

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: KARAWARI

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1961 - 1962

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT 1961/62.

KARAWARI DREIKIKIR & MAPRICK SUB DISTRICTS.

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
KARAWARI 2 61/62	H.J. Redmond P.O.	Karawari & Wogupmeri Rivers. ARAFUNDI RIVER Upper Kokosameri - Blackwater River.
KARAWARI 3 61/62	H. J. REDMOND	
KARAWARI 1 61/62	A. Marks P.O.	
DREIKIKIR 1 61/62	B.H. Mulcahy	MEMO (no report)
DREIKIKIR 2 61/62	No report received.	
DREIKIKIR 3 61/62	B.H. Mulcahy	MEMO (no report)
DREIKIKIR 4 61/62	B.H. Mulcahy	Urim.
DREIKIKIR 5 61/62	B.H. Mulcahy	Urat C.D.
DREIKIKIR 6 61/62	B.H. Mulcahy	MEMO (no report)
MAPRICK 1 61/62	J.C. Corrigan	MEMO (no report)
MAPRICK 2 61/62	J.C. Corrigan & J.Hicks	Sepik Plains C.D. Maprick Sub District.
MAPRICK 3 61/62	J.C. Corrigan	MEMO (no report)
MAPRICK 4 61/62	J.C. Corrigan	MEMO (NO report)
MAPRICK 5 61/62	J.C. Corrigan	MEMO (no report)
MAPRICK 6 61/62	B. Bunting	MEMO (no report)
MAPRICK 7 61/62	J.C. Corrigan	MEMO (no report)
MAPRICK 8 61/62	J.A. Wiltshire	MEMO (no report)
MAPRICK 9 61/62	B. Bunting	MEMO (no report)
MAPRICK 10 61/62	J.A. Wiltshire P.O. 2	Wora C.D.
MAPRICK 11 61/62	B. Bunting	MEMO (No report)
MAPRICK 12 61/62	J.C. Corrigan	MEMO (no report)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of..... Report No.....

Patrol Conducted by.....

Area Patrolled.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

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

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical ...../19...

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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



ge Pop

67-3-41

Over 15		Females in Child Birth	M
M	F		



67-3-15/1984

District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

22nd May, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.

KARAWARI PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 61/62

Receipt of the above Patrol Report together with your covering comments is acknowledged.

Patrol Report No. 1 - I have not received the report and have written to Mr. Marks. Would you please forward me details regarding the number of days.

Gadjo People - Please keep me informed of progress in contacting these people prior to the proposed patrol.

Forestry - I will refer this matter to the District Commissioner for his comments.

Education - Your comments have been passed to the District Education Officer.

General - Please direct Mr. Redmond's attention to recent circular on preparation of patrol reports. Pages should be numbered and alterations made much more neatly - those under the sub-heading "Economic Development" mar the report.

The map is not acceptable. Possibly Mr. Redmond hasn't any mapping equipment - if he has not, please send him some and request him to prepare a neat map for submission to the Director. Without orientation in the shape of a meridian - or a north line - the map is of little value.

*J. E. Wakeford*  
(J. E. WAKEFORD)  
DISTRICT OFFICER

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS  
67-3-15  
11 MAY 1962  
WEWAK  
SEPIK DISTRICT

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67/1/1 -520

Sub-District Office,  
Sepik District,  
ANGORAM.

9th May, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

KARAWARI PATROL REPORT No. 2/61-62.

Attached please find report of a patrol of portion of the Karawari and Wogymori River areas submitted by the Officer in Charge, Karawari Patrol Post, Mr. H. Redmond.

For your information, Patrol Report No 1 has as yet to be submitted by Mr. A. Marks, at present attending A.S.O.P.A. Mr. Marks completed his patrol of the Krosmeri River just prior to his departure to attend A.S.O.P.A. and he was to have completed his report whilst in Wewak. To my knowledge this was not done as no copy of the report has been received at this office. If you have received the report, could two copies be forwarded to this office please.

It is pleasing to note the way in which Mr. Redmond is applying himself to get to know the people, and to familiarise himself with his area. With the exception of the Krosmeri and upper mountain he has now visited the bulk of the area. By the end of June he expects to have visited every village so far censused. This pattern will be repeated before the annual tax census patrol towards the end of the year. During October/November I hope to be able to accompany him on a patrol throughout the mountain area, particularly in the Gadio region.

Prior to visiting the Gadios every effort will be made to make contact with the Gadio people to get them to visit the Station. I personally think the time is not too distant when they will come down of their own accord.

I see no reason why villages above Chimbut cannot pay tax, and recommend they do so on the next tax visit. They have a good cash return from sale of logs to Taway Sawmill.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

All timber purchased in the Karawari area is by means of Native Timber Authority Permits. The amounts at present being paid to the natives by Taway 6/- per 100 super feet appears low considering one has to pay 26/2/- per hundred for undressed taun from the mill. Visiting officers from the Forestry Department have often expressed their thoughts in that they believe native owners are carrying out a most unprofitable operation for the benefit of local saw millers. In order to ~~carry out~~ overcome the present unsatisfactory position of alleged insufficient pay for logs, in my opinion, it would be necessary for a Forestry Officer to carry out investigations as follows and as previously advocated by a former Forestry Officer stationed at Angoram:-

- (1) Investigate price structure of obtaining logs from river areas for delivery to mill. In other words, what is the cost in labour to cut, haul and float a log to the mill. (Floating in this case can take seven days).
- (2) Do away with Native Timber Authorities. In order to do this



Summary of 21st and 22nd Days

an investigation of the timber potential would be required, to replace if possible with timber rights purchase.

We do need a Forestry Officer to be stationed at Angoram, not only for general supervision of the timber industry, but also to carry out afforestation projects. The latter is badly required to reafforest the cut out portions of the riverine forests.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Due to staff shortage Public Health Department have not conducted a medical patrol throughout this area for some years. The posting of a Medical Officer to Angoram later this month will enable the medical Assistant to carry out a long overdue programme of patrolling.

EDUCATION.

We could certainly do with an extra teacher at the Karawari Primary "B" School. The people are keen to educate their children, and I am certain with out any doubts whatsoever a further 30 children would be in the school tomorrow if a teacher can be found.

AGRICULTURE

Kaukau and potato seed has been forwarded from Angoram. If potatoes are a success, the people can be assured of a good market at Angoram and no doubt Wewak.

Mr. Redmond has carried out a good patrol which will be of benefit to the people.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

Officer conducting

area reported

Remarks accompanying

Number of patrol

Effects of patrol

How patrol fits the area

The outcome of

21st/22nd Patrol Officer

P.R.Y. DONALDSON  
Assistant District Officer.

21.11.51 to 22.11.51 - 2 days

- (1) To inspect facilities with the school
- (2) Encourage women's development
- (3) Conduct medical inspections
- (4) Inspect administration

M.H.A. - November 1951  
M.H.A. - 1951  
M.H.A. - 1951

ANGORAM DISTRICT OFFICE

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

KARAWARI Patrol Post,  
ANGORAM SUB-DISTRICT,  
Beak District.

15th April, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.

KARAWARI Patrol No. 2 of 1961/62

Officer Conducting	1	W.J. Redmond, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	1	KARAWARI and WOUUMERI Rivers.
Personnel Accompanying	1	R.P.N.G.C. - 1 A.P.C. - 1
Duration of Patrol	1	16.3.62 to 21.3.62 - 5 days.
Objects of Patrol	1	(1) To become familiar with the area. (2) Encourage economic development. (3) Conduct medical inspection. (4) Routine administration.
Last Patrols to the area	1	D.N.A. - November, 1961. D.N.D. - August, 1966. D.A.S.P. - Nil.
Map Reference	1	ANGORAM Forward Army Strat Series.

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Introduction :

This is a report of a short patrol which visited some eleven villages situated on the KARAWARI and WOGUMERI Rivers above and to the south of the KARAWARI Patrol Post. The villages visited were those of MEINGENIWA, AMONGARI, MARWOK, MARAMBA, CHIBUT, INIAI, SIKAJUM, BARAPIGIN, NUMBARI, DAWYIG, and SUMARIUP which have a combined population of approximately 778. All of these villages are situated on or within close proximity of the river banks and normally are accessible to igweered canoe.

The main object of the patrol was to get to know the people, to make myself known to them, and generally to become familiar with the area.

The terrain of the area consists of low, dense rain forest which gradually rises into rugged foothill country. The last two villages, DAWYIG and SUMARIUP, are situated at the base of the Central Mountains and apparently have cultural and linguistic affinities with several uncontacted groups of mountain people.

Diary :

Sunday, 18.3.62. - 1000 hours departed Station, arrived MEINGENIWA 1030 hours. Inspected village and medically examined people. Talks on general subjects. 1350 hours departed for AMONGARI. Arrived 1430 hours. Set up camp. Village inspection and medical inspection. Talks with the people on general subjects. Camped.

Monday, 19.3.62. - 0912 hours departed for MARAMBA, arrived 0930 hours. Set up camp. Village inspection and medical examination carried out. Addressed people of MARAMBA and also those of MARWOK whom I found waiting for me. 1300 hours travelled upstream to inspect village of MARWOK. - Consists of four houses. 1800 hours returned to MARAMBA. Camped.

Tuesday, 20.3.62. - 0700 hours departed for CHIBUT, arrived 0743 hours. Small village of forty two people. Village inspection and medical examination carried out. Talks on general subjects. 1000 hours departed for INIAI, arrived 1050 hours. Very small place with most of the people out in the bush working sago. Inspected those who were there and discussed general matters with them. 1300 hours departed for SIKAJUM, arrived 1350 hours. Again found very small village virtually deserted. General talks with those present. 1630 hours departed for BARAPIGIN, arrived 1715 hours. Set up camp. Camped.

Wednesday, 21.3.62. - 0700 hours inspected village and conducted medical inspection. Talks on general subjects. 0940 hours departed for NUMBARI, arrived 0945 hours. Village inspection and medical examination. Very small village of ex mountain dwellers. 1200 hours departed for DAWYIG, arrived 1255 hours. Village inspection and medical examination. Magnificent view from this village which is situated on hill near base of main mountains. Talks on cash cropping, logging etc. 1300 hours departed for SUMARIUP, arrived 1620 hours. Set up camp. Camped.

Thursday, 22.3.62. - 0700 hours carried out medical and village inspections. Questioned people about activities of reported groups of uncontacted nomads in nearby mountains. 0630 hours departed SUMARIUP on return journey to Station. Arrived KARAWARI Patrol Post, 1533 hours. Patrol stood down.

END of DIARY

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## Native Affairs

At all times the patrol was well received and was without incident.

The natives of this area are a particularly quiet and placid group. They have plenty of land, their immediate material wants are satisfied by the income they receive from logging, and all in all they appear to be quite happy and content with their present lot although they are quite aware that there is a lot more in this world than they have at the moment. As is the case throughout the entire Census Division, these particular people are law abiding and no disputes were brought to the notice of the Patrol.

The villages as far up the river as MARAMBA were originally censused in 1950, whilst those above MARAMBA had their first census in 1958/59, and did in fact form part of a restricted area which restriction was lifted I believe, in 1960. However all villages have been engaging in timber rafting for the TANAY Timber Coy. for the last eight or nine years, and most young and middle aged men have worked outside the District as contract labourers at some time or another. Consequently although the area is an isolated one it is not nearly so backward as one would expect.

At the present moment the establishment of the KARAVARI Patrol Post and the imminent establishment of a Catholic Mission Station in the area is having the effect of impressing upon the people that in future they will not be as isolated as they previously were. During the last few months they have seen Administration and Mission ships paying regular visits to the area and also a few aircraft landings at KUNDENAN air strip. All this attention has impressed them tremendously. The people at the moment are very pro-Administration and are extremely proud that they have their own Government Station.

In fact I have gained the impression that they believe that now that the Government is established in the area, their developmental problems are over. Consequently I made it a point to impress upon them that the Administration can show them the way but that nothing but hard work on their part, will achieve the progress they desire. I will continue to stress this throughout every section of the Census Division.

Referring to taxation, I agree with Mr. Quinn's recommendation that all villages be taxed. All villages visited during this patrol certainly would be able to pay. At present all villages above CHEMENT do not pay tax, and yet all are preparing to buy outboard motors.

Whilst at SUMARIUP I was informed that the GADIO people mentioned in Angoran Patrol Report No. 4 of 1961/62, visited the village round about December or January. Apparently they are related to the SOGOPOR people, also mentioned in the above report, who are now living with the SUMARIUP people. The SUMARIUP/SOGOPORS paid a return visit a month later. I was told that the GADIO village consists of one large house about seventy or eighty feet long. The GADIOS themselves number some seventy or eighty people. They are situated some three or four days walk into the limestone mountains at the back of SUMARIUP.

The GADIOS are almost a legendary people throughout this area and are renowned for their warlike nature. They appear to have been particularly severe on the INARUS, near the head of the KROSMERI River, and I have been told that the INARUS and the GADIOS kill each other on sight.

The SUMARIUPS told me that throughout the GADIO/

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INARI fear the GADIC had as allies two other groups - the BISIPIO and the NISUM which are situated between the GADIC and the INARIS. I was also told that the GADIC and the BISIPIO group have had a falling out which resulted from or culminated in the killing of a GADIC woman by the BISIPIO some six months ago. The GADIC have not retaliated as they are reported to fear that this would result in Government attention being drawn to them. Although they are reported never to have seen a white man they are aware of the existence of the Government and of the new Post at KARAWARI.

I intend to visit the GADIC later in the year, during the dry, and when adequate patrolling can be held at this station.

### Economic Development

Timber is the main source of income in this area, and all of the villages visited are engaged in this business. The timber is cut in the bush, rolled to the nearest water, made up into rafts and floated down the KARAWARI River to the SEPIK and thence downriver to TAWAY. The average raft contains approximately 3000 super feet of timber, in the log. TAWAY pays 6/- per 100 super feet, therefore the natives receive about fifteen pounds per raft. The people complained to me that this rate is not sufficient as the more readily accessible stands have now been cut and they are now forced to cut from stands distant from the river banks. They say they are working therefore they should receive more pay. I told them that I could do nothing about the rates of pay and that they should send a deputation to TAWAY to thrash the matter out. They agreed to this but as yet have not done so. I myself approached Mr. O'BRIEN of TAWAY about this matter and he replied that his firm could not possibly pay higher rates ~~under the present contract. It would be necessary to use a different~~

increase in pay which is natural enough but it is the old problem that they do not understand basic economic principles and until they do they will continue to think that they are being "had". No amount of theoretical explanations can change this situation only more and more education directed to the children will do the trick and results will not be apparent for years.

Throughout the patrol I encouraged the people to plant coconuts both for food and economic purposes. The advantages of having a diversified economy were explained to them. At the present moment there is no copra produced in this particular area and in most villages there aren't even the normal village coconut trees. This is because most of the people are ex mountaineers who have come down to the river banks since the war and the cessation of inter village fighting.

At the moment the people are primarily concerned with timber rafting and thus they are not particularly interested in copra. Nevertheless I will make it a point to sustain what interest there is during the next few months. Timber rafting will inevitably decrease during the dry season and it is during this period that I expect initial clearing of bush for the planting of coconuts will commence.

Economic prospects for the area are good. For many years they will have their income from timber and then from copra.

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## Health and Hygiene

Generally the health situation in this area is good. It is worth noting here that the last health patrol to this area occurred in 1953 and that it only went as far as KARAKUA. That is that the villages above KARAKUA have never seen a health patrol. The anti-Yaws campaign patrol was conducted by a Captain Medical Practitioner in 1953 and could not have been very successful as, judging by his remarks in the Village Books, most of the natives did not turn up for examination. A number of cases of Yaws, particularly among young children, were found and treated by the patrol. A few cases of scabies and Tropical Ulcers were also treated.

In all villages the necessity for personal cleanliness was emphasized. Also the necessity for the people to bring their sick into the KARAKUA Aid Post without undue delay.

Aid Post Orderly, MOISE, who accompanied the patrol proved a willing worker.

## Rivers and Waterways

Every village visited was on or just off the KARAKUA or WOGUMANI River. The KARAKUA is navigable by outboard canoe up to its junction with the WOGUMANI. Just below the junction extreme care has to be taken when travelling over a long stretch of rapids. During highwater the WOGUMANI is navigable by outboard canoe as far as EMBARAU, the last known village. During lowwater outboard canoes can only go as far as DUMBE.

The WOGUMANI is full of trees and snags. During the dry season I will have these removed.

## Education

The only school in the area is the recently opened Primary "T" School at the Patrol Post. Each village has one pupil at the school. The Catholic Mission have a few catechists scattered throughout the area but these are not worth considering.

## Village Officials

The Village Officials of the area are quite fair. They seem to be quite influential in their respective villages. The main thing is that usually the people will do what the official tells them to do and that therefore the Dier's and Tultals play a useful part in getting the people to co-operate with the Administration. This has proved so throughout the establishment of this Post where labour has always been forthcoming, also building materials etc. However there are no outstanding leaders in the area.

## Agriculture

These people are not agriculturalists. For example they do not plant gardens of yams, taros, kas-kau etc. The only crop that is planted systematically appear to be bananas. Sage is the staple. Other main foods include smoked fish, sage gubrs, various native greens and what roots they get from hunting. In other sections of the census division, kas-kau is being introduced from the Sepik. I will encourage this trend in this particular area.

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## Livestock

The usual dogs and fowls are to be found in all villages. However I noticed a complete lack of pigs in all villages except DANED and SORAIKUP. When asked about this the people told me that they themselves had decided to get rid of the pigs in the interests of village cleanliness. These are admirable sentiments but I somehow think that the corresponding loss of meat affects a slight improvement in village cleanliness. I emphasized that I had no objection to their keeping pigs in the villages. But it is their choice.

## Conclusion

The patrol was a short one but all villages were visited and inspected. The main object of the patrol - to get to know the area, its people, its problems, and what needs to be done, was I think, achieved.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

For your information and forwarding, please.

H. J. Rodmond  
Patrol Officer

67-3-45



67-3-15/2176

District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

21st June, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.

KARAWARI PATROL REPORT NO. 3

Receipt of the above report and your covering comments are acknowledged.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - Your intentions regarding the patrol to the headwaters of the Arafundi are noted.

I suggest that with future maps Mr. Redmond incorporate the information from Wabag Patrol No. 4 map. This will enable Headquarters' officers to assess the picture more rapidly.

MAP - I have not yet received the map from Patrol Report No. 2 - my memorandum 67-3-15/1984 of 22nd May, 1962, refers.

The map accompanying this report has been well prepared, but again lacks orientation. Without a grid, meridian or north point, the map has limited value.

GENERAL - A lucid report giving a good appreciation of the situation.

*J. E. Wakeford*  
(J. E. WAKEFORD)  
DISTRICT OFFICER

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



67-8-45

27th June, 1962.

District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3-61/62 - KASIMARI

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I am pleased that you are working from Wabag Patrol Report No. 4-61/62 map. As mentioned in earlier correspondence this Patrol Post should be called Amboin as suggested by you in order to avoid confusion with places of similar names.

3. It is noted that three agricultural field workers will be posted to the area to act as a patrol team in the immediate future.

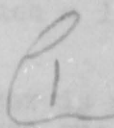
4. I shall be looking forward to the proposed patrol into the headwaters of the Arafundi River.

5. Yes, the accompanying sketch map in its present form does not provide much information.

6. I agree that Masupilas should be left as Luluai of Yimas. I personally have a very high regard for him for his assistance during the war.

7. I think the timber trading could be allowed to stand at this stage.

8. A good orientation patrol.

  
(W.R. Dishon)  
ACTING DIRECTOR

67-1-1/550

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM,  
Sepik District,

1st June, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
W E W A K.....T.N.G.

KARAWARI PATROL No.3 OF 1961-1962.

Attached in duplicate please find report of a patrol of the Arafundi River area, submitted by Mr. Redmand, Patrol Officer.

Mr. Redmand has been advised that on future patrols he is to visit every villages  
(Reger Diary Thursday 5th April, 1962).

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

With every patrol we seem to find a new village further up the Arafundi. A patrol into the headwaters of the Arafundi would no doubt bring to light several more villages. It is intended to cover this area during October/November, 1962.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

I know of no legislation that prices for timber in logs form can be set by the Administration. The price of 6/- per 100 super feet is in my opinion, a fair one, considering they receive the money at the Karawari logging centre and do not have to raft the timber themselves down to TAWAY. Furthermore Taway Sawmillers have an European permanently stationed at the Karawari together with a tractor and winch. This surely makes the task of pulling logs to the river bank much easier.

It is to be hoped that within the next few weeks 3 Agricultural fieldworkers will be posted to Karawari Patrol Post to act as a Patrol team throughout the area. Possibilities of coffee, peanuts, rice and copra being cultivated as cash crops will be investigated.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

The Karawari health standards appear to be good, but I do think a medical patrol would be of benefit. However, present staff shortages at Angoram preclude such a long patrol.

EDUCATION.

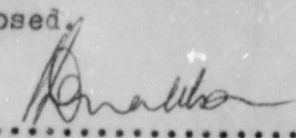
The District Education Officer is aware that an extra teacher is required, and he has promised one for the year 1963.

VILLAGE OFFICIAL.

MASUPULAS, Luluai of YIMAS is in my opinion one of the most faithful official we have in this Sub-District. It would appear it is only a minority who want him removed, and as far as I am concerned - it is the majority who rules in this case.

A short but useful patrol which served it's purpose.

Claim for camping allowance is enclosed.

  
.....  
(P.R.Y. Donaldson)  
Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

KARAWARI Patrol Post,  
ANGORAM Sub-District,  
Sepek District.

1st May, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.

KARAWARI Patrol No. 3 of 1961/62

Officer Conducting ; H.J.Redmond, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled ; ARAFUNDI River.

Personnel Accompanying ; R.P.N.G.C. - I  
A.P.O. - I

Duration of Patrol ; 2.4.62 to 6.4.62 - 5 days.

Objects of Patrol ; (1) To become familiar with area.  
(2) Encourage economic development.  
(3) Conduct medical inspection.  
(4) Routine administration.

Last Patrols to the Area ; D.N.A. - November, 1961.  
P.H.D. - August, 1956.  
D.A.S.F. - Nil.

Map Reference ; ANGORAM Fournil Army Strat Series.

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Introduction :

This is a report of a short patrol which visited six villages situated on the ARAFUNDI River. The villages visited were those of YIMAS, YAMANDIM, WABIAMAS, ANWIM, ANGARUT, and IMBOIN. The village of IMBOIN was visited for the first time by an Administration Officer. The villages have a combined population of approximately 469 which includes 26 IMBOIN natives. With the exception of ANGARUT, all of these villages are situated on the river banks and normally are accessible to powered canoes. The patrol took place during a period of unusually low water and consequently IMBOIN which lies on the upper reaches of the ARAFUNDI was reached after six hours of difficult pushing, poling and paddling.

The main object of the patrol was to get to know the people, to make myself known to them, and generally to become familiar with the area.

The terrain of the area is varied. Near the confluence of the ARAFUNDI and the KARAWARI low, dense rain forest dominates. About YIMAS the terrain consists of swampy lagoon and lake country. This merges again into heavily timbered country which gradually rises into the foothills of the Central Ranges. ANWIM is surrounded by a series of sheer perpendicular bluffs which extend to three or four thousand feet.

Diary :

Monday, 2.4.62. - 1030 hours departed KARAWARI Patrol Post for YIMAS. Arrived 1210 hours - motor trouble - river full of snags. Set up camp. Village and medical inspection. Talks with people on general subjects. Visit to YIMAS lakes. Camped.

Tuesday, 3.4.62. - Departed for WABIAMAS 0840 hours - arrived 0920 hours. Very small village consisting of about five houses. Village and medical inspection carried out. Talks on general subjects. 1300 hours departed for YAMANDIM - arrived 1410 hours. Set up camp. Village and medical inspections carried out. Discussions with the villagers. Camped.

Wednesday, 4.4.62. - 0900 hours departed for new village of IMBOIN - arrived 1510 hours after difficult trip - water very low and unable to use motor. Camp established. Looked around village and conducted medical examination. Talks with people. Camped.

Thursday, 5.4.62. - 0800 hours canoed downriver to north of canal which leads to ANWIM. Canoe unable to proceed up canal owing to very low water. Left canoe and walked to ANWIM arriving 1430 hours. Set up camp. Village and medical inspections carried out. Addressed people on general subjects. Natives of ANGARUT also present. A.P.C. and F.B. dispatched to inspect ANWIM. Camped.

Friday, 6.4.62. - 0800 hours departed for Patrol Post. Arrived 1100 hours. Patrol stood down.

END of DIARY

IBOON

At all times the patrol is well received and without incident. The people are peaceful, friendly and law-abiding. They are very friendly and were very helpful. They were very friendly and were very helpful. They were very friendly and were very helpful. The overall impression gained was that the people are content in their situation and are not particularly interested in any change in the status quo.

The village of IBOON was visited for the first time by an Administration officer. The village itself lies about 20 hours travelling down KARIMUN and consists of twenty six people and seven houses. The IBOON people appear to have been forced down from the mountains about ten years ago. They are still very timid and they stated that they still live in some fear of the mountain people.

Whilst at IBOON I was met by a group of natives from a village known as BUTONG. They told me that their village lies about four days walk into the mountains. They also said that they had recently been visited by a Patrol Officer from WAPAS who had told them that he did not know which station they were to be controlled from - ANGORAN or WAPAS. The patrol was I presume WAPAS Patrol No. 4 of 1961/62 to the KARIMUN area. As you know I have a copy of that particular patrol map and judging from it I would say that quite a lot of settlements visited by the WAPAS patrol would come into my patrol area. In any case I intend to make a patrol into the area later in the year.

One of the most noticeable features in the ABANTUNI area is the complete dominance of the YIMAS people. Legend has it that they were the original inhabitants of the whole area and it was on their initiative that the other villages were brought down from the mountains, given grants of land and made to live peacefully. Consequently the YIMAS consider themselves to be the aristocrats of the area. They certainly are a wealthy and energetic group. They own extensive tracts of forest land, lakes and lagoons, and innumerable stands of sago. They are engaged in many economic pursuits, notably timber rafting and the sale of crocodile skins. They are tremendously influential and I have noticed a tendency for the other villages to subordinate themselves by referring to their places as No. 2 YIMAS, No. 3 YIMAS etc. On the whole I have no objection to this dominance. What the YIMAS people do the other places invariably copy. At the moment YIMAS are setting good examples of industry and initiative. If the other places copy them blindly it can only be to their advantage.

At the moment all of the ABANTUNI people are very pro-Administration. The opening of the new Patrol Post has affected them considerably and to an extent has brought to them the realisation that they are not nearly as isolated as they previously were. I have promised them regular visits at intervals of three or four months with the emphasis to be placed on economic development. As mentioned earlier the greater portion of the population is still backward and diffident and I will ensure that regular but tactful attention is given to them.

### Economic Development.

Timber is the main source of income in this area, and all of the villages visited are engaged in this business. The actual process involved in cutting the timber and getting it down to TAWAY was described in KARAWARI Report No. 3 of D/61/62 and is familiar to yourself and so I shall not repeat the description here. You are aware that the KARAWARI people have been complaining lately about the rates of pay that they have been receiving for their timber. Such complaints were brought forward to this patrol by the ARAPUJDI people. They say that they are now cutting from stands which are becoming more and more distant from the river banks. Therefore they are working harder, therefore it follows that they should receive better rates of pay. The situation here is exactly the same as it is on the KARAWARI River, and as was the case there I told them that I could do nothing about the rates of pay and that they should send a deputation to TAWAY to thrash the matter out. Again they agreed to do this but as yet have not done so. I do not regard their protests as being very serious. They seem to think that as now the Administration has settled down in their area that all their troubles are over and that I am in the position of being able to alter prices at whim. Actually the prices which TAWAY pay for the timber, ~~are~~ 6/- per 100 super feet in the log, are reasonable in the circumstances. In any case the natives cannot do without TAWAY, at least at this stage, and I believe that they realise this. A couple of months ago a rumour that TAWAY were transferring their activities to the UVAT River swept through the area. Immediately I was besieged with requests that TAWAY be forced to remain in this area. I believe that this reaction adequately and accurately indicates that public opinion is at this stage right behind TAWAY.

Besides timber rafting the YMBAS people earn good money from the sale of crocodile skins. YMBAS is the only place here that goes in for this business as they have the only lagoons and lakes in the area. Most of the skins are sold to Mr. J. YOUNG in ANGOPAM. Mr. EICHORN also gets a few. Recently the YMBAS people have purchased a second outboard motor and a shotgun from the proceeds of crocodile hunting.

At all times I encouraged the people to plant coconuts both for food and economic purposes. I emphasised that they could not expect their timber resources and crocodiles to last for ever. The advantages of having a diversified economy were explained to them. At the present moment there is no copra produced in this area and in some villages there aren't even the usual village coconuts. However YMBAS have started the ball rolling and have nearly completed the clearing of a five acre area which is to be planted with coconuts. ANWIDI and ANGANUT have followed suit and are also clearing an area. At the present time the people are mainly interested in timber rafting and to a lesser extent crocodile hunting. The main task now is to keep present interest alive until the dry season when timber rafting must inevitably decrease. It is during this period that I expect initial plantings and further clearing of bush to commence.

Economic prospects for the area are good. For many years the people will have their income from timber and crocodile skins, and then, I hope, from copra.

### Health and Hygiene

Generally the health situation in this area is good. All of the people were medically examined and only a few cases had to be sent to the Aid Post at KARAWAY. These were mainly cases of Tropical Ulcers, Scabies, and a few isolated instances of Yaws amongst young children. I am continually amazed at the overall standard of health in this Census Division. When it is remembered that the last medical patrol to the area took place in 1953 and that during the entire history of the area there has only been two, the general standard of health is amazingly good.

In all villages the necessity for personal cleanliness was emphasized. Also the necessity for the people to bring their sick into the KARAWAY Aid Post without undue delay.

Aid Post Orderly, KOTHEE, who accompanied the Patrol worked satisfactorily.

### Rivers and Waterways

#### Kinross and Waterway

This Patrol took place during a time of very low water and consequently travel by power canoe at times became impossible. During high water the ARAPUHE is navigable by outboard canoe to as far as TIBOH. During low water it is barely navigable to YANAVEM. The canal leading to ARUHE is very dry and is not navigable to any form of canoe during the dry season.

The ARAPUHE is full of snags and logs - even on its lower reaches. During the dry season I will have these removed. I have been told that the ARAPUHE is navigable to Work Boats as far as YMAS. From my experience of it, I certainly will not send a Work Boat up it.

### Education

The only school in the area is the recently opened Primary "T" School at the Patrol Post. Each village except TIBOH has one pupil at the school. The Catholic Mission has an average standard student at YMAS. He is paid one dollar for every day he teaches school - not an amount to provide a good incentive.

### Village Officials

The Village Officials of the area are quite fair. They are not vigorous and energetic types but this is only to be expected as the people as a whole are not vigorous and energetic. The main thing is that they usually do what they are told to do and the people in turn usually obey the orders of their officials. Consequently it is possible to get things done in this area.

During the Patrol I was approached by a group of YMAS natives who requested that their aged Rihua, NASTUHAS, be removed from office. This was done completely with-out the knowledge of NASTUHAS who I knew did not have any intention of resigning. The reason behind the request was that a group of young men considered the Rihua to be too old to represent them vigorously and forcefully. The official attitude is very pro-Administration and has been of considerable help in building up this station. I told them that I certainly would not recommend his retirement. NASTUHAS is one of those rare types who is actually good at being a Rihua.

Agriculture

As is the case with the KARAWAI's, these people are not large scale agriculturalists. For example they do not plant gardens of yams, manio, taro etc. The only crop that is planted to any degree are bananas. Sago is the massive staple and all villages have ample supplies of it. Other main foods include smoked fish, sago grubs, native greens, and what seeds they can get from hunting. In other sections of the Census Division, Lau - Lau is being introduced from the SERTIK area. I will encourage the trend in this particular area.

Livestock.

The usual dogs, fowls and pigs are to be found in most villages. However in the interests of village cleanliness, the YIMAS people have killed off all of their pigs. They also have a large collection of domestic ducks.

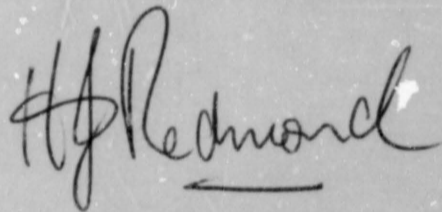
Someounds in the bush. Wild pigs, cassowaries, wild ducks are particularly common. It is also a common sight to see groups of two or three STERIA Pigeons strolling calmly along the river banks.

Conclusion.

The Patrol was a short one but was quite sufficient to satisfy the main object of the It:- To get to know the area.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

For your information and forwarding, please.



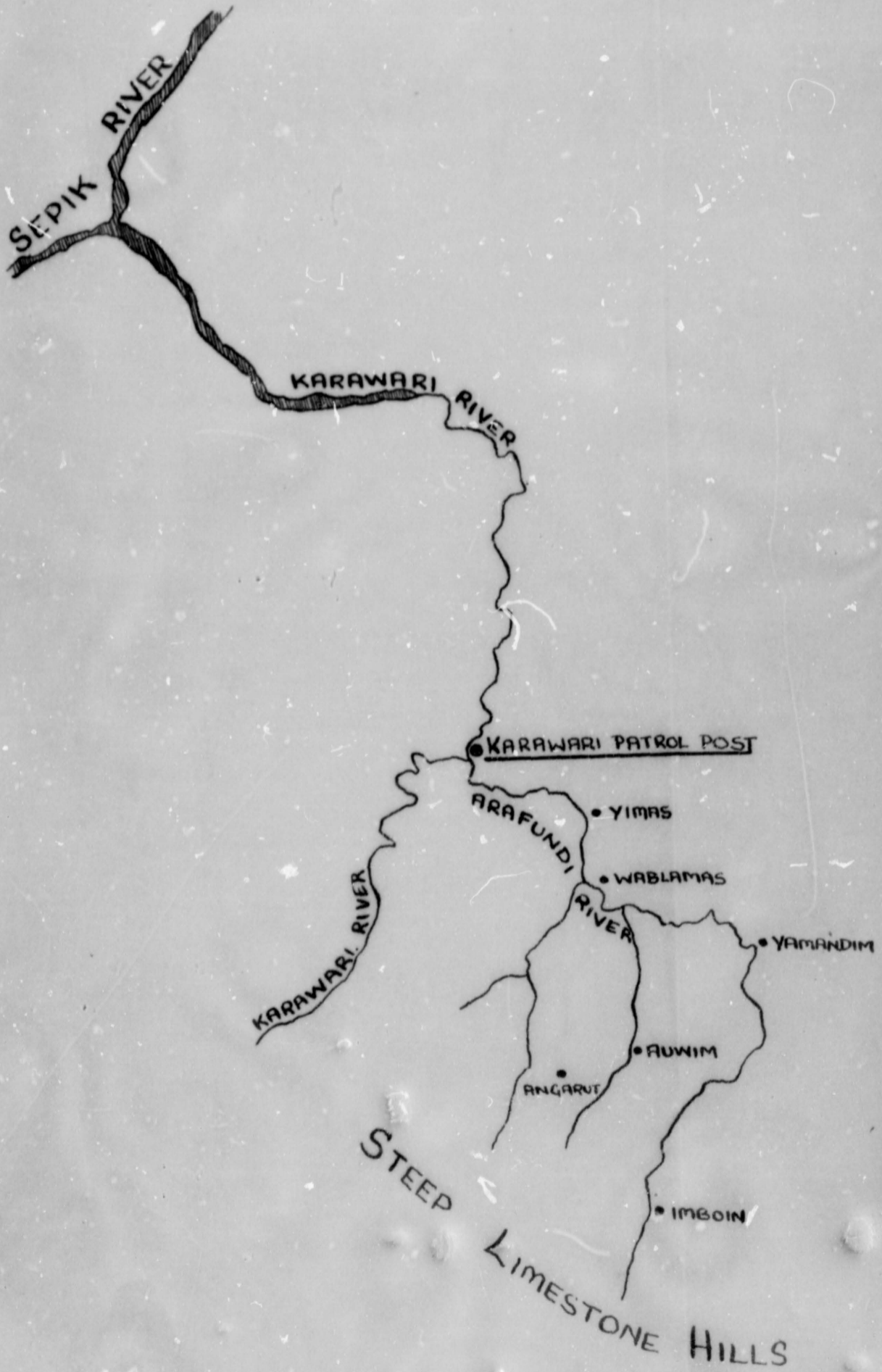
H.J. Redmond.  
Patrol Officer.



KARAWARI PATROL

N° 3 of 1961/62

SCALE : 1" = 4 MILES





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No. KARAWARI PATROL POST NO. I

Patrol Conducted by.....ARTHUR MARKS..... PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....UPPER KOROSAMERI - BLACKWATER RIVER.....

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

Natives.....6.....

Duration—From 9.../...I./1962...to 23.../...I./1962...

Number of Days.....15.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..7.../12.../1960...

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

Map Reference.....As HEREIN.....

Objects of Patrol.....CENSUS. INARO.....GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2.1 7/19 60

*Arthur Marks*

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 & NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-8-51

Department of Native Affairs,  
Headquarters,  
KONEDORU.

1st August, 1962.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WENAX.

PATROL NO. 1 of 1961/62 - AMBOIN

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of:-

- \* ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~.
- \* Patrol Report No. 1/1961/62

covering patrol by... Arthur Marks, Patrol Officer.

(J.P. McCarthy)  
Director.

\* Delete as necessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.8 51 ✓

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-3-15

District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

2nd July, 1962

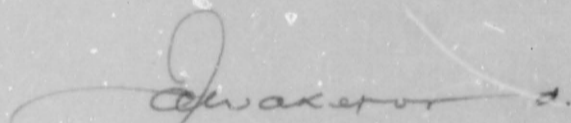


The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDOBU.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1961/62

The above report which is now of little value is forwarded for record purposes. Mr. Marks failed to complete it before proceeding to ASOPA and it has only just been received.

The question of uncensused villages on the Ambunti border has been referred to the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti.

  
(J. E. WAKEFORD)  
DISTRICT OFFICER

c.c The District Commissioner, Wewak.

*Ypints  
No. act. on  
return form  
Jed*

With impending staff shortage in the Agriculture Department, the only answer would be to post a small team of Agricultural field workers to the Karawari, in other words, a permanent patrol team.

67-1-1/571

Now that the Angoram Society has commenced to purchase crocodile skins revenue from sale of skins at Sub-District Office, think crocodiles will vanish from Lake Bayema. A N G O R A M, as local dealers say the Lake is a variable Sepik District,

The District Officer, Sepik District, 19th June, 1962.  
W E W A K.....T.N.G.

KARAWARI PATROL No.1 OF 1961-1962:

Attached hereto in duplicate please find report of a patrol submitted by Mr. A. Marks Patrol Officer. This report has only just been received from Mr. Marks at present attending A.S.O.P.A.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It is pleasing to note the reception given to the patrol by the INARO people. Now that the Patrol Post is firmly established in the Karawari area, I see no reason why these people cannot be visited at least four times per year. By cut-board motor canoe the trip from the Post takes little over 2 days.

According to the Village Directory, YAMBI YAMBI is in the Chambri Lakes Census Division. I would therefore surmise that BUGIAUI, GAIUI, MOLI and MOVEI would all come under AMBUNTI. However in my opinion these villages could best be easier reached by a patrol from Karawari Patrol Post. As I am unfamiliar with the Ambunti approach to these villages, perhaps Assistant District Officer, Ambunti could give his opinion. However arrangements will be made in the near future for a patrol to traverse the intended patrol route not carried out by Mr. Marks.

Mr. Marks statements re the KRAIMBIE people is not intended to mean they are anti-Administration. They are often referred to as "BIG HEADS" by locals, but in my dealings with them, they have never shown any adverse feelings against the Administration. They are a naturally lazy people but since the establishment of the Karawari Post, they have voluntarily supplied labour and materials. They have given me the impression they are wholeheartedly behind the Government now that there is a Post nearby.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Since Mr. Marks visit to this area the KUVENMAS people have cleared ground and planted 400 coconuts under supervision of Agricultural Field workers. MUMERI have cleared a fairly large area, and have 400 coconut plants now awaiting shipment from Angoram. The Officer-in-Charge, Karawari Patrol Post advises he is holding approximately £20-0-0d for purchase of nuts from other villages of the area.

It had been intended that the Agricultural Officer, Angoram should patrol this area within the next month, but unfortunately this is unlikely to eventuate as he is now awaiting confirmation of his transfer to Lands Department. Judging by comments made by the District Agricultural Officer during his last visit to Angoram, there appears to be little likelihood of a replacement for some time. The area is badly in need of a visit by an Agricultural Officer. In my opinion coffee will grow in the upper Korosameri - Blackwater River areas, but I would first like the opinion of the Agriculture Department.

(Cont). 11.

With impending staff shortage in the Agriculture Department, the only answer would be to post a small team of Agricultural field workers to the Karawari, in other words, a permanent patrol team.

Now that the Angoram Society has commenced to purchase crocodile skins revenue from sale of skins should rise. I don't think crocodiles will vanish from Lake Kuvemas for some years as local dealers say the lake is a veritable breeding ground.

NATIVE EDUCATION AND MISSION:

A Primary "T" school has been operating at AMBOIN since early March. There are at present 30 students in attendance which is the maximum one teacher can take. A promise has been made for one extra teacher next year, and there certainly will be no trouble in finding extra students.

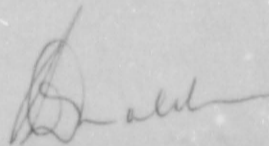
VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

I do not believe that so called "boss bois" of "committee" should be completely ignored. I have found many instances throughout this sub-district where the Luluai or Tultul have asked to be relieved of their position, mainly due to old age, and have been replaced by the "committee". The economic and agricultural progress has in these instances improved tremendously. It would perhaps be an advantage if some of the younger officials were sent to the next course at BALNYIK and the copra school at AITAPE.

CENSUS.

The recruiter from Maprik has been advised to contact this office before he does any further recruiting in the Karawari area.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.



.....  
(P.R.Y. Donaldson)  
Assistant District Officer.

Diary.Tuesday, 9th January, 1962.

0900 Hrs. Departed Patrol Post per single outboard canoe en route to Korosameri River. Arrived KUNDIMAN 0915 hrs and attached small outrigger canoe for greater stability and relieve overweight in cargo. Departed KUNDIMAN 0935 hrs.

Passed proposed airstrip site 0942 hrs.

Passed KONMEI barad 1012 hrs.

" old Aid Post 1018 hrs.

" MANJAMAI 1030 hrs.

" ABRAMAI 1033 hrs.

" MASANDENAI barad 1042 hrs.

" MINDIMBIT camp site 1050 hrs.

" " " " 1108 hrs.

" " " " 1140 hrs.

Arrived KRAIMBIT camp site ( PAPA ) 1240 hrs where native materials for erection of new Aid Post at the Patrol Post were counted and purchased. Delayed here twenty minutes due to outrigger being swamped. Cargo, however, intact, and departed site 1320 hrs. At KOROSAMERI/KARAWARI junction 1445 hrs. ( Patrol Post to junction: actual motoring 4 hrs 45 minutes. ) Turned into KOROSAMERI and arrived MUMERI 1540 hrs. General discussions with native crocodile hunters regarding present movement of INARO people and navigability of Upper KOROSAMERI River.

Slept night.

Wednesday 10th January, 1962.

Luluai of BUGUMUTE arrived MUMERI last night. Assured patrol River was navigable to new INARO village called OINAMATA. Patrol departed MUMERI 0733 hrs and passed mouth BLACKWATER River 0739 hrs. Passed INGALIMBO hamlets ( Chambri people - Ambunti Sub-District. ) 0930 hrs. Arrived junction WEIMAT/KOROSAMERI Rivers 1207 hrs. Broke shear pin. Snags abundant. Encountered snags completely blocking width of River 1334 hrs. Pulled canoe close to bank passing obstacles and on way again 1342 hrs. Arrived BUGUMUTE rest house 1445 hrs. Heavy downpour of rain commenced. Inspected village which is five minutes further upriver. Lined people and APO WANI examined all. Returned rest house and slept night.

Thursday 11th January, 1962.

Rained overnight and KOROSAMERI rose approximately eight feet. Current strong. Five men from BUGUMUTE and five visiting men from WATAKATAU'I engaged as carriers re proposed OINAMATA/GAI'AUI walk. Outrigger changed for larger one due above circumstances.

Departed BUGUMUTE 0725 hrs - delayed fifteen minutes with motor trouble - arrived MASKA 1105 hrs. MASKA is main river camp used by WATAKATAU'I for assembling timber rafts and processing sago for subsistence diet.

APO WANI examined line of thirty-four. Departed MASKA 1206 hrs.

Thursday 11th January, 1962. ( Cont'd )

Passed mouth WEISAS River 1211 hrs.

" PIRI 1356 hrs.

Arrived OINAMATA 1555 hrs against very strong current. Friendly welcome from INARO people and tobacco, plastic arm bands and shells were distributed freely. New village reasonably clean and a good effort by INAROS IN in constructing two rest houses; one male cult house and four domestic houses.

Discussions with people throughout the afternoon and evening on general Administration policy.

Slept night.

Friday 12 th January, 1962.

At OINAMATA. Discussions with people on possible future economic development. Not particularly interested at present. Village lined for medical examination Five INAROS, all suffering from yaws, were asked to accompany the patrol back to Post for further medical treatment. Unwilling at first but eventually consented.

Slept night.

Saturday 13th January, 1962.

Departed OINAMATA 0625 hrs. Delayed fifteen minutes for repairs on canoe. Passed PIRI 0722 hrs. Arrived MASKA 0810 hrs and WATAKATAU'I carriers left canoe. Departed MASKA 0812 hrs and arrived BUGUMUTE 0950 hrs. Changed back to small outrigger canoe and departed BUGUMUTE 1025 hrs.

Passed mouth WEIMAT River 1130 hrs.

" INGALIMBO Hamlets 1256 hrs.

Arrived mouth BLACKWATER River 1410 hrs.

Followed River for one hour then across lake arriving SANGRIMAN village 1530 hrs. General discussions with village officials throughout afternoon.

Slept night.

Sunday 14th January, 1962.

At SANGRIMAN. Further discussions with officials and during afternoon soccer match between village and patrol personnel.

Slept night.

Monday 15th January, 1962.

Canoe departed 0615 hrs for Patrol Post with Constables Amahui, Jegerugu, Kaure and sick INAROS. Self, with Constable I/C Waramui and Constable Matong and APO Wani departed 0705 hrs per track for YESIMBIT YESIMBIT Arrived YESIMBIT 0755 hrs.

1000 hrs - lined village for medical treatment.

1830 hrs - " " " general discussions.

Slept night.

Tuesday 16th January, 1962.

Departed YESIMBIT 0735 hrs. Walked ten minutes then patrol transported by canoes across lake arriving TUNGAMBIT 0820 hrs.

Village lined for medical treatment and general discussions 1100 hrs.



Tuesday 16th January, 1962 (Cont'd)

Slept night.

Wednesday 17th January, 1962.

By canoe through intricate system of barads departed TUNGAMBIT for KABRIMAN 0730 hrs. Arrived KABRIMAN 0805 hrs. Inspected village and noted area had commendably been cleaned - and people quite proud of their efforts.

Medical inspection 1100 hrs and at 1800 hrs lined village for general discussions.

Slept night.

Thursday 18th January, 1962.

At KABRIMAN. Hired village outboard canoe with driver and departed 0750 hrs. Arrived KRAIMBIT 0845 hrs. Village found to be in disgraceful condition. These people display arrogance and are prone to ignore orders issued by Administration Officers.

Lined village 0930 hrs and gave sharp address concerning state of area. Village then cleaned accordingly. Discussions with people 1800 hrs and told to mend their ways. Two complaints heard under NAR.

Slept night.

Friday 19th January, 1962.

Departed KRAIMBIT 0815 hrs. per outboard canoe and arrived base of hill 0915 hrs. Steep ascent to Catholic Mission Station - followed good track for ten minutes and arrived KANINGARA 0940 hrs.

Lined KANINGARA 1100 hrs for medical inspection and adjoining village, YAMONINDEI, at 1200 hrs. 1815 hrs lined both villages for discussions.

Slept night.

Saturday 20th January, 1962.

Departed KANINGARA 0750 hrs. Walked track to barad, arriving 0810 hrs. Slight delay in loading patrol gear, finally departed for KUVENMAS 0925 hrs. Arrived KUVENMAS 0905 hrs. Pleasant spot and very clean. 1300 hrs - medical inspection. 1900 hrs - general talk with village.

Slept night.

Sunday 21st January, 1962.

Day observed.

Monday 22nd January, 1962.

KABRIMAN outboard canoe departed KUVENMAS 0615 hrs as barad leading into TARAKAI unsuitable for motor. Patrol departed KUVENMAS per two canoes at 0810 hrs and arrived small landing area 0935 hrs. Ascent to TARAKAI per track. Arrived TARAKAI 0950 hrs.

Monday 22nd January, 1962. ( Cont'd )

Due to patrol having to return in a hurry to Post, SEVENBUK ( I hr 30 minutes walk from TARAKAI ) lined with TARAKAI at 1430 hrs for medical examinations and talks.

Slept night.

Tuesday 23rd January, 1962.

Departed TARAKAI 0515 hrs. Arrived SEVENBUK 0645 hrs. Rested ten minutes. Departed SEVENBUK 0655 hrs on very rough track. This track reminiscent of difficult terrain encountered in Telefomin areas of the Sepik District. Writer suffered severe cramps in right leg and stomach 1200 hrs and was carried on bed sleeve to AMONGABI on the KARAWARI River. Arrived Amongabi 1700 hrs. Outboard canoe from Patrol Post collected cargo and personnel and patrol returned Post 1800 hrs.

End of Diary.

Introduction: The primary objects of this patrol were to revise the INARO census figures and conduct a routine Administration patrol through the Blackwater River area.

The INARO people had not been visited since December, 1960, and it was essential that a patrol visit the their new hamlet at OINAMATA and assess relevant progress. Previously, the INAROS were censused at a small hamlet named PIRI, a one hour travel per outboard canoe downriver from OINAMATA. The INAROS decided to move onto higher ground in late '60.

The BLACKWATER River villages were last patrolled in November, 1961, and therefor this patrol was purely a familiarization of the area by the writer.

Native Affairs: The reception received by the patrol at OINAMATA was quite cordial and the people expressed satisfaction that the Government had not forgotten them. After all, a lapse of twelve months between patrols does not make for successful contact, particularly with primitives as the INARO tribe.

The INAROS have certain traits characteristic of the Telefomin natives. They possess similar lean physiques and the average male height would be approximately 5'2". Several were seen to be wearing the traditional cane hoops as waist bands and cassowary quills pierced the nose and covered ear lobes. Unlike the Telefomins they do not fasten their hair in cane or opossum skins - nor do they wear phalocrypts. Patrol Officer R.J. Daughtery aptly describes the INARO in his P/R No.6 of 56/67 - with photographs appended.

They appear appear to have lost much of their timidity, and when this patrol first arrived they were unhesitant in seeking their share of tobacco, etc.

Interpretation is difficult. The BUGUMUTE UNDERSTAND understand some of the INARO dialect, but this is limited. Several INAROS can speak a 'brand' of Pidgin-English, but it is static and difficult to comprehend. One young INARO boy has been chosen to work on the Patrol Post and be trained for future use as interpreter in these areas.

Information gathered by this patrol cannot be regarded as entirely fact, due mainly to difficult interpretation and the writer being unable to obtain previous patrol reports which could have been done from the Ambunti Sub-District several years ago.

All of the seventy-five censused INAROS are supposed to have come from a village called GAI'AUI which is situated to the north-west of the headwaters of the WEIMAT River. GAI'AUI is approximately three hard days walk from OINAMATA. Before revision of census the INAROS informed the writer that GAI'AUI was now deserted, except for one elderly couple, and all had now migrated to OINAMATA. However, although in person unseen, seven new names were given by the natives and these seven were at present at GAI'AUI. Typical conflicting statements; but the INAROS assured later that seventy-five was the correct figure and there were no new names to be added.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont'd). During the course of discussions with leaders of the INARO group three new clan groups were mentioned one of which has definitely been patrolled from Ambunti. The groups were: MOLI, MOVEI and WAGU-IGEI (censused from Ambunti). The INAROS state that the MOLI and MOVEI numbering about two hundred in all have not been contacted. Perhaps in referring to the MOII they could mean MARIT which is a village in the WEIMAT River above YEMBI-YEMBI. However, they are emphatic that this is not the case and that the MOLI and MOVEI hamlets are to the north and north-west of GAI'AUI.

A patrol in the near future would best be directed at GAI'AUI, MOLI and MOVEI from the WEIMAT River possibly using YEMBI-YEMBI as a base camp.

Above MARIT on the WEIMAT River is another group, the BUGIAUI, who speak the same dialect as do the INAROS. To the writer's knowledge these people also have not been censused. MOLI, MOVEI and WAGU-IGEI all have the one dialect and are capable of understanding the INARO.

Correlation of anthropological data was difficult. The elders seem in constant disagreement about kinship ties, ancestry and political and economic affiliations with other groups. However, until a more lengthy and detailed study can be made the writer has assumed the following points:

(1) The BUGIAUI, INARO, and MOLI groups are exogamous and patrilocal, but marriage is kept only within the three groups.

(2) The BUGIAUI, INARO and MOLI groups have a common ancestor, NIPSU, and appear to be remnants of sub-tribes of once powerful sub-clans under the leadership of the NIPSU clan.

(3) MOVEI and WAGU-IGEI have variations in dialect from the BUGIAUI and INARO groups, but they cannot be regarded as distinct groups as they overlap and mingle territorially and are bound with the INARO, BUGIAUI and MOLI groups by political and economic ties. However, although extensive unity between these two sets of groups exists, fission is not complete as they do not inter-marry.

The native situation in the BLACKWATER area is quite encouraging. Few complaints were heard and disputes concerning land were minor. The building of a Patrol Post on the Karawari River emphasised the Government's interest in the people and within the next two years should see a drive towards development - community development of a sort, but chiefly economic. With the exception of the KRAIMBIT people the natives of the BLACKWATER River area are very pro Administration and now with closer Administration contact will certainly endeavour to improve their lot.

Throughout the patrol the forthcoming eclipse of the sun was explained in simple form. In most villages consternation was perceived, but after exhaustive assurances they were satisfied that 'the end of the world' was not about to ascend, descend.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Development in this sphere at present appears stagnant. Besides taking into consideration the inherent laziness of the indigenes it did not coincide with their fervent desire for education and improved medical facilities.

Throughout the patrol emphasis was placed on economic development; the audience appreciable, but a lack in enthusiasm to clear ground and seek immediate advice from the Agriculture Officer in planting crops has made virtual cash cropping in the area non-existent. For years the Administration has been labouring in an effort to introduce some mode of cash cropping. Coconuts and coffee have been placed on the immediate agenda. The Agriculture Department in Angoram, through shortage in staff, has been unable to patrol in the Upper Korosameri - Blackwater River areas for many years, and the natives seem loathe to venture downriver to obtain coconuts and coffee seedlings. The village of KUVEMAS, KANINGARA, YAMONINDEI and KRAIMBIT desired in 1957 to grow cocoa. They pooled their labour resources and cleared approximately fifteen acres of land close to KANINGARA. Unfortunately, the Agriculture Department advised against cocoa and the project was dropped. It appears that since this date, economic development, and enthusiasm thereto, have dropped to a level where the people are content to rest on incomes received from the crocodile skin.

It is not intended for the people to give up crocodile hunting completely. The Blackwater peoples rely on the skins for ready cash and a good market is available in Angoram. The natives were advised to think of the future, and if the crocodile vanished from river and lagoon there would be no source of income to fall back upon.

Most villages have 'Agriculture Committees' consisting of men who have some special knowledge in the growing of certain crops. They realise the urgent need for cash cropping but fail to get support from their kinsmen in the clearing of suitable land, etc.

The people complained bitterly that an Agriculture Officer had not been into their area on an extensive patrol for many years, and, consequently, had lost heart.

The INAROS at OINAMATA have, as yet, not concentrated on any economic development. BUGUMUTE and WATAKATAU'I obtain a cash income from the cutting and sale of millable timber to Angoram, Taway and Marienburg. When the INAROS eventually complete their re-settlement their outlet will be through timber, but at present they are not interested, and transport difficulties will make economic development in the future a headache.

To sum up. Economic potential is definitely in the area. A long patrol by the Agriculture Officer is essential. If this cannot be forthcoming, then Officers of this Department will have to continue their oratories on economic development and hope success in some form is achieved.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. INAROS - Gardening implements are of the most primitive kind. Bananas and root crops are grown under bush fallow rotation further inland from the Korosameri River.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK ( Cont'd ). Over the last six years the INAROS have developed a subsistence diet of sago and fish. Previous to this, small bands of INAROS ventured down to MASKA and traded products of their root crops for sago and fish. They still bear the mark of highland hunters and it was noted they carried their black palm bows on most occasions. In the areas of rain forest to the west and northwest of CINAMATA the natives hunt pigs wallabies, cassowaries, opossums and flying foxes. They also eat insect parasites found in the sago palms.

In the Blackwater areas the diet consists of the usual fish and sago common throughout the Sepik River. The main item of livestock are pigs, fowls and ducks. These items do not form a great addition to the diet and are consumed mainly at festivities.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH. The general health was good. The people lined willingly and on no occasion were tempted to hide their sick from the patrol.

The Aid Post, previously situated at MANJAMAI on the Karawari River, has been moved to the Patrol Post. This change was inaugurated at the request of the Karawari/Kerosameri peoples themselves. Supplies were difficult to obtain at all times, but with the establishment of the Post acquisition has become easier and more constant. Before, people appeared apprehensive about bringing their sick long distances per foot and canoe to the Aid Post at MANJAMAI. Timbunke Catholic Mission on the Sepik River supplies the Aid Post with basic medical stores and previous to the establishment of the Patrol Post, the APO would have to make periodical trips to Angoram thus leaving his Aid Post for up to one week at a time. This situation was unsatisfactory. Regular river transport between the Patrol Post and Angoram will enable the people to receive substantial medical care.

The results of this patrol were encouraging. Several hundred people from the KABRIMAN/KRAIMBIT area arrived shortly after the patrol returned. The sick were advised during the patrol to seek further attention on the Post, and contrary to previous disinclination among the natives to attend the Aid Post, they have become keen for medical care.

Most prevalent endemic diseases noted were;

- (1) Scabies.
- (2) Tropical Ulcers.
- (3) Tinea.
- (4) Yaws.

NATIVE EDUCATION AND MISSIONS. The majority of the people in the area patrolled are of Catholic faith.

The Timbunke SVD Mission has catechists in most villages. The catechists hold religious instruction twice daily and conduct no regular school hours. Many boys on holidays from schools in Angoram, Timbunke and Wewak approached the patrol and expressed a keen desire for the Administration to set up schools in all villages. This feeling towards education is pronounced, and even elderly men expressed their interest in attending school.

NATIVE EDUCATION AND MISSIONS. Arrangements have now been finalised with the District Education Officer for the establishment of a Primary T School on the Patrol Post. Buildings are now being constructed. The people were made to realise the impossibility and impracticability of setting up schools in all villages but their awareness in the value of education was encouraged and the Government School at AMBOIN (Patrol Post) is eagerly anticipated by the native population.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. It was noted in many villages the influence administered by 'boss bois'. They are usually young men who have served time as indentured labour in other districts and have returned to their villages ready to lead their kinsmen in the march towards progress. Increasingly the village officials are relying on these 'boss Bois' to take the initiative and lead the people. It has been stated by previous officers that by completely ignoring them they will eventually fade out of the picture of their on account. Unfortunately, this does not seem to be the case, and it must be realised that many of the 'boss bois' have had experience in agriculture and have witnessed development in more advanced communities.

With this in mind they must be allowed latitude in certain aspects of community leadership, but this also could be kept under the discretionary eye of the patrolling officer. The village officials are doing their duties to the best of their abilities, but in areas such as KABRIMAN, KRAIMBIT, MUMERI and SANGRIMAN they are 'overshadowed' by the 'boss Bois' and do not appear particularly disturbed at the situation.

Except for the villages on the Upper KOROSAMERI, influence from the newly formed Biwat Local Government Council has penetrated the BLACKWATER River areas and although the village officials command a limited degree of respect - the respect is based on delegated Government authority, and not on progressive leadership often displayed by these so-called 'boss bois'.

HOUSING. The new hamlet built by the INAROS at OINAMATA is reasonably clean, and the houses suitable for habitation. The four houses built are not of pengal walls, but stripped bark and the roofs are thatched sago leaf. Since becoming 'river people' the INAROS have been advised and influenced by the BUGUMUTS and WATAKATAUI'IS in house building and also canoe making.

Along the BLACKWATER River the standard of housing varied from village to village; but in general was good. The arrangement of houses did not appear to conform to any particular pattern.

Best houses in the area were quite impressive. In some villages the rest houses were due for renewal and since the establishment of the Patrol Post and anticipation for constant patrols in the future, building has been started with unusual gusto.

HOUSING ( Cont'd ). The rest house at OINAMATA was crudely constructed and partially collapsed during the writer's visit. The INAROS were not told to rebuild immediately because they have enough to do in their transitional period from 'mountain people' to 'river people'.

AIRFIELDS. There are no airfields in the area covered, and no sites were examined during the patrol. At KANINGARA the Catholic Mission have commenced work on a Cessna strip, but only a small area has been cleared and it appears interest has waned in this direction. Catalinas are capable of landing on LAKE KUVENMAS, and during World War II, Americans evacuated Europeans from the area using seaplanes.

RIVERS, WATERWAYS AND ROADS. In the wet season, BUGUMUTE can be reached by work-boat. However, further on, snags abound and it would be too risky for a work-boat. In the dry season it is best not to travel at all up the KOROSAMERI in a work-boat.- but a powered canoe can reach OINAMATA. Even the canoe will find difficulty, particularly past the WEIMAT River, where logs, snags and sand bars make travel most uncomfortable.

Most villages in the BLACKWATER River area are connected by small barads (dry season) and swamp lakes (wet season) and are readily traversable by canoe.

Roads are in fair condition, the longest encountered on this patrol being the SEVENBUK/AMONGABI route which can be walked in 10½ hrs - but impossible during the wet season. ( The writer was fortunate in striking a prolonged dry period and most swampy sections on this road had dried out ). The track is laced with sago swamps which even in the dry season are difficult to negotiate.

It would be advisable to take this route only if necessary, as the walk proves an endurance test for one who has patrolled the previous week in a canoe.

CENSUS. Census taken at OINAMATA only. The people were generally co-operative and now appear to grasp the significance and execution of census taking. Eight new names were added to the register, though all eight were not present in person. Four men were recruited by a Maprik recruiter prior to the patrol's arrival. An unfortunate state of affairs for OINAMATA OINAMATA NEEDS needs all her able-bodied men working on the home front.

CONCLUSION. An interesting patrol. Recommend more regular patrols into the INARO area to substantiate information received by this patrol. Now that the Government has established a Patrol Post in the vicinity the Administration must justify the confidence shown by the natives.

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*John J. ...*



II.

APPENDIX 'A'

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF RPNG CONSTABULARY:

6554 Constable I/C WARAMUI. An excellent NCO. Thrives on bush work.

6934 Constable 5th Year JEGERUGU. Quiet. Performs duties allocated to him satisfactorily.

6954 Constable 5th Year AMAHUI. Confident in handling primitive natives. Inclined to anticipate orders.

7333 Constable 5th Year MATONG. Lacks any sort of initiative. Slow, but very reliable.

8224 Constable 5th Year KAURE. Unimpressive. Tends to be sluggish in movements and appears mostly untidy.

untidy

*Arthur Marks*  
Arthur Marks  
Patrol Officer.

