, during the Assistant District Commissioner's absence in Port Moresby at the Sub Enumerators' course.

3. The people in this area were under the impression that the census was to be conducted in every village and, consequently, numerous enquiries were made at this Office relating to the movements of census patrols. The explanation that a sample census was being taken to better enable the Administration to assess hospital and educational needs for this area was met with blank looks.

4. As was the case with the House of Assembly elections, the people will develop a better understanding of the procedures involved on the second or third occasion the census is conducted.

5. I concur with Mr.Parnwell's remarks on the impracticability of including the North Awin people in the Council area. These villages have always opposed being included in the Ningerum Patrol Post area perhaps because of the attention NINGERUM patrols have paid to this area. At a pre-liminary meeting of the Council, prior to the official opening of the Council and Council house, the Councillors expressed a wish to start their own Air Force and purchase Caribou Transports. Locally grown produce could then be flown to DARU and other centres and sold in great quantities at the price stipulated by the local Councillors. This was the ultimate and was the panacea for the economic ills of this area. The introduction of the Council coupled with patient guidance and lengthy discussions with Councillors, have all contributed to a better understanding being gained by the people of this area. The North Awins now included in the Council area have not been included in the rubber planting programme on the grounds of inaccessibility. These villages are opposed to resettlement and are not versed in hard work. There has been talk of road construction but this is not likely to develop into anything more than an over-exercise of the jaw muscles. Unless there is a positive change in their attitude I foresee that a succession of A.D.C.s and A.O.s will be plagued by requests to have this District's current rubber planting policy revised.

(13)

6. There is a Health Education Medical Orderly stationed at NINGERUM and I know that his Medical Assistant, Mr.B.K.GENIEMBO, has instructed him to patrol more frequently. We must realize that the Orderly has limited organisational and educational abilities and the results achieved, if any, will only be discernible over a long period. D.D.A. patrols have for years, implored the people to build outdoors latrines. If some cases rickety structures have been built but the holes have not been dug. There is a definite Aid Post need in the North Awin and two Aid Posts will shortly be re-established there provided willing and reasonably competent staff can be located. The District Medical Officer and myself hope to conduct a joint D.D.A./P.H.D. patrol of either the Ningerum or North Awin C.D. in September. I acknowledge the lack of patrolling done by the KIUNGA based Medical Assistant and steps have been taken to draw the D.M.O.'s attention to this matter. Once again, it is the old story of having to battle thorugh with staff of limited capabilities. A chronic shortage in patrol funds does nothing to improve the situation.

7. Mr.Parnwell's observation, "..being more primitive and still a little keen.", in the concluding section of the report is not the result we strive for, but, unfortunately, is the net result in any area which has been administered for years on a shoe-string budget. This is particularly true of the KIUNGA area where a majority of the villagers still expect the Administration to perform the most menial of tasks with the native people as the sole beneficiaries. I expect this attitude to change now that a small number of villages have cut extensive areas for rubber planting. One village, if properly guided and advised, will obtain almost ₱20,000 from its current plantings within a decade. The 'have-nots' only recourse will be to hard work to bridge the economic gap.

8. Mr.Parnwell has concluded the task allotted in a very satisfactory manner. He needs to pay much more attention to his spelling and to correct punctuation. Quite a number of younger Officers today seem to consider bad spelling and punctuation a virtue rather than an embarrassment.

9. For your information, please.

J.A.EDWARDS
Assistant District Commissioner.

17 2 33

(17)

67-3-33

5th August, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Western District,
DARU.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT NO. 6/1965-66.

Receipt of Mr. Farnwell's patrol report covered by your memo 67-5-1 of 12th July, 1966, is acknowledged with thanks. Could I please have a copy of the Assistant District Commissioner's comments on this report.

2. Mr. Farnwell has finished a good patrol and produced a neatly typed and detailed report of how these Awin (both South and North) people are living. He seems to have done an adequate job in preparing these primitive people for the Territory wide census.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 3. 33 (11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-5-1
If calling ask for
Mr. RAH:VMH

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
18 JUL 1966

Department of District Administration,
Western District,
DARU.

12th July, 1966.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT No. 6/65-66

I attach the original and one copy of the abovenamed report.

2. Mr. PARNWELL has achieved the objects of the patrol and submitted a good report.

PAGE 5, paras 1 and 2:

The matter concerning the desire of some North Awin people to join the KIUNGA Local Government Council has been dealt with in comments in NINGERUM Patrol Report No. 3/65-66.

PAGE 5, para 5:

From recent reports of both KIUNGA and NINGERUM census divisions it is all too obvious that medical patrols are needed. The District Medical Officer at DARU understands the position. Despite staff shortages, the District Medical Officer intends to patrol some of these areas in November of this year.

3. Mr. PARNWELL's list of Notable Events has been extracted and handed to the District Enumerator. No camping allowance claim appears to have been submitted.

(I.A. Holmes)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office
KIUNGA,
Western District
Papua.

20th June, 1966

District Enumerator
Western District
DARU

Population Census, 1966 - Educational Visits to Sample Villages
KIUNGA Patrol Report No.6 of 1965-66...NORTH AWIN

Officer conducting patrol - P.J. Parnwell, P.O.

Area patrolled - NORTH AWIN sample villages

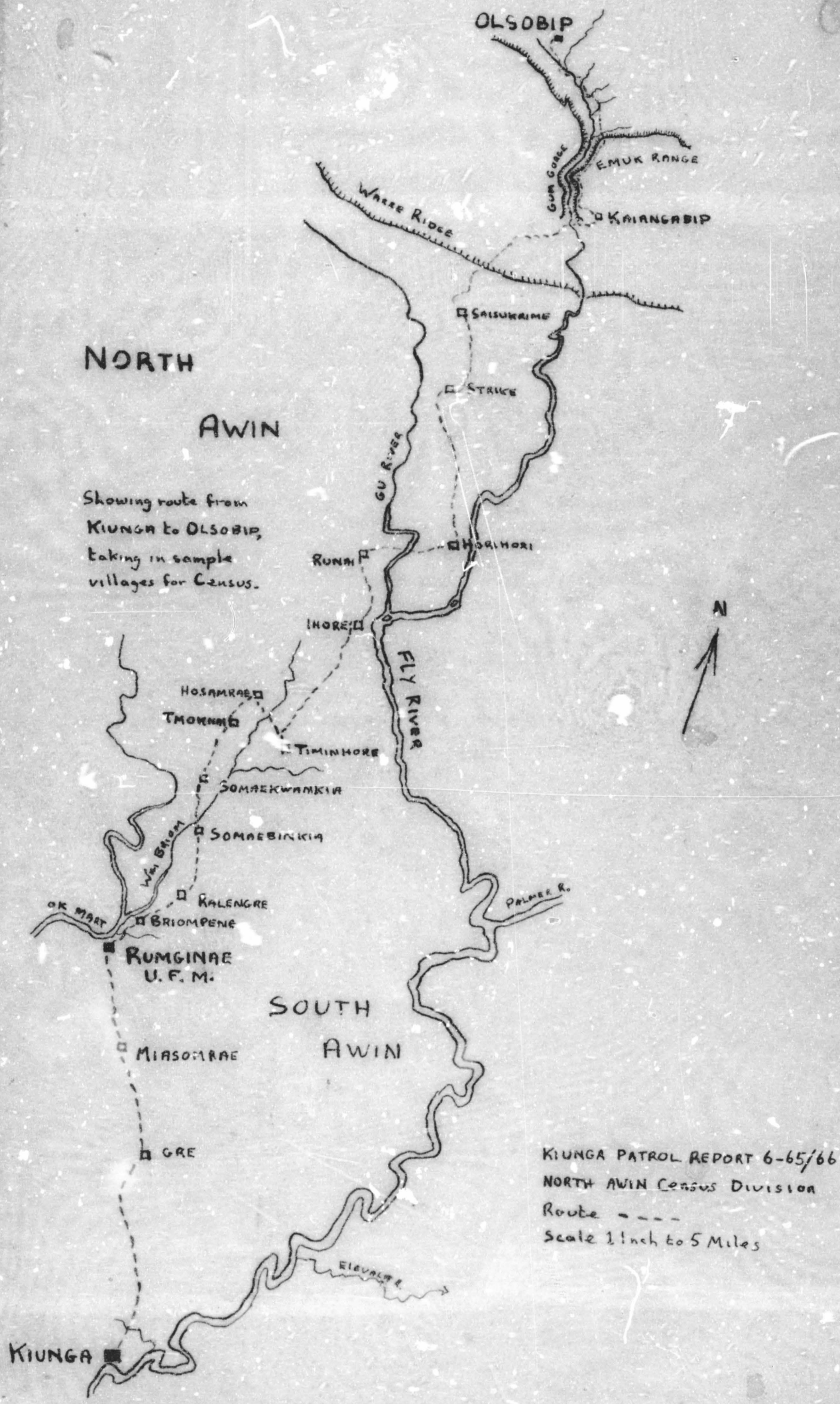
Objects of patrol - Census Education

Duration of patrol - 12/5/66 to 22/5/66, 11 days

Personnel accompanying patrol - Europeans.....Nil
Natives.....Const. MULIAP
Const. GEWO
Inter. SIMIK
Servt. AMOI

Peter J Parnwell

(P.J. Parnwell)
PATROL OFFICER




KIUNGA PATROL REPORT 6-65/66
NORTH AWIN Census Division
Route - - - -
Scale 1 inch to 5 Miles

KIUNGA PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 65/66

PRE-TERRITORY CENSUS EDUCATION PATROL

## INTRODUCTION

The NORTH AWIN Census Division formally under KIUNGA administration was transfered to NINGERUM with the establishment of a patrol post there in 1964. Therefore as NINGERUM Patrol Post was required to mount a patrol to sample villages in the NINGERUM Census Division for the Territory Census Education campaign, KIUNGA was alloted the NORTH AWIN sample villages, not having any villages in its area involved in the Territory Census.

"Educating" sample villages on the requirements of the forthcoming Territory Census, as the prime object, the patrol set out. However being my first patrol in the northern half of the Western District, it also served as a familiarization patrol, apart from any routine administration.

The NORTH AWIN people are relatively primitive and unsophisticated as compared with most other areas coming under the census. This resulted in many blanks in the education programme and will result in more in the Census. For example no births are recorded in mission hospitals or aid posts, and very few have any education or skills to be recorded.

As the top village in the NORTH AWIN, SAISUKRIME, is only two days from OLSOBIP it was decided it would be more profitable in time, routine administration and experience to continue on to OLSOBIP rather than spend five days retracing one's steps back to KIUNGA. As it turned out my sojourn in OLSOBIP was a few days longer than anticipated due to heavy cloud closing the area to aircraft. For routine administration the trip to OLSOBIP proved useful as the only village between OLSOBIP and the NORTH AWIN, KAIANGABIP, has been visited few times. Which is not surprising with a ten hour walk from OLSOBIP over possibly one of the worst inter-village general patrol routes in the Territory. However it all adds to good experience, even if it was'nt thought so at the time.

This patrol only took ten days, however it is anticipated that the actual census patrol will take no less than three weeks, taking into consideration the return trip to KIUNGA and the considerable amount of work involved in the Census.

PATROL DIARY

EN ROUTE TO NORTH AWIN

Thursday 12th May, 1966

Patrol departed KIUNGA 0845 on tractor trailor and Land Rover, delaid by flooded bridge one mile out of KIUNGA. Crossed creek in Tradewind dingy and proceeded walking 0935, arriving GRE 1210. Departed 1245 after rest and proceeded on to MIASOMRAE arriving 1525. Slept MIASOMRAE. Time 6hrs 40mins

Friday 13th May, 1966

Departed MIASOMRAE 0815 for RUMGINAE arriving 1045 (flooded OK MART having fortunately receded the previous night). Lunched at U.F.M. Mission. 1400 left for BRIOMPENE, half an hours walk. 1500 radio schedule with KIUNGA. Slept at BRIOMPENE. Time 3hrs

Saturday 14th May, 1966

Departed BRIOMPENE 0830, arrived RALENGRE 0910. Listern to District radio sched. Departed 1030 for SOMAIBINKIA arriving 1140. Rested and inspected village. Departed 1300, 25 minutes spent crossing the BRIOM River and 10 minutes crossing flooded TAMAU Creek, arrived SOMAIKWANKIA 1400. Time 2hrs 15mins

NORTH AWIN

Territory Census education talk given at 1500, village inspected. Slept SOMAIKWANKIA.

Sunday 15th May, 1966

Departed SOMAIKWANKIA 0830 arriving TMOKNAI 0940. Census education talk. Departed 1300 for HOSOMRAE arriving 1345. Census education, inspected village. Slept HOSAMRAE. Time 1hr 55mins

Monday 16th May, 1966

Departed HOSAMRAE 0900, 1000 confronted by flooded BRIOM River, bridged by 1045, arrived TIMINHORE 1130. Census education, village inspected. 1500 radio schedule with KIUNGA, OLSOBIP and NINGERUM. Slept TIMINHORE. Time 2hr 30mins

Tuesday 17th May, 1966

Departed TIMINHORE 0900, half an hour back along HOSAMRAE track then onto IHORE 'pig' track, arrived IHORE 1230. 1430 had a look at confluence of the Ily River (WAI PINYANG) and GU River (35minutes walk from village). Census education and inspection of village. Slept IHORE. Time 3hrs 30mins

Wednesday 18th May, 1966

Departed IHORE 0900 for RUNAI, arrived 1010, highlands seen for the first time. Census education. Departed 1300, reached GU River 1345. 2 hours spent ferrying cargo across swiftly flowing river (in small canoe). 50 minutes to HORIHORI. Census education, village inspected. Slept HORIHORI. Time 4hrs 45mins

Thursday 19th May, 1966

Departed HORIHORI 0845 for STRIKE, arriving 1245. Census education, inspection of village. Slept STRIKE.

Time 4hrs

Friday 20th May, 1966

Departed STRIKE 0945 for SAISUKRIME, three fairly steep ridges crossed, arriving 1130. Census education, village inspected. Radio schedule with KIUNGA and OLSOBIP. Slept SAISUKRIME.

Time 1hr 45mins

EN ROUTE TO OLSOBIP

Saturday 21st May, 1966

Departed SAISUKRIME 0700 for KAIANGABIP, first FAIWOLMIN village north of the NORTH AWIN Census Division. Several high ridges negotiated, WARRE Ridge being the most difficult although not the highest. Fly River (WOK BILAK) reached at 1400 and KAIANGABIP at 1440. Village inspected, villagers talked to on health, sanitation, housing and road maintance. Slept KAIANGABIP.

Time 7hrs 40mins

Sunday 22nd May, 1966

Departed KAIANGABIP 0715, started climbing right side of GUM Gorge, reached top where point of descent is 1200. Started descending 1230, at bottom 1400. Continued on over low ridges and across numerous shallow rivers. Fly River then followed along left bank till vine suspension bridge was reached, half an hour from OLSOBIP. Arrived OLSOBIP 1815, carriers arriving 1915 (delaid by suspension bridge)

Time 11hrs

End of Patrol

Note: Times refer to total time spent travelling in day, including delays and short rests.

POPULATION CENSUS. 1966

EDUCATIONAL VISITS TO SAMPLE VILLAGES

En route to the sample villages, the U.F.M. mission at RUMGINAE was visited to obtain its co-operation in completion of Birth Date Cards. However they held no record of births of people from NORTH AWIN villages. On return the Catholic Mission at KIUNGA was visited with similiar intentions and resulted in same.

The actual education programme in the sample villages had to be modified considerably from suggestions made on Census Form 8. The coming visit of the Census team in the end of June and beginning of July was explained. Also the composition of the team, Collector and Interviewers as distinct from the old D.D.A. census. Little time was spent on why the Census is taking place. The fact that it will include non-indigenous people was mentioned. Also that it will partly replace the old D.D.A. census, although the later will still be held but not so regularly. And the fact that the new census will only be held every five to ten years.

The importance of appearing for the census was probably stressed more than anything, and the penalties for non-attendence. This was accentuated as many people are still not living in their villages, rather in their garden hamlets. And exemplified by the fact that many failed to turn up for the education patrol.

What the census is for, i.e. economic and social planning was not stressed for obvious reasons. Considerable time was spent on explaining that many more questions than in the old census would be asked, also to know the answers to questions such as age, numbers of children, occupations and education. It was shown how they can help the interviewers by remembering notable events so ages can be determined, also their order of birth, oldest, second oldest etc. Women wre drilled on thenumber of children they have given birth to (alive) and the order of births.

Little time or detail was spent on explaining the sampling of villages. Other remaining points on Census form 8 were briefly covered. As mentioned earlier most points were inapplicable to the NORTH AWIN people, due to their lack of education, religion or employment. Therefore the main points stressed were compulsory attendence and the ways in which they can help the census.

See appendix for list of notable events, and list of recent patrols for future reference. Average age of marriage has not been included due to the considerable variance in ages of people marrying and variations from village to village. Some villages still practice child marriage, some are in transition, and some have given it away. Native ceremonies in the area are very spasmodic, so they were not recorded as obviously only recurring ceremonies would be of any use for determining ages.

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## NATIVE AFFAIRS

No domestic affairs were brought to the notice of the patrol. The only point concerning native affairs were applications by the southern villages of the NORTH AWIN to be administed from KIUNGA, rather than by NINGERUM, as they have been since a patrol post was established there. This point has been raised at the visits of the last two patrols. Mr Hunter in his NINGERUM Patrol Report No3-/65-66, refering to SOMAEKWANKIA says these people may be envious of their neighbours in the KIUNGA Local Government Council, and that if a NINGERUM council is not to be established, consideration should be made to include this village and surrounding villages in the KIUNGA Council.

I couldn't disagree with this suggestion more. It is a pity the NORTH AWIN villages already in the Council were allowed to be brought in. As their inaccessibility makes their participation in rubber production unpracticable. Which leaves them in the position of a discontented minority, and a weight around the neck of the council barely strong enough to stand, let alone with burdens.

In the NORTH AWIN the patrol was received in rather a disinterested manner,in contrast to the FAIWOLMIN village visited, where marked interest and enthusiasm was shown, the first I've seen in the Western District! However a "little more" patrolling should cultivate the FAIWOLMIN interst and produce a more positive attitude, one way or the other, from the NORTH AWIN's.

## HEALTH

The NORTH AWIN sample villages visited are badly in need of aid posts in the area. RUMGINAE U.F.M. hospital and OLSOBIP aid post being the closiest.

No serious ailments were observed. Skin diseases (scabbies) are rife in the NORTH AWIN and are peculiarly absent in KAIANGABIP ( the FAIWOLMIN village). Health education is badly needed in both areas, especially sanitation and in living conditions (e.g. prevention of pigs living in houses). These points were dealt with on this patrol, but they need to be continually stressed and inforsed. The odd medical patrol would be a help. (Last medical patrol January, 1963.)

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

With ten or twelve patrols in the NORTH AWIN since the initial census, the tracks are as good or possibly better in parts than expected. McKenzie was a little ambitious in hoping for motorbike tracks. However he set a high standard, which if enforced by regular patrolling, would produce resonable roads.

The numerous rivers and creeks, flooding regularly, make bridging or at least native bridging near impossible. Therefore crossing flooded rivers by making tempory bridges or ferrying across in small canoes makes river crossing long and tedious.

As the patrol was only visiting sample villages the normal patrol route was left and a couple of unmaintained and little used routes were used making going hard in places. These however should be cleared by the time of the Census patrol.

No more than an outline of a track exists between the top NORTH AWIN village, SAISUKRIME, and the first OLSOBIP village, KAIANGABIP. Going is hard over steep limestone ridges, not a pleasant trip (7 hours walk). The FLY River (WOK BILAK or WAI PINYANG) is crossed where it drops 20 to 30 feet over a series of short rapids. This is only possible at low water level. At high water crossing would be impossible.

KAIANGABIP to OLSOBIP is worse. Henderson is not expressive enough in his comment "the walk through pinnacle limestone on the lip of GUM Gorge is atrocious". KAIANGABIP has made a good effort in clearing its end of the track. However no one can be expected to produce a good track along the edge of a 1,000 foot precipice (i.e. the eastern lip of GUM Gorge) with jagged moss covered limestone and mulch covered chasms. The procedure in the past has been to camp en route, this is advisable as it breaks a ten to eleven hour walk and climb.

OTHER COMMENTS

Other general routine matters coverd by NINGERUM, however a few brief comments.

Village Constables - Very poor, the worst I've seen in the District. More than the normal "corrective" training is necessary. Something of the type Mr Hunter suggested in his NINGERUM Report No 3 -/65-66.

Carriers - Readily available, although a permanent nucleus is necessary.

Missions - One U.F.M. native pastor and teacher at IHOBE and one Roman Catholic native teacher at TMOKANAI. Influence of both is negligible.

CONCLUSION

Census education was carreid out successfully, as far as possible.

Familiarization brought nothing startlingly different than already seen or experienced in the south of the district, except of course the OLSOBIP area. Attitudes of the NORTH AWINs to work and the Administration are similiar to the south. Although at a different level, being more primitive and still a little keen. The topography, climate and people of the OLSOBIP area is a pleasant change from the rest of the district, although mountain climbing in limestone country may not .

KIUNGA PATROL No 6-/65-66

APPENDIX

NOTABLE EVENTS - NORTH AWIN

| Event | Officer | Date | Villages |
|---|---|---|---|
| OK TEDI Patrol | Leo Austin A.R.M. | 1922 | South-western |
| Fly - OK MART Patrol | ? | ? | most villages |
| Dutch Patrol | ? | ? | RUMAI |
| Fly - Strickland Patrol | ? | ? | north-eastern |
| World War II | - | 1943-44 | all villages |
| Re-Establishment KIUNGA P.P. | - | 1951 | southern |
| Initial Census | Baker P.O. | 1955 | southern |
| Initial Census | Harris P.O. | 1956 | northern |

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Note

Fly River - OK MART Patrol (supposedly) ~~from~~ seen or heard to come up the Fly and cross over land to the OK MART.

Dutch Patrol said to have come across from the northern area of the WEST AWIN and returned.

FLy - Strickland Patrol, presumedly patrolled up Fly River and Palmer River thence St. ckland.

These pre-war patrols listed are meant to be first patrol seen or heard to come near the sample villages, as remembered by old men.

Most of these events will obviously be of little use unless they can be confirmed from better sources, and dates given.