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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST STAIK

STATION: ANGORAM

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1946 - 1948

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1990.

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: AMGORAN EAST SEPIK
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: 1 : 1945/1948 NUMBER OF REPORTS: CONT.

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1946/47	1-12	R.G. MCINTURE P.O.	GRASS COUNTRY BETWEEN LITTLE RAMU & YUAT	1	3.6.46 - 15.6.46
[2] 3 OF 1946/47	13-19	G.B. GILBERT P.O.	INLAND FROM MARIENBENG	1	24.11.46 - 26.11.46
[3] 4 OF 1946/47	20-25	R.G. ORMSBY ADO	KABRIMAN	1	11.12.46 - 19.12.46
[4] 5 OF 1946/47	26-31	P.K. MOLONEY P.O.	MARUI STATION TO AYATIP VILLAGE	1	13.11.46 - 29.11.46
[5] 6 OF 1946/47	32-37	G.B. GILBERT P.O.	MAIN RIVER AND KANDUANUM	1	7.1.47 - 9.1.47
[6] 7 OF 1946/47	38-44	P.K. MOLONEY P.O.	WASKUK HILLS	1	22.1.47 - 29.1.47
[7] 8 OF 1946/47	46-50	R.G. ORMSBY ADO	KAMBARAMBA, TIMBUNKI, MARUI, BURUI,	1	21.2.47 - 7.3.47
[8] 9 OF 1946/47	51-55	W.A. SNOW P.O.	YUAT RIVER	1	MAP 14.3.47 - 18.3.47
[9] 10 OF 1946/47	56-62	R.G. ORMSBY ADO	KERAM RIVER	1-2	25.3.47 - 29.3.47
[10] 11 OF 1946/47	63-71	W.A. SNOW P.O.	MURIK BANCES	2	MAP 11.4.47 - 20.4.47
[11] 12 OF 1946/47	72-81	G.B. GILBERT P.O.	AMBUNTI 4 MILES	2	14.4.47 - 8.5.47
[12] 13 OF 1946/47	82-85	W.A. SNOW P.O.	KOPAK - MARANGIS	2	19.5.47 - 23.5.47
[13] 14 OF 1946/47	86-96	A.R. HAVILAND ADO	BURUI, TOLOMBI, MARAP BYD KWONQAI	2	24.5.47 - 25.5.47
[14] 15 OF 1946/47	97-104	W.A. SNOW P.O.	MARIENBENG	2	4.6.47 - 10.6.47
[15] 1 OF 1947/48	105-111	G.B. GILBERT P.O.	KOKOSAMERI	2	15.6.47 - 5.7.47
[16] 2 OF 1947/48	112-118	W.A. SNOW P.O.	LOWER SEPIK	2	26.6.47 - 3.7.47
[17] 3 OF 1947/48	119-128	W.A. SNOW P.O.	GRASS COUNTRY, YUAT RIVER AND LOWER	3	MAP 16.7.47 - 30.7.47
[18] 4 OF 1947/48	129-137	W.A. SNOW P.O.	KABRIMAN AREA	3	MAP 10.1.48 - 13.1.48
[19] 5 OF 1947/48	138-145	R.G. ORMSBY ADO	MIDDLE AND UPPER SEPIK	3	5.3.48 - 12.3.48
[20] 6 OF 1947/48	146-153	G.B. GILBERT P.O.	UPPER SEPIK VILLAGES	3	10.1.48 - 30.1.48

SEPIK DISTRICT

ANGORAM SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1-15 of 46/47 (No. 2 missing)

1-12 of 47/48



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 10/46/47

Patrol Conducted by R.G. MCINTYRE

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY of PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office
Angoram
24/6/46

ANGORAM 1-46/47

Patrol Report of Sepik Patrol
~~1-45/46~~ Area: Grass Country between Little Ramu & Yuat Rs.

To the District Officer
Sepik District
Wewak.

Patrol Members.

R.G. McIntyre PO
BDNAUWA Const
BANARNIA Const

Object of Patrol: The Patrol was not of a routine administrative nature: it was more of a Contact Patrol.

Diary

3rd June - 15th June

- 3rd June Depart Angoram by launch 0930 and proceeded up Little Ramu to Koragopa arriving 1800 estimated 50 miles. Passed with out inspection Chimnes and Kambot as these villages had been visited earlier. Repatriate aboard
- 4th June Lined and inspected village of Koragopa. Estimated village war damage 100%. All buildings destroyed and Village looted. Deaths during the occupation number approx 105 this figure comprising only those who died of malnutrition and meningitis. An epidemic of similar symptoms to meningitis ravaged the area and in the case of this village took 90% of the total figure above.
- 5th June Proceeded to Gekten lined and censused village. 99% of the given deaths of this village were through the epidemic. Proceeded Pusheten lined and censused village 100% given deaths were through the epidemic. Both villages undamaged through the war except through slight decay
- 6th June Proceeded to and lined the villages of Buten & Muiyatem. Both villages poor and small. Heavily losses through the epidemic. One aircraft near Buten. All bodies removed by forward patrol in 1944 and handed to American authorities. Returned to Gekten
- 7th June Departed Gekten for Yemen arriving midday lined village Manu arrived to pay for looting of the village and the raping of the women. Manu and Yemen now reunited in the family circle
- 8th June Departed Yemen for Pataka and Censused the village. Punyatem arrived at midday to straighten out all their misdemeanours with Pataka and Yemen.

against

Diary Cont.

- 9th June Departed Pataka for Bobaten passing through Panyatem Lol, Raten and Wom. Minor disputes settled.
- 10th June Censused Bobaten then moved to Puman and lined there Moved to Dimiri inspecting Yaul enroute.
- 12th June Lined Dimiri and proceeded to Mandugamor Group Biwat
- 12th June Censused Biwat and Branda. A strong epidemic of a kind of flu, large numbers sent to Angoram. Biwat Police Post situated on an Island in the middle of the river. An excellent post.
- 13th June Departed Biwat for Moia arriving late in evening 10 hours
- 14th June Departed Moia for Kambaraka then proceeded to Census village
- 15th June Return Angoram.

Census Statistics

Throughout this area all Pre War Books have been lost Births were not noted in the census, their names being recorded as straight children. The number of those that could have been recorded as births during the preceding 12 months were surprisingly small even taking into consideration the unsettled existence of late. With the return of I/Ls now and the more normal settled conditions the situation should greatly improve, during the next 12 months.

Absentees are now in a small minority, Police ^{representing} claiming a high proportion

16/2/11
P.H.I.
The large proportion of deaths recorded is through a devastating epidemic of meningitis which is commonly called the sickness that the Japanese brought. Taking the area on a per/centage basis from the figures recorded it would be quite in order to state that an average of 20% of the population died during this epidemic. Adults forming the higher proportion of that per/centage

Rest Houses

In some cases Rest Houses have been built in others not. Existing Houses are excellent right down to poor. No suggestions were made that they should build yet but in cases where good houses were found a suitable gift of pleasure was given. *appreciation*

Where the Patrol had to sleep in the Men's House every effort had ~~been~~ been made to set us up as comfortable as possible.

Village Hygiene

There was little or no complaints made on Village cleanliness throughout the entire area. ~~Strategic~~ attention was given this item from the very beginning of the Patrol and when credit or discredit was due it was given.

In one case where an old pit latrine was not filled in the village was told of the result that may come there way through such folly. The latrine was then filled in under supervision. Constant instructions were given for the replacing of lids where pit latrines were in existence.

Rehousing at the moment is a problem. During the occupation villages decayed to a certain extent and in the case of KBRAGOPA the village was burnt. For the rebuilding of these villages now they will have to wait for the next high water as most building material is cut then and floated to the village. At the moment it is almost dry so the problem of rebuilding will ~~probably~~ take at least another 12 months.

AGRICULTURE.

SAGO (SAK SAK) forms the staple diet and gardens are almost non existent. In odd cases suitable ground can be found in the dry season for the planting of bananas and on the approaches to the Yuat R, the first KAU KAU and the two types of TARO are seen. YAM appears to have been lost and at the moment almost left the diet. In the Central Grass Country SAK SAK COCONUT and Fish forms the bulk of the diet.

D/A
17/4/44

At the present time the dry season is almost at hand and this will mean hard work for the making of SAK SAK. In the wet season it is cut and then floated down to the village and there turned into the finished article. Now small family parties will have to make small encampments in the bush for the making of the SAK SAK, as it is far too heavy to bring to the PALM to the village by any other method than floating.

On the Yuat R area a far better diet is to be had with the two varieties of TARO, Banana, Paw Paw, Kau Kau and fish.

At the present the lagoons are full of fish and wild duck^s fish at the moment is so plentiful that the two meals a day could be had entirely of them. EEL is in great abundance.

The cutting of SAK SAK for the Japanese was systematically handled so that no one village is cut from its staple diet. A satisfactory situation exists in regards to food at the moment.

ROADS

Practically non existent. Canoe passages were the main roads and in most cases word went ahead and such hurried cleaning took place. The Patrols only demands were for the cleaning of passages.

In cases some were too dry for canoe and too wet to walk so these villages were not visited

Mosquito's were very bad and at times drove the patrol ahead fast catching villages unawares of the visit. In these cases with passages not cleaned the mosquito became almost unbearable. On these occasions were demands made for the immediate cleaning of forward passages.

General.

rather

The Patrols aim was more of Contact than a general routine patrol and to show the area that the Govt was on the ball again dispensing justice and interest in their welfare. The general situation is at the moment peaceful and the only strong desires are for their hurried rehabilitation and the maintaining of the present settled conditions.

During the occupation little or no upheavals are reported until the forward Allied Patrols started to penetrate the area. During this stage the Upper Grass Country were Pro British or Pro the Officer in charge of the patrol while the ~~villages~~

Lower Grass People and Sepik were Pro Japanese. Pro British area is KORAGOPA, BOSTAN (not to be confused with LOBATEN) PUSUNAN BUTIR LUNYATAN GEMEN YEMEN PATAKA & WOLI. The lower Grass people and Sepiks assisting the Japanese intercepted an Allied Patrol at KORAGOPA. The village was ransacked and burnt to the ground. At the moment all make-shift houses are in existence and some not too pleasant but after the return of stolen loot the villagers concerned will be required to lend assistance and bring material for the reestablishment of the village. This village was 100% destroyed and deaths through disease and war circumstances would be near 25%. An excellent state of health now appears in the village and the people have no grudges except that they demand the justice and consideration that is their due: the return of as much of the stolen loot as is practical and a little assistance from their would be destroyers in their reestablishment.

The Upper Villages beyond KORAGOPA are in the main small and little or no disturbances were made against them. Their villages are clean and in a good state of repair. Most are well stocked with SAK SAK in close proximity of the village site and fish and bird life in the lagoons are in an abundance. Their state of health and general out look is most encouraging, their deaths through sickness is little more than 15% and their only grievance were against black mailers* holding children in the Lower Villages. These cases were adjusted when the Patrol caught up on the particular areas, children being returned and in cases where blackmail* had been paid the money was returned, leaving behind a very discouraging view of the profit of the game while the Govt were in Power.

* Kidnapped,
Ransom

Returning by the earlier route to GEMEN then to YEMEN the Sepik barbarity or the result of was seen as it had been left in the Rage of YEMEN. YEMEN likewise KORAGOPA and PATAKA were Pro/Allied and though not slaughtered for their collaboration with Allied Patrols were taken advantage of by the Lower Grass and Sepik people in that they looted their village and carried their women off to the brothels at ANGORAM Village and most of the other villages, taking odd ones to complete harems for the native Kempie or V/official under the Japanese Regime. All women have been returned to the village now with the exception of one reputedly raped to death at KAGENDO village. Some are cripples and unable to do anything but sit all day in the house others stagger around with a non too happy out look on the world. This area is known for the looseness of its morals in this line and no trouble is experienced to legally purchase a woman for the night for five shillings. The only friction remaining within Yemen is the return of loot and a fair payment in some kind for the raping of the women. PATAKA is in a like position and have only the same grievance, in regard to the return of loot money shall probable have to intervene as much of the kind will have been lost but as money is a near useless item at the moment kind is preferred.

Leaving this area and approaching the Lower Grass Country a much more satisfactory and prosperous situation exists; This is a pointer that Japanese collaboration was to a certain extent profitable, and the Upper Villages must be able to see this. This pointer must be directly reversed as soon as is practical. This satisfactory situation exists right through to the MUNDUGAMOR Group (BRANDA BINAT KINAKETEM AKORAN) An odd case of a kind of flu' was in progress during the patrol's stay. The situation is well in hand now at ANGORAM Hospital.

BINAT Police Post is on an Island in the middle of the bay and a most pleasant station.

From here the Patrol proceeded to Nolin then to KAM... where also a satisfactory situation exists. From all accounts the only village to increase its population during the war years. From here the Patrol proceeded to ANGORAM.

v/officials.

V/officials through out the area are in 50% of cases the Pre War appointees. Of the other 50% of cases they have been local appointments by the natives themselves. When asked who appointed them they maintain that they are only helpers and just assisting the village: this was impressed on them that they were only to continue in that capacity but if could prove themselves satisfactory they may be given the appointment later.

presumably

For the most part they were helpful and in regards to the old official no recommendations are made for dismissal even though most held the rank of Sgt. This rank being accepted perhaps in the interest of Villages welfare. This excuse being leniently granted them. No recommendations were made for appointments as the patrol moved too fast for the study of individuals.

POLICE

Const BUNABA 4175. Inexperienced but shows a desire to learn.

Const BUGARRIA 3910 Utterly useless

Const GOAI 3913 Was already on Patrol and contacted this patrol on the third day. Intelligent but not in the right direction: only fair.

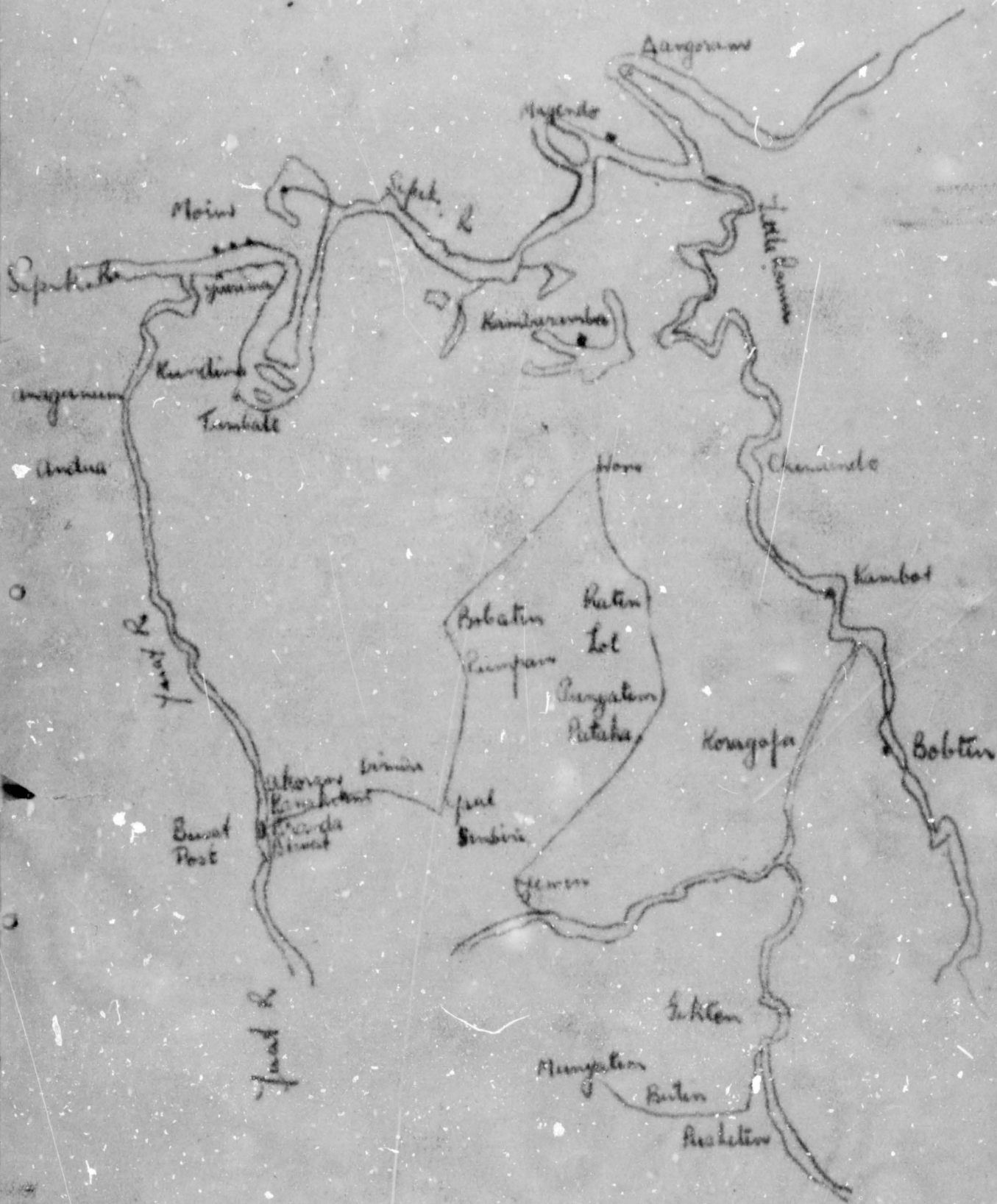
*2/11
HQ
RPT NCFE Loe*

R G McIntyre PO
ANGORAM.

la

MIGRAT

F



MAP FROM AMBONTI - BOGIA (Army series 4 mile 1 inch)

AREA: GRASS Country Between Little Ramu/Just Rivers.

Village Census of 1950 Down and Up River areas

Village	Birth		Deaths		I/Ls		Mov In/Out		Migration		Child		Adult		Total Pop	Remarks
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	In	Out	M	F	M	F		
KORAGOPA	88	84	5	1	1					1	45	43	136	119	249	
GAETEM	8	6									13	9	19	15	53	
PUSHETEM	7	9	4								16	10	45	42	115	
BUTEM	16	20	1								29	22	36	25	113	
MURAYEM	5	4									7	10	15	13	45	
YEMEN		(99)	3								46	23	99	70	241	
PATAMA			5								14	8	24	18	79	
BOGATEM											29	22	87	74	212	
PUMPAW			4	3							14	15	48	35	119	
DIDIRI			5								33	23	34	34	139	
SIWEM			6								51	43	47	99	206	
BRANDA			7								32	15	21	31	106	
KAMBARABA			1								176	171	261	278	907	

116

ICRA

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la

MGRA

F

20/1/4



WK 30/3 -1.
 Sepik District,
 District Office,
 Wewak,
 3rd July, 1946.

The Director of District Services,
PORT Moresby.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM 1 -46/47.

Attached are copies of a patrol report submitted by Patrol Officer R.G. McIntyre. As this is the first patrol report from the Angoram Sub-District, it was decided to number it as above, although the report itself bears the date 24th June.

The report covers a patrol of the Yuat-Kerua River areas, commonly referred to as the grass country. The natives from that area are of a generally poor type, which is not surprising, in view of the nature of the country in which they live. One redeeming feature is that the country abounds with game, and there are plenty of sago palms, so that even without gardens, food supplies are always ample. Prior to the outbreak of war, most of this area was closed to recruiting, as the population was steadily decreasing.

Those natives who assisted our cause deserve every consideration, and their claims for War Damage Compensation will be given every consideration.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. R. Nisall".

(H.R. Nisall)
 District Officer

*6/6/46
 2 behind
 1/1/47
 15/7*

la
IGRA
F | N
TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

16
DS 8-2-11.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs.
PORT MORESBY.

18th July, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Director of Public Health,
Port Moresby.

PATROL REPORT SEPIK DISTRICT ANGORAM.

An extract from the Patrol Report received from the District Officer, Sepik District Angoram, for the month of June, 1946, is appended for your information.

The large proportion of deaths recorded is through a devastating epidemic of meningitis which is commonly called the sickness that the Japanese brought. Taking the area on a percentage basis from the figures recorded it would be quite in order to state that an average of 20% of the population died during this epidemic. Adults forming the higher proportion of that percentage.

M. R. [Signature]
for ACTING DIRECTOR.

DS 30/11/4

la
GRATE
F I
TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS 17-4-11.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs.
PORT MORESBY.

18th July, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Director of Agriculture,
Port Moresby.

PATROL REPORT SEPIK DISTRICT ANGORAM.

An extract from the Patrol Report received from the District Officer, Sepik District Angoram, for the month of June, 1946, is appended for your information.

"SAGO (SAK SAK) forms the staple diet and gardens are almost non-existent. In odd cases suitable ground can be found in the dry season for the planting of bananas and on the approaches to the Yuat R, the first KAU KAU and the two types of TARO are seen. YAM appears to have been lost and the moment almost left the diet. In the Central Grass Country SAK SAK COCONUT and Fish forms the bulk of the diet.

At the present time the dry season is almost at hand and this will mean hard work for the making of SAK SAK. In the wet season it is cut and then floated down to the village and there turned into the finished article. Now small family parties will have to make small encampments in the bush for the making of the SAK SAK, as it is far too heavy to bring to the village by any other method than floating.

On the Yuat R area a far better diet is to be had with the two varieties of Taro, Banana, Paw Paw, Kau Kau, and Fish.

At present the lagoons are full of fish and wild duck. Fish at the moment is so plentiful that the two meals a day could be had entirely of them. EEL is in great abundance.

The cutting of SAK SAK for the Japanese was systematically handled so that no one village is now cut from its staple diet. A satisfactory situation exists in regards to food at the moment."

M. R. [Signature]
for ACTING DIRECTOR.

P/A

Amount
returned
Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by C. B. GILBERT

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MOLESBY.

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 £.....

30/11/46.

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM NO. 3 46/47.

Personnel: Mr. G. B. Gilbert P.O.
Mr. L. R. Healey Medical Asst.
3 members - N.G.P.F.

Duration: 24/11/46 to 25/11/46. Area patrolled inland from Marienberg.

Object. Recording of Census and General Administration.

Diary.
24/11/46. The patrol left Angoram via AM1600 at 1600 hrs. and arrived Marienberg at 1745 hrs. A police runner carrying mail for Wewak was despatched.
25/11/46. At 0745 hrs. the patrol left Marienberg and arrived Mangan at 0830 hrs. where a census was conducted and the village inspected.
The patrol left Mangan at 0945 hrs and arrived Suk where it was found that the natives from Masan, Atavu and Bonam had come in to be lined for census.
A census of SUK was conducted and the village inspected. The remainder of the day was spent in making a census of the natives from MASAN, BONAM & ATAVU.
26/11/46. The writer, Mr. Healey and one member of the N.G.P.F. left SUK at 0645 hrs and inspected MASAN, ATAVU & BONAM the patrol proceeded to MANSEP where a census was conducted of both the MANSEP & GOYAN natives. At 1300 hrs the patrol returned via ATAVU & MASAN arriving at MARIENBERG at 1530 hrs. The patrol, and nine sick from villages visited by the patrol, left Marienberg via AM1600 and arrived Angoram at 1945 hrs.

Native Affairs. Two minor court cases pertaining to matrimonial disputes were settled amicably by the natives themselves.
Throughout the whole area visited by the patrol, the natives themselves appear to have suffered comparatively little from the period of the Jap occupation, excepting a general deterioration of living conditions and altered village sites.

Roads & Tracks. All tracks, at the present^{time} are in a generally poor condition despite the fact that there have been quite recent attempts to repair them.
From SUK to about one mile past MASAN the track is overgrown by Kunai grass which makes movement difficult.
Village Officials have been instructed that tracks are to be kept in as reasonable a condition as is possible at all times.

Housing. At MANGAN, SUK & MASAN housing is of a makeshift quality owing to the fact that the natives have only recently returned to the present village sites. But, there is evidence of building programmes which should ensure of ample and good accommodation for the natives of these villages.

Housing Continued.

The villages of ATAVU, BAHAN & HANSEH have ample housing of a good quality and at present in the villages of ATAVU, and BAHAN work is in progress to provide rest houses for Government Officials visiting the villages.

Health.

Medical Asst. L. P. Healey carried out an inspection of all the villages visited and with the exception of a few cases of Frambesia and Pneumonia the natives are in good health.

Food & Groceries.

The healthy appearance of the natives in the area patrolled is proof enough that food is plentiful.

The natives from the area exchange sago for sea foods from MURIK Lakes and also obtain fish from the Sepik River.

Mission Activities.

The S. V. M. Mission at Maxenberg is at present rebuilding their former station. Damage on a large scale was done to the buildings and installations during the war and the buildings being erected now are of a temporary nature.

Schooling, due to the lack of staff is being carried out on a small scale but it is anticipated that the staff will be increased in the near future.

Vital Statistics.

As village books of former nature have been lost and that this is the first of its nature since the Jap occupation, accurate accounts of births, deaths, Marriages, migrations etc. cannot be tendered.

G. B. Gibbort
G. B. Gibbort. P. O.

Vital Statistics.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Adults.</u>		<u>Children.</u>		<u>I/L</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>		
MANGAN	19	15	17	6	2	59
SUK	14	9	7	15	-	45
MASAN	18	18	4	12	4	56
AEAVU	8	14	1	5	1	29
BONAM	10	7	6	8	-	31
MANSEP	40	34	14	18	2	108
GOYAN	19	12	8	8	-	47
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	128	109	57	72	9	375

G. B. Gilbert
 G. B. Gilbert P. O.

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT - ANJORAM NO. 3 46/47.

Personnel: Mr. G. B. Gilbert P.O.
Mr. L. R. Healey Medical Asst.
3 members - N.G.P.F.

Duration: 24/11/46 to 26/11/46. Area patrolled inland from
Marienberg.

Object. Recording of Census and General Administration.

Diary. 24/11/46. The patrol left Angoram via AM1600 at 1600 hrs.
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At 1300 hrs the patrol returned via ATAVU & MASAN
arriving at MARIENBERG at 1530 hrs. The patrol, and nine
sick from villages visited by the patrol, left
Marienberg via AM1600 and arrived Angoram at 1945 hrs.

Native Affairs. Two minor court cases pertaining to matrimonial disputes
were settled amicably by the natives themselves.

Throughout the whole area visited by the patrol, the
natives themselves appear to have suffered
comparatively little from the period of the Jap
occupation, excepting a general deterioration of living
conditions and altered village sites.

Roads & Tracks. All tracks, at the present are in a generally poor
condition despite the fact that there have been quite
recent attempts to repair them.

From SUK to about one mile past MASAN the track is
overgrown by Kunai grass which makes movement difficult.

Village Officials have been instructed that tracks are to
be kept in as reasonable a condition as is possible at
all times.

Housing. At MANGAN, SUK & MASAN housing is of a makeshift quality
owing to the fact that the natives have only recently
returned to the present village sites. But, there is
evidence of building programmes which should ensure of
ample and good accommodation for the natives of these
villages.

Housing Continued.

The villages of ATAVU, BONAM & MANSEP have ample housing of a good quality and at present in the villages of ATAVU, and BONAM work is in progress to provide rest houses for Government Officials visiting the villages.

Health.

Medical Asst. L. R. Healey carried out an inspection of all the villages visited and with the exception of a few cases of Bramboesia and Pneumonia the natives are in good health.

Foods & Crops. The healthy appearance of the natives in the area patrolled is proof enough that food is plentiful.

The natives from the area exchange sago for sea foods from MURIK Lakes and also obtain fish from the Sepik River.

Mission Activities.

The S.V.D. Mission at Marienberg is at present rebuilding their former station. Damage on a large scale was done to the buildings and installations during the war and the buildings being erected now are of a temporary nature.

Schooling, due to the lack of staff is being carried out on a small scale but it is anticipated that the staff will be increased in the near future.

Vital Statistics.

As village books of prewar nature have been lost and that this patrol is the first of its nature since the Jap occupation, accurate accounts of births, deaths, Marriages, migrations etc. cannot be tendered.

G. B. Gilbert
G. B. Gilbert. P.O.

Vital Statistics.

Village.	Adults.		Children.		I/L	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
MANGAN	19	15	17	6	2	59
SEX	14	9	7	15	-	45
KABAT	18	15	4	12	4	56
ATAVU	8	14	1	5	1	29
ROHAM	10	7	6	8	-	31
MANSIT	40	34	14	18	2	108
GOYAN	19	12	8	8	-	47
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	128	109	57	72	9	375

G. B. Gilbert

 G. B. Gilbert P. O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 4 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by R.G. ORMSBY

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

30/11/15.

Sub-district Office

Angorum.

30/12/46

District Officer

Wewak.

PATROL REPORT ANGORUM No. 4 46-47

PERSONNEL: R.G. Ormsby A.D.O., G.B. Gilbert P.O.,
P.K. Malcney P.O., and various members of the N.G.P.F.

DURATION : 11th. Dec. 1946 -- 19th. Dec. 1946 inclusive.

OBJECTS: (1) General Administrative Survey.
(2) Completion of Census.
(3) Investigation possible Station sites.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

It had been hoped to visit the numerous villages in the Kabriman area on a tributary of the Korosimeri River, but unfortunately a floating island had blocked the barrad, making it impossible for the pinnace to proceed.

In practically all villages, conditions were found to be satisfactory and in many cases, far better than had been anticipated.

The object of the patrol was principally to investigate sites for a Government Station in the Yambon, Yessam area, but opportunity was taken to visit as many villages as possible, and over as wide an area as possible.

Insufficient time was available for the area to be patrolled by canoe. These villages have not yet been visited since the commencement of Civil Administration, but they are in close contact with the Station through the medium of hospital patients and sago purchases, and conditions appeared to be quite satisfactory.

Instructions have been given for the barrad to be cleaned, and a visit will be made as soon as possible.

Timbunki affairs will be reported on separately by Mr. Gilbert P.O. who was left in that village while the writer proceeded upstream. It was very pleasing however, to note the greatly improved attitude of the natives, and the excellent work that had been done in the rest house area.

Another pleasing feature of the patrol was the amount of work noticed going on in almost all villages in housing.

Full advantage has been taken of the high water to get in building materials.

The natives of the Waskuk area contacted the patrol very readily, and report that trouble in these villages appear to have been greatly exaggerated.

Saseriman natives were also contacted and they report that the further inland villages are in peaceful contact with them.

Although the natives of these areas have been under Government influence since 1931, they have not had nearly as much contact as the main river natives, and are still comparatively primitive.

Following the Saseriman River until dry ground is reached there is a definite trade route through to Mia-Mia. Perhaps at some time in the future it might be possible to arrange a joint patrol from Aitape and the river to connect up in this area. Alternatively, a most useful patrol could be carried out from the river right through to Aitape via Mia-Mia.

No serious crimes were reported and all disputes were satisfactorily settled by arbitration.

VITAL STATISTICS

Census figures for most of the villages visited are appended at the end of the report.

The village of Wombun, Tambanam, and Mindimbit have now been closed to general recruiting, although application may be made in the case of individual natives.

The percentage of I.L.'s for these villages although approaching the danger line are improved to a certain extent by the fact that a large number of married couples are included in the total.

Census was not checked for Waskuk and Bangos, but the 1941 figures were extracted and are also included in the summary.

A rough interrogation of natives suggests that there has not been much change in the population.

It is hoped that a census patrol in these villages will be carried out by the O.I.C. Marui, early in the new year.

The deaths for Tambanam will appear remarkably high, but it should be remembered that Wombun and Tambanam are practically the same village, averaged out, over the two groups, the position is not unsatisfactory.

In all villages there have been numbers of recent births, and birthrate appears quite satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE

The position about the yam crops on the river is still uncertain, but it is thought that they have not been too badly damaged. The Kabriman areas particularly rich in sago and most of the Angorum supplies are obtained from here.

They are also well off for pigs, and practically every village in this area was able to supply one for the Xmas sing-sing.

SUB-STATIONS AND POSTS

The building programme at Marui is held up pending a decision re this site, but some work has been done in labour houses in the Government block at Pagwi.

The Station itself is looking very well, and Station gardens have produced a good supply of vegetables.

An inspection of the Waskuk lagoon with a view to selecting a suitable site for a Police Post was carried out.

Unfortunately the suitable ground is all too far back from the deep water and it is not considered practicable.

The Waskuk lagoon is suitable for flying boats, except that occasionally floating grass is encountered. Catalinas did actually use this lagoon during the war.

It is considered that the best site for a Police Post would be between Brugui and Yessam, where several suitable spots are available.

Local natives seem very keen on the idea, and have expressed their willingness to sell land to the Administration for that purpose.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

With the exception of Tambanum and Wambun all village officials seem to be functioning efficiently, and no changes were made. At both Tambanum and Wambun, existing officials were warned to carry out their duties more efficiently, and in each case an additional Tul-Tul was appointed on probation.

POLICE

No reports are being submitted on the Police accompanying the Patrol, as they were chopped and changed very considerably, being left in various villages to see that instructions were carried out.

WAR DAMAGES

Estimates as to the total War Damage were made in all villages and natives are now working on detailed claims. Payment of these will commence in January, 1947.

PRE-WAR WAGES

The majority of these have now been paid, but there are still a very large number of deceased estates to be distributed. These estates are only being distributed in or near the actual village, so that all claimants may be represented.

GENERAL

The patrol covered representative area of all natives from Angorum to the border of the controlled Territory, and there definitely appears a very general improvement in all village matters.

The Catholic Mission are recruiting casual laborers, and B.G.D. indentured laborers.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 11th.

Left Angorua 1510 hrs., and reached Kambaraba 1740 hrs. Anchoring opposite rest house. Contacted village officials and arranged for natives to line in the morning

THURSDAY Dec. 12th.

General assembly of natives, but census not checked, various court cases settled by arbitration. Pre-war wages and estates of deceased laborers paid. Six large houses destroyed by bombing, noted.

Left Kambaraba 1055 hrs. and pulled in to Kanduanum at 1600 hrs. M.V. Kauri of B.G.D. tied up there, and shortly after ~~XXX~~ M.V. Pius of S.V.D. Mission arrived.

Medical treatment given to two sick Timbunki natives including one pneumonia and arrangements made for Medical Orderly to care for them en route Angorua Hospital.

Routine business with B.G.D. personnel.
Village officials from Maraba reported.

FRIDAY Dec 13th.

Departed Kanduanum 0615 hrs. Tied up Tambanum 0845 hrs. Assisted by Mr. Gilbert checked census for Tambanum and Wombun over 1000 natives.

Deceased estates and pre war wages paid and routine disputes settled. These villages after a good start have slackened off considerably. Warnings were given concerning village hygiene and repairs to buildings etc.

Left TANBINUM 1630 hrs. reached TIMEUNKI 1800 hrs.

No time to inspect village but excellent work has been done in the Rest House area. Mr. Gilbert disembarked to work in this area for a week. Native Constable instructed to proceed inland to GHDABIN and warn natives to contact me on my return.

SA TUDAY DEC 14th.

left TIMEUNKI 0615 hrs. reached MINDABIT 0845 hrs.

A long outstanding sorcery case which had been deferred pending arrival of a witness was finalised by general warning to all concerned.

left MINDABIT 0950 hrs. turning up Kariwari and Krossameri Rivers to the KABRIMAN Barrad. At 1240 found progress impossible and after half an hour of attempting to find another passage, turned back to MAMERI arriving at 1520. Natives lined but not censored as no book available. This village with a population of 60 odd is really a portion of KOMINDABIT.

SUNDAY DEC. 15th.

left MAMERI 0600 hrs. reaching MARUI 1500 hrs.

Discussions with Patrol Officer and Medical Assistant.

MONDAY DEC 16th.

left MARUI 0545 hrs reaching YA MBOM 1145hrs

Arranged for canoe and padlers and left at 1240 hrs towing canoe. Turning ~~WASKRUK~~ into WASKRUK lagoon I contacted natives at the market place. One Constable sent by canoe to WASKRUK to warn natives to assemble at landing place in the morning. Proceeded on turning up a deep creek to the SASKRIMAN landing. Unable to contact natives so L/Cpl Manuwambi sent to arrange for them to gather in the morning. Returned YA MBOM arriving at 1830 hrs. Minor matters adjusted during evening.

TUESDAY DEC 17th.

Amended YAMBOM census and arbitrated in matrimonial

Patrol Register.

Area Parolled

TUESDAY DEC 17th (cont).

disputes. Left for WASKRUK lagoon at 0915 hrs arriving 1000 hrs. Adjusted pay and various matters for BANGOS and WASKRUK. Left for SESARIMIN market place 1135. Adjusted various matters and made inquiries about villages further inland. Left for MARUI 1510 arrived 1650.

GRAND TOTAL

WEDNESDAY DEC 18th.

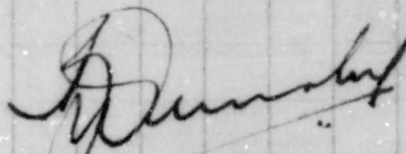
Clerical and other matters at MARUI. Endeavoured contact D.O. by Wireless.

left 1535 hrs arrived YENTCHAN 1750 hrs.

Marriage disputes investigated and other matters attended to.

THURSDAY DEC 19th.

Found battery flat at 0520 hrs and start delayed until 0605 hrs. Called at KCMINDABIT and tied up at MINDABIT 0840 Contacted KABRIMAN natives and purchased Sago and other native foods Left MINDABIT 0940 proceeding TIMBUNKI where Mr. Gilbert was picked up. Leaving TIMBUNKI at noon the Pinnace returned to ANCORAM arriving at 2000 hrs. A badly worn belt necessitated running at half speed during the last portion of the journey.



H.G. Ormsby (A.D.O.)

Amount
returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 5 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by P.K. MOLONEY

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 5 of 46/47

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Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

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

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

30/11/16

Territory of Papua New Guinea

Marui Police Post
Sub District
ANGORAN

10th. Dec. 1948

The Assistant District Officer
ANGORAN

Patrol Report Angoran Number 5 46/47.

Personnel. Mr. P.K. Moloney Patrol Officer.
No. 5200B L/Cpl. MANAWAMBI
3898 Const. ALU
4168 Const. KUMBERI

Duration. November 13th. to 15th. and 28th to 29th. Inclusive.

Object of Patrol. 1. Compilation of Census
2. Investigation into the possibility of building a Native Hospital at the old Mission site at Tolombi village.
3. General Administrative duties.

Area Patrolled. Upstream from Marui station to Avatip village and the Chauche or Tolombi group.

Map used on the Patrol. Ambunti sheet 4" to 1 mile.

Diary. November 13th. Left Marui by canoe to the main village of JAWINDAI (WAS244) Village inspected and new census compiled. One minor domestic case settled by arbitration.

14th. Patrol moved to main AVATIP village (WAS642). Natives from YAU-UMBAK lined in afternoon and census checked from pre war book and new book compiled.

15th. Lined all Avatip natives, census checked and new book compiled. Village and hamlet inspected and several sick cases sent to Marui for treatment. Returned to Marui late at night.

28th. Patrol moved downstream to YENICHEMANGUA and then inland via the "barad" to the centre village of the Tolombi group, YINDUNGLI (WAS254) Census checked and new book compiled.

29th. Lined JIGINIMBU and TOLOMAI at their respective villages. Old books checked and new books compiled. Inspected the old Mission site with the view as to its suitability for a Native hospital. Moved to KOROGO lagoon by road and thence to Marui by canoe.

Roads and Tracks. Except from Tolombi village to Korogo lagoon the patrol moved by canoe all the time. All barads are in good condition as there had been a rise in the river. Positions of the best landing places at the river villages were noted and recorded for future reference.

The road from Tolombi to the lagoon was clean but due to recent heavy rains was very muddy. The people were told of the importance of keeping this road in good condition as it is one of the main routes to the inland villages.

pul

IGF
In
Birth
M
F

Vital Statistics.

The villages of Yau-umbak, Avatip, Yindungei, Jiginimbu and Tolombi are all in possession of their pre war books. The Japandai book was taken by Mr. J.L. Taylor during the evacuation.

The possession of these old books has enabled a comparison to be made of the number of births and deaths during the war to the number in the years immediately preceding the war.

All these villages were subject to bombing raids at different times but the deathroll from these sweeps was only light. The main causes of death were lack of medical treatment and minor squabbles with those natives whom the Japanese appointed as officials.

The following figures are submitted as a point of interest, from them it can be seen that these people suffered very little of the damage to their numbers as compared to those in the "Battle Areas".

Village. Period 27th Oct. '37 to 25th Jan '41.

Village	Births	Deaths
Tolombi	32	20
Yindungei	14	10
Jiginimbu	10	9

From 25th Jan. 41 to 28th Nov. '46.

Village	Births	Deaths
Tolombi	46	34
Yindungei	20	26
Jiginimbu	15	29.

The information on the indentured labourers also prove interesting. From them and investigation it is now possible to state that from a total of eighty four men and three women who were listed as I/L's at the last census only eight men have not yet returned to their villages. These men are thought to have married and settled down in other districts.

Another interesting feature is that of the forty men listed as I/L's at K. S. K. Avatip in 1940, eleven served with either A.I.B. or M.G.I.B., five with A.N.C.A.U., twelve were trapped in Rabaul, ten died whilst away from their village and two have married and are living in Manusani.

Of the thirty two men listed as I/L's at this census, fifteen are with the Government as Police or M.M.O.s and the remainder who were all recruited this year are at Madang and Bulolo.

Housing.

During the war years very little work was done on housing, K.M.H. probably because the people were frightened that any new buildings may have been destroyed by bombing.

Work has now commenced and there is no shortage of material but it must be remembered that an ordinary Sepik family house is often a very large building, often a hundred feet long so it will be quite some time before all the proposed new buildings are completed.

The natives of Yindungei and Jiginimbu propose shifting their villages to a site on a kumai ridge to the South West of their present site. This new spot was inspected and found to be good well drained ground with a plentiful supply of fresh water. They were told to adopt a long range policy as far as rebuilding is concerned and as these people are very proud of their buildings a very good village may be the outcome of their efforts.

Rest Houses.

At Japandai and Avatip the pre war rest houses are still in use, these are now in poor condition but until the village housing is improved they should suffice. Three new rest houses have been constructed in the Tolombi group and all of these are in good condition.

Food, Crops and Livestock.

Although the river rose earlier than expected and there were several brief rises in the dry season most gardens in these villages produced a normal harvest of Yams, Taro and other minor crops.

The main food around this area is Sago and various types of fish and as K&M both are present in abundance there is not nearly as much stress placed on gardens as in those areas where natural foods are not so plentiful. Avatip have more gardens than any of the villages mentioned as they have a much larger population and there is no shortage of good dry ground.

Several varieties of European vegetables have been distributed to these villages and the people encouraged to give these the best of attention.

Each village has reasonable numbers of pigs, Avatip perhaps being the best off in this respect. The old mission strain is often seen and every effort is being made to keep this strain pure.

Poultry is not plentiful but the numbers are increasing. An attempt has been made to import day old chicks and when these arrive a few will be distributed among the villages mentioned.

Health, Sanitation.

Several cases were sent to Marui for treatment, most of these were sores and other skin complaints. All yaws cases were told that as soon as supplies of N.A.B. were available they would get treatment.

The standard of sanitation is reasonably good although due to the high water difficulty is being experienced in finding suitable places to build pit latrines.

Native Affairs.

Although the situation is far from normal in this area it seems to be slowly but steadily improving. Naturally a lot of ill feeling sprung up during the war and was fostered by those natives whom the enemy had marked as officials.

Constant communication with the people is helping to straighten things out. Except for a few of the out of the way villages most officials have been to the station and no difficulty has been experienced in getting plentiful supplies of foods timber etc.

Periodically one hears of minor squabbles between repatriates and village natives, usually over some event that occurred in the village during the war. On the whole it is pleasing to see that once these "returned men" adjust themselves they endeavour to become good citizens and give the others the benefit of their knowledge and experience.

Very few villages have their Pre War books and it was very fortunate that Avatip which is one of the biggest of the Middle River villages was still in possession of theirs as it has turned out to be a good guide to damage actually occurred. It is ^{Agreed} that early in the new Year a start will be made towards completing a new census for the whole area.

Village Officials coming into the station are always wanting to know when they can expect a patrol to visit them and except for a few cases of guilty consciences everyone seems very happy to see the return of the Government.

68

Village Officials.

The only Official that actually knows and attempts to carry out his duties is the TULUM BAGINAP of Avatip the others are improving but need a lot of instructing.

A new Buluzi has been appointed provisionally at Avatip and as he is the head of the biggest family group he should have sufficient power to control that village. This appointment is subject to XNA confirmation at a later date.

Very few Officials are in possession of hats and all are looking forward to the day when supplies of new ones arrive.

Report of Police.

No. 52003. L/Cpl. MANAWAPI.

Agood willing worker but needs to learn how to use his authority over the other Police.

3896. Const. ALU

An intelligent worker both on and off the station but has lately been getting mixed up in the local politics. With proper supervision he is better than the average constable.

4166 Const. KUMBERI.

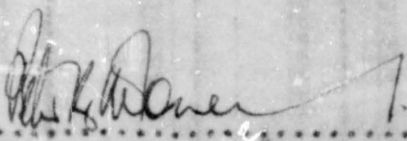
He is by no means brilliant but is very steady and can be relied upon to do his job to the best of his ability.

Report on the Possibility of building a Native Hospital on the old Mission site at Tolombi.

The area was not as large as expected and would not be sufficient for any large scale plans. The main drawback is means of transporting stores from the main river. There are two routes the the site, a canoe barad from YENTCHEMANGUA which due to the many twists and turns would not be sufficient for a pinnace of any size.

The other route is by canoe or pinnace in the high water to the edge of KOROGO lagoon. From there it is about three miles to the site.

Taking these factors into consideration I am convinced that should we have to move from Marui we shall have to look elsewhere than Tolombi for a substitute.


.....
(Peter K. Moloney) (Patrol Officer.)

ation Register

Date	Time	ASSENT FROM		at work		Outside District		Males		Females		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
		Home	Work	Home	Work	Home	Work	Home	Work								
15/11/56	8:30	87	2	86	89	8	9	4	2	17	101	104	159	288			
16/11/56	8:30	83	1	82	84	6	3	13	1	14	96	111	58	66	281		
17/11/56	8:30	11	12	10	1	6	2	13	1	14	23	21	32	29	125		
18/11/56	8:30	12	2	10	5	1	1	13	2	15	25	25	31	30	146		
19/11/56	8:30	9	12	13	4	1	1	2	2	4	26	19	32	29	108		

11(OTR) (27.11.56)

TOTAL 120, 171/2

1/28, 1/18, 1/18, 1/18

1/18, 1/18, 1/18, 1/18

1/18, 1/18, 1/18, 1/18

1/18, 1/18, 1/18, 1/18

1/18, 1/18, 1/18, 1/18

1/18, 1/18, 1/18, 1/18

1/18, 1/18, 1/18, 1/18

Register

Village	Deaths		S. D. H. G.		I/No.		Total		Total	Total	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
18/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
19/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
20/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
21/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
22/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
23/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
24/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
25/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
26/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
27/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
28/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
29/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
30/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
31/11/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
1/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
2/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
3/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
4/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
5/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
6/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
7/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
8/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
9/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
10/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
11/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
12/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
13/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
14/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
15/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
16/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
17/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
18/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
19/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
20/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
21/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
22/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
23/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
24/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
25/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
26/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
27/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
28/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
29/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
30/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116
31/12/16	2	2	3	2	4	1	6	25	27	52	116

(TOTAL REGISTERED)

1/16, 2/16, 3/16, 4/16, 5/16, 6/16, 7/16, 8/16, 9/16, 10/16, 11/16, 12/16

Total 116

116

Amount returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

(SEPIK)

District of ANGORAM ~~6 of 46~~ Report No. 6 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by GB GILBERT

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

popul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

30/3/47

WK. 30/3-14

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

13th February, 1947.



The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No.6 of 1946/47.

Attached hereto is patrol report by P.O. Gilbert, covering a visit to some of the main river villages on the Sepik. Such trips are being undertaken by P.O. Gilbert in company with the Medical Assistant to give him experience in patrol work and native administration.

As an indication of the general trend of the river we are now finding it necessary to close villages to recruiting. Some few months ago it was impossible to obtain recruits anywhere and the large number who have left Kanduanam can, I think, be taken as an indication of what we may expect within the next year. There is a large number of young men who spent the war years in their villages and whose imaginations have been aroused by the tales of returning ex-native soldiers and labourers and it is thought that the desire to leave the Sepik area and seek indenture will be just as strong, if not stronger than ever.

The Assistant District Officer will be instructed to closely watch all villages to see that no over-recruitment takes place, but this has been somewhat difficult in the past, as due to non-supply of village books, accurate census figures could not be kept. A supply of village books arrived yesterday and all officers will be instructed to endeavour to compile as complete a census as possible before the end of June. The settling of W r Damage claims will further help to rehabilitate the area and make the natives settle down to normal lives.

(H. R. NIALL)
District Officer.

Enc.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office
ANGORAM
11/1/47.

A. D. G.
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM No 5 46-47.

PERSONNEL

G. B. GILBERT P.O., L. R. HEALEY B.M.A., and two members of N.G.P.F.

PERIOD

7th. Jan. 1947 -- 9th. Jan. 1947 inclusive.

OBJECTS

- (1) Compilation of Census.
- (2) General Administrative duties.
- (3) Medical inspection of villages visited.

DIARY

TUESDAY 7th. Jan. 1947.

Left Angoram 1200 via MV HANAGAI proceeded YUERIMA (WGS/32) 1815 remained night.

WEDNESDAY 8th. Jan. 1947.

Departed YUERIMA 0625, arrived KANDUANUM 1 1130 and inspected village. The natives of this village were not present on arrival but word was sent for them to return to the village and on their arrival a census was conducted, as also a medical inspection was carried out and treatment given. The existing latrines of this village, owing to its position in relation to the river height, were of an inferior quality and instructions were left that latrines of a more suitable nature were to be constructed. At 1400hrs the patrol left KANDUANUM 1 and proceeded via canoe to KANDUANUM 2 which, strictly speaking is a hamlet of KANDUANUM 1. The village was lined and a census taken. Owing to the recent recruiting trips by R.G.D. officials, a comparatively large number of able bodied males have accepted employment at BULOLO thus lessening the amount of work done in the village to housing and gardens. Therefore it is recommended that both KANDUANUMS, 1 and 2, be closed to further recruiting for some considerable period in order that village affairs be completed. The patrol, at 1530, left KANDUANUM 2 and arrived KRINJAMBIN at 1630. The village was then inspected and a census taken. Left KRINJAMBIN at 1830 and reached KAMBRINDO at 1910 hrs where the patrol camped for the night.

THURSDAY 9th. Jan.

A census was conducted in KAMBRINDO, the village inspected and medical attention administered. At 0955 hrs left KAMBRINDO and proceeded to YUERIMA which was reached at 1020 hrs. The village was inspected and a census taken. Left YUERIMA at 1100 and arrived POIN at 1130. The village was lined and a census conducted whilst a medical inspection was carried out by Mr. Hooley. The patrol left POIN at 1240 and arrived MASENDO 1545. The census was revised and the village inspected. Left MASENDO at 1715hrs and arrived ANGORAM 1755 hrs.

At all villages visited, instructions were given as to War Damage Claims procedure with special reference to the fact that claimants would be subject to interrogation at a later date.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

In all villages visited by the patrol, with the exception of KANDUANUM, which case has already been stated, conditions appear to be satisfactory.

There were several minor matrimonial disputes and these were settled by arbitration, with all parties concerned being satisfied with the decision given.

At MAGEENDO a considerable amount of damage has been done to the village by constant erosion of the river banks. This has necessitated the removal of part of the village to a safer area up the river. Nevertheless the villagers appear to have taken this situation as a matter of course and are putting all their efforts into the job of rebuilding.

Housing in all villages is the main object of rehabilitation and this item is well under way. Rest houses, which are a secondary consideration at present are quite satisfactory.

AGRICULTURE

Owing to the short duration of the patrol, little was seen of the native gardens but the natives gave information that food was plentiful, which statement was confirmed by the healthy appearance of the villagers.

Pigs are in comparatively heavy demand and there appears to be a plentiful supply of these, whilst native fowls are in abundant supplies.

Through the district newspaper "Wewak News", the natives have read of and are vitally interested in the scheme adopted by the District Officer, namely that of importing fowls from Australia. They realise that by this method, not only are the fowls cheaper, but a better breed brings better production and so, enquiries as to how these could be obtained, were numerous.

Maize, a crop which is sadly lacking in this area due to the inavailability of seed, flourishes without attention and augments the staple diet which consists of sago and taro.

NATIVE HEALTH

The health of the natives in villages visited by the patrol, was, on a whole, comparatively good.

Franboesia was rife in KRINJAMBIN and KAMBRIENDO having forty and forty five cases respectively. KAMBRIENDO natives had been warned before regarding non attendance at hospital and were deserving of the severe reprimand given.

Medical Assistant L.R. Healey administered treatment in all villages and in the case of Franboesia patients, injections were given and instructions left that those treated were to proceed to ANGORAM for further treatment.

VITAL STATISTICS

Of the villages visited by the patrol, MAGEENDO was the only one in possession of a village book. With this exception no comparison in figures could be drawn. MAGEENDO since the last visit by Government Officials in April of last year, has increased in number by ten despite the fact that there have been eight deaths in the intervening period. Due to the fact that there is much work to be done in MAGEENDO towards the housing position, a temporary ban has been placed on recruiting.

Village books are as yet out of supply and much time is being spent in ruling up paper in order that names can be taken and data entered about natives therefore it is recommended that this item be obtained as soon as is possible.

GENERAL

The natives of the area visited appear to be settling down and are taking every opportunity of asking about things which will help them to make their existence more bearable.

Although the patrol accomplished what was intended it is hoped that there will be a similar one through the area very shortly in order to conduct another census using village books instead of the material used in this patrol. Also it is desired to visit the villages again in order to see whether the instructions left by the writer have been carried out.

Within the next few days native clerks will be bringing lists of goods destroyed by enemy action and allied action during the war. It will then be possible to fill in the necessary forms and interrogate the claimants at a later date.

G. B. Gilbert
G. B. GILBERT P. O.

Register

VILLAGE	ADULTS M	ADULTS F	CHILDREN M	CHILDREN F	TOTAL	POPULATION
KANADARA 142	33	55	55	85	139	199
KAPIMARU	48	25	30	77	4	131
KANARU	76	82	78	49	6	291
KURIMA	50	36	23	21	4	136
KURU	39	61	38	10	6	179
KURU	100	87	61	47	2	297
GRAND TOTAL	358	544	285	191	92	1275

Population closed to recruiting.

Report has been placed on recruiting.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 7 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by P. K. MDLONEY

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19
District Commissioner

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

30/1/18.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Marui Police Post
Angoran Sub District.
31st. January 1947.

Patrol Report Angoran No. 7 46/47

Party. Mr. F. J. Moloney - Patrol Officer
Mr. L. Tomlinson - Medical Assistant.

- No. 5200B, L/Opl. WAKAMABI
- 4163 Const. ABBARI
- 3967 " LINGUA
- 1011 " SAMBINA
- 3915 " GUMI
- H.M.O. BUNAT

Purpose of Patrol.

- Compilation of Census
- Payment of Pre War Wages
- Enquire into War Damage
- General Administrative Duties

Area Patrolled.

That area known as the Washluk Hills which are situated on the North ern bank of the Sepik River approximately 265 miles upstream.

Map used on the Patrol

The AMBENTI sheet of the 4 hrs. to 1 mile series.

Patrol Diary.

- January 22. Left Marui Police Post and proceeded by canoe to Malu village.
- 23. Malu to Yambon village. Two cases of matrimonial trouble settled by arbitration.
 - 24. Yambon to Bangwis landing place by canoe and then overland to Bangwis village. Population lined and census checked and recompiled from Pre War book. Addressed people about the future policy of the Govt. All houses examined. Mr. Tomlinson carried out Medical Inspection and gave treatment where necessary.
 - 25. Bangwis to Washluk via mountain trail. Lined people at the central hamlet. Inspected the houses and gardens of two other small hamlets. Census checked etc. from Pre War book. Addressed people. Inspection and treatment by Mr. Tomlinson.
 - 26. Washluk to Biseriman over mountains and through swamp. People lined at central hamlet. Nearby houses and gardens inspected. As Pre War book was given to Mr. Taylor and so new books are available a head count only was taken. The Births and Deaths figures are the result of interrogation. One minor case settled by arbitration. Govt. Policy explained. Inspection and treatment by Mr. Tomlinson.
 - 27. Washluk to neighbouring village of UNABANJ. Census checked from Pre War book. People engaged in building new village but are living in scattered hamlets so no inspection carried out. Addressed population. Patrol moved on to Tongwinjamb. Once again central hamlet used as base. No book so head count only. Contacted three of the swamp dwellers who had only once before seen a white man. Visited all the seven hamlets. Inspection and treatment given by Mr. Tomlinson.
 - 28. Tongwinjamb to Meliwe hamlet via barad and lagoon. Meliwe census checked from Washluk book. Inspected houses and gardens. Moved on to Yambon.
 - 29. Return to Marui.

Vital Statistics.

As three of the villages visited were in possession of their Pre War books some very valuable information for purposes of comparison was obtained, although it was not until 1941 that the visiting officer thought that he had made a complete census, even this patrol found aged people who had never before lined, and it is quite possible that there are still a few who did not line.

Of the Migrations In and Out only three males and no females have gone to another area. At one time Sangwis and Washkuk were the one group but now they have more or less settled down into two definite villages, this is the reason for the large number of migrations to and from those villages. The majority of those listed as "outs" from Washkuk have gone to the small hamlet of Melive which was formed on the return of the Ex S.O.I.S. and Indentured labourers. It is mainly a family concern, all the people being members of the one family group. These are still listed in the Washkuk book although all the names have been grouped together in order to facilitate the census check.

The high number of deaths in proportion to the total population is definitely due to the war, even though only a very small number were killed. The main causes of death were Pneumonia and Dysentery and it is certain that had medical attention been available a high percentage of these lives would have been saved.

The proportion of females to males is 27.4% but as there are more men than women in the old age group this should not be the cause of a decrease in the birthrate. The fact that the proportion of children to adults is only 25.4% may be the cause of a decrease within the next decade, but now that medical attention etc. is available this will probably be offset by an increase in the birthrate in the near future.

Where available the census figures from 1931 have been included in the attached summary. Unfortunately in most cases only the population and Indentured labourers figures are available.

The total number of I/Ls. for the three villages Sangwis, Washkuk and Orankanj was 39 in 1941. Of these 10 died away from their villages, 1 has migrated to the Middle Sepik and 1 is unknown in his village. All of the remainder except one who is working in Lae, have returned to their homes.

Housing.

When these people were first contacted (1928) they were living in small scattered family groups on the many ridges around the area. By 1941 the majority had come together and formed the villages patrolled. During the war they were subjected to a few strafing raids by planes and scattered around the bush. Now they are starting to return to the villages again and are rebuilding.

The type of house built is not comparable to those built by the river villages. They use the ground for floor and the eaves reach almost to the ground. This I imagine is because of the strong winds which blow up each afternoon. The houses are usually about fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, each housing two families (man wife children dogs etc.). As poor as the usual houses are the present ones are very bad. Now that they are rebuilding we may be able to incorporate some improvements provided of course that the necessary supervision is available.

By and by a few of the people are frightened that they will be strafed again and are reluctant to build permanently. These fears I hope have been allayed, so if in the future they still build haphazardly they will not be able to use this excess.

Unlike some of the coastal areas there is no shortage of labour or materials as the area is thickly timbered and the nearby swamps cover thousands of acres.

Gardens, Livestock and Food Supplies.

These people have not got the natural food supplies like those on the river, consequently they have more gardens. There is no shortage of land they have a good variety of crops, bananas and taro being the most predominant. Very little corn was seen and as the soil appeared ideal for this crop endeavours will be made to get some from the main river villages for distribution. There are plenty of pumpkins of various types all of which seem to grow very well. A few European vegetables were distributed for planting, the main varieties being Beans, Chineses Cabbage and Tomatoes. It is interesting to see how these turn out.

As has been mentioned under "Drowning" the people left their village sites at the beginning of the war, when they did this most of their pigs ran away, the remainder were killed and eaten before they too followed suit. As a result there were very few pigs seen and as these are in short supply generally it will be some time before there is anything like the pre-war numbers. There is a chance that the Wagu group at the back of I sachen may be able to supply a few but as this village had only once been visited by a white man nothing definite can be said about this proposition. The only other livestock seen were dogs, the majority of these being in very poor condition. It is hoped to be able to introduce a few fowls into the area in the near future.

The hills are bordered on one side by the Sackok lagoon and a grass swamp and huge sago swamps on the other. None of these are a source of food, the swamp containing many forms of water life, mainly sponges. These can only be obtained at low water in which season all the natives from miles around forget their troubles and gather for the kill. It is interesting to note that even though a sago palm taken at least twenty yard to flower after which it is useless a source of food, there are trees in flower within fifty feet of the edge of the swamp.

Cocconut trees are dotted around the hills showing the positions of departed villages. The swamp dwellers have no ground suitable for growing any crop that takes more than six months to mature and as a result depend on these hill people for coconuts and betel nut, consequently every opportunity is taken to plant these.

War Damage.

This area was fortunate in that except for a few strafing raids and one bomb they were left alone. The main payments will be for a few houses and life and crops. The main damage occurred as the desertion of the villages as has been mentioned above.

Pre-war Status.

There should be no outstanding payments due now as the majority were paid by the A.S.C. early in December and the remainder on this patrol.

Administrators (S.S.I.S.)

Apparently all the wartime absentees have returned now and they all seem to have settled down to village life. One ex. S.S.I.S. Sergeant MIA has been appointed Tulul of Miliwo on probation (subject to confirmation) and should prove quite efficient.

Village Officials.

Only one Tulul and two Tululis remain of the war vintage, all the others were appointed on this patrol. These appointments are probationary and are subject to confirmation.

Village:	Tulul:	Tul Tul:
Sarwin	Salsaga	Satol
Sackok	Sushunohel	Sarak & Surik (Tulive)
Siorian	Iwi	Sosamri
Crackad	Sagour	Sembakai
Songwajab	Silua	Sundri

* Pre-war appointment.

by Friday in 1941
are still mostly family

Health Hygiene and Sanitation.

Considering the houses and general conditions under which these people are living their health was reasonably good. The main complaint was Iaws and Mr. Tomlinson gave H.A.B. injections to all cases. Several young intelligent men are to come to Marui native hospital for training as village medical orderlies and this scheme should have some benefit for the general health of the people.

At present latrines are non-existent but instructions for their building have been issued, it remains to be seen whether they are used. The area around the houses was in most cases clean and free from grass.

During the war the old custom of placing the dead on a raised platform outside the house to decompose after which the bones are buried in the hill, was practised. All were warned that should this occur again severe penalties would be meted out to the offenders. Sites for cemeteries were marked out in each village for future use.

Percentage of Iaws 12.7% Filaria 70%.

Roads and Tracks.

For purposes of defence all villages are built on the tops of hills with very poor tracks leading to them. Sometimes as in the case of Washluk to Siseriman the track goes through a sago swamp. Unfortunately, due to the rough nature of the terrain very little can be done about improving these roads. Steps have been cut on some of the steeper grades and this is the only possible improvement at present.

The canoe and walking times between villages are listed below.

Marui to Japandai via Barad.	1 hr. 30 mins.
Japandai to Avatip	5 10
Avatip to Yentchengai	50
Yentchengai tovalu	3 30
valu to Yambon (No.2)	4 30
No.2 to No.1 Yambon	1
No.1 Yambon to Meliwe	1 30
Meliwe to Bangwis (30 mins by canoe & 50 mins by road.)	1 hr.
Bangwis to Washluk	2 hrs.
Washluk to Siseriman	4
Siseriman to Urabanj	20 mins.
Urabanj to Tongwinjash	4 15
Tongwinjash to Meliwe (Canoe)	5
Meliwe to Yambon No.2.	1 15
Yambon tovalu	1 45
valu to Yentchengai	1 45
Yentchengai to Avatip	1 30
Avatip to Japandai	1 20
Japandai to Marui (Via River)	1 30

Native Affairs General.

Although there have been a few inter village squabbles, all over women these people are quite peaceful and have not caused any trouble in the last year. They are different from the main river people in that they are quite timid towards Europeans. Normally they do not wear any clothes but they all have laps laps and blouses to wear for any visitors. All clothing was spotlessly clean, most of it being worn for the first time.

During the Japanese occupation they were left more or less alone and only Japanese representatives were for purposes of supplying food.

Now that there are new village officials there should not be any recurrence of the inter village squabbles mentioned above.

All were interested to hear of the plans for the future and expressed their willingness to assist in any schemes for their benefit.

At Tongwinjash contact was made with some of the swamp dwellers from the North and North East. These people had been contacted by Mr. Moy in 1941 and were very interested to see another European. They are small nomadic family

Patrol Officer (Cont)

groups. They pay periodic visits to these hill villages for trading purposes and are by degree being absorbed, mainly by Toungvich. It is estimated that their number at present between one hundred and fifty and two hundred.

In the past these people have had difficulty in obtaining assistance from the river villages, Tachon and Brugnowi in coming down to Marui. As they are not on the river they aren't capable of steering their small canoes in the strong current. The officials of the two above places were told that they were to render all possible assistance to the people should they wish to come to Marui on Govt. business.

All told, this small group presents a far more pleasing picture than these villages of the middle and upper Sepik where much work remains to be done.

Report on Police: accompanying the patrol.

No. 5200B, L/2nd, Manowabi.

As he was through this country a few years ago and had some knowledge of the place he was most valuable. He is a good steady type and is well experienced in patrol work.

4158, Const. Kachari.

A quiet well behaved constable, quite capable of accepting responsibility.

3267, Const. Likout.

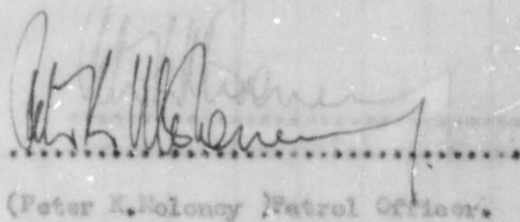
Steady reliable type.

1811, Const. Sanduan.

Very willing worker. Good at handling village natives.

3015, Const. Gasi.

Gives the impression that he is very new to the work but should improve.



(Peter K. Moloney) Patrol Officer.

Population Register

Ward: St. Mary's Date: 1947

Year	ABSENT FROM WARD					REMOVED FROM WARD					Total		Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	
1947	13	7	23	32	1	6	17	23	17	2	38	191	191
Married													
1947													178
1948	1	1	3	5	0								187
1949	18	1	7	10	0								196
1950													212
1951													214
1952	7	15	22	18	1	5	17	25	18	2	30	214	214
Married													
1947	12	0	0	11	2								135
Unmarried													
1947													126
1948													115
1949	3	5	20	12	2	2	7	4	5	16	17	121	121
Unmarried													
1947	10	10	13	10	1								221

Total Population: 191 (including 2 W/O.)
 Total Males: 95
 Total Females: 96
 Total Children: 172
 Total Adults: 632
 Total Births: 118
 Total Deaths: 12

[Signature]
 (Name of the Registrar)

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (NEWAK) Report No. 8 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by R.G. ORMSBY

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

opul

Territory of Papua - New Guinea

WKA 30/3-9
Sub. District Office
Angoram

12th March, 1947.

The District Officer,
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 1946/47.

Personnel: R. G. Ormsby A. D. O.
A. R. Haviland A. D. O.
P. K. Maloney F. O.
W. A. Snow P. O.
Various members of the R. P. C.

Duration: Feb. 21st 1947 - March 7th, 1947.

Objects: (1) Transport Mr. Haviland to Marui.
(2) Finalisation investigations into TIMBUNKI Massacre.
(3) Payment War-damage & Pro-war Wages.
(4) Routine Native Administration.

Diary:

Feb. 22nd. Left Angoram 1300 hours per W. A. Macgregor's launch but after going a short distance found that the rudder was jammed and were forced to return to Angoram and endeavour effect repairs. Finally forced to postpone start.

Feb. 23rd. After delay while repairs were completed got away, approximately 1.00 hours and proceeded Kambaramba. Village inspected by canoe and notes taken of houses destroyed by bombing. War damage claims for deaths recorded and minor disputes investigated.

Feb. 24th. Left at daylight and reached TIMBUNKI after a brief stop at WOMBUN where minor matters were attended to. Visited Father Schaeffer of S. V. D. Mission and discussed social organisation of village.

Commenced investigations into TIMBUNKI massacre, questioning survivors etc.

Feb. 25th. Continued investigations which were later postponed while War Damage compensation for natives killed in the massacre was paid out.

Feb. 26th. Completed payment of compensation for deaths, opened Savings Bank Accounts and recommenced investigations. Checked War Damage claims for property left away from village. Visited by Mgr. Van Baar of S. V. D. Mission and Father Ignatius of Franciscan order. Discussions re Marui and other matters.

Feb. 27th. Completed investigations various court cases heard and War Damage claims paid.

Left approximately 1300 hours and proceeded to KAMINDIBIT where we camped for the night. Minor matters investigated and notes re War Damage taken.

Feb. 28th. Proceeded MARUI. Later in afternoon had conference with Father Gruysberg and Mgr. Van Baar re Mission lease.

March 1st. Completed discussions as above. Handing over of MARUI from Mr. P. K. Maloney to Mr. A. R. Haviland commenced.

March 2nd. Observed apart from minor matters. During afternoon District Officer and Mr. Snow Patrol Officer arrived BURUI by plane and walked to MARUI. Discussions re various matters.

March 3rd. District Officer left for BURUI and WEWAK. Proceeded to KOROGO lagoon and investigated stock of land Catholic Mission as agricultural lease. Returned MARUI.

March 4th. Finalised handover and arranged departure Mr. Maloney for MAPRIK. Proceeded upstream to AVATIP. Mr. Haviland investigating village brawl, writer investigating War Damage and paying deceased estates of pre-war labourers.

March 5th. Attempted to enter SENCAU barrad but in view of very strong current and overflow of parts decided it was too dangerous until channel could be marked. Returned MARUI. Minor matters attended to and left again for KARARAU. Routine enquiries re War Damage etc.

March 6th. Left at daylight for CHAMBRI lakes after a good run of a couple of hours found that the barrad was blocked with grass. All passengers turned to endeavouring to pull the boat through. Shots fired to attract attention of AIBOM natives but although canoes could be seen no attempt was made to come to our assistance. After about two hours wait one canoe appeared coming at a very leisurely pace. It was quite obvious that they had identified the pinnace as belonging to Mr. Macgregor and failed to appreciate the significance of the ensign at the mast.

By that time we were through most of the trouble and it was only a few minutes run to AIBOM.

Mustered natives of AIBOM and after investigating various matters despatched all available males to clean the barrad to CHAMBRI. One constable also despatched to CHAMBRI to get natives from there on to their section of the barrad.

Started for CHAMBRI shortly before noon and after many necessities too numerous to record reached the first hamlet around 1800 hours. The denseness of the grass caused us to take over six hours for what is normally less than half an hour.

Found that the barrad on to the main village and the lake was too badly blocked to be cleared quickly so sent word on to GAWANAMBU, YERAKAI and other bush natives whom I had arranged to meet there to come to the launch. These arrived during the night and many minor matters were straightened out.

During the night Mr. Haviland continued on to the rest house at the main village from where he was leaving next day for MARUI, the writer and Mr. Snow camping in the 'haus-Tambaran' for the night.

March 7th. After a daylight start we reached AIBOM without much trouble and natives there assured us that the other blockage had been cleared. However, on arrival there it was found that the job had not been properly done and there was another delay of a couple of hours while the boat was manhandled through. Continued on to the main river and ANGORAM arriving about 2100 hours.

Native Affairs:

Generally speaking native affairs were satisfactory in all villages visited except the CHAMBRI-AIBOM group. The brawl reported at AVATIP was of a type quite common on the Sepik but it was fairly quickly stopped.

CHAMBRI-AIBOM had only been twice visited previously since the Jap occupation, both times by very inexperienced officers. There is a lot of administrative work necessary before the area gets back to pre-war standard. It is sometimes difficult for a government official to appreciate the attitude adopted by some villages to private individuals and it was very interesting to get a first hand example of deliberate non-co-operativeness.

War Damage claims investigated were mainly for deaths and property lost away from the village but notes were taken of local damage.

30/11/49

Sogik District,
District Office,

Native Affairs continued:-

Most pre-war wages have now been paid except for some of the more remote villages but there are a large number of deceased estates still to be finalised.

This year the river is higher than it has been for some time and all villages visited except CHAMBRI and AIBOM were under water, the only method of transport being by canoe.

Vital Statistics:

Census was not checked by the patrol.

Agriculture:

Any work on this is out of the question while the river is so high.

Sub.Stations and Posts:

The question of the MARUI mission ground was discussed at some length with Father Cruysberg and Mgr. Van Baar and this has already been discussed with you. A full report will be submitted in the near future.

Transport:

The OSPREY had been ordered to Dregshafen for repairs. Mr. W.A. Macgregor's launch was chartered for the Patrol. It was a pleasure to travel on a pinnacle without having the responsibility of looking after the engine. In addition it made it possible for travelling time to be used for clearing up clerical work and minor native matters.

Before the war the possibility of an amendment to the N.A.R. making it compulsory for villages, whose normal travelling was by waterway only, to keep such waterways clear, had been suggested, but, I am not certain whether any decision had been made. I strongly recommend that this be given further consideration.

There is always a likelihood of a floating section of grass being blown across a barrad and blocking it temporarily and this is only to be expected sometimes. However it is not a hard task to clear such islands if it is done regularly by all villages along the route. The real trouble occurs when such a blockage is not cleared promptly and more and more islands back up behind it. On one occasion the launch was dragged for approximately 200 yards over solid matted grass.

Health:

This appeared to be satisfactory in all villages visited.

Housing:

Good progress is being made in most villages.

TIMBUNKI Massacre.

This has been reported on separately.

R. G. Ormsby
.....
R. G. Ormsby (A.D.O.)

RECEIVED
Superintendent
Civil Aviation
PORT Moresby
Refer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/11/19 ✓

WK. 30/3/29.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

14th May, 1947.



The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

CHAMBRI LAKE.

In reply to your DS.30-11-19 of the 18th April, it is advised that under present conditions the Chambri Lake would not be a suitable area for landing of Catalina aircraft. Sufficient depth and length of runaway are available, but the whole difficulty is in the approaches from the main Sepik River.

During the war the natives made little, if any attempt to keep the canals leading to the river free of grass and weeds, and an immense amount of work would be involved before these could be made navigable at all times. At present huge areas of grass float from one side of the lake to the other, according to the prevailing wind, and it would not be possible to mark out permanent landing sites, as a few days later these may be covered with grass.

The natives are being encouraged to clear as much as possible, and to push the floating grass on to the main river through the canals. There are always some areas suitable for landing, but as the population in the vicinity is small it is difficult to obtain sufficient labour to clear the canals and keep them open at all times.

MINUTE TO:
Superintendent,
Civil Aviation,
PORT MORESBY

DS.30-11-19

(H. R. NAILL)
District Officer.

Referred to you for your information please.

(J. H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR
DDS & NA. 2675/47

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

30/11

WK. 30/3-18

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

27th March, 1947.



The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM No.8 - 1946/47.

Forwarded herewith are copies of Patrol Report submitted by Mr. A.D.O. Ormsby.

✓ The patrol was mainly of a routine nature to investigate and pay War Damage claims. Settlement of the claims at Timbunki will do a great deal to rehabilitate that village and it is pleasing to note that practically the whole of over £3,000 which was paid out, has been deposited in the Savings Bank in trust accounts in the names of the various clans.

3 We are awaiting a decision as to whether portion of Marui Mission Agricultural Lease is to be resumed for Government purposes before selecting a site at Koroga. The Asst. District Officer has inspected this site and it is considered the next most suitable to Marui, but not nearly so good for Administration purposes as the Marui area.

4 Unofficial advice has been received that Messrs. W. R. Carpenter & Co. have purchased a Catalina flying boat with the intention of using it for the purpose of transporting labour recruits from the Sepik direct to the place of employment. The main river is apparently unsuitable for the purpose of landing such flying boats and they have sought advice as to the possibility of using the Chambri lakes as a base to pick up the recruits.

5. I agree with the remarks of the Asst. District Officer that villages whose normal travelling is by waterway only, should keep such waterways clear for traffic. It is suggested that when next any amendments are being made to the Native Administration Regulations that such a regulation be included. The natives of such areas do not have to maintain roads as is required by the N.A.R. for villages in other parts, and the task of cleaning such waterways would not be as great as maintaining roads. Besides allowing for free passage of European traffic, it is of great assistance to all natives in the area to be able to travel by such waterways at all times, and the free intercourse between villages thus established helps to keep the people in closer contact with each other, and at the same time assists in maintaining friendly relations between villages.

10 DTS. pl.
Dated 3/4.

H. R. Niall
(H. R. NIALL)
District Officer.

the Director
In your report, ask D.O. to advise whether
Chambri Lake is suitable for a Cat, also
the amendment to N.A.R. regarding bars,
will be kept in view.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 90/46/47

Patrol Conducted by W.A. SNOW

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

popul

30/11/20.

Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

Deaths in Child Birth	IGI		
	In		
	M	F	

WKA. 30/3-10.
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

31st March, 1947.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 9. 1946/47.

Personnel: Mr. W.A. Snow. F.O.
Mr. L.R. Healey, Medical Assistant.
Health: Reg. No. 3075 Constable WANABA.

Area patrolled: Yuat River.

Duration: 14/3/47 to 18/3/47.

Object: 1. Recording of Census. 2. General Administrative Work.

Diary: 14/3/47. The patrol departed Angoram at 1000 hours per Mr. W.A. Macgregor's pinnace. Took leave of the pinnace at YUERIMA which was reached at 1600 hours and where an overnight stay was made.

15/3/47. At 0730 hours the patrol continued by canoe from YUERIMA and arrived AGRUMARA 0950 hours which was found unready for lining. With an injunction to the inhabitants to be prepared against the return of the patrol three days hence, departure was made for KUNDIMA, reached at 1400 hours. Census was conducted and the village inspected. ANAGUNUM also visited and likewise lined.

16/3/47. Left ANAGUNUM at 0900 hours and arrived ANDUA 1035 hours. Village duly lined for census and inspected; also KAUSIMBI and JAPALU. Continued on to AKURAN arriving at 1715 hours. Stayed here for the night.

17/3/47. AKURAN lined, census taken and inspection made. Natives of KINAKATEN and BARANDA were then lined and at noon the patrol was ready to travel downstream on the return journey. KUNDIMA reached at 1855 hours.

18/3/47. Left KUNDIMA 0800 hours, arrived AGRUMARA 0915 hours. Village lined and inspected. Left at 1045 hours and returned Angoram 1705 hours via MOIM and MAGENDO barrads.

Native Affairs: No complaints of any kind were lodged from any of the centres visited. At AGRUMAPA the luluai, KWOLAN, expressed a desire to relinquish office in favour of SOWUNBA who, since he was considered worthy by the community was accordingly installed as luluai on probation.

At each village the Rehabilitation Scheme for natives was explained and the conditions of eligibility outlined. No additional applications were received.

Roads and Tracks: The prevailing high water level of the Yuat has continued to a flooded and miry condition of tracks in the vicinity of the river; and under the circumstances attempts to keep them in good order are rendered futile.

Little can be done, therefore, until the river subsides.

Housing:

The position in this regard is generally very satisfactory. As far as can be ascertained no damage attributable to war causes has been sustained. Existing dwellings seem to conform to a desirable standard from the point of view of health, being stoutly built, commodious and with floor levels well raised from the ground.

At the village of ANAGUNUM the luluai pointed out a certain section of the village involving four houses which was being encroached upon by swamp and sought permission to rebuild on a more suitable site. This request was acceded to after inspection by the writer of the proposed new site.

Health:

The survey made by Medical Assistant L.R. Healey revealed that with trifling exception the health of the natives in the area patrolled is exceedingly good. They are of sturdy appearance and obviously well nourished. A full report covering this subject is being submitted separately by Mr. Healey.

Food and Crops:

Food supplies are adequate for the needs of the natives resident in this area. With the exception of taro which has been depleted by flooding, there is a plenty of such staples as sago and coconuts. Fish and crustaceans are obtainable from MOIM Lake to supplement this diet. Sizeable herds of pigs and plenty of poultry were observed. The robust appearance of the natives is a good criterion of the variety and good quality of the food available.

Vital Statistics:

As there were no pre-war records extant for the centres visited it was necessary to compile entirely new village books. From the attached summary of census figures it will be noted there is no dearth of potential labour to be derived from the area covered.

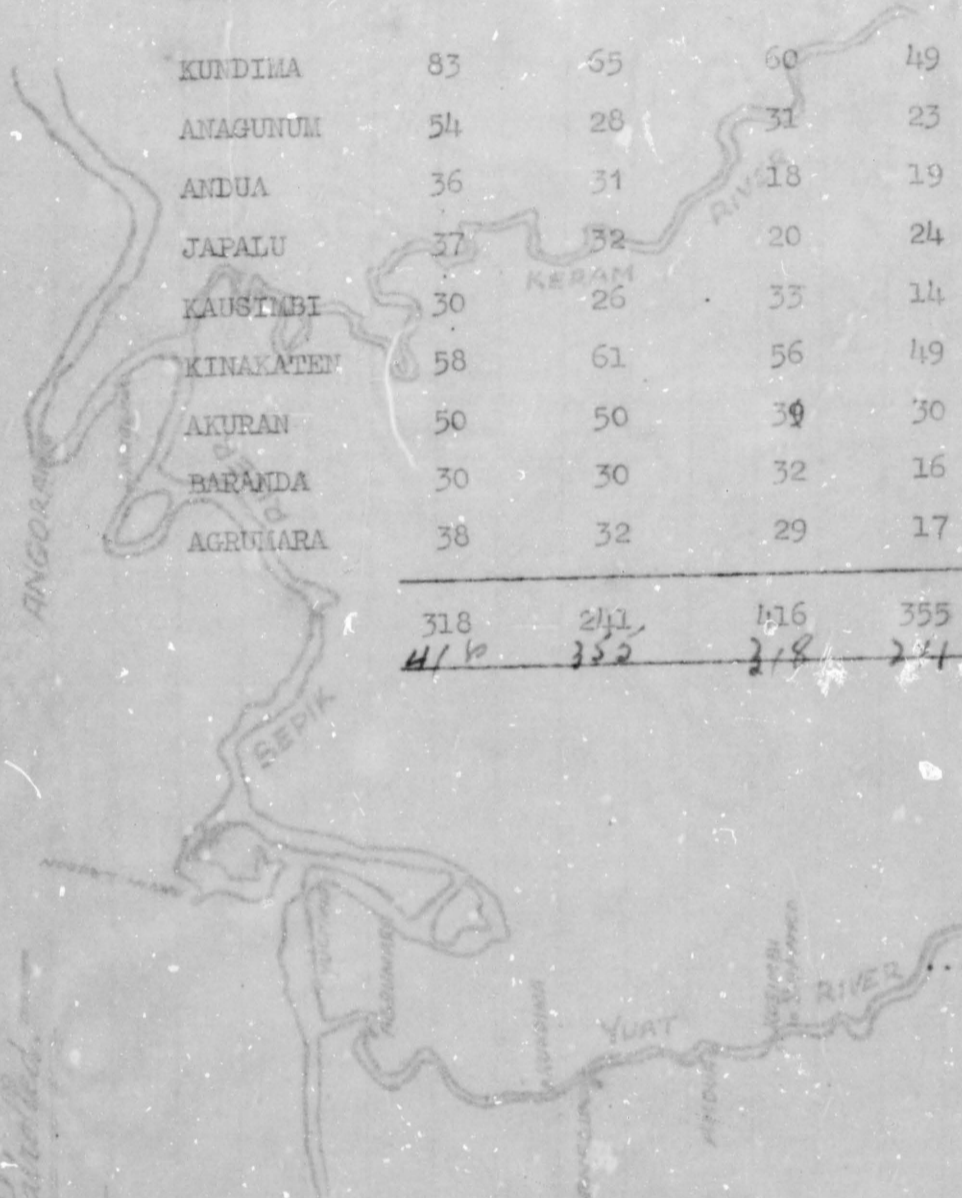
W.A. Snow

W.A. Snow. P.O.

DIG
F

VITAL STATISTICS.

Village	Adults		Children		I/L	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
KUNDIMA	83	65	60	49	-	257
ANAGUNUM	54	28	31	23	3	139
ANDUA	36	31	18	19	-	104
JAPALU	37	32	20	24	3	116
KAUSTIMBI	30	26	33	14	2	105
KINAKATEN	58	61	56	49	3	227
AKURAN	50	50	39	30	5	174
BARANDA	30	30	32	16	4	112
AGRUMARA	38	32	29	17	2	118
	318	241	146	355	22	1352
	<u>416</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>241</u>		



W. A. Snow
 W.A. Snow. P.O.

Map of Area Paralled

Map of Area Patrolled.
Scale 4 mb-1"



Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 10 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by R. GORMSBY

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

opula

Territory of Papua - New Guinea

WKA 30/3-11
Sub. District Office
Angoram

1st April, 1947.



The District Officer,
W E W A K.

Patrol Report - Angoram 10 - 1946/47.

Report of a Patrol to Keram River Area:

Personnel:

Mr. R. G. Crmsby A.D.O.
Mr. G. B. Gilbert P.O.
3 members of N.G.P.F.

Duration:

25th March 1947 to 29th March 1947.
Total of Five days.

Objects:

- .1. Completion of War Damage - Korogopa Village.
- .2. General survey of War Damage in other villages.
- .3. Routine administration work.

Diary:

25/3/47.

Left Angoram per launch belonging to Mr. W. A. Macgregor and preceded KAMBOT arriving just after dark. Natives warned to be ready for visit in few days time. Contacted Rev. Father I. Schwab re various matters.

26/3/47.

Left KAMBOT 0630 hours and continued upstream turning up the KOROGOPA barrad. Arrived KOROGOPA 0845 hours and landed Mr. Gilbert P.O. and one constable. Left again 0945 and continued up the Keram River passing BOBTEN and IAR to BOGARAM which was reached about 1600 hours. Runners despatched to nearby hamlets to get as many natives as possible in.

Commenced War Damage Investigations.

27/3/47.

Finalised BUGARAM War Damage claims also LEMBUM in part. KITCHIKAN natives arrived just as patrol was leaving. Continued downstream calling at IAR and BOBTEN, where War Damage Claims were investigated and some Pre-war wages paid. Finally arriving KOROGOPA at 1830 hours.

28/3/47.

Self and Mr. Gilbert on KOROGOPA War Damage claims of all kinds. Discussions with elders re compensation for Communal property etc. Contacted natives from other grass country villages.

29/3/47.

C.S.B. Work and finalising various details for KOROGOPA. Continued KAMBOT. Foreign War Damage claims completed. Measurements taken of existing 'Haus Tambaran' to provide comparison basis for those destroyed at KOROGOPA. Discussions with Father Schwab re various matters. Carried onto Angoram making a short call at CHIMUNDO.

Native Affairs.

The patrol visited villages of two main language groups. KOROGOPA and BOBTEN belong to what is commonly called the "grass-country" - the flat low lying area stretching from KERAM River almost to the YUAT River. This group comprises a total population of approximately 5000 natives.

IAR and the BUGARAM Villages belong to what, for want of a better name, are classified as 'BANARO'S'. The name comes from another small group of hamlets further upstream. This language stretches right over to the RAMU River and the natives appear to have more in common with them than with the lower KERAM and main river natives. Population has been estimated at 2000. The people live mainly in small groups of hamlets. The area has never been really thoroughly patrolled and many of the natives are still very primitive making a sharp contact with some extremely sophisticated returned labourers and each N.S.I.B. They are bigger in stature than the grass-country people but not as big as the main Sepiks.

Both of these groups are reasonably placid types and there has been little serious crime reported from them - sorcery is still common in the BANARO area.

The river was very high during the patrol and many villages were flooded. It was noticed that in some cases village cemeteries were under water.

The original custom of these people was to cremate all bodies: this practice was changed partly by over-enthusiastic native constables who thought a well laid-out cemetery an essential village improvement, but mainly by the Catholic Mission.

This matter had been the subject of some discussions before the War and as a result the Mission had obtained a special dispensation permitting bodies of Catholics to be cremated in some villages, which were under water most of the year. Apparently this was not extended to cover some of the villages visited or else the habit had become too strong to be easily abandoned.

To my mind cremation is a most suitable method of disposal of the dead in native villages and it is a great pity that these people, natural custom it was, were encouraged to abandon it. It, of course, originated quite logically from the shortage of dry land at certain periods of the year.

For these reasons it is considered desirable to re-introduce the custom.

The matter was discussed with Rev. Father Schwab who stated that ~~that~~ he would take up the matter of a dispensation with Mgr. Van Baar.

WAR DAMAGE.

All individual War damage claims were completed for two villages - BUGARAM AND KOROGOPA. BUGARAM was practically untouched by the war and total of village losses was only \$21.10. KOROGOPA on the other hand was practically completely destroyed following an attack by Japanese and pro-Japanese natives: their claims will run into thousands.

Apart from KOROGOPA and YAKEN there should be no very big claims from villages in either the grass-country or the BANARO area. Some individuals suffered heavily but there was no mass damage as in the case of these two villages.

It is very interesting to note that a total amount claimed by individuals for losses (exclusive of housing) when KOROGOPA village was abandoned are only in the vicinity of \$800. This although 83 of the 86 houses in the village were destroyed by fire and 90% of the inhabitants were away from the village for nearly two years. This is in very sharp contrast with some of the high claims put in by other villages who suffered very little damage in comparison. I feel that

DAMAGE - Continued.

in many cases they have omitted to claim for their full entitlement and that supplementary claims may be warranted at a later date.

After much thought and discussion with the elders of the village housing has been left out of individual claims. A communal claim for £3000 is being forwarded under separate cover. If you concur I would be glad if you will recommend this claim for the Administrator's Approval. The intention is to pay the money into village Communal Banking Accounts and eventually use it for the purchase of European building materials.

This may be thought to be rather a radical step but there are what I consider good reasons for it.

To rebuild the village to anything like its prewar standard would take at least fifteen years, probably much more. Their style of building depended very largely on big hardwood posts, capable of lasting a hundred years or more. Some of these survived the fire but many are lost. Replacements are not available in their own, 'bush' but will have to be obtained from well up-stream with a great deal of hard work involved as well as payment to the owners of the timber.

The same applies to a slightly lesser extent to other building materials.

It appears to me that in two or three years time there is a possibility of them being able to order and obtain sawn hardwood posts cheaper and quicker than they could get their own bush timber.

This matter was discussed with the natives who agree with me that even if this is not the case it is better for the money to be put aside for the time being until they can decide on the best method of spending it.

The figure claimed is of course approximate only but is based on the following figures.

Pre-war population of KOROGOPA village was approximately 450. The village comprised 36 dwelling houses, all but three of which were destroyed by fire. Buildings ranged in size from 120' x 40' to 40' by 20', the average being estimated at 60' by 30' - all figures approximate. In the main it was one family to one house but in some of the bigger ones two or more brothers might set up together.

The claim submitted does not include the three 'haus tambarans' but does include the red house police quarters etc. Church has not been included.

To give an idea of the type of buildings and amount of material involved actual measurements were taken of one of the KAMOT 'haus tambarans' and are set out below:

Length	176'
Height	53'
Width	46'

Materials used include:-

9572	6" sheets of	Bean Sago Leaf.
400	22' 1/2	leaves of "Lambon" palm.
2	posts	85' x 24"
2	"	85' x 42"
6	"	53' x 24"
12	"	45' x 24"
36	"	18' x 18"
24	"	38' x 14"
68	"	25' x 9"

The largest of the three KOROGOPA 'haus Tambarans' was 210' long so that it can be seen that a substantial amount will eventually be involved.

WAR DAMAGE - Continued.

Another aspect of War Damage about which I would like advise is the question of compensation to natives imprisoned or other wise punished by the Japanese for pro-allied activities.

In the areas visited many natives were imprisoned by the Japs for assistance given to allied patrols. Included are a large number of women whose husbands were with our troops or who had given assistance. These women were kept in captivity for periods of up to a year in what was virtually a brothel, run for the benefit of pro-japanese natives. It is alleged that it was also used by Japanese troops but this appear to have been done more or less unofficially.

Eight claims were received for Deaths directly due to War: in addition to these natives report 101 deaths during the period 1944-45 when they abandoned their village and proceeded to ANGEBERG. It is felt that although the majority of these are not directly attributable to the war, there are some cases where compensation should be paid. Recommendations are being deferred until the return of Mr. F. C. Richhorn from Australia as he should be in a position to give us accurate information.

No claims for grain crops are being approved for KOBOGOPA or other villages in the area; it is felt that more good can be done by assisting the natives with new seed Yams as mentioned in monthly report for March.

C. R. T. S. Scheme.

Natives were again asked about the C. R. T. S. Scheme - most of those qualified by war service are ineligible on account of age but they stated they would be very willing to pass on their entitlement to younger men. However they are not at all keen on putting their names down definitely at the moment as they feel it might curp their activites should they desire to seek other employment.

Health.

Health in these villages appears very good. They are regularly patrolled by Medical orderlies from Angoram and contribute quite a large propotion of the patients in that Hospital.

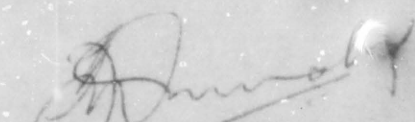
Agriculture.

There is a very serious scarcity of seed Yams for planting in all these villages and it is requested that the advice of the District Agricultural Officer be sought as to the best method of replacing the deficiency.

Mission Activities.

Father J. Schwab is at present at KAMBOT but I understand he is to be replaced there by Father Saiko and american now in Newak. Father Schwab is probably one of the best trained anthropologists in the mission and before the war had been carrying on work left unfinished by the late Father Kirschbaum.

It is very interesting to note that Father Schwab, who, at one time, was regarded as one of the most uncooperative missionaries in the country and who was responsible for many rash acts against native custom, is now a changed man. He cheerfully admits the mistakes he made, the blame for which he puts down to his youth and inexperience, and states that his future policies will be very different.


.....
R. G. Ormsby (A. D. O.)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

30/11/47
L
WK. 30/3-25

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

15th April, 1947.

RECEIVED
17 APR 1947
The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No.10 of 1946/47.

Attached please find Patrol Report submitted by Mr. A.D.O. Ormsby, covering a patrol of the Keram River area in the Angoram Sub-district.

It is hoped that the Roman Catholic Mission can arrange for the necessary dispensation to allow their adherents to again practise cremation of their dead, otherwise there is always the danger of a serious epidemic. It is suggested that you take up this matter with the Mission Headquarters so that it will not be overlooked.

KOROGOPA village suffered great damage due to the natives assisting our cause during the war. Various claims exceeding £100 have been submitted for your approval, including the communal claim for £3,000. When the claim for the "Haus Tambaran" is assessed it will be forwarded, but this will take some time in view of the size and structure of the building. The Asst. District Officer is working on the right lines in estimating the cost of similar buildings, and his report shows the immense amount of labour and material required. It is thought that we will never again see the construction of the really big "Haus Tambaran" though the natives will be encouraged to re-erect them, as they play such an important place in the social life of the Sepik natives.

Payment for deaths directly attributable to the war has been approved and will be effected shortly, but there does not appear to be any provision for compensation for natives imprisoned or ill-treated by the Japanese as reported on page 4 of the report.

Agric.

The Asst. District Officer is at present making arrangements to collect seed yams locally for shipment to Angoram.

H. R. Neall
(H. R. NEALL)
District Officer.

*DDS
Should be this a
very, interesting patrol report
H. R. Neall*

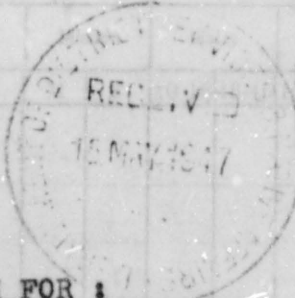
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30/11

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

RA7

DS. 30-11-21



Department of District Services and Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

5th May, 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Officer, Sepik District, WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT : ANCORAM NO. 10 - 1946-47

This is a most interesting report, a copy of which is being passed to His Honour, the Administrator.

Please advise Mr. Ormsby that, the value of the work he is carrying out in the Sepik River area is fully appreciated at this Headquarters.

I fully agree in regard to cremation, and the matter will be discussed with Monsignor Van Baar at the forthcoming conference with Mission representatives.

The original investigation into War Damage claims must be thorough and complete, even if this tends to slow down payments. Subsequent claims should only be considered in exceptional circumstances, otherwise it may lead to undesirable practices, particularly by shrewd natives.

Our DS. 38-2-11 of the 28th April, 1947, fully advised you in regard to the communal claim of £3,000, and I shall be glad to hear, in due course, of the action eventually taken.

There is no provision in the Barry Report for payment of compensation to persons imprisoned or ill-treated by the Japanese, but, compensation is, of course payable for death, injury and incapacity caused by such imprisonment or ill-treatment.

It is agreed that every encouragement should be given to the native people to re-erect their "Haus Tambaran" as they have an important place in the village set up and, later, could be used as a council chamber.

The action taken to provide seed yams to the Korogopa group instead of cash compensation, is approved.

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE
Received 13/5/1947

MINUTE TO :

His Honour the Administrator, PORT MORESBY.

DS. 30-11-21

The attached report which contains many matters of interest is forwarded for your perusal Sir.

(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

PIA
ROSENA

Handled with
details.
It might be well to discuss
the cremation matter with
himself see Don't forget to
H.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.
DS & NA. 10.5.47.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 11/9/46/47

Patrol Conducted by H. A. SNOW P.O.

Area Patrolled MURIK LAKES

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
FORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

WKA.30/3-¹⁶~~12~~
Sub.District Office.
ANGORAM.

30th April, 1947.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 11 1946/47.

Personnel:

Mr. W.A.Snow. P.O.
Mr. L.R.Healey. Medical Assistant.
Reg. No. 1967 Constable Palan.
" " 3790 Constable Engen.

Area Patrolled: Murik Lakes.

Duration: 11/4/47 to 20/4/47.

Objects:

1. Recording of Census.
2. War Damage Investigation.
3. General Administrative Work.

Diary:

11/4/47. Left Angoram per M.V. "Kauri" 1205 hours and arrived Marienberg 1400 hours. Stayed overnight.

12/4/47. Rained heavily all day preventing departure from Marienberg.

13/4/47. Left Marienberg by canoe 0730 hours. Arrived BIEN 0945 hours. Village lined and census taken. The natives from the nearby small village of MABUK were also lined here owing to their area being underwater. War damage claims from both villages were received. Inspection of BIEN revealed that hygiene facilities were non-existent. Instruction was given re the construction and maintenance of latrines. Medical inspection and treatment were carried out by Mr. Healey, Medical Assistant.

Left BIEN 1400 hours and went on to MINDAM via the MADJOP canal arriving 1935 hours where camp was made for the night.

14/4/47. MINDAM inspected and lined for census. War damage claims recorded. Medical treatment administered by Mr. Healey. Rained all day. At about 1600 hours rain ceased so it was decided to proceed to KARAU via the beach and do as much as possible before dark and then return to MINDAM for the night. Arrived KARAU about 1700 hours, conducted census and medical inspection. Village warned to be ready with any War damage claims on the morrow. Slept MINDAM.

15/4/47. Mr. Healey left the patrol to go on ahead as he had limited time at his disposal, his presence being required at ANGORAM. The writer returned to KARAU where war damage work was completed. Left KARAU for DARAPAP arriving approximately 1600 hours. Village inspected and census conducted. Luluai instructed to transport to ANGORAM certain salvaged cargo which had been washed up on the beach.

16/4/47. DARAPAP war damage claims investigated and recorded.

17/4/47. Left DARAPAP 0800 hours and headed for the

for the MURIK villages (ARAKUT, WOKAMUT and JANGIEUT)
ALL three villaged were lined and inspected.

18/4/47. Recorded war damage claims of the MURIK villages

19/4/47. Left MURIK for WASKURIN which is situated on comparatively high ground about twenty minutes walk from the WASKURIN barad. Census conducted and village inspected. This village very dirty and lacking in hygiene and the luluai was instructed to organise a general clean-up of the area and to build latrines. Actual war damage negligible here, only one bomb having been dropped during the war, demolishing one house. However, the Japs had stripped the gardens and stolen livestock. The patrol continued overland and made camp at GAVIEN. Gurgory inspections only were made of intervening villages owing to lack of time.

20/4/47. Left GAVIEN for Marienberg which was reached about noon.

Native Affairs.

An atmosphere of peacefulness prevailed throughout the area patrolled; only a few minor disputes were brought to notice by the natives and these were finally settled inter se. The natives show signs of industriously setting about the tasks of post-war reconstruction and village officials seem to be applying themselves in the execution of their duties, which is a very pleasing feature considering the fact that no officer has been available to patrol the area since the resumption of civil government.

Roads and Tracks:

The patrol travelled by means of waterways as far as the Murik Lakes area is concerned but on the return journey overland, between WASKURIN and MARIENBERG the road was observed to be in bad shape practically all the way due to wet conditions. Where practicable the natives have cut steps on the more precipitous parts and placed pieces of timber crosswise on the track in the flooded lower levels and this in some measure ameliorates the unpleasant walking conditions but little can be done in face of the rough terrain and flooding.

Health.

The general health of the natives appears to be good.

Housing.

Building materials are readily available to those centres most affected by bomb damage. Mangrove from the adjacent swamps are utilised extensively by the coastal villages in the construction of their houses and they obtain morata roofing material and limbon from natives of the area round Marienberg. Accordingly building has gone on apace since the return of the natives to their original village sites so that now something like a return to pre-war standards has been attained. These new houses are well-built and quite satisfactory generally.

Food and Crops.

Food is none too plentiful though sufficient to meet bare requirements. Gardens are scantily stocked and little progress has been made in planting new crops largely because of difficulty in procuring seed. Yams, taro and vine vegetables are in particularly short supply. What little there is has to be carefully eked out. Many coconut trees were lost as a result of the intensive bombing and strafing to which the area was subjected by allied planes although supplies are still adequate. Sago and some bananas are obtained from such more fortunate areas as MANSEP, in exchange for fish. Pigs and poultry have been literally wiped out. It is suggested that this area should be one of the first to receive consideration if plans for the importation of livestock materialise.

War Damage.

The area as a whole has been obviously hard-hit by allied airforce activities necessitated by the Japanese occupation. Material evidence of loss and damage to property is to be seen on every hand. The coastal villages of MURIK, DARAPAP, KARAU and MINDAM are particularly heavy sufferers. Quite a high number of war casualties were recorded, most deaths being at DARAPAP.

Vital Statistics.

None of the centres visited were in possession of pre-war village books so comparative figures indicative of population trends cannot be tendered.

DARAPAP	37	23	41	49	5	157
MURIK	29	30	42	37	1	122
KARAU	24	22	35	40	-	107
MINDAM	11	17	26	25	-	117
TOTAL	101	92	144	151	6	503

W.A. Snow

W.A. Snow. P.O.

W.A. Snow

VITAL STATISTICS.

Village	Children		Adults.		I/I	Total.
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
BIEN	30	33	48	51	5	167
MABUK	9	7	17	15	-	48
MILDAM	23	33	53	56	3	168
KAPAU	21	12	25	32	6	96
DARAPAP	37	19	47	49	5	157
MURIK 1.	19	20	41	39	3	122
MURIK 2.	14	12	36	45	-	107
MURIK 3.	14	17	46	49	1	127
MASKUPIN.	22	21	34	29	-	106
	189	174	347	365	23	1053

W.A. Snow

W.A. Snow. P.

Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

WKA. 30/3-17
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

30th April, 1947.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PORA PORA AREA.

The following is an account of a hurried trip into the Pora Pora area which was undertaken on completion of the Murik Lake patrol. The object was merely to interrogate village officials as to whether any charges were pending against certain recruits shortly to leave the Sub-District. General observations on other matters gleaned at the same time I submit as an appendage to the foregoing patrol report:

Diary:

21/4/47. Departed Marienberg at 1000 hours by canoe. Left the main river and entered the BIEN barad. A swift current was met which made progress slow. On the way up natives under the supervision of Constable ALU were observed cleaning the barrad and making good progress with this work. KURUK reached about 4 p.m. Went on to UL and made camp for the night.

22/4/47. Left UL for DUKUM, the rendezvous for contact with the officials. A marked change in the terrain now became manifest, sak-sak and timber giving way to the monotony of pit-pit. On arrival at DUKUM it was found that the village was so flooded that canoes had to be employed to go from one house to another. Thereupon it was decided to change the rendezvous to OREMAI - about an hour's canoe journey further on. A brief inspection of DUKUM before leaving was made which revealed that the type of house here is designed to afford adequate protection from the floods. On the other hand the food question is not so bright as the making of gardens was rendered impossible during the high water period.

Departed for OREMAI and made camp.

23/4/47. Inspected the village. OREMAI is a particularly clean village with ample provision as regards hygiene facilities. The inhabitants also apparently take pride in the appearance of their village and they have contrived to make it distinctively ornamental with shrubs and flowers; the whole area is well laid out.

The first of the officials began to arrive from villages representative of the whole PORA PORA area. These included MANIMO, ARAIN, OGAMENI, KIRAP, ADJAWARA, JANGET, JETA, KROVU, AKURAF. The day was spent in interrogations into various matters.

24/4/47. Further interrogations until mid-morning when departure was made for the return journey. Slept UL.

25/4/47. Left UL for Marienberg arriving 1300 hours.

26/4/47. Signed on P.C.B. recruits.

27/4/47. Left for Angoram per the Kauri.

Native Affairs.

A normal life seems to be led at least in the few villages contacted. The natives of these appear to have settled down well since the war. No complaints were received as to squabbles within the community.

The same opinion cannot be expressed for the area as a whole in view of various rumours the investigation of which is a matter for the future. The area has remained in a backwater, as far as administration is concerned, for years. The Japanese occupation was a disrupting influence.

Housing.

The village of KURUK was burned down by the Japanese during the war, involving about thirty houses. The natives have since rebuilt to pre-war standards. (From the accounts of natives resident in other areas war damage to housing as a factor is negligible) Regarding the standard of building the writer can speak of course only for the villages of KURUK, UL, DUKUM and OREMAI, where the housing conforms to a very satisfactory type.

Food and Crops.

High water has interfered with gardening activities and food is far from plentiful. The area has not yet recovered from the stripping and perquisitions during the Jap. occupation. Livestock is in short supply.

Health.

It is surmised that the area will require extensive medical treatment as general health must have been adversely affected as a result of privations and harsh conditions during the war.

War Damage.

As a general background it appears that Pora Pora except in isolated instances escaped the heavy damage from air attacks to which other areas were subjected. But it has by no means emerged unscathed from looting of food and livestock. Very few deaths are anticipated to be recorded.

Conclusion.

The situation in this area cannot be viewed in proper perspective until such time as a thorough patrol can be made. Undoubtedly there are many matters requiring intensive investigation.

W.A. Snow
.....
W.A. SNOW. P.O.

Map showing area between
 Shrik Laksh Sree.



Scale: 4 mls = inch

30/11/46 ✓

WK. 30/3-32.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WAEWAK.

22nd May, 1947.



The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO.11

Attached please find copies of the abovementioned
patrol report by Patrol Officer Snow.

The area patrolled has only a small population, and
due to this fact, this is the best regular patrol we have
been able to carry out since taking over.

The coastal people and those on the MURIK LAKES are
an active go-ahead people, but those inland are a poor physical
type, with little interest in life. Due to the poor nature of
the terrain, not much can be expected from them. Most of the
area is swamp, and though they are not able to plant extensive
gardens, there is never any worry regarding food shortage, due
to their large sago areas. Fish they can obtain from the rivers.

The payment of war damage will help to give them an
incentive in life. As more staff becomes available, we can give
them more attention.

For a junior officer, Mr. Snow has done quite well on
his first unaccompanied patrol.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H.R. Niall'.

(H.R. NIALL)
District Officer.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of HANGORAM (SEPIKI) Report No. 12 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by G. B. GILBERT

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

popul

In	MGR	
	M	F

Territory of Papua-New Guinea

WA.30/3-20
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

30th May, 1947.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No 12 1946/47

- Personnel : Mr. G.B. Gilbert. F.O.
1 member of N.G.P.F.
- Duration : 14th April - 8th May inclusive.
- Reference : AMBUNTI 4 miles to 1 inch.
- Objects : 1. Compilation of census.
2. Investigation and Recording of War Damage.
3. General Administrative duties.
- Diary : 14/4/47. Left Marni Police Post (WA 6654) 1000hrs arrived Japanaut (WA 6949) 1045 & proceeded Nyaurengel (WA 7436) arriving at 1300 hrs. Village officials interviewed and a minor matrimonial complaint settled amicably. As it was not possible to cross Chambri Lakes owing to prevailing weather conditions the night was spent at Nyaurengel.
- 15/4/47. Left Nyaurengel 0615, arrived Arinjone (WA7435) 1040. Left Arinjone 1050 and arrived Sibon (WA8527) 1405 hrs. Village inspected, census compiled and village officials interviewed. Patrol remained night.
- 16/4/47. Departed Albon 0630, arrived Kararan (WA 0832) 1045 hrs. Inspected village and census compiled. War Damage investigations were deferred as it was desirable that all villagers be present. As approximately 50% of the inhabitants were absent at the time of visit, collaborative evidence, as to claims, would have, in most cases, been insufficient. Remained night.
- 17/4/47. Left Kararan 0630 and arrived Tego-i (WA9835) at 0750. Village inspected, census conducted and War Damage claims investigated and recorded. Left Tego-i 1300, arrived Kanganaman (WA 9437) 1440 hrs. Inspected village and commenced census. Remained night.
- 18/4/47. Census of Kanganaman completed and War Damage claims investigated and recorded. Minor dispute settled by arbitration. Left Kanganaman 1410 hrs, arrived Yentchan (WA 9045) at 1450. Village inspected and census compiled. Camped night.
- 19/4/47. War Damage claims of Yentchan investigated and recorded. Departed Yentchan 1.30 hrs and arrived Palenbei (WA 9041) 1315 and census compiled. Camped night.
- 20/4/47. War Damage claims investigated and recorded. Remained night.
- 21/4/47. Left Palenbei 0630, arrived Malingai (WA 3939) where village inspected and villagers addressed on powers and duties of village officials. Left Malingai 0750, arrived Suapmeri (WA 8543) 0940 and inspected

village. Village censused, War Damage claims investigated and a minor complaint settled. Left Suapmeri at 1400 hrs and arrived Korogo (WA 8347) 1645. Remained night.

22/4/47. Left Korogo 0600 and returned station for further supplies of stationery.

ARRIVED

23/4/47. Departed Marui 1030, Suapmeri 1430 and remained night.

24/4/47. Left Suapmeri 0645 and arrived Malingai 0830. Census and War Damage claims investigated and recorded. Camped night.

25/4/47. Left Malingai 0900, arrived Korogo 1310. Village inspected and census conducted.

26/4/47. War Damage claims of Korogo investigated and registered. Remained night.

27/4/47. Left Korogo 0730, arrived Yentchumangua (WA 7548) at 0835.

Village inspected, census compiled and War Damage claimants interrogated and their claims recorded. Matrimonial dispute referred to A.D.O. Marui for settlement. Left Yentchumangua 1430 and arrived Japanaut 1510. Village inspection carried out and census compiled. Remained night.

28/4/47. War Damage investigation carried out. Left Japanaut 1000hrs and arrived Marui 1045.

29/4/47. Remained Marui. Recruits for employment in Administration interviewed. There were no outstanding War Damage claims to be dealt with.

30/4/47. Left Marui 0845 and arrived Yamanambu (WA 6549) at 0945. Village inspected and as no village books were available for recording of census a count was taken; War Damage procedure carried out. Left Yamanambu at 1230 hrs, arrived Japendai (WA 8244) 1340 hrs. Village inspected and census revised. War Damage compensation procedure commenced. Camped.

1/5/47. War Damage investigation completed and returned station.

2/5/47. Left Marui 1015, arrived Avatip (WA 3642) at 1700 hrs.

3/5/47. Census revised and War Damage claims investigated and recorded. Remained night.

4/5/47. Left Avatip 0900 and arrived Malu (WA 4138) at 1225. Village inspected and census revised. Remained night.

5/5/47. War Damage claims investigated and recorded. After hearing complaints by Village Officials re disobedience of orders, the villagers were addressed and warned against further occurrences of this nature. Left Malu 1310 hrs arriving Yambon (WA 3526) at 1530. Census revised-remained night.

6/5/47. War Damage claims investigated and matrimonial complaint of long standing was settled. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Left Yambon 1135, arrived Brugnowi (WA 3230) at 1310 hrs. Village inspected, census revised and War Damage claims investigated. Remained night.

7/5/47. Left Brugnowi 0700 hrs and arrived Yesan (WA 2630) at 0805 hrs. Village inspected and after much searching the inhabitants were censused. War Damage claims were investigated and recorded. The census of the natives of Kowimbai (WA 0537), who are sheltering with the natives of Yesan, was revised. Remained night.

8/5/47. Left Yesan 0630 and arrived Marui at 1420 hrs.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Generally speaking, in the area patrolled, the natives appear to be settling down to a normal and peaceful routine but there is evidence, in the complaints of Village Officials, that there is a certain amount of unrest which can be explained as being the aftermath of war. Repatriated indentured labourers and native members of the armed forces have, in many cases, taken unto themselves a certain amount of authority which rightly belongs to village officials. It has also been noticed that in forming 'line' the latter mentioned category form a separate line and regard themselves as being of a distinctly different type of individual to the ordinary village native.

In such cases it was explained that although, as members of the forces, they received benefits and also gave themselves wholeheartedly to the war effort, they have certain duties to perform under the supervision of the Luluai and Tultul to help towards the efficient functioning of the village. It was further explained that if they can, in any way help the village officials by all means do so but it must be remembered that the village officials are the ruling body in the village and their orders for the general welfare of the inhabitants must be obeyed.

The natives of Kowiambai who have been sheltering with the inhabitants of Yesan are, as yet, not strong enough in number to return to their village which is approximately fifty miles upstream from Yesan. These natives have been, in the period prior to the cessation of hostilities, constantly attacked by natives in the surrounding uncontrolled areas and are now only thirty one in number. It is probable that at a later date these natives will return to their own lands.

Several minor disputes of a matrimonial nature were settled amicably.

FOOD and CROPS.

Enquiries of the natives resulted in the finding that during the high water season on the river, the diet consists mainly of, sago and fish and the diet is supplemented by small amounts of wild pigs and other types of game. During the low water season, yams, taro and other vegetables are plentiful and with careful conservation supplies are maintained well into the wet season.

The villages of Malu and Yesan are the only exceptions having the benefit of areas situated well above the high water level. Consequently the inhabitants are able to cultivate their crops the year round.

Despite the fact that a supply of seed maize was received at District Headquarters early in the year, as yet, no distribution has been made in this area.

Native methods of agriculture have shown that this item flourishes in the area, but, the quality of native maize is of an inferior nature. If the introduction of a superior type of grain was to be made and if the experiment was successful, it would be of great advantage to the natives.

HEALTH and HYGIENE.

In the area patrolled, health is reasonable, but there are many cases of scabies. Due to the existing living conditions in a village this complaint is invariably present and eradication of the disease could be said as being well nigh impossible.

Only isolated cases of Framboesia were met with, which position, is due only to the continuous efforts and constant supervision by the Medical Assistant operating in the area.

High water conditions prevailing on the Sepik River had, until this time, prevented the construction of latrines of a satisfactory nature. But there exist latrines of a makeshift nature at various points of vantage generally constructed on the river banks.

Instructions have been given for the construction of deep pit latrines, as soon as sufficient solid ground becomes available.

ROADS and WATERWAYS.

In the area patrolled there are no roads or tracks to be maintained during the high water season.

With the exception of the 'barad' running between the villages of Aibom and Chambril, all waterways, are free of grass and obstructions.

The above stated watercourse was completely closed by grass brought from the edges of Chambril Lake by receding waters.

Inhabitants of the villages concerned have been advised to clean the 'barad' to enable freedom of communication between villages.

WAR DAMAGE.

Damage caused by Allied bombing and strafing raids was extensive whilst enemy foraging parties deprived some villages of most of their livestock.

As the village of Kararau has now been dealt with as regards War Damage investigation, it can be said, that the Upper Sepik portion of this Sub District, with the exception of isolated cases, has been completed regarding this matter.

The above mentioned isolated cases are those who were absent at the time of the visit of the patrol to their respective villages.

With reference to persons convicted of taking an active part against the Allied cause information is requested.

In para 78 of the Barry Report it is stated that "... all natives except those who of their own free will and choice accepted service or employment or gave material aid to the enemy, should be eligible for compensation ..."

In such cases it can be seen that not only are offenders being deprived of compensation but also their children, who would have, in time inherited such property.

Could some arrangement whereby, offenders could claim for their property and money for compensation to be placed in trust accounts for their children, be made?

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village officials at all villages visited were interviewed and advice given.

It has already been stated that in many cases village officials are being deprived of some of their authority by certain members of the communities.

Another explanation for such a position is that in most cases Lulusis and Tul Tuls have no badges of office to show as 'hats' had either been lost or taken by the enemy during the war years.

Are any supplies of the above mentioned articles forthcoming

as requests for insignia of rank have been frequent?

As far as could be judged all village officials are performing their duties satisfactorily and to the best of their ability.

VITAL STATISTICS

Attached is a complete list of figures of populations in the villages visited.

In cases where comparative figures are given, comparisons were taken from village books issued since the cessation of hostilities. Where pre war village books existed they were in such a state of mutilation from rain and careless handling that it was impossible to conduct an accurate census using the old books as a guide.

Since this patrol there have been recruits from various villages for Administration and B.C.D. Company and as some villages are nearing the danger line it may be necessary to place a temporary ban on recruiting until such time as employees at various stations and townships return for leave. Villages referred to are as follows:- Kanganaman, Korogo, Japanaut and Yamanambu.

Prisoners at the Angoram gaol are also included in the Indentured Labourers' figures.

An outstanding change in figures was noted at Yesan where sixty three new names were recorded.

GENERAL

In the course of the patrol it was necessary to return to the station for additional supplies which were expected from District Headquarters.

The shortage of Village Books has now been rectified but supplies of Forms F are still in short supply which tends to hinder patrols in completing War Damage Investigation by the date set down in District Instructions No 4.

G.B. Gilbert
G.B. GILBERT P.O.

Date	Village	Births		Deaths		I/L		New Names		Migrations				T O T A L		Adults	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	IN	OUT	Child.	Child.	M	F	M	F
15.4.47	Aibom	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	77	93	74
16.4.47	Kararau	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	35	57	59
17.4.47	Tegowi	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	22	21	28
18.4.47	Kanganaman	-	-	-	-	43	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	63	65	96
19.4.47	Yentchan	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57	49	70
20.4.47	Palembei	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	82	105	140
21.4.47	Saupmeri	1	2	6	10	15	-	2	1	1	3	2	3	38	42	41	49
	Malingai	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	88	66	90
	Korogo	-	-	-	-	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	74	101	159
	Yentchumangua	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	36	38	56
	Japanaut	-	-	-	-	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	41	42	72
	Yamanambu	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	18	19	35
	Japendai	-	-	8	5	6	5	-	-	-	4	6	6	19	29	30	35
	Avatip	1	1	5	15	18	2	-	-	1	2	3	3	101	103	143	141
	Malu	-	-	5	2	14	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	68	52	90	102
	Yambon	-	1	4	8	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	28	31	84	61
	Brugnowi	2	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	27	18	37	42
	Yesan	3	5	-	-	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	54	50	71	69
	Kowiambai	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	9	12

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/11/47



WK. 30/3-56.
Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

9th September, 1947.

The Director of District Services and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Director of District Services and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Report by Patrol Officer Gilbert is attached hereto, covering a patrol of the Middle Sepik River villages. This patrol completed most of the War Damage investigation in that area, though the claims have not yet been paid. This will be done on a follow-up patrol.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO. 12.

The ex-native soldiers are gradually settling down to normal life and each unit seems to be becoming normal native citizens, and I feel certain that they will not cause any serious trouble. In reply to your DS.30-11-29 of the 29th July 1947, the attached memo. from the Asst. District Officer, Angoram, is forwarded for your information.

... until experienced staff are available to patrol the inland areas and I have always been adverse to the closing of villages to recruiting, except in special circumstances, and many years of experience have shown me that the desired aims were not achieved when areas were so closed. In the Angoram Sub-district a happy state of affairs between recruiters and the Assistant District Officer exists. Before any recruiters visit areas to obtain recruits, they always advise the Assistant District Officer and should he signify that he does not desire any recruits to be obtained from a specified village, the recruiters make no attempt to act contrary to his wishes.

With the present system of indentures for one year only, the closing of any village to recruiting may inflict undue hardship on the native inhabitants, e.g., a patrol officer may find that an undue proportion of men are absent from their villages, and by the time a recommendation is approved for the village to be closed, the whole or a greater proportion of those absent may have been returned home, and this will then preclude any young men desirous of seeking employment from going to work. Most of the natives absent from the Angoram Sub-district are employed at Bulolo, and that company has an excellent shipping service to and from the Sepik, and it is their policy to return home the natives expeditiously with their own vessels as soon as their indenture is completed. It is therefore recommended that no action be taken to close those villages to recruiting.

Savage
P/A
19/9

H. R. Niall
(H. R. NIALL)
District Officer.

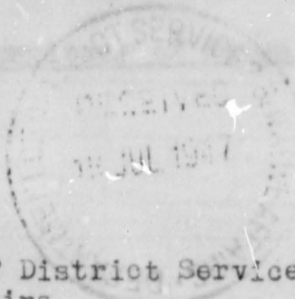
TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

30/11/29
①

WK. 30/3-35

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

3rd July, 1947.



The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM No.12 of 1946/47.

Patrol report by Patrol Officer Gilbert is attached hereto, covering a patrol of the "Middle Sepik River villages. This patrol completed most of the War Damage investigation in that area, though the claims have not yet been paid. This will be done on a follow-up patrol.

The ex-native soldiers are gradually settling down to normal life and each month sees them become normal native citizens, and I feel certain that they will not cause any serious trouble.

We cannot do anything to assist the KAUMBELI natives until experienced staff are available to patrol the inland area and bring those natives under control. They have suffered heavily and are living on alien land, but until we can provide protection for them, it is best that they stay at YESAN, where the natives are friendly to them. As no launch has been available for patrols on the river for over five months, it has been out of the question to even visit the area.

Patrol Officer Gilbert has done an excellent job amongst difficult natives.

(H. R. NIALL)
District Officer.

Enc.

Population Register

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

GR	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LARGE POTENTIAL		TOTAL	
	AT WORK					SICKNESS					Male	Female	Male	Female
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-20	21-25	26-30

WKA 30/3-26
Sub-District Office.
ANGORAN

10th June, 1947

The District Officer,
SEWAK

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAN 12 - 1946/47.

Forwarded herewith is report of a patrol by Mr. Gilbert Patrol Officer, to upper Sepik villages. Although the patrol was a hurried one the main object being recording of War Damage, more results were achieved than are actually indicated in the report.

The relationship of repatriates to Village Officials has already been commented on.

The KOWIAMBAI or KAUMBEI natives are unlikely to be able to return to their village until such time as we commence to bring their area under control.

The seed corn promised for this sub-district has not yet arrived but when it does some will be made available for these villages.

The question of pit-latrines for low-lying villages has always been a moot point: personally I consider that where the river can be used it is a more satisfactory system.

Mr. Gilbert made enquiries into the excessive number of deaths recorded and states that in most cases they were old people and that village natives offered no other explanation. Further enquiries will be made.

As no natives have yet been declared ineligible for War Damage compensation, this question has not yet arisen and considering the procedure necessary to establish ineligibility it is unlikely to be much of a problem.

As quite a number of temporary absentees are included in the figures quoted they are a trifle misleading. KANGANAMAN, HALINGAI and JAPANAUT have been temporarily closed to recruiting and recruiters have been warned that KOROGO will not stand many more recruits.

.....
R. G. Ormsby (A.D.C.)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 13 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by W.A. SNOW

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

opula

30/11/30

Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

WKA 30/3/47.
Sub. District Office.
ANGORAM.

Females in Child Birth	IGRA	
	In	
	M	F

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT -ANGORAM No.13. 1946/47.

Personnel:

Mr. W.A.Snow. P.O.
Reg. No. 3229 Constable WASAU.
" " 1977 Constable WUNSKIM.

Area Patrolled: Kopar-Marangis.

Duration: 19/5/47 to 23/5/47.

Maps Used: Sepik and Bogia sheets. (Scale 4 miles to 1 in.)

Objects:
1. Recording of Census.
2. War Damage Investigation and Recording of Claims.
3. General Administrative Work.

Diary:

19/5/47. Departed Angoram per AS1745 at 1120 hours. Reached Marienberg 1315 hours where a short stop was made. Resumed the journey downstream at 1500 hours and arrived SINGARIN 1705 hours, there taking leave of the ship. The village was inspected and camp made for the night.

20/5/47. Lined SINGARIN natives and recorded census. Received war damage claims. Inspection revealed village to be none too clean. Instruction was given as to the construction and maintenance of deep-pit latrines.

Left SINGARIN at midday and headed for WANGAN, travelling via the Old Singarin barad, a narrow waterway which connects the Sepik River with the Watam Lagoon. Arrived WANGAN at dusk and made camp for the night.

21/5/47. WANGAN and the small hamlet of GAPUN were lined and census taken; also recording of war damage. The latter's affairs come under the authority of the luluai of WANGAN. WANGAN has a commendably clean appearance. Houses have been newly-built and the standard here is quite satisfactory.

Left WANGAN for MARANGIS about noon. Lined MARANGIS for census and completed war damage work. Village officials here are in possession of their hats which they retained during the war years.

22/5/47. Left MARANGIS and walked along the beach to WATAM which village is situated a few minutes walk in from the beach. Village officials here also have hats of office. Census was conducted and war damage claims recorded.

Departed WATAM by canoe via the barad running between Watam Lagoon and the Sepik opposite Kopar. Conducted census of KOPAR and received war damage claims.

23/5/47. Left Kopar via the AS1745 on its return trip from Newak. Did not arrive at Angoram until the 25/5/47.

Birth	IGRA	
	In	
	M	F

owing to delay caused by the breakdown of the ship near Marienberg.

Native Affairs

No trouble in the communities of the area patrolled was observed - apart from an occasional matrimonial problem. The natives have all returned to their villages and have apparently settled down well since termination of the war. They have not hitherto been visited by a patrol since resumption of civil government but seem to be leading a normal and law-abiding existence.

Roads and Tracks.

The track from the inland village of WANGAN to the point where it meets the beach some four miles north-west of MARANGIS leaves a lot to be desired; and obviously the WANGAN natives have made little attempt to effect repairs even though little effort was required to put the road into improved shape. Instructions were given to make the necessary ~~work~~ improvements forthwith.

Health.

The position in this regard is very pleasing. Medical Tultuls obtain medical supplies from Angoram for the treatment of minor ills locally and those natives requiring hospitalisation are taken to ANGORAM.

In appearance the natives are sturdy and well-nourished.

Housing.

Generally speaking the dwellings inspected are satisfactory. With the exception of MARANGIS rebuilding programmes are completed. At MARANGIS there are still remaining some temporary structures which had been put up by the natives on their return to the original site. Those houses which have been re-built are rather flimsy but even the pre-war standard was low owing to the poor quality of materials available for use. Even in the normal course of events houses have to be replaced at intervals of two or three years or so. The well-constructed rest-house is quite a contrast to the rest of the village buildings.

Food and Crops.

There is no abundance of such foods as taro, yams, bananas and sweet potatoes but coconuts and sea-foods are plentiful. Livestock has been virtually wiped out either by Japanese looting or as a result of bombing by allied aircraft. Natives will soon be planting new gardens.

War Damage.

The centres visited have all suffered during the war from damage wrought by allied bombing and strafing raids, particularly the coastal villages - MARANGIS and WATAM.

KOPAR inhabitants were more fortunate in that they were able to get their movable goods away in time but damage to housing was just as extensive as elsewhere. Six deaths were recorded for the area.

Vital Statistics.

Again no pre-war village books were found and so no data is available for comparison with the census figures obtained on this patrol. These figures are appended hereto.

W.A. Snow

W.A. Snow. P.O.

Population Register

VITAL STATISTICS.

In	M	F	Village	Children		Adults		I/L	Total.
				Males	Females	Males	Fem.		
			SINGARIN	7	4	12	12	3	38
			WANGAN	16	7	33	29	-	85
			MARANGIS	30	27	41	30	-	128
			WATAM	17	14	39	41	-	111
			KOPAR	18	15	26	17	-	73
								Total	435

W.A. Snow
 W.A. Snow. P.O.

Burths & Deaths ?
Deaths per 100 of Burths
Masculinity $\frac{mc + ma}{fc + fa} \times 100$
Quoy + or - %
A.B. mans
Womans of C.B. age.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 14 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by A.R. HAVILAND

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

opul

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

M	F	In	IGF

WKA 30/3-22
Sub.District Office
M A R U I

19th May, 1947.

The Assistant District Officer
ANGORAM

PATROL REPORT NO. 14 - 1946/47.

Report of Patrol by A.R.Haviland, Acting Assistant District Officer to villages in the Burui, Tolombi, Marap and Kwongai. Groups of Burui Sub-division.

Object of Patrol. Checking of Census.

- Compilation of Village books.
- Assessment of War Damage claims and payment of same.
- Routine Administration Duties.

Reference.

- AMBUNTI - sheet 4" to 1 mile.
- WEWAK - sheet 4" to 1 mile.

Personnel

- Mr. A.R.Haviland A/ADC
- 5200B - I/Cpl. Manawambi
- 4168 - Const. Kumberi

Average of thirty carriers and eight canoe crew.

Duration of Patrol. From 24th March to 10th April, 1947.
From 16th April to 2nd May, 1947.

Date of last Patrol. District Services 1946 - Part of area.
Medical Patrol. 1946 - part of area.

Diary:-

24th March. Left Marui Police Post 0300 hrs by canoe arrived SENGO (W)A6158 village 1115hrs. Village censused and commenced War Damage Assessments. Camped.

25th March. at SENGO (W)A6158 completed War Damage claims. Left 1100 hrs for YAMINI (W)A5962 arrived 1230 hrs. Inspected village, interviewed officials. Left 1500hrs for BANGWINGEI (RV5662) arrived 1545 hrs. Village censused - Village book compiled. Assessed War Damage. Camped.

26th March. Left for MAINGUGU (RV5563) 0900 hrs arrived 0930 hrs. Village censused - New book compiled. War Damage assessed. Left 1500 hrs via BANGWINGEI arrived YAMINI 1545 hrs. - Village censused. Left 1730 hrs arrived KUMBANGAI (JAMA) RV6264) at 1845 hrs. Camped. Interviewed Village officials.

27th March. KUMBANGAI Village censused. New book compiled. War Damage assessed. Left for GWANEGAI (JAMA WA 6265). Village censused - New Book compiled. War damage assessed. Returned KUMBANGAI thence to BURUI village and compiled new book.

28th March. Assessed War Damage. Interviewed Officials. Minor complaints settled. Left BURUI village (WA6859) 1504 hrs. - arrived MAIWI village (WA7152) 1645 hrs. Camped. Interviewed officials. - New book compiled.

29th March. - at MAIWI - War damage claims. Pre-war wages paid. - Death claims assessed.

30th March. (Sunday). Left MAIWI 0700 hrs arrived WEREMAN (WA7352) 0845 hrs. Censused New Village book compiled. War Damage assessed. Left 1500 hrs arrived VAGPIUT (WA7454) 1545 hrs. New Village book compiled, censused, war Damage assessed. Settled minor complaints. - Camped.

31st March. Left VAGPIUT 0700 hrs for YANGET (WA7653) Arrived 0800 hrs. - New Book compiled. Censused. War Damage assessed. 1400 hrs left for NAMBAGUA (WA7557) arrived 1500 hrs. Camped. War Damage assessed. New village books compiled. Censused Pre-war Wages paid.

1st April. Left NAMBAGUA 1000 hrs. arrived NAMANGOA (WA8357) hrs. New Village Book compiled. War Damage Assessed. Censused. Left 1730hrs for TOLOMBI (WA7854) Arrived 1800 hrs. Camped. Native Affair complaints settled.

2nd April. At TOLOMBI (Hamlets SIGINIMBU, & YINDUNGEI). Censused and War Damage assessed. Left SLEI (2) (WA8752) via NAMANGOA arrived 1530 hrs. New Book compiled. Censused. War damage claims assessed. Camped.

3rd April. To SLEI (1) (WA8756). Village book compiled. Censused. War Damage assessed. Left 1300 hrs for KOSIMBIT (WA 8364) arrived 1515hrs. Village book compiled. Censused. War Damage assessed. Camped.

4th April. Left for AULIMBIT (WA8359) arrived 1200hrs. Village book compiled. Censused. War Damage assessed. Pre war wages paid- Camped.

5th April. 0900 left for MEIMBE (WA8749) arrived 1030 hrs. Village censused. New Book compiled. War Damage assessed. 1600 hrs to YARIAP (WA8949) Arrived 1630 hrs. New book compiled. censused. War Damage assessed. Camped.

6th April. (Sunday) - Left for YAMOK (WA8748) Arrived 1045 hrs. Village censused (Hamlets WOLIMBI, KIMBIAN & WANIKO). War Damage assessed. New Books compiled. Camped.

7th April. Continued War Damage Assessments at YAMOK.

8th April. Left for KOROGO (WA8247). Visited KOROGO Mission site (in suitability as native Hospital site). camped, KOROGO Village. Officials interviewed.

9th April. Left for BURUI Police Post 0500 hrs arrived 0800 hrs by canoe.

10th to 14th April. On BURUI STATION.

15th April. Left for BURUI Air Strip. Camped.

16th April. To Jama (RV6265). Paid pre-war Wages claims. Settled local disputes and camped.

17th April. Returned to BURUI Air Strip. Supervised cleaning of Air Strip.

18th April. Mr. Hiall, District Officer arrived by plane. War Damage claims and Death Compensation Form approved. Took over £3000 for payment of same. Camped Burui Station.

19th April. At Burui Station.

20th April. At Burui station - Paid War Damage and Death Compensation to villagers of BURUI and MAI I.

21st April. Paid War Damage and Death Compensation to SEINGO and JAMA Villagers. Conducted G.S. Bank Business.

22nd April. At BURUI Station. Paid War Damage claims, BANG TINGEI Village. Returned MARUI Police Post.

23rd April. Left by canoe for TOLOMBI (4 hour trip). Camped.

24th April. Paid War Damage Claims TOLOMBI AND Hamlets.

25th April. Conducted Savings Bank business. Settled War Damage claims, MAMBAGOA, MAMALGOA, WEREMAN Villages. Camped.

26th April Left for YAMOK. Paid War Damage Compensation. Conducted Savings Bank business.

27th April. (Sunday) at YAMOK. Paid War Damage claims to all villages with unpaid approved claims.

28th April. Left YAMOK for MARAP (WA9357). assessed and paid War Damage Claims. Censused Village. Left 1600 hrs for HOGGBOQ Village (WA9546) arrived 17-- hrs. Camped. Interviews.

29th April. Assessed War Damage claims. Censused village. Left 1600 hrs for GAIKOROB (WA9747) arrived 1645hrs. Camped. Censused village.

30th April. At GAIKOROB: War Damage assessments. Interviews.

1st May. Left for SUAPMERI by road and canoe. Camped.

2nd May. Left SUAPMERI for MARUI Police Post arrived 1100 hrs.

Note. It would appear the patrol was rushed. It will be seen, however that it was necessary to almost cover the area twice. It is intended to patrol the area again in a month or so to attend to ordinary Administration business.

Roads

As the Wet season or "High Water" had not yet finished it is probably unfair to report on roads, that is, unfair to the villagers whose responsibility they are.

In most instances walking was through mire and over hundreds of yards of single saplings placed end to end. Most roads, otherwise good in the dry season, mire simply ankle deep in water.

Road surfaces improved where they were well drained and built up, especially in the MAMOK area.

Little attention has apparently been given to this work of road maintenance since and during the Japanese occupation.

Now that the dry season has arrived it is intended to enforce the provisions of the Road maintenance ordinance and some activity can be expected during the next few months.

The part of the MARUI-MAPRIK road traversed by the Patrol is in very fair condition. Bridges need some repair. If this road is to be used in the future by motor transport it will be necessary to employ a permanent gang of labourers to maintain it as it is considered that it would be beyond the abilities of villagers who have other roads to maintain and other works to perform of a domestic nature.

Gardens.

Owing to the high water level in most cases gardens were flooded.

A few gardens seen were well tended and producing crops of Yams and Taro.

There is an abundance of Sago and therefore no shortage of Food. Sago is exchanged with river villages in return for prawns and other marine produce.

Banana and paw-paws are not plentiful.

No disease was noticed in Coconut palms; but many groves have suffered extensively through allied and enemy action. Village Officials have been advised to replace palms as soon as possible.

Sanitation.

The people had obviously been busy clearing village areas before the the patrol arrived and there was a noticeable absence of the usual village rubbish.

In most villages pit latrines are seen and they are apparently used. They are flooded to within a few feet of the surface thus minimising fly pest. Areas are generally unhealthy, because of the numerous Sago swamps, and the prevalence of mosquitos, Day and night, it is considered produce a nervous tension in the inhabitants.

Health.

Health is deplorable. The last Medical Patrol made by Mr. Blythe, Medical Assistant, was ill equipped to deal with sores and other diseases. In fact only recrods were prepared and no treatment given. In every village people are suffering with sores.

The work is beycond the one Medical Assistant in this area, Mr. L. Tomlinson, who is energetic and conscientious and whose constant patrolling is commendable. Father Crysberg of the Marui Mission has stated his willingness to assist in this work if he can be provided with the tools. He is experienced and able.

I fail to see why trained Medical orderlies cannot give injections.

Housing.

In the area patrolled houses of firm and durable structure are normally built. It takes months to complete these houses and where, as a result of war, there is a housing shortage activity is seen in the construction of new ones.

Posts approximating telegraph poles are erected, without the aid of modern equipment and with comparative ease.

These posts, in most instances, are carved and the pride of the householder. In the swamp villages of BANGWINGEI and MAINGUGU housing is very much below standard set by the rest and the people were advised accordingly.

Rest Houses.

There is a rest house in every village. Some pretentious and some mere shacks. All are, however, comfortable. Latrines are of varying design and defy description.

Village Officials

There is a Luluai and a Tultul in every village, and it is intended to deal with them individually in a later report.

In many villages there are returned native soldiers and these tend to, as would like to, usurp the powers and privileges of village officials. Many village officials encourage this and

Handwritten notes:
Top of page
P.H.

Handwritten note:
Name

some would like to relinquish office in favour of returned men of personality.

In some cases I would recommend this. Although it is the case that headship of a clan is hereditary, it would seem that the Lulua is not always the chief in the village where there are several clan. At least one energetic person is required among officials in each village.

There are seventeen Medical Tultuls in the area patrolled who are hampered by lack of supplies in most cases.

Census

Vital statistics are attached to this report. Unfortunately it is not possible to give comparative figures as the Japanese collected the village books in most cases, and the remainder are invariably so mutilated that it is impossible to take the figures with confidence.

Many labour recruits have left the area since the census was taken and the figures will be incorrect in that respect. When possible a check will be made and your instructions in regard to over recruitments in villages observed.

A. R. HAVILAND.
A/ADO.

Report on Members of N.G.P.F.

NO. 5200B - L/Cpl MANAWAMBI.

An energetic policeman with personality but inclined to exceed his duties. He was of great assistance.

NO. 4168 - Const. KUMBERI.

An excellent, tolerant Constable for town Police duties. Lacks initiative in patrol duties.

A. R. HAVILAND.

A/Insp.

Village	Births		Deaths		I/L		N. Names		Migrations				Total ex I/L				Total		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	In		Out		Child.		Adults.		M	F	
									M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Sengau	8	8	24	39	20	-	1	4	-	-	4	1	34	26	49	68	83	94	177
Yamini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	9	13	14	27
Bangwingei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	39	31	52	36	88
Mainugugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	24	27	39	34	73
Kumbangai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	11	34	28	48	39	87
Gwanegei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	28	28	29	47	57	104
Burui	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	21	29	42	46	88
Maiwi	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	6	20	26	41	32	73
Vagiput	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	24	25	36	42	78
Wereman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yanget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	23	44	49	68	72	140
Nambagoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	23	27	41	42	83
Jiginimbu	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	19	32	29	58	48	106
Yindungei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	21	32	39	67	60	127
Torombi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	41	58	66	108	107	215
Namangon	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	24	50	41	73	65	138
Slei (no.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25	31	31	47	56	103
Slei (no.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	42	31	60	45	105
Aurimbit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	25	81	65	122	90	212
Kosimbit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	20	42	26	68	46	114
Nagotimbi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	21	11	30	14	44
Kwinba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miambei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	10	29	30	45	40	85
Yakiap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	32	35	49	42	91
Worimbi	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	41	54	62	101	103	204
Womiko	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	25	47	32	67	57	124
Kaimbiam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	33	33	41	65	74	139
Wambunkei (Marap)	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	25	44	43	81	68	149
Kopongei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	26	44	47	72	73	145
Sarum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	17	44	24	64	41	105
Nogosop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	42	60	64	110	103	213
Gaikorobi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	93	119	129	215	222	437

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807 671 1157 1292 1992 1865 3874

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS.30-11-31

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

4th August, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

of 4.6/47
PATROL REPORT NO.14 - ANGORAM.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: The conflict of interest of returned soldiers and the more conservative element in village life is noted. It is doubtful if the Luluai system can effectively reconcile the old and the new if that official himself has partisan sympathies. A council would be representative of the various sectional interests of a village community and would tend to draw all points of view together. It also provides, by its very nature, a democratic safeguard against acts of petty tyranny possible with the autocratic village official. It is felt that the institution of village councils will provide a more effective instrument for the adoption of progressive ideas and the retention of what is best in native culture, than is now possible.

You are referred to Circular Instructions DS.23-46/47 of 7th October, 1946. (To be read in conjunction with ANGAU Instruction No.17).

HEALTH: Extract has been sent to Department of Public Health.

CENSUS: Consideration may be given to the collation of the following statistics.

on Patrol Reports:

(i) Deaths per 100 of Births

(ii) Masculinity $\frac{mc + ma + 1/ls}{fc + af} \times 100$

(gives + or - % age as figure is over or under 100)

(iii) Able bodied males in village

(iv) Women of child bearing age

(v) Over or under recruitment @ rate of 30% able bodied males in village

It is realised that your Field Staff is already taxed with War Damage Claims but the importance of these vital statistics will be self evident, especially in relation to recruitment and mortality rates.

OVER RECRUITMENT: SEMGAU appears to be over recruited by
11 (probably more - note minus percentage
and masculinity and very poor mortality rates).

Considerations should be given to its
closure or that recruiting be discouraged.

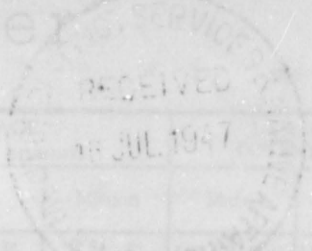
J. H. Jones
(J. H. Jones) *smo*
ACTING DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

30/11/47

Register

WK. 30/3-39



Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

3rd July, 1947.

The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No.14 of 1946/47.

Attached please find copies of the abovementioned report by A/Asst. District Officer Haviland, covering a patrol of portion of the kunai country inland from Burui.

Most of the investigation and payment of War Damage claims in that area is completed and we will be now able to get on with some real native administration. The officer at Burui will thus be able to make the necessary investigations regarding the suitability or otherwise of the various village officials and new appointments can be made where necessary or the institution of village councils initiated.

The Medical Assistant at Marui, Mr. Tomlinson, is doing excellent work in this area, which was sadly neglected during the war and immediately thereafter. His Patrol Reports show large numbers treated on systematic patrols.

Pre-war, these villages supplied a very large number of indentured labourers, and it is thought that now War Damage payments have been completed, quite a large number of natives will seek indenture. The Asst. District Officer will be instructed to keep a close watch in order to see that no over-recruitment takes place, and submit a formal recommendation for the closing of Sengau village. It is interesting to note that there is generally some good reason when a large number of men leave their village for indenture and in the case of Sengau, the deaths of 63 natives are probably the responsible factor.

H. R. Niall
(H. R. NIALL)
District Officer.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 15 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by W.A. SNOW

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 DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

popul

Territory of Papua New Guinea.

30/3 - 10A

WKA 30/3-27
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

18th June, 1947.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 15. 1946/47.

Personnel:

Mr. W.A. Snow. P.O.
Reg. No. 2855 Constable Boiu-muin.
" " 1967 Constable Palan.



Area Patrolled:

Marienberg.

Duration:

4/6/47 to 10/6/47.

Maps Used:

Wewak. (Scale 4 miles to 1 in.)

Objects:

1. Recording of Census.
2. War Damage Investigation and recording of claims.
3. General Administrative Work.

Diary:

4/6/47. Departed Angoram 0630 hours per AS1812. Arrived Marienberg 0845 hours. Sent word to MANGAN (W00466) for carriers. Left Marienberg 1300 hours. At BOANAM (W00065) rain commenced and set in heavily for the afternoon. Arrived MASAN (WB9571) about 1700 hours after numerous halts for shelter from the rain. Made camp here for the night and began investigation of war damage.

5/6/47. Completed war damage and took census of MANGAP and inspected the village. An inspection was made also of the old abandoned site which is situated approximately half a mile away on a small barad giving access to Murik Lake. There was ample evidence here that the original village was wiped out by allied air raids during the Japanese occupation. The new site is a decided change for the better as it is on much drier ground. The old place is subject to flooding owing to its proximity to the barad. A little more work remains as regards housing and the natives will then concentrate on their gardens.

War damage work and census of the ATAVU natives was then made. ATAVU (WB9569) comes under MASAN administratively. At noon departure was made for MANSEP (WB9668) where the natives were unready for lining and it was decided to go on to GAVIEN (WB8769). Arrived here 1600 hours. Census conducted and village inspected. War damage work. Slept.

6/6/47. Left GAVIEN 0800 hours and arrived AJIEPAN (WB8073) approximately 1100 hours where census was conducted and war damage claims were received. Went on to KASIMAN (WB7571) reached at 1400 hours. Census conducted and village inspected. War damage work. Slept.

7/6/47. Heavy rain continued throughout the morning delaying resumption of the patrol until the early afternoon. The small village of BOIK was lined and

Females in Child Birth	In	
	M	F

and war damage claims received; then the patrol headed for WASKURIN (WB8374). Census conducted and war damage claims recorded before dark. Made camp here for the night.

WASKURIN has been transformed in the short time that has elapsed since the previous visit when it was found very dirty. Instructions have been carried out to the letter as regards building of latrines and general hygiene. Also houses have been repaired and new ones erected. A new and comfortable rest house has been built. The natives have utilised the trunks of coconut trees cut down by the Japs and put up a substantial fence with carved posts. This lends the village quite a distinctive appearance.

8/6/47. The patrol left WASKURIN at dawn on the return journey. MANSEP was reached at noon and census conducted. War damage work. This village is always scrupulously clean, and the luluai is a most efficient type.

At about 1400 hours departed for BOANAM where census was conducted and war damage claims received. The natives of this small centre are still living in temporary shelters in the bush although they own plenty of readily available timber for the construction of good houses. They were advised to waste no time in commencing this work.

The neighbouring villages of SUK (WC0167) and MANGAN (WC0466) were then inspected and lired for census. War damage claims received. Slept Marienberg.

9/6/47. Awaited transport on the "Kauri".

10/6/47. Left Marienberg per the "Kauri" 0625 hours and returned Angoram 0930 hours.

Native Affairs.

In general the patrol found a satisfactory state of affairs throughout the area. It was particularly pleasing to note a marked difference in some of the more out-of-the-way centres whose aspects on the occasion of a previous recent visit were found to be most unfavourable. This time it was evident that village officials had been busy carrying out instructions and generally applying themselves to their duties.

usual

No signs of ill-feeling were encountered except for one instance, namely, KASIMAN. Here, a small group, mainly composed of young men who live separately with their wives and families, do not see eye-to-eye with the elders of their community and desire to be a separate entity with their own village officials. They are too few in number to warrant consideration of such a change and they were told that at least administratively they were to continue under the authority of officials of the main village.

Roads and Tracks.

Tracks in the open kuni country round Marienberg proper are holding better and low-lying parts which recently were swampy have dried up considerably. Local natives have been busy cutting the grass back and widening the tracks.

All other roads extending through the forested hill country in the rest of the area are in a very poor state. The whole area has received heavy rains lately and in the course of this patrol there was a number of torrential storms. Consequently the inhabitants can do practically nothing yet in the way of maintenance. GAVIEN natives were ordered to bridge a nearby watercourse which in times of storms renders the track impassable.

Housing.

In most cases housing has now attained to pre-war standards. The natives have ^{con-}centrated on this in order to be able to devote their time to gardening activities with the approach of the dry season. There is plenty of timber in the area of good quality and dwellings are well constructed.

Health.

The position in this regard cannot be regarded as favourable. Ten deaths at MANSEP and five at MASAN have occurred in recent months. Investigation revealed symptoms indicating the cause to be pneumonia. When asked why these cases were not sent to Angoran for hospitalisation the natives said they thought it was inadvisable in view of the distance to be covered and inclement weather. Medical Tultuls were told to be watchful for symptoms of serious illness and to arrange for the admission of patients to hospital before it was too late.

Numerous cases of tropical ulcers were noted, particularly in the KASIMAN-WASKURIN area and MANSEP. Some more advanced cases were told to proceed for treatment to the hospital at Angoran. Medical Tultuls are handicapped in the lack of supplies and it is hoped that some will be available for distribution shortly.

Food and Crops.

Although the area patrolled was much depleted of its food resources during the Japanese occupation period its soil is fertile and it has now naturally recovered somewhat. On the whole the position is quite satisfactory. There is a lot of sago, and plenty of bananas, paw-paws and sweet potatoes. Pigs and poultry are in short supply but large quantities of fish are obtained from the coastal natives.

The area embracing villages up to and including MANSEP where seeds were distributed by the Government at the end of last year has had disappointing results. These failed to germinate, possibly due to over-wet conditions. Further plantings will be made now that the ground is becoming firmer and it is hoped the new gardens will produce the desired results.

War Damage.

All centres suffered fairly considerably from war damage. Several villages were wiped out as a result of allied bombing raids and the natives concerned have since moved to altered sites. Inspection was made of the original villages which showed that heavier damage has been sustained than was first thought on the occasion of a previous hurried visit. Damage at other places was mainly at the hands of the Japanese occupation troops who stole livestock and garden produce and broke up houses to provide fuel, all over a long period. A large number of claims were received.

Mission Activities.

Reconstruction of buildings leveled in air-raids at the S.V.D. Mission, MARIENBERG, is progressing only very gradually owing to shortage of skilled labour and materials.

Father Schwab has made several trips into the Pora Pora area doing medical work. He reports that there is at present a high death rate from pneumonia among the inhabitants of the area.

Vital Statistics.

All village books were destroyed or lost during the war.

Vital Statistics.(Continued)

New books were compiled at several centres visited for the first time since the resumption of civil government. The remainder were covered by census at the end of last year and the figures obtained then form the only basis of comparison available.

A high number of deaths were recorded while birth figures are disappointingly low.


W.A. Snow
W.A. Snow. P.O.

W.A. Snow

VITAL STATISTICS.

Village	Births		Deaths		I/L		M. Names		Migrations		Total exc. I/L		Total		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
KASBAN	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	3	1	-	1	5	14	21	28	54
ALAVTU	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	4	1	1	4	9	11	25
BOANIAN	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	2	-	9	7	9	9	34
HANSEB	-	-	4	6	3	-	4	4	2	3	3	16	14	37	32	99
SUK	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	10	10	13	39
HANQAN	2	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	3	2	-	20	9	19	16	64
KASTHAN	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	14	37	29	96
DOIX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	15	9	53
GAYLEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	19	12	49
AJLEBAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	9	10	20	35
WASOURIN	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	33	29	56	108
																656

* Child - lived only two days

W.A. Snow, P.O.


TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS. 30/11/30.

DS.30-11-2

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

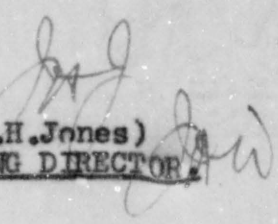
11th August 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR:

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

PATROL REPORT NO.15/46-47 - ANGORAM

1. Compensation patrols will provide invaluable experience for new officers. Mr. Snow appears to be doing considerable work.
2. Rest houses should be built only where necessary. Superfluous buildings are a needless drain on village resources.
3. Friction between returned A.I.B., P.I.B. and Labour with the local villagers is being reported throughout the sophisticated areas of the Territories. Officers should advise natives that they are subject to the Local Native Authority.
4. Maps on tracing of strategic maps should accompany all reports, unless it is apparent during the patrol, that there are no errors or omissions. If so, this fact should be noted.
5. All columns of statistical figures should be totalled because (a) it is a check to the accuracy of the totals and (b) saves time in compiling statistical ratios at this Headquarters.


(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

Register

WK. 30/3-41

Sepik District,
District Office,
WIEWAK.

3rd July, 1947.

The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No.15 of 1946/47.

Attached are copies of Patrol Report by Patrol Officer Snow covering a patrol of country inland from Marienberg.

The investigation of War Damage was the main purpose of the patrol and, as usual, general administrative work was performed. These short trips to settled areas are giving P/O Snow valuable training. His War Damage investigations have been thoroughly done and he will later be given the opportunity to do a follow-up patrol of the area when the claims are being paid.

The area visited comprises small villages on the road from Wewak to Marienberg and was used extensively by Japanese troops during the war, with the consequent destruction of gardens and livestock. The people are slowly recovering and in some cases the destruction of villages with their old insanitary houses has been beneficial in many ways.

Every year many natives die from pneumonia and influenza. There is little we can do about it under present circumstances, and the village medical Tul Tuls cannot be blamed if they could not diagnose such complaints in time to transport the patients to hospital. Likewise they would probably do more harm than good if they attempted to move the patient some 30 miles by canoe in inclement weather.



(H. R. NIALL)
District Officer.

Enc.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIKI (ANGORAM) Report No. 1 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by G.B. GILBERT

Area Patrolled KOROSAMERI RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 13/6/47 to 5/7/47

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATION OF ATTACK ON B.C.D. CARRIER PARTY CONTACTING NATIVES IN AREA.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

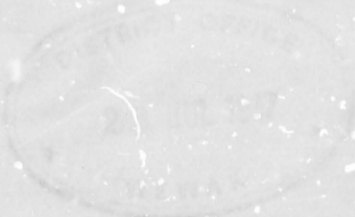
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

opul

30/11/34.

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

Females in Child Birth	In	
	M	F



WKA 30/3-31
Sub.District Office
Angoram

21st July, 1947

The District Officer,
WEWAK

Patrol Report No. 1 - 1947/48.

Forwarded herewith is report of a patrol to B.G.D., E.P.L. sites as per my WKA 30/3-25 of 10/6/47 copy of which has already been forwarded to you.

Friendly contact was made with natives of WATAKATAUWI, WOMBUTAU and SIGAMTOK all of which villages have pidgin-speaking returned labourers. WIAKAI was indentified as a group name for these villages and the MUGAMUTI's are now living in KUVANMAS.

I am not yet satisfied that the INARU's or other natives reported to be living at the top of the SERIGUMAT are responsible for the attack on the party and it is thought that these may be a general name for mountain people. Mr. Eichhorn and Mr. Macgregor both of whom have been some considerable distance up the SERIGUMAT are doubtful of their existance except, perhaps, right up in the headwaters. On a flight over the area early this year I could see no signs of occupation.

It is now thought possible that the offenders may be natives of the MARI group (WA6807). These natives were regarded as friendly before the war but it is rumoured that with lack of control they have reverted a little to the primitive. Apart from the WIAKAI's they are the only known suspects who would have canoes to cross the rivers.

The friendly contact with the WIAKAI's who stated that they had no grudges over betel-nut, makes it unlikely that they were the attackers, though, of course there is always a possibility that one or two individuals might be responsible. However, if that was the case it is not likely to be repeated.

At the present moment all parties moving on the river are accompanied by a European, but to-date there have been no further incidents and no sightings of unidentified or unfriendly natives.

Mr. Haviland is at present patrolling the Chambri Lakes area and it is expected that he will have some news of MARI natives. As soon as his report is received the question of further patrols will be reconsidered.

The patrol achieved satisfactory results in that it made the first contact with the WIAKAI group and confirmed the fact that the L of C to the E.P.L. is uninhabited. It also demonstrated that Government patrols were again active and that further visits might be expected.

As soon as possible samples of leaves, bark and wood from the reported KAURI pine will be obtained and forwarded for information of the Forestry Department. A good stand will be a great asset.

ANGRIMAN is being temporarily closed to recruiting until the position improves.

R. G. Ormsby

 R. G. Ormsby (A. D. O.)

Territory of Papua-New Guinea

WKA30/3-29
Sub District Office,
Angoram.

6th July 1947.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT-ANGORAM No 1 - 1947/48.

Report of patrol by G. B. Gilbert, Patrol Officer to the
KOROSAMERI River in the Angoram Sub District.

Object of Patrol Investigation of attack on B.G.D. carrier party.
Contacting of natives in area.

Reference AMBUNTI sheet 4" to 1 mile.

Personnel Mr. G. B. Gilbert. P.O.
4180 - L/Cpl Angol.
3229 - Const Wasau.
3225 - " Bivi.
4087 - " Dame
" Maski.

Duration of Patrol From 13th June to 5th July, 1947.

Diary 13th June Left Angoram by launch belonging to
Cheu Leong at 1400 hrs and travelled night.

14th June Arrived MAMIRI (WA 9625) at 1530 hrs.
Const. Maski despatched to KUVANILAS (WA 9601) to
pick up natives from villages formerly located on
the KOROSAMERI River. Const. Bivi sent to SANGRIMAN
(WA 9513) to collect canoes for use on the Patrol.
Remained night.

15th June Left MAMIRI 0515 hrs and arrived WIMA
Junction (WA 8306) at 1145 hrs. Conference with
B.G.D. officials as to location of camps. Camped
night. It was decided to proceed to Camp 2 and await
the arrival of canoes from SANGRIMAN.

16th June Left WIMA Junction at 0700hrs and arrived
Camp 2 (WF 7384) at 1535 hrs. Camped night.

17th June Remained Camp 2.

18th June Remained Camp 2. Canoes from Sangriman
arrived. Const Maski arrived with natives of
WATAKATAUWI.

19th June Left Camp 2 at 0735 proceeded up the
WISA River and arrived WATAKATAUWI (WF 8582) at
1230 hrs. Natives were found to be very timid
but a fair percentage of villagers seen. Villagers
were addressed and gifts were distributed.
Camped night.

20th June Departed WATAKATAUWI at 0800 hrs and
proceeded to Map Ref WF 9672 where a hunting party
from WOMBUTAU (WF 9868) was contacted. Several of
the party came forward and were later joined by the
remainder. Remained night.

21st June Left Map Ref WF 9672 at 0800 hrs and arrived WATAKATAUWI 1345 hrs. Remained night.

22nd June Left Watakatauwi at 0800 hrs and attempted to proceed to SIGALTOK (WF 8273) via the WISA River but found that impossible to make headway in canoes. Returned Camp 2 and remained night.

23rd June Remained Camp 2.

24th June Left Camp 2 at 0700 and arrived Camp 4 (WF 6871) at 1500. Camped night.

25th June Left Camp 4 0600hrs and arrived Camp 5 (WF 6358) at 1800 hrs. Remained night.

26th June Remained Camp 5.

27th June Left Camp 5 at 0800 hrs and proceeded upstream for about eight miles. Wimat River runs into a gorge and canoes could not proceed further. Police despatched to investigate possibilities of proceeding on foot. Police patrol returned and reported that gorge continued for a further three hours. Returned Camp 5.

28th June Remained Camp 5 and conducted European census.

29th June Remained Camp 5.

30th June Left Camp 5 at 0500 hrs and returned Camp 2 at 1600 hrs.

1st July Left Camp 2 at 0730 and arrived WIMA Junc. at 1845 hrs. Remained night.

2nd July Left WIMA Junc. at 0600 and arrived MAMIRI at 1400 hrs. Remained night.

3rd July Left MAMIRI at 0715 and arrived ANGRIMAN (WB 0928) at 1130 hrs. Village inspected and census compiled. Remained night.

4th July Left ANGRIMAN at 0600 and travelled night.

5th July Arrived ANGORAN at 0200 hrs.

Native Affairs In the villages of Watakatauwi and also Wambutau only portion of the villagers were seen.

These people lead a semi nomadic life and spend as much as six months of the year moving from place to place in quest of game. Many of such parties belonging to Watakatauwi were seen between Watakatauwi and Wambutau and it was quite obvious that they had, in most cases, come into contact with the outside world very seldom.

Pre war there was stationed at Kuyamas (WA 9601) a member of the R.P.C. who patrolled this area and appointed a LULUZI and IULTUL at Watakatauwi and it appeared that they had full control of the villagers.

Investigations as to the identity of the attacking party on B.S.D. carrier lines proved fruitless but it can be assumed that the attack was carried out by natives suspected of being resident at the head of the Serigumet River as shown on overlay.

Natives of Yambiyambi (WA 7711) state that there are natives living at the head of the Serigumet River by the name of Inarus or Nzarus. Whether this is a fact or not remains to be seen as it is only hearsay on which the Yambiyambi base their statement. They further state that there are ~~some~~ people by the name of Samsan, a generic term no doubt, who are also resident at the head of the Serigumet.

There are also a series of small villages situated along a line running due south from Mari villages (WA 6807) but according to reports are only of a very small nature.

Food and Crops

^{ENCOUNTERED} The only visible signs of cultivation in the area were ~~at~~ at Watakatawi where there are extensive gardens containing yams, taro and kaukau.

In the swampy areas to the south of Watakatawi there are large areas of sago trees, which, according to reports, is the staple diet in the area.

As has been stated the natives in this area are a semi nomadic race and hunt for long periods without returning to their villages. Considering that the area abounds in wild life there should never be a shortage of meat.

Health

The health of the natives of Watakatawi appears to be satisfactory but there are isolated cases of Tropical Ulcers and Framboesia. It was also reported that there are many cases of Framboesia and Tropical Ulcers at Wombutau. All those natives so affected have been encouraged to report to the hospital at Angoram but it is as yet a little early to expect any great response from these natives.

Vital Statistics

A census was taken of Angoram and as the pre war village book had been destroyed no comparative figures can be submitted. It is estimated that the village of Watakatawi consists of approximately one hundred people whilst that of Wombutau is in the vicinity of two hundred natives.

Village books were issued to the two latter mentioned villages and the villagers informed of their purpose.

General

In your Patrol memo WKA 30/3-25 it was instructed that samples of milling timber be cut and floated to Angoram. Although there are large quantities of Kauri pine and cedar ~~XXX~~ it was not a proposition for the Patrol to carry out your instructions as great difficulty would have been experienced in hauling the logs through virgin jungle to the river bank. Nevertheless it was suggested to the natives residing in the area that they use such an asset for their financial benefit.

Conclusion

Although quite a considerable period was spent in the area very little of which was intended was accomplished.

From reports it can be assumed that the area along B.G.D. lines of communication is deserted and it can also be assumed that the natives who were responsible for the attack are resident in the area at the head of the Serigimat River. With regard to the latter assumption, it is considered that, firstly, unless precautions are taken further attacks can be expected and secondly that further patrols into this area are necessary.

G.B. Gilbert
.....
G.B. GILBERT P.O.

Report on Members of N.G.P.F.

4180 L/Cpl ANGOL

An efficient N.C.O. with outstanding knowledge of new natives. Has good control of his subordinates and performed duties admirably.

3229 Const. WASAU

Intelligent policeman with good knowledge of patrol work.

3225 Const BIVI

Capable and steady type.

4087 Const DAME

Quiet and steady but by no means brilliant.

Const MASKI

Very intelligent and has good knowledge of natives. Was formerly stationed at YIMAS and has good knowledge of surrounding country.


.....
G.B. GILBERT P.O.

VITAL STATISTICS

Date	Name	I/L		CHILDREN		ADULTS		TOTAL excl I/L
		M	F	M	F	M	F	
3-7-47	ANGRIMAN	23	6	49	31	48	68	196

B. Gilbert
.....
G.B. GILBERT P.O.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (ANBORAN) Report No. 2 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by N.A. SNOW

Area Patrolled LOWER SEPIK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 26/6/1947 to 3/7/1947

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference RIMBUNTI & BOGIA SHEETS (4 M. TO 1 INCH)

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS 2) WAR DAMAGES 3) INSPECTION
& ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MOKESBY.

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 £.....

popul

Territory of Papua - New Guinea

30/3

Females in Child Birth	In
	M F

WKA 30/3-32
Sub.District Office
Angoram



21st July, 1947

The District Officer,
W E W A K.

Patrol Report No. 2 - 1947/48

Forwarded herewith is a report by Mr.W.A.Snow on a patrol to the Lower Sepik villages.

There is a language break between MARAMBA and CHANGRIWA which latter village speaks a dialect of its own. As it is more readily patrolled through KANDUANUM and MARAMBA then from the Yuat River it will be included in Lower Sepik census figures.

Native affairs generally seem very satisfactory and it is pleasing to note the improvement since the area was last patrolled. Villages, however do look at their best during the low water.

The health position is also very encouraging and reflects credit on the systematic methods used by Mr.Healey, Medical Assistant.

The improvement in crops is pleasing and it is hoped that natives will persevere with introduced vegetables and incorporate them permanently into their diet. The livestock position has improved a little but is still very bad in most villages

KANDUANUM has been closed to recruiting for some time and restrictions will be places on YUERIMA and MAMFEL. In the case of MAMBEL they have such involved relationships with other villages in the Marienberg area, from which there are very few absentees, that the figures are a trifle misleading.

The high masculinity rate for KRINJAMBI will be investigated.

R.G. Ormsby (A. D. O.)

Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

WKA 30/3/50.
Sub-District Office.
ANGORAM.

9th July, 1947.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 2, 1947/48.

Personnel:

Mr. W.A. Snow. P.O.
Reg. No. 1967 Constable PALAN.
" " 2855 Constable BOIU-MUIN.
" " 4176 Constable WURA.

Area Patrolled: Lower Sepik.

Duration: 26/6/47 to 3/7/47.

Maps used: Ambunti and Bogia sheets. (Scale: 4 miles to 1 in.)

Objects:

1. Recording of Census.
2. War Damage Investigation and Recording of Claims.
3. General Administrative Work.

Diary:

26/6/47. Departed Angoram 0810 hours per pinnace, and arrived KANDUANUM 1. (WB4732) at 1615 hours. Made camp. Village not ready for immediate lining. An inspection was made and war damage investigated. Being now low water the natives have commenced new gardens and have a variety of young plants coming on. Slept.

27/6/47. Census conducted of KANDUANUM and war damage claims recorded. Headed for MARAMBA (WB4629). Inspected village and began census. Slept.

28/6/47. Completed census MARAMBA and received war damage claims. Went on to CRANGRIWA (WB4526), made inspection and conducted census. Slept.

29/6/47. Investigated war damage and received claims. Rained heavily, delaying return to MARAMBA until 1600 hours where camp was made for the night.

30/6/47. Left for KANDUANUM at noon and from here departure was made for KRINJAMBI (WB5543), a stop being made at KANDUANUM 2 (WA4737) to make inspection. Camp made at KRINJAMBI reached at dusk.

1/7/47. Conducted census, investigated war damage and received claims. Headed for KAMBRIKDO (WB5242) where census was conducted. Slept.

2/7/47. War damage work KAMBRIKDO. Departed for AGROTARA (WB4139) which was lined for census and war damage claims received. At 1530 hours made for YUARIKA (WB6432). Lined village and made inspection. Slept.

3/7/47. Completed war damage work at YUARIKA and left for MOLA villages (WB6042) which were lined, inspected; war damage investigated and claims received. About 1600 hours began return to Angoram arriving 2030 hours.

On 7/7/47 departure was made from Angoram by pinnace on a short patrol downstream to cover census and war damage for the village of IMBUANDO (WCO:54).

Opportunity was taken to visit MAMBEL with the same objects. This village completes the cover of the Marienberg area and the figures obtained are appended to the attached summary for the lower Sepik area.

The patrol reached Marienberg at 1700 hours and made camp. Next day the aforementioned villages were visited by canoe and the patrol arrived back at Angoram at 2010 hours.

Native Affairs.

A normal and satisfactory state prevails in the various communities visited. No neglect of duties on the part of village officials was noted. The natives are occupied with the extra tasks occasioned by the commencement of the low-water period and are industriously applying themselves to the work.

The only trouble encountered was a slight dispute between the KANDUANUN and the KRINJAMBI natives over land boundaries; and this was amicably settled. The latter had been encroaching on the others' land in the planting of new gardens. An understanding was reached whereby the Krinjambis could gather the fruits of their labours this time but were henceforth to keep to their own limits.

Roads and Tracks.

From KANDUANUN to MARAMBA the track is still very muddy but it shows signs of drying up. Maintenance has been carried out as far as possible; much water is diverted by drains and in parts it has been banked up to a level of two or three feet.

Where this cannot be done timber has been laid over the swampy parts of the track. All creeks and water-courses have been bridged.

Between MARAMBA and CHANGRIWA the road is in good condition. It is broad, dry and free from grass, making walking conditions pleasant.

Health.

21/8
A remarkably high standard of general health was noted among both children and adults. They are of good physique and are well-nourished in appearance. The absence of sores was a pleasing feature, only isolated cases for the whole area being found to be in need of treatment. Hygiene principles in most cases are well observed and villages were quite clean. Latrines have been built in adequate numbers but in some instances improvements in construction were found to be necessary and the natives were instructed accordingly.

At MARAMBA a very creditable system of drains has been installed to convey swamp water into the adjacent lagoon.

Housing.

Rebuilding programmes have been, in the main, completed. Plenty of good-quality timber is available throughout the area. Dwellings are large and substantial, providing adequate accommodation for all. For the most part only superficial damage was caused during the war and repairs have long since been effected. The large village of MARAMBA escaped entirely from air raids.

Food and Crops.

The position for this area appears comparatively bright. A better variety of crops than in many other areas is grown as supplementary to the staple sago and coconut diet.

Food and Crops (Continued).

The natives have new gardens planted, some well on the way to bearing, including sweet potatoes, taro, egg-fruit, and some yams. Some small crops of corn were observed. There are also fair supplies of good-quality tomatoes grown from seed distributed by the Government, 'Chinese' cabbage and beans. There are no paw-paws or bananas due to retarding influences of the wet season, but improvement can be expected now that more moderate conditions are at hand.

Livestock is short in all centres as a result of looting by the Japanese although the off-river villages of MARAMBA and CHANGRIWA have not suffered to the same extent. Promising herds of pigs and good supplies of poultry were seen in these two places. Fish is not so plentiful now that the river is lower.

War Damage.

A large number of claims were received for damage and loss sustained during allied air raids and at the hands of Japanese occupation troops. However, these are for small amounts in the majority of cases as there was no intensive bombing of the area, operations being mainly confined to strafing. Very few deaths were recorded.

Vital Statistics.

New village books were compiled for the centres covered by this patrol. Several of these villages were visited by a patrol late last year but at that time no books were in stock and census had to be recorded on paper. It has therefore been considered more expedient to start afresh from figures obtained on this patrol, just completed.

Figures for children are encouragingly high.

W.A. Snow
.....
W.A. SNOW. P.O.

VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Children</u>		<u>Adults</u>		<u>I/L</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>		
KANDUANUM 1&2	47	28	50	62	27	214
MARAMBA	119	103	107	122	22	473
CHANGRIWA	70	78	108	90	14	360
KRINJAMBI	31	26	44	24	4	129
KAMBRINDO	78	56	79	76	9	298
AGRUMARA	31	20	39	31	2	123
YUERIMA	27	31	41	33	13	145
(MOIM	33	20	60	58	5	176
(PINANG	35	26	42	40	2	145
IMBUANDO	60	27	62	55	-	204
MAMBEL	9	6	14	16	5	50
	540	421	646	607	103	2317

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



30-3-44

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

1st August, 1947.


The Director of District Services,
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO2. 1947/48

Attached please find copies of the abovementioned report covering a patrol of the village a few miles upstream from Angoram.

In common with most of the Angoram S/District there is a continues improvement in all aspects of native Administration. No formal recomodation has been made for the closing of the village mentioned, to recruiting. Recruiters operating on the river, cooperate to their utmost with the A.D.O., and refuse to accept recruits from any village which the A.D.O. indicates he does not desire natives to leave. It is considered that under present conditions and short term indenture, that this is more satisfactory, as the population balance can easily change from day to day with the return home of ex indentures labourers and an offical ban may sometimes inflict hardship on the individual.

DPH [The excellent health position is due mostly to the good work being carried out by Medical Assistant Healey and he is to be commended for the systematic and regular patrols performed by him. It must be remembered that from 1942 until late 1945 these people received no Medical treatment whatever and their living conditions were poor as they were hiding from air raid and their foods regularly looted by Japanese troops. The number of childern in comparsion to adults is remarkable and we can look forward to an increasing population.


(H.R. NIALL)
District Officer.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by W. A. SNOW

Area Patrolled GRASS COUNTRY, YUAT RIVER & LOWER SEPIK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 16/7/1947 to 30/7/1947

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference AMBUNTI & BOGIA SHEETS 4 in. : 1 in.

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, CENSUS & WAR DAMAGES

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

1 /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 £.....

opul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

30/11/37

Females in Child Birth	In	
	M	F

WK. 30/3-58.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WIEWAK.



3rd October, 1947.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO. 3 OF 1947-1948.

Forwarded herewith please find copies of the above-mentioned report by Patrol Officer Snow.

The area traversed is known as the "Grass Country", and is normally patrolled during the high water season, when villages can be visited by canoe through the communicating canals. Mr. Snow has had an arduous time doing this patrol during the dry season, when most of the walking is through knee-deep mud.

The War Damage investigations have been completed for this area and will be paid out shortly on the follow-up patrol.

As far as I can remember, many of the villages in this area were closed to recruiting at the outbreak of war. No records are held here of such closed areas and although there are 211 men absent under indenture, the position seems quite safe as there are 1151 adult males left in the villages. Unless you otherwise instruct, no action will be taken to enforce the closure to recruiting as under the present Ordinance natives are only absent from their homes for one year.

Would you please forward a copy of the notice giving details of the villages closed, so that if an undue number seek indenture we shall be able to enforce the provisions.

[Signature]
(M. R. MALL)
District Officer.

Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

WKA 30/3-33.
Sub-District Office.
ANGORAM.

10th August, 1947.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 3. 1947/48.

Personnel:

Mr. W.A. Snow. P.O.
Reg. No. 1967 Constable PALAN.
" " 4176 Constable WURA.
" " 3913 Constable GUAI.
N.M.O. MANI
N.M.O. YINDIM.

Area Patrolled:

Grass Country, Yuat River and Lower Sepik.

Duration:

16/7/47 to 30/7/47.

Maps Used:

Ambunti and Bogia Sheets. (Scale: 4 miles to 1 in.)

Objects:

1. Recording of Census.
2. War Damage Investigation and Recording of Claims.
3. General Administrative Work.

Diary:

16/7/47. Left Angoram 0945 hours per M.V. 1812. Arrived KAMBOT (WB9326) at 1630 hours. Made camp.

17/7/47. Left KAMBOT at noon by canoe. Barad very dry and canoe had to be dragged most of the way to RATEN (WB8426) where camp was made just before dusk.

18/7/47. Conducted census of RATEN, investigated war damage and received claims; the neighbouring village of LOL (WB8424) was also visited, census taken and claims received.

19/7/47. Census conducted of PANYATEN (WB8524) and PATAKA (WB8521). War damage work.

20/7/47. Lined WOM (WB8132), investigated war damage and received claims.

21/7/47. Completed war damage WOM and headed for KAIMBA (WB7933) about noon. Lined KAIMBA and received claims, then went on to MONGOL (7934), reached at dusk. Slept.

22/7/47. Census conducted MONGOL and war damage work. Moved on to LANGAM (WB6525), lined natives and received claims. Departed for BOBATEN (WB7424) and lined village before dusk.

23/7/47. Completed war damage work BOBATEN and left about 1030 hours for KUMBUGU (WB7817). Had to turn back as barad too dry for canoe. Then made for PAMPAN (WB7523). Lined village and did war damage work. Made camp here.

24/7/47. Walked to YAUL (WB7415). ~~Completed~~ Compiled new book and covered war damage work. Headed for DIMIRI (WB7215). Checked census before dusk. Pre-war village book handed over. Slept.

25/7/47. Completed war damage DIMIRI. Walked to BIWAT (WB6515). Checked census - war damage work; went on to BARANDA (WB6516), lined village and slept.

26/7/47. War damage work BARANDA. Left for AKURAN (WB6417)

lined village and did war damage work.

27/7/47. Conducted census KINAKATEN (WB6417), SAPALU (WB6026), KAUSIMBI (WB5925) and ANDUA (WB6027). War damage investigated and receipt of claims completed for each. Went on to ARAGUNAM (WB5932) and slept.

28/7/47. Lined ARAGUNAM and KUNDIMA (WB5934). War damage work for each. Slept AGRUMARA (WB6139)

29/7/47. Left AGRUMARA about 1030 hours, being delayed by rain. Changed canoes KAMBRINDO (WB5742) and reached MUNDUMUNDO (WB5349) approximately 1500 hours. Census conducted, new book compiled. War damage covered. Departed MUNDUMUNDO at dusk and went straight on to MOIM (WB6042), reached at 2130 hours. Slept.

30/7/47. Covered war damage only for MOIM as census had been taken previously on a recent visit. Lined natives of TAMBALI (WB6436), received claims then began the return journey to ANGORAM via the MOIM and MAGENDO BARADS. Arrived ANGORAM 2130 hours.

Native Affairs.

A considerable area was covered on this patrol and, for the most part, the natives visited appear to be leading a satisfactory and normal existence. The "Grass Country" produced a number of problems of a domestic nature which were settled by arbitration. Excepting an occasional minor matter no complaints were forthcoming at the remainder of the areas visited.

Generally speaking, village officials were observed to be carrying out their duties efficiently; and no cases of disobedience to the Native Authority were brought to notice.

Villagers are now energetically preparing their gardens, each centre displaying quite an air of industry and productive labour.

Roads and Tracks.

Progress was hampered at many points in the traverse of the Grass Country. Practically all of the travelling in this low-lying area is by means of waterways which at this time of the year are so shallow as to retard the passage of canoes to a great extent. Many times the natives had to get out and drag the canoes for considerable distances. An attempt to reach KUMBUGU by canoe was abandoned when the barad connecting with BOBATEM became too dry. Natives were instructed to waste no time in commencing the building of a road between these two places.

Between PAMPAN, YAJL and DIMIRI the ground is very marshy but the track has been well maintained, being surfaced with timber and bark strips most of the way. From DIMIRI to BIWAT the ground rises appreciably, with commensurate improvement in walking conditions.

With the coming of low water the Yuat presents a markedly altered appearance. Banks are high, firm and dry and riverside tracks connecting villages within reasonable proximity to one another are utilised by the natives in preference to canoeing.

Food and Crops.

With the possible exception of the Grass Country centres the food position seems very pleasing. Sago grows prolifically and plenty of game and small fish are caught

in the lagoons of the grass area but supplementary foods for an adequate diet are lacking.

The Yuat River natives are in much more fortunate circumstances having, in contrast, considerable variety of food. The simple explanation is that the Yuats have more suitable land for the cultivation of crops. At the present time Yuat villages have many varieties of vegetables planted. They have lost no time in the preparation of their gardens and already they are harvesting fair supplies of sweet potatoes, taro, tomatoes, bananas and a little corn. As the season advances there should be a surplus available for trade with natives of the grass country.

Health.

General health of the natives is good. Mr. L.R. Healey, Medical Assistant, has several Native Medical Orderlies stationed at various points and he arranged for two of these to accompany the patrol over all the ground covered. They performed their duties most efficiently, making thorough examinations while natives were mustered for census. Those requiring attention were ordered to proceed to Angoram. These were mainly isolated cases of sores; no serious ills were noted.

Housing.

Housing is quite adequate. Where necessary, maintenance and repairs have been effected. In most villages houses are large and substantial.

War Damage.

Very many claims were received, mainly in respect of losses at the hands of Japanese foraging parties. Little material damage appears to have been suffered apart from this and no outstandingly large claims were lodged. Few deaths were recorded.

Vital Statistics.

One pre-war village book was found - at DIMIRI - but owing to mutilations figures are illegible. Ten new books were compiled; the remainder of centres visited offer comparison only with figures obtained since the resumption of civil government.

W.A. Snow

W. A. SNOW. P. O.

REPORT ON POLICE.

PALAN: Intelligent, of good bearing, and quite efficient. Has accompanied the writer on numerous previous patrols and on all occasions has acquitted himself well.

WURA: Not over-bright but steady and willing.

GUAI: Of average ability.

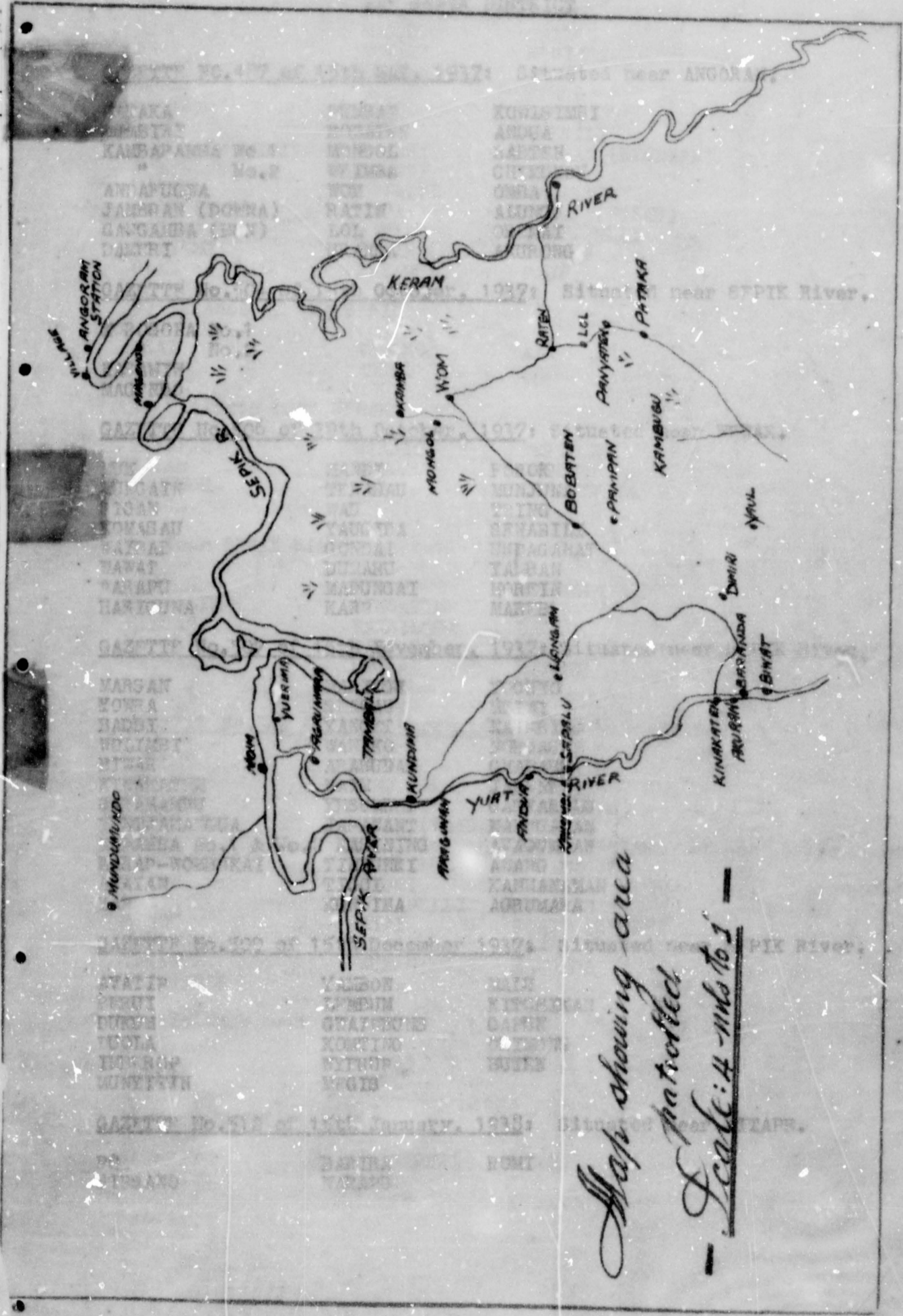
W.A. Snow

W. A. SNOW. P. O.

Village	Births		Deaths		I/L	N.Names		Migrations				Total ex I/L				TOTAL		
								In		Out		Child.		Adults		Total		
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
RATEN	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	53	61	71	111	124	235
LOL	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	33	30	44	45	89
PANYATEN	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	34	33	49	51	100
WOM	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	77	154	156	225	233	458
KAIMBA	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	35	24	45	33	78
PATAKA	2	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	17	9	28	29	45	38	83
MONGOL	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	13	41	53	64	66	130
LANGAM	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	16	48	43	83	59	142
BOBATEN	1	2	3	4	13	13	10	-	-	-	-	34	26	80	78	114	104	218
PAMPAN	-	-	4	6	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	14	14	44	33	58	47	105
YAUJ	-	-	-	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	48	86	76	144	124	268
DIMIRI	2	-	8	7	8	1	-	3	3	2	2	33	21	27	30	60	51	111
BIWAT	4	4	8	7	15	7	6	-	-	-	-	55	46	38	60	93	106	199
BARANDA	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	-	-	1	1	35	16	32	30	67	46	113
AKURAN	2	3	2	1	11	6	4	6	3	3	3	45	33	47	53	92	80	178
KINAKATEN	1	1	-	3	17	2	3	-	-	9	5	53	47	41	59	94	106	200
SAPALU	1	-	1	3	6	-	1	-	1	-	1	20	25	34	29	54	54	108
KAUSIMBI	-	1	-	-	8	2	1	1	1	-	-	34	16	26	27	60	43	103
ANDUA	1	-	1	2	13	2	2	1	-	1	3	19	17	24	29	43	46	89
ARAGUNAM	4	2	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	33	25	40	28	73	53	126
KUNDIMA	-	-	3	2	16	-	1	-	-	2	2	59	49	63	62	122	111	233
MUNDUMUNDO	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	52	83	60	138	112	250
TAMBALI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	9	26	28	47	37	84
ANGORAM	2	3	2	6	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	24	21	26	19	50	40	90
<hr/>																		
20	16	36	41	211	46	37	14	11	19	17	824	675	1151	1140	1975	1815	3790	

A. Snow.
A. Snow. P. O.

30711/37



*Map showing area
 - patrolled -
 - Scale: 4 - mls to 1 -*

35711/37.

NATIVE VILLAGES CLOSED TO RECRUITING IN
THE SEPIK DISTRICT

GAZETTE NO.487 of 15th MAY, 1937: Situated near ANGORAM.

PATAKA	PUMBAN	KOWISIMBI
SIMBIRI	BOBATEN	ANDUA
KAMBARAMBA No.1	MONCOL	BASTEN (WOLAN)
" No.2	WEMBA	CHUMUNDU
ANDAPUGWA	WOM	OMBA
JAMBRAN (DOWNA)	RATIN	ALUNGU (WOLAN)
GANGAMBA (BUN)	LOL	ORIMAI
DAMTRI	BRANDA	AKURONG

GAZETTE No.504 of 15th October, 1937: Situated near SEPIK River.

KOROGOPA No.1
" No.2
KASAMIN
MAGENDO

GAZETTE No.506 of 30th October, 1937: Situated near WFWAK.

MUM	MANDI	FOROKON
BUNGAIN	TYRABAU	MUNJUNATERUA
SIGAN	WAU	TRING
KOMASAU	YAUOTEA	SENABILI
WAIBAD	GONDAL	UNDAGANAT
WAWAT	DUMARU	YAMBAN
PARAPU	MADUNGAI	MORFIN
HARIGUNA	KARANG	MAREB

GAZETTE No.507 of 15th November, 1937: Situated near SEPIK River.

MARSAN	MARINGU	YOCUNO
YOWRA	SENGAU	MITWI
BADBI	YANGPT	KAIMBIAM
WOLIMBI	WANIKO	NORGASAP
BISAR	ARAGUNAM	CHABARU
KINAKATEM	MATN	JAPENET
GARAMAMBU	YISUMBITI	GARYAROLU
YENTJAMANGUA	JAPANANT	KANTUANAM
MARAMBA No.1 & No.2	KARINING	AVAGUMBAN
MARAP-WOMBINKAI	TIMBUNKI	ANANG
AKATAM	TIGOI	KANTANAMAN
YAR	KUNDIMA	AGRUMARA

GAZETTE No.509 of 15th December 1937: Situated near SEPIK River.

AVATIP	YALBON	MAJU
BERUI	LEMBUM	KITCHIKAN
DUKUM	GWAINBUNS	CAPUN
TUOLA	KOMTING	ORIMONG
IMBROP	NITRUP	BUTEN
MUNYITIN	MNGIS	

GAZETTE No.512 of 15th January, 1938: Situated near AITAPU.

DO	BARIRA	ROMI
SISSANO	KARAPU	

GAZETTE No. 55 of 31st October, 1938: 1) Near AITAPE

NAFAN	YO	SFBEMI
MURU	MUMURU	PWENDI
DIA	NEMIKI	NEPIKEI
FIENI	KREPAS	AGABU
AROP	MALOL	SERRA
LEITRE	PINO	MAROK
RAMU	SUMU	WALWALI
WANGA (WANGAM)	KOIMRI	NEGRAN (NEGNIAN)
PULTULTUL	SIANTI	WOM
YAITI	TOVATTI	KARAITI
BESS (BES)	KAPINI	VOKAU (WOLAU)
PAIAWA	SIPINI	CHINAPELLI
LEMIPNG	SUAIN (SUPIN)	DANSAU
ULAU	YAKAMUL	PAUP

2) Islands in the SEPIK

VIAI	TUMLEO	ALI
SELEO	ANGEL	

3) Villages near WFWAK

MATAPAU	SIMAIN	WESALONG
BALAM	MOMOKEN	SOWOM
KUMUNDU	SIL	TIPANIMBUA
DOGUA		

4) Near SEPIK River

ALANGU	KFOVOI-UT	BOANUM
KAIWOLYA	SINGARIM	SUK
MANGAN	NABILOGI	DARAPAP
KOPAR	SISUIS	MURIK (ARAMUT, WAKAMUT and JANGUMIT)
TAMBANAM	MYNDAM	WOMBUN
GANT	BOIK	

GAZETTE No. 542 of 15th March 1939 1) Near AITAPE

SFBEMI	RAMU	LOVATTI
PWENDI	SUMU	KARAITI
NEMIKI	WALWALI	BESS (BES)
FIENI	WANGA (WANGAM)	KAPINI
AROP	KOINIRI	VOKAU (WOLAU)
SERRA	PULTULTUL	PARAWA
TUTRE	SIANTI	SIPINI
WOM	CHINAPELLI	LAMIENG
PINO	YAITI	SUAIN (SUPIN)
DANSAU	MAROK	ULAN
YAKAMUL	PAUP	YAPUNDA
MARKUMBER		

2) Islands near AITAPE

VIAI	TUMLEO	ALI
SELEO	ANGEL	

3) Near WFWAK

MATAPAU	TIPANIMBUA	SOWOM
WISALING	DAGUA	SIL
MOMOKEN	SIMAIN	KUMUNDU
BALOM.		

1a

4) Near SEPIK River.

ALANGU	KAIWOLYA	NAIBILOGI
SJSUIS	TAMBANAM	WOMBUN
KWO-UT	SINGARIN	DARAPAP
MURIK (ARAMUT, WAKAMUT and JANGIMIT)		MINDAM
GANT	BOIK	BOANUM
SUK	MANGAN	KOPAR

5) Near ANGORAM.

YAUJ

GAZETTE No. 475 of 16th December, 1939: 1) Between YALINGI and Raini Rivers. S.W. AITAPP

WANINGI	YONGITEI	SPYUM
---------	----------	-------

2) WAPI Area:

MUVANTI (MIVANTE)	WABUTEI (WABUREI)	SALIOKEI
YENGETEI	SUGITEI	WANWETEI
SIGAITTEI	KUMNATEI	KARAITTEI
FRITTEI (FRETEI)	TAWETEI	SIBOTEI
AOTTEI	MIMBITEI (MUMBITEI)	KARATEI
NARITTEI	KPIBUM	

3) SEPIK River:

ANGRIMAN	MASANDANFI	MINDIMBIT
ABARAMBO	KAMINDIMBIT	NONGRUMFRI
KOROGO	YENTZAN	PALEMBAI
KUNDEGAI	CHAMBRI	AIBOM
WERRIMAN		

GAZETTE No. 580 of 31st January, 1940: 1) S.P. AITAPP

ASIER	ANIPO (ALIPO)
-------	---------------

2) Near AMBUNTI:

BRUGNOWI	NAIRUI	YOU-UMBAK
YAMANUMBO		

GAZETTE No. 580 of 31st January 1947: 1) Area of land being the whole of BAM Island in the SCHOUFEN Islands.

2) Near WEWAK.

SAURI	KOIRUWA	ANDARA
ANTARANTARGUM	PAPARUM.	

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MINGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. H of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by H. A. SNOW

Area Patrolled KABRIMAN AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 10/1/1948 to 13/1/1948

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1) INVESTIGATION OF REPORTED OUTBREAK OF BARGO IT 2) ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

opul

D.S. 20/11/43

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

Wk. 30/3-35³⁶
Sub.District Office
Angoram

4th February, 1948

The District Officer
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No.4. 1947/48.

Forwarded herewith is report by Mr.W.A.Snow of a special patrol to the KABRIMAN area for the purpose of investigating an outbreak of Vailala madness.

The outbreak itself was a typical one and only a few points require comment. Unfortunately, however, the destruction and profaning of most of their ceremonial and sacred possessions is likely to have a deleterious effect on village culture.

The movement originated with KAMANBANGA an ex L/Cpl of Police and holder of the Police Valour Badge. This native has visited Australia and one of the FELO tours. Although he was many years ago employed by the Catholic Mission as a labourer he is not a Catholic. He is a quiet type and appears to sincerely believe in the genuineness of his vision and the necessity for village natives to re-model their lives according to his plans.

His teachings were mainly confined to the necessity for destroying all old things belonging to their ancestors as they had become impregnated with evil. Otherwise routine instructions for cleaning of the village and method of living such as are normally given by patrols. He advocated reduction of polygamy to the stage where a man would be permitted two wives (it is interesting to note that he himself has two wives). He mentioned a period of darkness after which the dawn would usher in a new way of living but did not mention or suggest 'cargo', only Spiritual and Physical betterment. His account of his dream is connected and lucid and does not vary under cross-examination.

YAMBI of KANINGARA is a very different type. Prior to the war he had been employed at N.G.G. (during this time he was baptised as a Catholic) and ran away from there during the general exodus. He held office as a Japanese village official during the War. After having a vision he declared that God had entered his body and was using him as a medium to transmit orders to the village people. He appointed so called Angels whose main duties were to see that his orders were enforced by force if necessary. He is an arrogant type and appears to have been an opportunist seeking power. He followed KAMANBANGA's teachings but added the 'cargo interest' and other trimmings of his own. His account of his vision is incoherent and varies from time to time giving rise to the belief that it may be purely imaginary.

NAWADI of YAMANDANEI was appointed by YAMBI as chief Angel. Prior to the war he had worked for the Catholic Mission, Alexishafen and had been baptised as a Catholic during this period. He also served as a Japanese village official during the occupation. His main function was enforcement of YAMBI's orders.

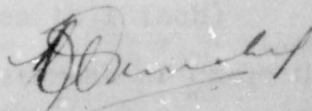
In no case did there appear to be any serious anti-European attitude although this was featured slightly by YAMBI when the villagers expressed resentment of his policy.

To sum up I do not completely agree with Mr.Snow that Mission influence can be regarded as playing a very important part in the outbreak. It originated as usual from a man of great influence. KAMANBANGA and from his ~~angel~~ angle was comparatively free of religious

angles. These were brought in by YAMBI and other who used their knowledge of religion to strengthen their case. It does however stress the ever present dangers which can arise from improperly understood mission teachings.

It is very fortunate that the trouble was stopped as quickly as it was. The natives had become very angry about the fact that they had been deluded and it is possible that if Mr. Snow had not apprehended the ringleaders some of them might have taken the law into their own hands.

The matter has been dealt with as follows: KAMANBANGA and YAMBI were both sentenced to Four months imprisonment on charges of spreading false reports; in KAMANBANGA's case sentence is without hard labour and a recommendation for his temporary deportation is being considered. NAWADEI and lesser angels were sentenced to terms varying from two months to fourteen days, one angel being acquitted.



.....
R. G. Ormsby A. D. O.

Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

WKA 30/3-35
Sub.District Office,
Angoram.

21st January, 1948.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGRAM.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 4, 1947/48.

Personnel:

Mr. W.A. Snow. P.O.
Reg. No. 4181 L/Cpl Bingkun.
" " 4087 Constable DAME
" " 2408 ~~XXXX~~ " DOPI
" " 3896 " ALU
" " 3914 " YABABI

Area Patrolled: KABRIMAN area (Between Blackwater and Koresakeri Rivers.)

Duration: 10/1/48 to 13/1/48.

Maps Used: Ambunti Sheet (Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch)

Objects: 1. Investigation of Reported Outbreak of Cargo Cult
2. General Administrative Work.

Diary:

10/1/48. Left Angoram 1300 hours per launch owned by Mr. F.C. Eichhorn. Met vessel "Kauri" at 1900 hours, broken down near KRINJAMBI (WB5540), and assistance was given by Mr Eichhorn until 2400 hours. Continued to KANDUANUM No. 2 (WB4737), one hour further on. Slept here.

11/1/48. At 0615 hours departed for MAMIRI (WA9625), via the Kariwari River entrance near MINDIMBIT, and arrived * MAMIRI 1630 hours. The MAMIRI natives were the first contacted in the area patrolled. Affairs in this community were found satisfactory and the natives readily gave useful information concerning the activities of neighbouring centres affected by Cargo Cult.

A census was taken and village inspected.

12/1/48. Left MAMIRI approximately 0600 hours. At 0845 hours came to the barad leading to KABRIMAN village (WA9712); from here went on by canoe, reaching the village an hour later. Village officials and natives were interrogated, as a result of which three natives were detained and selected witnesses ordered to accompany patrol back to ANGORAM; also the names of natives implicated in other centres nearby were obtained. Police were detailed to bring in these persons.

At 1300 hours went back to the launch and headed for KANINGARA (WB0402), reaching the landing at 1415 hours. Investigation carried out, ringleaders arrested and further independent witnesses ordered to accompany the patrol to Angoram. Turned back for MAMIRI at 1705 hours; arrived 1925 and made camp.

13/1/48. Departed 0600 hours travelling straight through to Angoram, reached at 1615 hours.

Native Affairs:

Of all the centres contacted only the small village of MAMIRI rendered a satisfactory account of its affairs. Here it was obvious that a normal life was being led.

The MAMIRIS had knowledge of cult activities elsewhere, however - gleaned from natives coming back from trading

* Correct spelling: MAMIRI

trading trips to the affected areas. Kabriman and Kaningara, they said, were the worst centres. An ex-policeman, KAMANBANGA, of the former village, was the prime mover originally; but another man, YAMBI, a native of Kaningara, had gone further and called himself God.

After supplying the names of others involved the MAMERIS expressed scorn for the concepts of the cult and derided the claims of its followers.

Actual visits to the above centres proved the reports substantially correct. Enthusiasm had died down though when the patrol arrived. Indeed, the natives were full of recriminations against the movement. But it was clear that everyone, with trifling exception, had been influenced for a time, including village officials.

The stories from KABRIMAN and KANINGARA differed considerably from each other. Only up to a point were ideas in parallel. KAMANBANGA, of KABRIMAN, although he laid the basis of unrest, did not go to the extremes of YAMBI, as will be noted from the following comparison:

KAMANBANGA, while ill in Angoram Hospital had a dream in which "God spoke to him of the existing evil pattern of life on earth. Natives still clung to certain harmful practices of their forefathers such as those to do with the 'haus tambaran'. The symbols of these - possessions handed down to the present day - must be destroyed."

"Men should restrict themselves to as few wives as possible - preferably be monogamous but under certain circumstances could have two wives (no more)."

"Everyone should be clean in personal habits, both in mind and body; keep their houses and villages not only clean but ornamental. God then told him to go back to his village and tell his people these things. If they heeded His instructions a time of happiness would come to all which would be heralded by a three-day period of darkness."

Returning to KABRIMAN, ~~KABRIMAN~~ ^{KAMANBANGA} addressed the villagers so, and personally destroyed certain articles with the tacit consent of the villagers. Later he visited TUNGIMBIT, YESIMBIT, SANGRIMAN, KRAIAMBIT, KANINGARA and KUVANMAS for the same purpose.

In the case of YAMBI he accompanied KAMANBANGA and followers to KUVANMAS where he, too, had a vision: "But the Spirit of God entered his body and he became God, declaring himself as such on return to his village. He gathered around him followers whom he called Angels."

At his orders the specified Tumbuna possessions were destroyed, the village and cemetery cleaned, surplus wives returned to their relatives etcetera. In addition, food was prepared and then thrown away. "There would be plenty of food and other commodities when the period of darkness ended, brought by spirits of ancestors risen from the grave."

When these events did not materialise KANINGARA village officials denounced YAMBI and his satellites as frauds. Instead of gaining anything the people had incurred heavy losses. They would go now and report everything to the District Officer at Angoram. At this they were treated threateningly by YAMBI and others, who said: You are too friendly to the Government. Presently all white Government Officials will perish by fire: you will meet the same fate if you are not careful." Then they took the village book and the hats of the officials with the expressed intention of burning them. They thought better of it later and returned them.

From this point Yambi fell out of general favour. When

the patrol arrived he submitted readily, making a clean breast of everything.

KAMANBANGA also admitted his part in the affair but maintained a steadfast adherence to his beliefs. However, he does not seem a man of violent disposition.

Investigations completed, the villagers were addressed with emphasis on the folly of their behaviour. It was pointed out that if they would improve their lot, practical application and work were the real means to that end. They could avail themselves of Government aid; but it was only right that they should earn it. Many things could not be done immediately: the war had been a big setback. Even so the Government had lost no time not only in working to restore losses inflicted by a common enemy, but also had plans for future advancement, some already in operation.

Conclusion:

Mission influence forms a substantial part of the background in the foregoing events. All the leaders of the Cult were found to have had association with the Catholic Missions

Native peoples naturally have a practical outlook in setting about the tasks of obtaining the necessities of life. The reverse impression is gained from the present behaviour of natives in the area visited. The inference is that outside interference has upset the balance. One contributing factor is obvious from the fact that the natives have set their present notions in the framework of an introduced religion.

Of course they have also some predilection for mumbo-jumbo and sorcery.

But it is a pity that many only derive from a substituted European religion such an interpretation ~~xxxxxxx~~ of some ideas as eclipses their own in degree of uselessness.

.....

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

The presense of Mr Eichhorn, whose knowledge of natives and their customs is well known, was valued. His advice on varicus matters was appreciated.

Food and Crops.

As the country is low-lying and swampy certain foods are hard to grow - such as root vegetables and fruit. Consequently sago is the main item of diet to be relied upon.

There is an abundance of game in the lagoons; and the area is well off as regards domestic poultry. A few pigs were also observed in the villages.

Health.

The natives generally seem strong and of good physique even though the area appears highly malarious as indicated by the large-scale incidence of enlarged spleens.

Medical Tul-tuls report no ~~other~~ prevalence of other serious disease.

Housing.

The natives live in well-constructed houses, not particularly large, but solid and high above the ground. No damage was caused during the war.

At KABRIMAN a massive cedar log was seen; it had been floated down from the hill country to the south for the purpose of canoe building. The prospects of timber from this source being suitable for commercial use would definitely seem worth investigating.

WAR DAMAGE.

This area appears to have entirely escaped the attention of air raids, owing to its isolation.

Compensation in respect of looting of food and goods by Japanese foraging patrols will therefore comprise most of the claims when submitted to a future patrol.

Vital Statistics.

The object did not include ~~xxx~~ census-taking. However the opportunity was taken to hold census of MAMERI as it was found on arrival there that all natives were present despite lack of notice.

Figures for MAMERI= are appended hereto.

W.A. Snow
.....
W.A. Snow. P.O.

REPORT ON POLICE.

Reg. No. 4181 L/Cpl BINGKUN:
Very good, capable N.C.O.
Reg. No. 4087 Const.DAME:
Steady and improving.
Reg. No. 2408 Const.DOPI:
Satisfactory.
Reg. No. 3896 Const.ALU:
Average.
Reg. No. 3914 Const.YABABI:
Fair.

W.A. Snow
.....
W.A. Snow. P.O.

at

AT

M

Map Showing Area Patrolled.

Scale: 4 mls to 1 in.

Ambunti District.



VITAL STATISTICS.

<u>Village</u>	Children		Adults		I/L M. F.	Total (exc. I/L)
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Fem.</u>		
MAMERI	20	14	19	20	4 -	73.

W. M. Snow
..... (W. M. Snow.) P.O.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANBORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 5 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by R. G. DRMSBY

Area Patrolled MIDDLE & UPPER SEPIK AREAS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives..... N.G.P.F.

Duration—From 5/3/1948 to 12/3/1948

Number of Days..... 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

WKA 30/3 -37
 Sub-district Office,
 Angoram.
 March 18th. 1948

District Officer,
 Wewak.

Patrol Report - Angoram 5 - 1947-48

Report of a patrol to the Middle and Upper Sepik areas

Personnel:- Mr. R. G. Ormsby, A.D.O.
 varying members of the N.G.P.F.

Duration:- March 5th. 1948 - March 12th. 1948: a total of
 eight days.

Objects:- 1. Inspection Ambunti station.
 2. General Administrative work.

Diary:-

- 5/3/48 Left Angoram per work-boay 'Princess Pat' owned by Mr. F. C. Eichhorn at approximately 1430 hours and proceeded Yuerima.
- 6/3/48 Left Yuerima 0530 hours and continued upstream to Timbunki. Native constables had been working in this area for some days investigating reports of firearms in possession of natives. It was found that some firearms had already been brought in and information received about others; arrangements were made for police to continue their investigations ready for my return on approximately March 11th. Natives of other villages also advised to be ready for discussions on this date. Carried on upstream to Kimindimbit where we camped for the night. Father Schaeffer of Timbunki was at this village and various matters were discussed.
- 7/3/48 Left Kimindimbit at approximately 0530 hours and went straight through to Pagwi. After a brief discussion with Mr. H. Smith, Medical Assistant he decided to accompany us to Ambunti which was reached shortly after dark.
- 8/3/48 Various court-cases were heard; the majority being satisfactorily settled by arbitration. Buildings etc. inspected and general discussions with the O.I.C., Am Ambunti. Father Kowalski passed through en route Malu.
- 9/3/48 Finalised various matters with O.I.C. Ambunti and proceeded downstream to Korogo via Malu and Pagwi. Discussed various matters with Fathers Fastenrath and Kowalski also Medical Assistant Smith. During the evening carried out discussions with Korogo natives re mission land and other matters.
- 10/3/48 Paid out a number of War Damage claims for Korogo village and settled minor disputes. Left 0800 hours for Kimindimbit via Tegoi. Paid War Damage claims for Kimindimbit village and finalised other outstanding matters. Carried on downstream turning into the Karawari and Korosameri Rivers to sleep at Mamiri.

(2)

11/3/48 Left 0545 hours and proceeded up the 'Black Water' tributary which leads to the Kabrیمان group of villages. On arrival at Kabrیمان received information that Mr. Hodgekiss had proceeded to Kraiambit. Left word for as many natives as possible to await our return and continued on to the Kraiambit lagoon. Here contacted Kraiambit and Kaningara natives and found that Mr. Hodgekiss had returned Kabrیمان by a canoe route. After making enquiries as to village affairs after the recent outbreak of Vailala madness returned to Kabrیمان.

A large number of natives and representative officials from all villages were assembled in readiness for the pinnace and these were addressed on various matters. After purchasing approximately two tons of sago and loading Mr. Hodgekiss' cargo we carried on to Tirbunki via Mamiri arriving just before dark. Various matters discussed during the evening.

12/3/48 After a very busy morning on firearm cases and other matters left for Angoram shortly after noon arriving just before dark. Native Constables were left in the area to finalise investigations and Mr. Hodgekiss also disembarked to carry on recruiting activities.

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Native Affairs.

So far as could be judged from personal observation and from reports - both European and native - native affairs are very satisfactory indeed. I was very pleased to find that the Kabrیمان group of villages which were recently affected by a form of Vailala madness have now apparently settled down and, according to Mr. Hodgekiss who spent over a week in the area, are now living normal lives.

Although I cannot but take a serious view of the use of Japanese firearms by village natives, particularly as it appears to be on such a large scale, I am quite satisfied that there is no dangerous background to it. Nine Japanese rifles were brought in to the patrol from the Chimbian area behind Timbunki. Practically all of these rifles were in good and serviceable condition and in most cases were regularly used for hunting. Investigations showed that while some of these rifles were left over from the Japanese occupation of the area a number had been recently purchased for cash from Japaragwa village in the Wewak sub-district. Information received alleges that there are a considerable number of rifles being used by natives between the Sepik River and Wewak. Full investigations are being made in an attempt to bring in these arms. It is, however, a very difficult matter to find these weapons unless the natives can be convinced that sooner or later the truth will out.

This point is very well illustrated in the case of Angoram village. For over twelve months I had been convinced that this village was in possession of and regularly using firearms but all efforts to locate them and identify the offenders had proved futile. A village grudge produced an informant who provided the information that floods and overconfidence had encouraged them to bring the weapons in from their bush hiding places to the village itself and a surprise raid confirmed our suspicions. Following on this one lead over twenty firearms

Native Affairs (continued.)

and a quantity of ammunition including hand grenades have already been recovered.

It may seem surprising from the foregoing that I still regard native affairs as satisfactory. The position is this:- eighteen months ago the Chimbian natives could not be satisfactorily contacted; it was fairly certain that they had firearms in their possession and quite definite that they would not bring them in. On this occasion they were told that we knew they had firearms and with only one exception they brought them in at once. They, in common with most of the other natives affected seem to regard the matter as a contest; they know they are not allowed to have or use firearms but are prepared to run the risk and, if caught, accept their punishment cheerfully.

Their attitude, and the use to which they were putting these firearms, gives rise to the question as to whether the time may not be ripe to introduce legislation similar to Papua, whereby certain approved natives might be permitted to own firearms. With strict supervision and policing I see no reason why such legislation might not be beneficial.

In the Ambunti area little serious crime was reported and natives appear to be settling down very well. Wogamush natives visited Yambon a trading trip recently and it will probably not be long before they actually visit Ambunti itself. It is hoped that this area and the Yellow River can be visited during this highwater.

Timbunki natives now appear to be settling down reasonably well and I think the time is ripe for some of these people to be allowed to go away to work and a separate memorandum is being forwarded concerning this matter. Six youths from there have volunteered for training in saw-milling and these are expected to report in very shortly.

Recruiting.

A separate memorandum has already been forwarded concerning the closing of certain areas.

An interesting feature of the patrol was the very poor response from the Kabriman area to Mr. Hodgekiss' efforts to obtain recruits for the Administration in Rabaul. This is in very direct contrast to many of the main river villages who have been besieging all recruiters to get away to work. It is hard to say exactly what lay behind their unwillingness but it is possible that shortage of supplies has something to do with it.

An Administration recruiter should be able to compete with private employers on an equal basis but this has not been possible here. All post-war recruiting on the Sepik has been either by launch or aeroplane but we have had to arrange Mr. Hodgekiss' transport as opportunity offered. In addition supplies of trade and issues have had to come from very limited stocks.

Ambunti station.

The progress on Ambunti station has been very good but at the moment there is a lull while material supplies both European and native catch up to the work done on frames etc. There seems to be a good possibility of making a good Auster strip and C.I.C. Ambunti was authorised to go ahead with the necessary work.

(4)

Ambunti station (continued)

The installation of this strip should greatly improve the existing communications to Ambunti and be of great use in the administration of the sub-district.

Due to shortage of equipment and staff it has not yet been possible to instal a teleradio at Ambunti; it cannot be overemphasised that this is an absolute necessity.

Health.

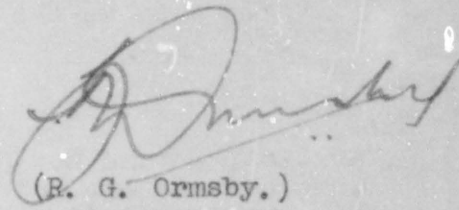
Superficially, at least, the health of the area has shown considerable improvement, but a recent patrol by Mr. Gilbert to main river villages shows the death rate to be high. This is being investigated.

The Medical Assistant, Pagwi reports that floods in the river have rendered the majority of his wards unusable at the moment and he is concentrating on patrol work. I do not think that Pagwi will wver be suitable for much more than a patrol base.

Agriculture.

The yam situation has improved since last year; the late high water this year gave more time for the crops to mature. A big proportion of the crop is being retained for seed purposes.

Village livestock is starting to breed up again and poultry are fairly plentiful in most villages. Some time ago now the writer distributed a number of pure bred Australorp rcosters to various villages and it is very pleasing to see that they have had a very definite effect in improving the quality of village fowls.



(R. G. Ormsby.)

A. D. O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

DS.30-11-45.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

7th April, 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR :

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM NO. 5 of 1947/48.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned Patrol Report. It is agreed that Mr. A.D.O. Ormsby is showing tact, interest and energy in patrolling his sub-district.

LAUNCHES.

The Harbour Master, when contacted regarding launches for the Sepik Division, advised that the plans submitted by you were in the hands of a Southern firm of builders who had been asked for quoted costs. No reply has yet been received from them. It would appear that the unusual specifications of vessels required may cause some delay in the programme. In the meantime the matter will be kept in mind and if other vessels become available efforts will be made to send one or more to your district.

FIREARMS.

This Headquarters agrees with you on the question of granting permission to natives for the use of firearms. Every effort should be made to induce, or if necessary force the natives to hand in firearms immediately.

AMBUNTI TELERADIO.

The Divisional Engineer was contacted with regard to the installation of a teleradio at Ambunti. He is under the impression that a complete set had already been

2.

sent there. He thinks the fact that the station is not on the air may be due to faulty batteries and that this may have been occasioned by neglect when the officer in charge of the station was absent on patrol. However the Divisional Engineer is checking on the equipment position; meantime can you procure the services of a native operator? There are none available at Headquarters.

(J.H. Jones) *J.H.*
ACTING DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



WK. 30/3/63

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

24th March, 1948.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO. 5
of 1947/48

Attached please find copies of the abovementioned
Patrol Report by A.D.O. Ormsby.

It will be noted that it was necessary to charter
a launch for the trip. This is never entirely satisfactory
for patrol purposes. This was due to the fact that the
"Osprey" was again laid up and is now once more at Dreger
Harbour and will not be ready for at least three weeks.
Until we get a launch in good running order, with a relief
boat available when the launch is in dock we can never
efficiently patrol the Sepik.

Action will be taken to prosecute the natives in
possession of firearms. They have all ample warning that
rifles etc. must be destroyed or handed in to the nearest
District Office. Those in possession are deliberately
flouting the law.

I am not in favour of granting permission to certain
natives yet, and recommend the matter should not be considered
for at least five years. The natives are still unsettled from
the after effects of the war, and we are too short of staff either
experienced or otherwise to police the matter. Mr. Ormsby
has well summed up the native attitude towards being in
possession of firearms.

The recruiting question will be dealt with under
separate memorandum.

Without a launch or other means of transport, which
the natives can view, the Administration recruiter is at
a disadvantage when competing with recruiters fully equipped
by private enterprise.

Mr. A.D.O. Ormsby is keeping his Sub-District well
patrolled as usual, and his irregular and frequent visits keeps
him in touch with the natives and this is so necessary with
people such as the Sepik River natives. He is of course greatly
hampered by not having a launch at his disposal.

Arrangements have been completed for a trip to
Wogomush and the Yellow River by the District Officer and A.D.O.
In late April.

*The Middleton
Keep pegging
away in the
reg. in two
launches for
Sepik. 3/4*

H.R. Niall
(H.R. NIALL)
District Officer.

The Middleton, please. 2/4

30/1/48

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of PANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 6 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by G.B. GILBERT

Area Patrolled UPPER SEPIK VILLAGES

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 10/1/1948 to 30/1/1948

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

- 17.1.48 Departed Korogo 0800 arriving Yentchan (WA 9045) at 1400 hrs . Camped.
- 18.1.48 Left Yentchan at 1100 hrs arrived Tego-i (WA9835) 1400 hrs . Inspected village . Camped.
- 19.1.48 Censused Tego-i. Former luluai relieved of duties as according instructions of A.D.O. Angoram. New luluai elected subject to confirmation . Left Tego-i 1010 hrs arriving Kanganaman (WA 9437) 1145 hrs. Inspected village and census revised . At 1445 departed Kanganaman to Yentchan (WA 9045) arriving at 1610 hrs. Census revised and village inspected . Camped.
- 20.1.48 Left Yentchan 0930 arriving Parambei (WA9041) at 1125 hrs Census revised . Departed Parambei 1400 proceeding by road to Malingai (WA 8939) arriving 1410 hrs. Census revised, village inspected and dispute re ownership of land settled amicably . camped.
- 21.1.48 Left Malingai 0800 arrived Suapmeri (WA 8642) 1055. Area inspected censused village . Complaint against Luluai of Suapmeri by native of Parambei heard and registered in village book for consideration by A.D.O. Angoram . Left Suapmeri (1335) arrived Korogo (WA 8247) at 1635 . Census revised village inspected camped.
- 22.4.48 Left Korogo 0820 hrs arrived Yentchumangua (WA 7548) at 0920. Village inspected, census revised. Departed 1105 hrs, arrived Nyaurongi (WA 7346) at 1145 hrs. Nyaurongi and adjoining village Kandangei inspected and census of both villages conducted . Village officials interviewed . Departed 1400 hrs to Japanaut (WA 6949) at 1545 hrs . Census revised. New Luluai elected on probation as former official had relinquished duties. Left 1645 hrs arrived Pagui Medical Post 1750 hours. Remained night .
- 23.1.48 Left Pagui 1400 arrived Yamanumbo (WA 6549). New village book compiled village inspected. Camped.
- 24.1.48 Left at 0930 arrived Japandat (Wa 6244) at 1240 hrs. Census revised - village inspected . Camped.
- 25.1.48 Departed 0700 arrived Avatip (WA 5642) 1010 hrs . Majority of natives absent on trading trip to Maprik area . Natives advised to be present at next visit . Left Avatip 1100 hrs. Arriving Ambunti 1610 hrs.
- 27.1.48 Left Ambunti 1000 hrs via MV Hoi-on arrived Pagui . Medical Post at 1500 hrs. Various matters pertaining to Medical Services discussed with Medical Officer Dr. J. C. McInerney . Camped.
- 28.1.48 Proceeded Burui Aitstrip and returned Pagui.
- 29.1.48 Left Pagui 0800 hrs arrived Avatip 1435 hrs. Census revised Camped.
- 30.1.48 Left Avatip proceeded Ambunti Police Post.

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NOTE. The village of Malu (WA 4138) has been excluded from the patrol as the inhabitants are at present conducting an initiation ceremony and it was considered at the time that a visit by the patrol would disrupt the normal functioning of the ceremony.

ROADS & WATERWAYS.

With the exception of a short track between Parambei and Malingai which track is in good order and maintained well, all travelling was done by canoe.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

All villages have extensive gardens containing Yams, taro, sweet potato, corn and sugar cane crops and there are also small quantities of European vegetables to be seen in villages nearer the Mission station at Marui.

It is pleasing to note the increase in livestock in the villages since the last patrol. Pigs, with a dwindling strain of pre-war Mission stock are to be seen and the introduction of southern pigs to the area would be most beneficial and furthermore would prevent a reversion to pure native stock which is of very inferior quality.

This also applies to poultry.

HEALTH & HYGIENE.

Skin diseases, framboesia and tropical ulcers are fewer than of yore yet considering the appalling number of deaths due to dysentery and pneumonia it would be superfluous to say that the health of the natives in this particular area is poor.

These diseases are, as we are well aware, not incurable diseases and consequently had prompt medical attention been available the number of deaths would certainly have been less.

Medical attention is available at Pagui Medical Post but a long canoe trip is not conducive to the sufferers' well being and also, with pneumonia, death comes quickly thus Medical representatives in the villages are discouraged from escorting these cases to hospital.

A possible solution is that intelligent natives from each village be selected and trained in recognising the symptoms pertaining to these diseases and the use of applicable drugs.

In some cases Medical Tultuls accept the responsibility of their positions only to have power bestowed upon themselves and to become involved in the village political set up and their duty of administering to the well being and health of the natives of their respective villages is only a secondary consideration.

All villages have latrines but the majority are of an unsatisfactory nature allowing access to flies during the 'low water' season. During the wet season latrines are filled by water almost to the top thus diminishing the fly menace considerable. All natives were instructed that latrines must be covered in in order that a certain amount of safety may be obtained against the dysentery menace.

HOUSING.

Houses are of the normal Sepik type being strong and durable and with one exception all housing is in a satisfactory state of repair.

At Japandai houses are of poor quality and in need of repair. The natives concerned were advised accordingly.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A detailed report on village officials is to be submitted separately.

Numbundameri, luluai on probation of Tego-i, was relieved of his duties as according your instructions and Kwalu elected on probation in his stead.

Longwamoan, formerly luluai of Japanaut, had relinquished his position and Samak was elected. This appointment is subject to confirmation.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Generally speaking the natives in the area patrolled are leading a life of tranquillity with only a few of the squabbles over matrimony and misdeeds so prevalent during the course of the last patrol. The war to most has been dismissed as being an unpleasant thing of the past.

Former native soldiers of Avatipare still conscious of the war and during the visit of the patrol to the village those mentioned paraded in all their regimental finery and regarded themselves as being considerably different from the other natives. They were advised to adopt the attitude of the other people and use their knowledge of outside affairs to assist in the efficient functioning of the village.

Complaints regarding disobedience of orders of village officials were fewer and the condition of most villages support the fact that village officials are being recognised as a power in the village and not just a person given insignia of rank for the purpose of meeting visiting officers.

One unfortunate incident occurred during the patrol, that being, an inter tribal brawl in the Chambri Lakes area. This matter is in the process of investigation and a report will be furnished upon completion.

VITAL STATISTICS

Census figures are attached hereto and as can be seen the death rate has been exceedingly heavy. Probable dysentery and pneumonia have been the cause of most of the deaths.

Figures for natives under indenture have in some cases reached and some superseded the 'danger line' and further recruiting would tend to disrupt the normal functioning of the village.

REPORT ON POLICE.

Reg. No. ³⁹⁶⁷ Const Lingut - a steady and intelligent policeman and was of great assistance.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol although a routine patrol through well controlled areas proved most interesting in that it gave the writer a clearer conception as to conditions among the native populace of the area.

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Furthermore it enables one to see what difficulties are to be overcome before the people can live a normal life with opportunity to advance with the times.

At present material aid in the form of extensive medical services and agricultural assistance are the main desires.

G. B. Gilbert
.....
(G. B. GILBERT P. O.)

DS. 35/11/50.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

WL. 30/3-69

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

20th May, 1948.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.


PATROL REPORT ANGORAM - NO. 6 of
1947/48

Attached are copies of a Patrol Report by Patrol Officer Gilbert covering a Patrol of the main Middle Sepik Villages.

Once more an increase of deaths over births is shown. In this case it is exceedingly high viz Deaths 198, births 89. Three Patrols by this officer are forwarded in this mail covering the Middle Sepik and each shows a declining population. The total figures for the three patrols are Births 140, Deaths 319, and this shows a very bad position.

The natives in question probably have a better diet than any other natives in that District. They did not lose their pigs and fowls in such numbers or proportion to other natives during the War. In addition they obtain good supplies of fish, prawns and other foods from the rivers and lakes.

Medical attention and hospitalisation seems to be all we can do at present to arrest this decline in population, but as has been pointed out continuously efficient water transport is not available, and the launch is still at Dreger Harbour and looks like remaining there for some time.


(H.R. HALL)
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

WKA 30/3 - 38
Sub-district Office,
Angoram.
3rd. April, 1948.

District Officer,
Wewak.

Patrol Report Angoram No. 6 47/48.

Forwarded herewith is above mentioned report in manuscript. It would be greatly appreciated if arrangements could be made for it to be typed in Wewak and two copies returned to this office.

The patrol was a routine one well carried out and it is very satisfactory to find that there has been a definite improvement since the last patrol.

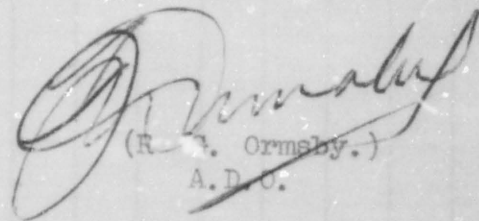
The majority of matters mentioned in the report have been taken up with Mr. Gilbert during my last visit to Ambunti and satisfactorily adjusted.

The question of over-recruiting has already been taken up with you, and you are aware of the present procedure here.

The number of deaths is surprisingly high and unfortunately this applies to other parts of the river as well. It is particularly surprising in that most of these villages are frequently visited and at no time have there been any suggestions of unusually heavy sickness. If dysentery is one of the main causes of death this is surprising and I am inclined to think that pneumonia is mainly responsible. Unfortunately in many cases patients die while being brought in to hospital by canoe.

Matters are being discussed with the P.H.D. and everything possible is being done to improve the situation.

The delay in this report reaching you is regretted; it is due partly to bad communications and partly to the fact that the report was filed in error in this office.


(R. A. Ormsby.)
A. D. O.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 70/47/48

Patrol Conducted by N.A. SNOW

Area Patrolled MIDDLE & LOWER SEPIK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 22/3/48 to 26/3/48

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popul

Females in Child Birth	In	M	F

Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM. Sepik District.

31st March, 1948.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

Patrol Report - Angoram No. 7 1947/48.

Personnel: W.A. Snow. P.O.
Constable PALAN.

Area Patrolled: Middle and Lower Sepik.

Objects: 1. Checking of Census.
2. War Damage Work.
3. General Administrative Work.

Duration: 22/3/48 to 26/3/48.

Maps Used: Ambunti Sheet - 4 miles to 1 inch.

Diary: 22/3/48. Departed Angoram 0830 hours per Mr. F. Eichhorn's pinnace, travelling up-river to TAMBANUM (Map Ref. WB3139), reached at 1750 hours. Made camp here. Pinnace went on to TIMBUNKI (Map Ref. WB2239) to pick up A.D.O. Hodgekiss and recruits.

23/3/48. TAMBANUM village was lined and inspected and census checked. The adjoining village of WOMBUN (Map. Ref. WB3238) was also lined here and census checked. Pinnace arrived back during the morning. On completion of census of both villages a start was made on investigation and assessment of claims for TAMBANUM.

24/3/48. Continued with War Damage Work all day, completing WOMBUN at dusk.

25/3/48. The patrol proceeded downstream to KANDUANUM (Map Ref. WB4732) and checked census.

The next village, KRINJAMBI (Map Ref. WB5439) was then visited, census checked and some war damage payments made. At KAMBRINDO (Map Ref. WB5742) again census was checked, war damage payments made and the patrol moved on to YUERIMA (Map Ref. WB6342) where census was checked. Camp made here for the night.

26/3/48. Left for AGRUMARA (WB6139), situated on the Yuat River near its junction with the Sepik.

Lined village and checked census.

The patrol then headed for MOIM (Map Ref. WB6443) where census was checked.

Returned to ANGORAM station, arriving 1400 hours.

Native Affairs.

Owing to the volume of war damage work encountered at TAMBANUM and WOMBUN there was little opportunity for the hearing of complaints in the time at the disposal of the patrol. Possibly if there had been more time some complaints and matters of dispute would have been forthcoming.

However, nothing of a serious nature was brought to notice.

Village officials are working satisfactorily and affairs generally seem good.

Housing:

Considerable damage was done to housing during the war by allied air operations but, in the period of time that has elapsed since then, the natives have effected replacements and repairs. There is no shortage of accommodation.

With the difference that new houses are not as large as some of those destroyed the pre-war standards of construction have been observed; dwellings are solidly built and suitable for withstanding the seasonal high-water conditions.

Health:

All centres have been regularly patrolled by the Medical Assistant, Angoram, and Native Medical Orderlies. At the present time health of the natives appears very good.

Food and Crops.

Very little land is under cultivation during present flooded conditions. Gardening activities are, as usual, curtailed at this time of the year but wherever possible all dry-ground space is taken up with small plots of vegetables such as sweet potatoes and yams. These, in themselves, would be insufficient of course but combined with extra stocks from last seasons crops - stored against such a time of lessened productivity - the food position is adequate.

Sago and coconuts are plentiful.

War Damage.

Investigation and assessment of claims were carried out at the villages of TAMBANUM and WOMBUN.

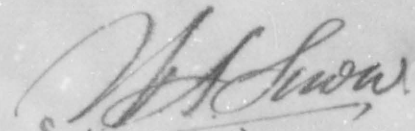
Contrary to expectation, damage at both places was quite extensive. As seen from the river these adjacent villages present little visible sign of damage but closer inspection reveals a very different story. Bombing and strafing accounted for the destruction of many houses. The main buildings involved were two 'haus tambarans' and a very large dwelling, all totally destroyed by fire. It was felt that assessment of these three claims could not be thoroughly done owing to lack of time and tentative values only were made, pending further investigation by a future patrol.

Close on two hundred claims for miscellaneous losses were submitted by the two villages.

Vital Statistics.


Figures for TAMBANUM and WOMBUN since last census in late 1946 are most disappointing, showing a very high excess of deaths over births. Deaths are mainly of young children and aged people. Influenza and pneumonia appear to have been the ~~causes~~ major causes and deaths occurred - in most cases - too suddenly for the patients to be hospitalised.

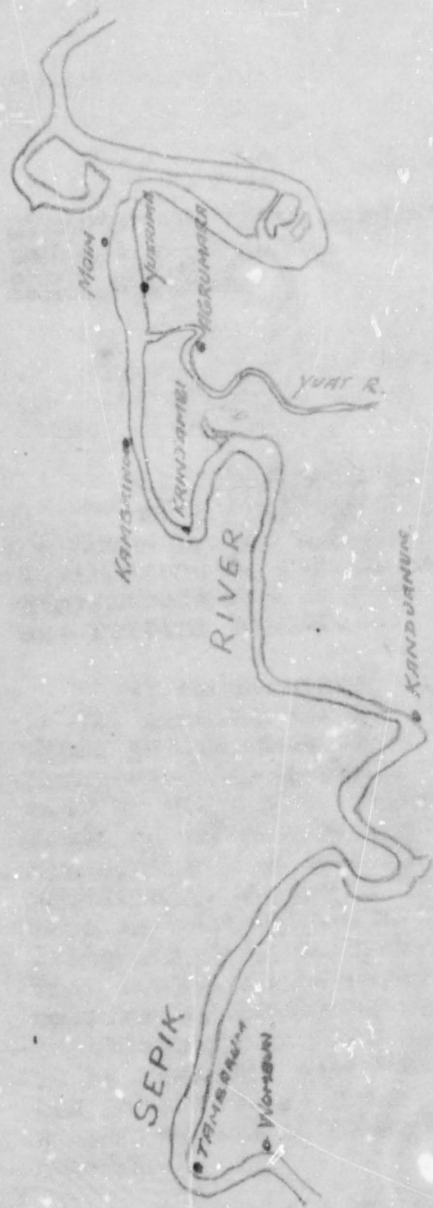
Census figures for all centres visited are attached hereto.


(W.A. Snow)
P.O.

VITAL STATISTICS

VILLAGE	BIRTHS		DEATHS		I/L		NEW NAMES		MIGRATIONS				TOTAL (Exc. I/L)				GRAND TOTAL (Inc. I/L)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	IN		OUT		Child.		Adults			
									M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
TAMBANUM	4	12	26	16	38	11	2	1					1	105	125	168	202	649
WOMBUN	6	6	15	25	36	12								58	50	74	91	321
KANDUANUM	3	4	3	2	7									49	31	68	61	216
KRINJAMBI	4			1	5		4	1	1	1				37	26	46	25	139
KAMBRINDO	4	6	6	4	13						1	1		82	59	68	74	296
YUERIMA	3	1	2		13									29	32	40	33	147
MOIM	2	3	4	2	8						2	-		33	21	53	58	173
AGRUMARA	4	1	3	8	15	4	1	1						30	24	27	28	128
	30	33	59	58	135	27	7	3	1	1	3	2		423	368	544	572	2069


 (W. A. Snow.)
 P.O.



Map of Area Patrolled

Ambunti Sheet

4 miles to 1 in.

DS 30711/48

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

WK. 30/3-65

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

20th April, 1948.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO. 7 of 47/48

Attached here to please find a Report of a short patrol of the Middle Sepik Villages, together with comments by the A.D.O. Angoram. Mr. Snow has since been transferred to Maprik Sub-District to gain further experiences and this short patrol was conducted whilst he was waiting transfer.

I am considerably worried over the repeated death rate in the Angoram Sub-District. As practically every patrol shows an increase of deaths over births. We have native hospitals at Angoram and Pagwi on the river, but the people seem to die before they can be hospitalised. Transport seems to be the main problem. We have an easy natural waterway, but as usual no vessel. There has been practically no running done by the launch "Osprey" for several months, and the "Thetis" is again laid up after doing one trip to Yauimo, the first District trip since my return from leave. It is hoped that you can make further representation to the Harbour Master for an early return of the "Osprey" in good running order, and for the "Thetis" to be properly over-hauled, so that it can be of use to the District. At present both are more or less white elephants, and natives are not receiving the attention they should.

I am not worried about the recruiting position, as whilst the one year contracts is in operation, there is an early return home of those going away under indenture.

(E. R. NIALL)
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

WKA 30/3 - 39
Sub-district Office,
Angoram.
15th. April, 1948

District Officer,
Wewak.

Patrol Report Angoram No. 47/48

Forwarded herewith is the above-named patrol report of a patrol to Middle and Lower Sepik villages by Mr. P. O. Snow.

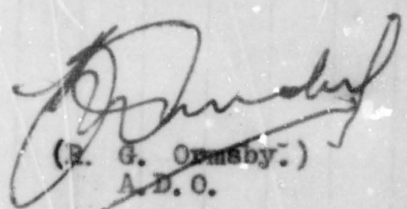
Opportunity was taken to use a pinnace chartered to pick up Mr. Hodgekiss and recruits to check census etc. in these villages all of which except Tambanam and Wombun had had their War Damage recorded.

It was found that the damage done to Tambanam and Wombun was very much greater than had been anticipated. This was extremely unfortunate as in villages of this size ~~was~~ a tremendous amount of work was necessitated and Mr. Snow did particularly well to get as much done in the time available.

The figures for the area are very satisfactory, recent repatriations having improved the situation considerably. Recruiting has been temporarily stopped in Agrumara but restrictions are being lifted for Tambanam and Kanduanum both of which had previously been overrecruited. Wombun figures should be read in conjunction with Tambanam as the two villages are practically one. In addition the high percentage of married couples greatly improves the position.

The death-rate has already been reported to you and the ~~exposition~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~exposition~~ is being thoroughly investigated.

Claims for damage to the 'haus-tambarans' will be submitted later.


(R. G. Ormsby.)
A. D. O.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 8 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by J.M. ROGERS.

Area Patrolled KULWARI AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 8 / 14 / 1948 to 14 / 4 / 1948

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol... 1) CENSUS 2) WAR DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
3) ROUTINE 4) INSPECTION OF POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITE.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

WKA 30/3-40

Sub-District Office,
Angoram, Sepik District,
15/4/48

Assistant District Officer,
Angoram.

Patrol Report - Angoram No. 8 47/48

Personnel :
J.M. Rogers P.O.
B. Goble E.M.A.
Reg. No. 3225 Const. Bivi
Reg. No. 3914 Const. Yababi

Area Patrolled : Kulwari area.

Duration : 8/4/48 - 14/4/48

Maps Used : Ambunti sheet 4 miles to the inch.

- Objects :
- (1) To check census
 - (2) To assess Native War Damage
 - (3) Inspection of possible airstrip site.
 - (4) General Administrative work.

Diary : 8/4/48. Left Angoram at 1515 hours per Mr. F. Eichkorn's pinnace. Arrived Yuerima, (Map Ref. WB6342) made camp.
9/4/48. Left Yuerima at 0630 hours and arrived at Timbunki (Map Ref. WG 2240) Inspected village and gardens and possible sites for airstrip. Made camp for the night.
10/4/48. Left Timbunki at 0630 hours and arrived at Timbunki Mindimbit village at 0925 hours (Map Ref. WG 0927). Village was lined and inspected and medical treatment was given to those natives in need of it. 0950 hours proceeded to Kundima village (Map Ref. WG 2193)
11/4/48. 0050 hours the village was lined and inspected. Census checked and War Damage claims assessed. Several minor disputes were settled amicably amongst the parties concerned. 0910 hours departed and arrived at Yimas village (Map Ref. WG 2586) at 1150 hours. Village was lined and inspected. Census checked and War Damage claims were assessed. Made camp.

12/4/48 :- Departed Yimas village at 0650 hours and proceeded to Miginda village Map Ref. (WG 2637) arrived at 0820 hours. Village was lined and inspected and War Damage claims assessed. The natives were advised to build new latrines as the existing ones were in a sad state of disrepair. Departed Miginda village at 0955 hours and arrived at Konmai village Map Ref. (WG 2667) Village was lined and inspected. Census was checked and Native War Damage claims were assessed. Proceeded to Masamai village Map Ref. WG 2299 at 1325 hours and arrived at 1410 hours. The hamlet of Ambramai which is five minutes by canoe from Masamai lined with the natives of Masamai village. Twenty five bags of sago was brought to supplement the native issues at Angoram. The patrol camped.

13/4/48 :- Left Masamai village at 0610 hours and arrived at Singiri village Map Ref. (WB 2432) at 0845 hours. Village was lined and inspected. This is a new village formed by natives who previously lived in the sago swamps. Departed at 0950 hours and proceeded to Mindinbit village (Map Ref. WB 0927) arrived at 1345 hours. A matrimonial dispute was amicably settled amongst the parties concerned. Departed for Timbunki village (Map Ref. WG 2240) at 1400 hours and arrived at Timbunki at 1505 hours. Inspected sites for possible airstrip. The Rev. Father Schaffer was at the village and gave much helpful information to the patrol. The patrol camped.

14/4/48 :- Left Timbunki village at 0420 hours. Met M.V. Kauri at 0645 hours. Arrived at Angoram at 1110 hours.

Native Affairs :

The natives met during the patrol were very friendly and the village officials were most co-operative and appear to be carrying out their duties satisfactorily. The men of the various villages were engaged in building canoes. Forty nine canoes were seen in varying degrees of construction during the patrol. The high water has interfered with fishing but all the villages state that they have ample supplies of sago, taro, bananas and coconuts.

War Damage & Pre-War Wages :

Seventy three claims for War Damage were assessed during the patrol. War Damage throughout the area was negligible. Losses being confined to livestock, food and small articles that the Japanese stole to trade for food at other villages.

There were no claims for Pre-War wages.

Housing :

- Speaking generally the standard of the houses seen during the patrol was poor. No apparent effort seems to have been made by the natives to repair the roofs and the walls of the houses in disrepair. The natives were instructed to make the necessary repairs.

Health & Hygiene :

The health of the natives met during the patrol was good. Scabies and isolated cases of yaws seem were treated in the village by Mr. B. Goble E.M.A. and all cases of yaws were taken to the Native Hospital at Angoram. No cases of influenza or dysentery were seen during the patrol.

Possible Airstrip sites :

- There are two possible sites where an airstrip could be built at Timbunki. One site is a large area in the kunai Map Ref. WG2142. A strip of large enough to accommodate all types of aircraft could be built with very little difficulty. Unfortunately it is almost two miles from the river and this would create minor transport difficulties. The Rev Father Schaffer who has spent many years at Timbunki states that cargo could be transported by barges or canoes from the river to the site for ten months of the year. In the months of November and December with the low water a small railway line would be necessary for the transportation of heavy cargo from the river to the strip.

The other possible site is an area quite close to the river Map Ref. WG 2832. A strip of approximately nine hundred yards could be built on this site. This area is covered with thick secondary growth and coconut palms. Much work would be required to make an airstrip on this ground.

The Police Report.

Reg. No. 3225 Const. Bivi ; Worked well and carried out his duties
thoroughly.

Reg. No. 3914 Const. Yababi : Intelligent and carried out his duties
efficiently.

CENSUS FIGURES

Village	Total		Adults		Children		New Names		I/L's		Deaths		Births	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Komasim	10	9	7	5	7	2	1	3	3	2	2	-	1	-
Tundima	18	16	17	18	17	7	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Yimas	30	18	11	13	11	13	6	3	3	5	3	1	1	2
Kolamat	16	13	10	15	10	-	1	4	4	2	1	1	-	-
Miginda	8	7	4	2	4	-	-	3	3	3	4	1	1	1
Magemul	27	27	20	17	20	-	-	3	3	3	4	3	1	1
Singiri	118	128	5	12	5	22	41	22	22	12	7	12	3	3
	199	202	101	87	101	22	41	22	22	22	7	12	12	3

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25/11/49.



WKA 30/3 - 41
 Sub-district Office,
 Angoram
 17th. April, 1948.

District Officer,
 Wewak.

Patrol Report No. 8 47/48

Above listed report of a patrol by Mr. Rogers, P.O. to the Karawari River area, is forwarded herewith.

This is only the second time the area has been visited since the war and many natives not previously contacted were seen. Although the area is controlled many of these villages just off the river have never been censused and are, except for a sprinkling of returned labourers, almost untouched by civilisation. Fortunately, also, there was very little contact with the Japanese.

It had been the intention that the writer would carry out this patrol which was principally intended to establish contact with some of the inland villages. Const. Masikei, who did very good work in this area before the war, was despatched in advance to contact these villages and inform them of the coming patrol. A very good response was obtained and representatives from almost every village visited the patrol.

It had been hoped that natives of Awim further up the Arafundi river in the uncontrolled area would come in but apparently they have guilty consciences over a killing which occurred about a year ago. This is a definite retrogression as before the war these people had settled down and regularly visited the police camp at Yimas. However it is very encouraging and satisfactory that this is the only trouble reported and it should be easily settled when our area of influence is extended.

This was Mr. Rogers' first patrol in this sub-district and in his report he has confined himself to bare facts. However he also obtained some very useful data on village names etc. and this will be incorporated in our next revision of village lists.

The report on the Timbunki airstrip is interesting particularly in view of the present activity in the Western Highlands. It seems logical that any large scale development in the areas west of Wabag must eventually be supplied from the Sepik and Timbunki, if suitable, would be a better proposition than Burui. Perhaps this matter might be mentioned to the Civil Aviation authorities.

Generally speaking the patrol appears to have been very satisfactorily carried out.

(A. G. Ormsby.)
 A. E. O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 9 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by G.B. GILBERT

Area Patrolled VILLAGES IN CHAMBRI LAKES AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 15/3/48 to 25/3/48

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Amount
Returned
to Store

WKA30/3-42
Sub-District Office,
Angoram, Sepik District,
11/5/48.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 9 47/48.

Report of patrol by G. B. GILBERT Patrol Officer to villages in the CHAMERI LAKES area of the ANGORAM Sub-District.

OBJECT OF PATROL

1. Revision of Census.
2. Payments and further investigation of War Damage claims.
3. Routine Administrative Duties.

REFERENCE

AMBUNTI sheet 4" to 1 mile.

PERSONNEL

G. B. GILBERT P.O.
Reg. No. 4168 Const. KUMBERI.

DURATION OF PATROL

From 15th March to 25th March 1948.

DATE OF LAST PATROL

District Services November 1947.

DIARY

15th March.

Left AMBUNTI POLICE POST (WA 4335) 0900 hrs arrived MALU (WA 4138) 0940 hrs. Revision of census and payments of War Damage claims made- further assessment made. At 1400 hrs to YERAKAI (WA 5328) arriving 1835 hrs- camped.

16th March.

At YERAKAI. Census conducted - War Damage payments. Left 1100 hrs arrived GARAMAMBU (WA 6528) at 1420 hrs. Camped.

17th March.

GARAMAMBU censused. Payment of War Damage claims. Minor village complaint settled by arbitration. Left 1145 hrs arrived LULUK ISPAID (WA 6931) 1300 hrs. Village censused. Left 1500 arrived CHAMERI (WA 8027) 1650. Camped.

18th March.

At CHAMERI. Hamlets of KILIMBIT, INDINGEI, and WOMBUN censused. War Damage Claims payments made and further investigation carried out. C.S.B. business. Camped.

19th March.

Departed 0730 hrs arriving ALBOM (WA 3527) 0830. Village inspected, census revised and officials interviewed. Camped.

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Diary (cont.)

20th March.
 Left AIBOM 0730 arrived TIMBUMERI (Kandigai) (WA 7327)
 1025 hrs. Census revised and payments War Damage.
 C.S.B. business conducted. Camped.

21st March.
 Left 0700 hrs arrived CHANGRIMAN (WA 7414) Censused-
 War Damage Assessment. Departed 1100 hrs arrived
 MENSUAT (WA 7714) 1210 hrs. Census revised and War Damage
 payment made. Left 1600 hrs arrived KAMAMBO (WA 7518)
 and camped.

22nd March.
 Left 0700 hrs arrived MARI village (WA 5908) at 0900 hrs.
 Censused and villagers addressed. Camped.

23rd March.
 Left 0600 arrived KAMAMBO and proceeded to MENSUAT where
 natives of YAMBIAMBI (WA 7810) were assembled and a census
 was conducted. Left 1300 hrs arrived ARINJON (WA 7828)
 at 1630. Census revised and assessment of War Damage.
 Camped.

24th March.
 Left 0100 hrs and arrived PAGUI MED. POST (WA 6752) 0900
 hrs. Camped.

25th March.
 Left 0900 arrived AMBUPTI POLICE POST 2000 hrs.

ROADS

With the exception of the track between Mensuat and
 Yambiambi villages all roads are in a reasonable
 condition considering that recent heavy seasonable rains
 had obliterated most of the efforts on behalf of the
 villagers whose responsibility it is to maintain the
 roads in the area patrolled.

The road first mentioned runs through a series of sago
 swamps and if maintained is passable in the dry season.
 The responsibility rests on the natives of Yambiambi
 and these people were given notice to rectify the matter
 when possible.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Since the abandoning of the Marui Police Post, where
 frequent contact with these people was possible, a
 most unsatisfactory state of affairs has eventuated.
 Formerly quick visits were possible and constant
 supervision enabled a constant check to be kept
 on people not yet fully co-operative with officials
 and administrative intentions.

The natives greatly concerned are those of Changriman,
 Mensuat and Yambiambi. These are now living a semi nomadic
 life, building shacks here and there in quest of food
 and also, according to native superstition, avoiding
 sickness. Consequently village areas and community life
 have suffered.

Those in question were strongly exhorted to return to
 their villages.

It is most pleasing to note the progress of the natives
 of Mari. Although only visited once since the cessation
 of hostilities these natives are settling down and
 reaping the advantages of a community life so necessary
 for existence among semi primitive peoples.

Maladministration on the part of village officials at
 Aibom has resulted in discontent amongst the villagers

and a decline in village cleanliness etc. The person erring is the luluai and the tultul although a pre war appointee is somewhat hampered by a weak superior of most difficult natives.

Natives of Luluk, Arinjon and Timbumeri formerly of Japanaut, Nyaurongi and Kandangi respectively have established satisfactory communities, land and hunting rights having been defined by former owners of the land and necessary payments made.

The village site of Komsu (WA 5518) is now deserted, the former inhabitants now residing in various villages of the Chambri Lakes Hinterland.

HOUSING. Much activity was observed in this direction during the course of the patrol.

Owing to the flooded condition of the area movement of necessary weight by building materials is facilitated. By unorthodox engineering feats logs of immense proportions are lifted to great heights for rafters and ridge poles and the completed house resulting in impressive living quarters and ceremonial quarters for which these people are noted.

At Aibom many houses have fallen into a state of disrepair and offenders have been advised accordingly.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Sago and fish is the staple diet of these natives of which food there is an abundance.

Villages possessing the advantage of tillable land above the high water mark are hard at work preparing new garden areas and harvesting early crops of yam, taro and other native vegetables.

A limited quantity of European seed has been distributed in this area and consequently variety is added to a most uninteresting diet.

Pigs and fowls are plentiful but of poor stock and the introduction of a southern strain would be most beneficial.

HEALTH & SANITATION

Health is, as in most of the Upper Sepik portion of this Sub - District, deplorable. Lack of staff and supplies being the main cause.

Pneumonia and dysentery have caused most of the deaths recorded during this census. Preservation of the race is our foremost aim and serious consideration and action are the only means of overcoming the chaotic state of affairs existing in this area.

Franboesia is not as prevalent as of yore but the area needs a thorough combing out of sufferers for treatment. Those very obviously suffering from this complaint were despatched to hospital for treatment.

Efforts to select intelligent natives for training as medical ordies are being maintained but as yet no outstanding types suitable for this work have been encountered. It is thought that during a patrol in the Tolimbi group where mission activity included schooling suitable applicants may be found.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS

All villages have officials some good and many otherwise. A case for serious consideration is Malisangi of Aibom who although he has hereditary power in the village is well nigh useless in attempts to control a very difficult type of native. It is recommended that he be relieved of his duties and a person of stronger personality be substituted.

As according your instructions a complete list of officials and their ability is to be submitted at the half year.

VITAL STATISTICS

A complete list of census figures for this patrol is attached.

The number of deaths is drastically high, the main cause being pneumonia and isolated cases of dysentery. Deaths in most cases occurred too suddenly for medical attention to be rendered.

As can be seen Aibom, Killmott and Indingel are in danger of disruption owing to the high percentage of natives recruited from the villages.

POLICE REPORT

Reg. No. 4168 Const. Kumberi. Quiet and reliable and of great assistance during the patrol.

NATIVE CUSTOMS

For the past six months the natives of Malu have been engaged in a skin marking ceremony whereby according to native belief the maternal blood is removed from the body thus clearing the male body from any weakness inherited from the mother of the initiate.

During the course of the ceremony all initiated are forbidden to associate with female members of the village. If this does happen then it is believed that the woman will die.

At the completion of the initiating the initiated emerge from the enclosure and run the gauntlet of those previously initiated and are whipped unmercifully. Pieces of wire, timber and rope are used during this portion of the ceremony and the more the initiate suffers the stronger he will be in times of stress in later life.

Where beforehand the initiates appeared to be brash and flighty youths some now are quiet and solid citizens. This change in character may be that during the time spent in the ceremonial house these concerned may have reached maturity or it could be that the native faith has been instilled into them to such an extent that they wish to assume the dignity and wisdom associated with those previously initiated and are considered to belong to the upper male strata of the village.

C. P. P. O.

30/11/51

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



WK. 30/3-70

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

20th May, 1948

The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO. 9 of
1947/48

Forwarded herewith are copies of a Patrol Report by
Patrol Officer Gilbert covering a Patrol of the Chambri
lakes area of the Middle Sepik.

The report like others shows that the population is
decreasing, and practically every Patrol shows an excess
of deaths over births. The only solution seems to be more
and regular Medical Patrols. There are two Medical Assistants
in the Sub-District, but water transport is not available.
The latest advice on the "Osprey", which has been at Dreger
Harbour since January is the following signal which was received
on 13th May, 1948.

"OSPREY" WILL BE OUT OF COMMISSION UNTIL
RECEIPT OF NEW SHAFT PROPELLOR AND STERN
TUBE WHICH HAVE BEEN ORDERED THROUGH MORESBY".

The District trawler "Thetis" is also undergoing repairs
at Madang and the date of her return is still uncertain.

It is understood that a launch for P.H.D. use on the
Sepik is to be allotted, but no date has been set down
when such a vessel may be expected. Until such a vessel can be
allocated it is considered that we will not be able to give
the natives the medical attention they require, and in the
meantime the population will steadily decline.

If suitable water transport were available the villages
could be more often visited by Patrol Officers, who could pay
attention to improving houses, gardens and general hygiene,
but the laborious travelling by canoe against tides and
continual attacks of mosquitoes renders patrolling arduous
and difficult.

I am not concerned with the number absent under indenture,
as there is an excess of 40 males over female adults, and
allied to the fact that all are absent for one year only, it
is thought that little if any harm will be done. The A.D.O. seems
concerned about the large number absent under indenture from
AIBOM, but if all were at home there would be 105 adult males
to 75 females, which is not a good balance, especially in the
Sepik where plurality of wives is the rule if the women are
available.

D/A
30/11/50

H.R. Niall
(H.R. NIALL)
District Officer.

Mr. Mc Donald, please. *31/5/48*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

WKO 30/3 - 43
Sub-district Office,
Angoram.
May 12th. 1948

District Officer,
Wewak.

Patrol Report No. 9 47-48

Forwarded herewith is abovelisted patrol report of a patrol to the Chambri area conducted by Mr. G. B. Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert has been advised that patrol reports must be submitted more promptly - even if only in manuscript.

As has been the case in every report recently the deaths are far in excess of the births. As usual there are two main causes reported - dysentery and pneumonia. There was one epidemic of dysentery reported from Wombun last year but medical patrolling got it under control quickly and not many deaths resulted. Pneumonia seems to be the main cause and there are only two ways in which this can be ~~improved~~ practically improved at the moment. One is by improving the standard of medical tul-tuls and the other by improving the facilities for getting sick natives to hospital. The latter was dealt with in a recent memo, but I forgot to mention that the proposed scheme would include a trained orderly travelling with the vessel and a small ward at each stopping place.

The percentage of absentees is satisfactory with the exception of Aibom: the three adjoining hamlets of Kilimbit, Indingei and Wombun form the village of Chambri and taking the figures in toto they are not bad. It is difficult to say where the ~~absentees~~ Aibom natives have gone as since the last patrol when there were only two absentees only 28 have passed through this office. Enquiries will be made in due course.

It is significant that Aibom has also the heaviest incidence of deaths and the most unsatisfactory conditions. This may easily be responsible for the heavy recruiting figures. The luluai will be given some support and an endeavour made to improve conditions.


(R. G. Ormsby.)
A. D.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 10 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by G. B. GILBERT

Area Patrolled VILLAGES IN THE WASKUK HILLS AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 31/3/48 to 5/4/48

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Roads. Roads existing in this area were all maintained at the time of the patrol. As has been reported previously villages, for the purpose of defence, are built on the top of the highest mountains and consequently tracks are of a precipitous nature. At times it is necessary to proceed on all fours in order to prevent slipping. Although roads are difficult for others the natives have no trouble in travelling owing to their very strong build.

Native Affairs. No complaints were recorded during the patrol and as compared with other areas in the Upper Sepik a very happy state of affairs exists.

War experiences are not completely forgotten and although many would like to seek indenture they are wary because of the fact that if there is another war then they will be trapped in remote places as others before had been.

Natives of Yelogu were contacted and a census was taken. These people are a nomadic tribe and had not come into contact with outside influences until early last year. They now are in contact with the natives of Bangwis and an arrangement is to be made in order to give these people ground on which to build a village.

Owing to the flooded condition of the area north of Tongwinjan it was not possible to visit the village group of Numau. Numau's group are KAMIA (WA 2449), Ablatak (WA 2459) and Anaki (WA 2455). The population is thought to be comparatively large but an estimation of the exact numbers is impossible.

These natives have a supplying station labour and should be well under control shortly.

Health & Sanitation.

Although outwardly dirty these people are in a very healthy condition. Deaths in relation to the number of births are excessive, being due to probable pneumonia.

Yaws cases are few in number but scabies are very prevalent. Medical supplies in the villages are scarce but supplies, when available, are issued from Ambunti.

There are latrines in every village visited and appear to be quite satisfactory.

Agriculture & Livestock.

Food such as sago, yams, taro and other root vegetables are plentiful whilst there are increasing supplies of cabbage and tomatoes.

This area abounds with game and sufficient is obtained to satisfy the needs of the natives.

Rice and poultry in the villages are few. Efforts have been made to obtain these items from other areas but with little success as yet. These items although ever increasing in other areas are still not in such quantities as to enable barter.

Village Officials.

All villages have officials but as yet it is not possible to judge with accuracy their abilities.

It appears that when elected they were chosen wisely because of the fact that village areas are extremely satisfactory and furthermore there are none of the minor village complaints so frequently recorded in other areas where officials are not of very high calibre.

Report on Police.

good Reg. No. 2000 Const. Boyu- quiet and reliable and has ~~some~~ knowledge of this area. he was very helpful on this patrol.

Vital Statistics.

As has been mentioned deaths have been excessive. Figures for those absent under indenture are very few and for the present there should be no problem in this respect.

A complete list of figures for this patrol are attached hereto.

G. Gilbert

G. Gilbert P.O.

u...ion Register

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

DS. 30/11/52.

Area Patrolled

WKA 30/3 - 44
Sub-district Office,
Angoram.
16th. May 1948

No.	Sub-district	Division	Area	Patrol	Remarks

District Officer,
Wewak.

Patrol Report Angoram No. 10 - 47/48

Forwarded herewith is above listed report of a patrol by Mr. Gilbert to the Waskuk area.

Patrol was a routine one with the object of revising the census and paying war-damage. Practically all War damage for the area patrolled has now been finalised.

It was disappointing that floods prevented a closer contact with the Numau group of villages. Although these people are still very new a number have completed a years indenture since the war and these repatriates should be a big help in village life and the making of a satisfactory contact.

As in other areas the births are well below the number of deaths but the comparison is not as bad as on the main river. As usual the trouble appears to be influenza which develops into pneumonia.

G. Ormsby
(G. G. Ormsby.)
A.D.O.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORIAM (SEPIK) Report No. 11 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by R. B. ORMSBY

Area Patrolled KERAM RIVER, GRASS COUNTRY, LOWER SEPIK, MURIK LAKES, PORAPORA + YVAT RIVER AREAS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 15/5/48 to 30/5/48

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Sub-district Office,
Angoram,
7th June 1918.

The District Officer,
Wewak.

Patrol Report - Angoram No. 11 1918/18

Report of a patrol to the Keram R., Grass country, Lower Sepik, Murik lakes, Porapora and Yuat River areas.

Personnel:- Mr. R. G. Ormsby, A.D.O.
Reg. No. 4180 L/Cpl. Angel
Various members N.G.P.F.

Duration:- May 15 - May 18
May 23 - May 30
A total of 12 days

Objects:-

1. General inspection of areas listed and conferences with officials.
2. Payment of War Damage in certain areas.
3. Routine administrative work.

Transport:- Per M.V. Princess Pat owned by Mr. F. C. Eichhorn

Diary:-

- May 15 Left Angoram and proceeded up the Keram R. to Kamot en route calling at Chimundo to leave word for natives to await my return. Visited Fathers Saiko and Brother Seraphicus and discussed various matters. Arranged for nearby village officials and natives involved in various court cases to be ready for return of patrol. Carried on to Yip where we stayed the night.
- May 16 An early departure was delayed by bad weather but got away at 7.30 a.m. and continued upstream to the Banaco group of villages camping at Rongwik at approximately 5 p.m.. A large party of natives from further up the river bringing rafts of building materials to Angoram were camped here and many village officials were included. In view of their presence and the fact that the Keram was low and still falling it was decided not to proceed further upstream. Discussions were commenced with village officials and finally postponed for completion the next day.
- May 17 Discussions were completed and the villages of Rongwik, Angizi and Kebim inspected before the patrol commenced to move downstream. Medical orderlies attached to the patrol also carried out inspections. War Damage claims for death were recorded. The next halt was at the Bugaram group of villages where officials were waiting to receive us. War Damage claims were paid and routine matters settled. Two medical orderlies and a native constable were detailed to carry out a patrol through the back of this group to the Porapora area and so down to the Lower Sepik. One constable had previously been despatched from Rongwik to visit bush villages further upstream. Carrying on downstream the same procedure was carried out at Iar and Bobten before arriving at Yip shortly before dark.

May 18

Korogopa natives arrived during the night bringing in a number of marriage disputes; as many of these involved the Catholic Mission parties concerned were taken with the patrol to Kambot. At Kambot many natives were waiting with various disputes. All were finally settled by arbitration without much trouble. A brief address was given on various matters including an attempted explanation of the difference between civil and canonical law so far as marriage was concerned. After an inspection of the school, very capably run at the moment by Brother Seraphicus, various matters were discussed with Fathers Saiko and Lanze. Kambot natives were reassembled and War damage paid; it was found that previous recording was incomplete due to a large number of absentees. Continuing downstream Chimundo war damage was paid and various matters investigated the patrol finally arriving at Angoram at about 7.30 p.m..

May 23

After spending the intervening period in adjusting various station matters the patrol set out down the main river shortly before noon. A brief call was made at the Marienberg mission and Father John Schwab was contacted. We learnt from him that the following Thursday was the feast of Corpus Christi and that he hoped for a large roll-up of local natives. After a discussion with the father a constable was despatched to inform all local natives that the patrol would return to Marienberg on that date and that War Damage would be distributed and other matters investigated after the Church services were over. Carrying on downstream the patrol called at Bien Singarin and Mabuk before anchoring for the night at Kopar. Minor matters were dealt with and arrangements made to pay War Damage at daylight.

May 24

The mission vessel M.V. Michael passed at daybreak heading for Marienberg. Kopar War Damage was paid and the patrol turned back upstream to the entrance to the Madjop canal. This canal runs from the main Sepik to the Murik Lakes and is a most useful waterway for vessels up to say fifty feet length and six feet draught. At present sunken Jap barges and snags make it necessary to use considerable care. After passing through the canal - a forty minutes run - we continued through the lagoons towards Darapoap. It soon became evident that we had chosen a bad time as the full moon tides were high during the night. Standing off Darapoap pilots were obtained and we set out again for Murik villages. After going about an hour it became obvious that we could not get through until the high tide and also that we could not return to Darapoap for the same reason. After three hours delay the tide rose sufficiently to enable us to reach Darapoap where we anchored for the night. Runners were despatched by moonlight to inform Murik officials that the patrol would be at Darapoap for some hours in the morning and that any urgent matters could be brought there.

May 25

An early start was made in paying compensation for deaths caused by allied air attack - this village had heavy casualties from one raid. Some of the Murik officials arrived and various matters were finalised before leaving at approximately 10 a.m.. Brief calls were made at Sarau and Mendum landing places the tide making it impossible to reach the villages. Some war damage claims were paid and minor matters adjusted. Carrying on back through the Madjop canal a halt was made at Singarin where war damage was paid. Carrying on upstream to Bien it was found that the M.V. Sepik operated by Mr. H.I. Cameron for recruiting purposes was broken down. Various matters were discussed with the Bien natives.

May 26

Leaving at daylight the patrol turned up the large waterway leading into the Porepora area and reached Ur after a run of nearly three hours. Word having been sent previously a representative group of village officials were awaiting our arrival. They reported things in general to be very satisfactory and this was confirmed by the party previously despatched from Dugaram to inspect the area. Routine matters were dealt with and officials warned of a patrol in July. A constable was despatched to proceed to the Bosman group of villages on the Ramu River and tell village officials from there to come in to Angoram. The patrol then returned to Bien where the M.V. Sepik was taken in tow before proceeding Marienberg for the night.

- May 27 Church services were completed by about nine a.m. and a large number of natives from the surrounding villages were waiting. A number of outstanding matters were finalised and the patrol left again for Angoram at 4 p.m.. Repairs having been completed on the M.V. Sepik she was able to proceed under her own steam.
- May 29 The previous day and the morning having been occupied on station duties we left again at 3 p.m. proceeding direct to Kambaramba. Here natives were warned of a return visit and a constable despatched to Wom to inform all local natives that we would return in two days time.
- May 30 Getting a very early start we continued up the main Sepik and turned into the Yuat River carrying on upstream to Biwat. This village and the adjoining one Branda were inspected and war damage paid and the patrol proceeded to Sapalu for the night.
- May 31 Sapalu, Akuran, Aranganum and Andua were inspected and war damage paid where possible. A number of minor matters were satisfactorily settled before the patrol left for Kundina. After a brief stay we proceeded through Kambaramba to Wom farther up the same waterway. A large number of officials and natives were waiting and many matters were finalised before carrying on with war damage payments. These were finalised about 5 p.m. and the patrol returned to Angoram arriving approximately 8 p.m.

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Native Affairs.

The main object of the patrol was to cover as much ground as possible and contact as many natives as possible, particularly in the areas which had not been recently patrolled. The very early fall in the Sepik showed that many of the villages visited would shortly be above the limits of the type of transport available and indeed we had some little difficulty in getting to all the places visited.

Those areas where we did not contact village officials or representative natives were patrolled by native constable and in many cases village officials later visited the station.

The position generally was found to be very satisfactory and will be dealt with separately for each area, but no serious complaints were received and in only one case of assault was prosecution under the N.A.R. necessary.

Many vague reports had been received that Yali was extending his activities into some parts of this sub-district and this matter was investigated. So far as I could ascertain at no time has Yali entered the sub-district or personally sent anyone or any messages. It does appear that he has certain enthusiastic supporters in the Bogia sub-district who from time to time send over invitations to come and see them and receive the latest instructions. These reports were so vague that it was not possible to pin them down to anything definite but it was obvious that a garbled version of his standing was running through the coastal and sub-coastal villages near the Madang district boundary. Certain sophisticated natives from the Murik Iskes group approached me and asked was it true that they had to go and receive instructions from Yali. It was also found that at least four natives had obtained rations and a free passage back to the river from Madang by the use of Yali's name and this matter is being reported on separately.

All natives concerned were informed that I was aware of Yali's activities in the Madang district, that I believed that under the supervision of the D. O. Madang he was doing a lot of valuable work for the administration in that area but that he would not be sending messages to them as they were outside his sphere of activities and they should be very careful not to take any notice of baseless rumours of that type, without first reporting and enquiring at the sub-district office. In addition that what messages they had received e.g. that they should clean their villages - was only exactly what they had been told by the Administration for many years and they would and had received exactly the same type of a dvice locally.

*Ent to
so
Madang
JTB*

Native Affairs (cont.)

I am not quite clear as to exactly what is Yali's status in the Madang District although on the only occasion I remember meeting him I was impressed with both his demeanour and his remarks. However in my opinion it is obvious folly to let him have an artificial reputation built up among people scarcely any of whom have seen him without close supervision by the Administration. It would be a great pity for a man of his reputed capabilities to overreach himself and lose face through misguided enthusiasm on the part of his disciples. While if on the other hand he himself is inspiring this campaign his position should be more clearly defined.

*Refer to ...
successful to ...
in this point ...
was supposed ...
to all ...
in ...*

Keram River.

These natives vary from quite sophisticated villages such as Iar to tiny hamlets with only a slight appreciation of the functions of the Administration.

The Keram River or Little Ramu as it is more commonly known runs through almost to the Ramu River and at highwater is navigable to within an hours walk of the Ramu at Annaberg (in the Madang district). The villages right at the head have had more contact with Europeans than some of those lower down but not as much as Iar Bugaram and Banaro. Villages below Iar are included in the grasscountry which is their linguistic group.

Practically no recruits have gone away to work since the war but small groups have and are working casually at Angoram. Even in the heyday of recruiting before the war not many recruits went from these villages.

With the assistance of Father Schwab population for the area was estimated at 2500 but it will be some time before an accurate census can be carried out.

Native affairs are satisfactory at present although six months ago a constable on leave caused some trouble.

Grass Country

This area includes the lower Keram R. villages and the area between the Keram and Yuat rivers. The name explains the type of country if grass is not confused with kunai; it is a low lying swampy area many villages of which are under water almost the whole year. The population is estimated at 5000 and approximately 4000 of these have been censused.

The natives are a quiet friendly type mainly with marked variation in degree of sophistication.

The Catholic mission have a station at Kambot and have been very active throughout the area. The late Father Ignatius Schwab was well known for his anthropological work. Since his death the area has been in charge of a young American priest - Father Saiko - and natives have not been happy about his methods.

All complaints were heard and investigated at Kambot and may be regarded at present as satisfactorily settled. Various laws of the country were explained to the natives and to Father Saiko and a lot of advice was given to the latter. It was gratifying to note that this was apparently well received and assimilated and it is hoped that conditions there will improve.

Apart from the foregoing, conditions through the area are very satisfactory. Although a large number of natives are absent under indenture housing etc. has continued to show improvement.

It is worth noting that the majority of natives from this area and the Keram R. were actively pro-Allied during the war.

Lower Sepik.

All of these villages have had extensive European contact since German times and natives are very sophisticated. It is among these people that one looks for occasional mild attacks of Vailala madness which spread not amongst themselves but to their less sophisticated neighbours - quite often to the profit of the originators.

Lower Sepik (cont.)

Although such outbreaks have occurred from time to time in the past, at the present moment affairs are satisfactory. An influential Bien native appears to suffer from mild religious mania and sees visions but so far his activities, if anything, have been beneficial.

Every effort has and is being made to improve relations with these people and some improvement has been shown but not as much as would be liked. There is not the same friendliness and co-operation that exists in other areas. I think that this is partly due to the fact that these people were enthusiastic Jap collaborators and still have some feeling of guilt or shame.

A few recruits have gone away to work but not very many.

Coastal & Sub-coastal.

These people are also extremely sophisticated and are probably of a higher general intelligence than other areas. A small number of natives have gone away to work but all are employed in technical or semi-technical capacities.

These natives had received word from some of Yali's assistants and their reaction has been typical. Either they have sent back word that they weren't interested or individuals have gone to see exactly what it was all about and whether they couldn't start something similar.

Native Affairs are generally satisfactory and the natives are making good progress in rehabilitating themselves.

Porepora

For census purposes this group includes all natives other than coastal living in the swamps between the Lower Sepik and the Lower Ramu and includes the Bosman natives who live on the west bank of the Ramu. In the main they are a backward lot but there are exceptions.

Although some short patrols have been through the area since the war ended census has not yet been compiled; it is hoped that this will be done in July. Good touch has been maintained with the group though, mainly through the medium of visits by village officials and patrols by native constables. It was these natives that were most affected by the Yali rumours but I think the position has been satisfactorily straightened out now. The forthcoming patrol should be a great help in this regard.

A report that a missionary from the Bogia area had spread a report in Bosman that the next war had commenced was investigated. It seems that the father was in Bosman village when some bombs were detonated on the beach at Aswar. During speculation as to what was happening the father is alleged to have said, presumably as a jest, that perhaps the Japs had come back. Natives had since found out for themselves the real explanation and no harm had been done. It is a good illustration of how an idle word can give rise to fantastic rumours in a native community.

Health.

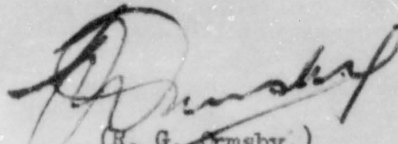
The apparent health of all natives seen was very good. Only a few small sores were found and sent in to hospital. Some particularly healthy lines were seen in the Yuat River area. No natives were found to be actually sick but as in the Upper Sepik there have been some deaths in villages from pneumonia. Although deaths have generally exceeded births only in odd villages has the excess been large.

Agriculture.

Most of the villages visited are sago eaters but all are now taking advantage of the falling river to plant their annual crops of root vegetables. Some good gardens were seen in the Yuat River area where dry ground is available all the year round. Quantities of pigs and poultry seen in villages have increased very satisfactorily.

Housing.

It was pleasing to see a general improvement in housing although there is a long way to go before the position is completely satisfactory. However, progress continues to be made; naturally it is slower in those areas that build large and solid structures using big hardwood posts than in the beach villages where light mangrove is used.


(R. G. Grimsby.)
A.D.O.

Addenda. The sub-heading Yuat River was inadvertently left out of the Native Affairs section of this report and is included now.

Yuat River.

The Yuat is a smaller stream than the Keram R. and even at highwater is not navigable for more than about twentyfive miles except for very small shallow draught craft. The banks are higher and many of the villages are highwater free. There is more dry ground available for gardens and not nearly so much sago is used particularly in the villages farthest upstream.

Before the war these people exported a considerable quantity of sago but their supplies are now very limited. This was caused by a combination of circumstances. Firstly in 1941 the season was so dry that fires ran through a number of their sago areas ~~saga~~ doing considerable damage. This was followed by the Japanese occupation and the Yuat as the closest big sago area to the large camps at Marienberg and Angoram was almost completely denuded. Compensation has been paid to individuals for sago palms lost but it is doubtful if anything like the full amount has been claimed for. It is proposed to put in additional communal claims to cover the estimated loss not claimed for.

The majority of these people have had extensive European contact over a long period and are quite an intelligent tribe. This tapers off as you go farther upstream where there are still some quite primitive villages. A large number have gone away to work and in some villages it was necessary to restrict the number of volunteers. The first departures are now being repatriated and it is expected that a large number of others will replace them.

Native affairs are satisfactory although scroery has caused some disaffection in certain villages. Villages are clean and well-kept, children are plentiful and one receives a general impression of well-being and contentment.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

201 30/11/55
12

M.14/1/1

District Office,
MADANG,
1st September, 1948.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Sub-District Office,
SAIDOR.

8 SEP 1948

SUBJECT: YALI.

1. YALI will return to your Sub-District by m.v. "KORO" in a few days' time. The question of his activities has been discussed in detail with him, and he has been given definite instructions regarding his future work.

2. I have discussed the matter of the Saidor natives' attitude towards Christianity with Representatives of the Catholic and Lutheran Missions at Madang. Before doing so, several teachers who were said to have spoken against YALI at the recent Lutheran Conference at Saidor were interviewed. In the presence of YALI all of them, including YEMBLA, swore that they had never accused YALI of being responsible for the people's dislike of the Saidor Missions. YALI himself said that he is not responsible for the return of the spirit worship (TABUNA) and is not encouraging the return of the TAMBORAN ceremonial to the villages.

The Missions state that they have no proof that YALI is responsible for the backsliding of their flock, but they suspect him. On the other hand, Father Ross, an experienced Missionary, states that the Missions are making too much out of the incidence and that it is not uncommon for natives to temporarily forsake the Missions. The Missions now understand that it is not the business of the District Officer to order natives to accept the Christian Faith. However, I must consider the harm that may ensue to the people if they rid themselves of the Missions in the area. The principal points for consideration are:-

- (1) The fanatical devotion to the TAMBORAN may lead to the very serious aspects of the Cargo Cult.
- (2) The Missions will close Village Schools in the area if the people do not attend Churches.

YALI is, I believe, sincere in his stand against Cargo Cults and has definitely forbidden several Dances which are socially evil. YALI asks that the Administration take action against participants in the KUAT (BAGINA) and KARAK Dances. You will prosecute any natives taking part in such ceremonies. ~~I have decided to compromise.~~

The Missions are worried about the resurrection of the Tamboran ceremonies such as the sounding of the bamboo flutes, etc. They admitted that they have difficulty in making the natives understand the supernatural mysteries of the Christian belief, while at the same time they must condemn the natives' belief regarding ancestral spirits, devils and magic. (Many Europeans find the same difficulty).

I am of the opinion that the loss of the Missions would deprive the natives of much necessary primary education (which/

(which the Administration is not able to supply at the present time), and I am apprehensive of the fanatical application of the native magic ceremonial. Therefore, I have suggested to the Missions that they endeavour to compromise. The Catholic Mission Representative, Father Bernarding, is broadminded and is willing to allow the Tamboran Ceremonies providing the people do not regard the Tamboran as supernatural beings. Before Father Bernarding can make this stand officially, it is necessary that it be confirmed by his Superior. There is no experienced Lutheran Missionary at Madang and the Rev. Maahs perhaps does not see my point. He stated that he would not discuss religion with YALI. I have hoped that Father Bernarding will see the Rev. Kuder at Finsehafen about the matter. The Rev. Kuder, like Fathers Bernarding and Ross, appears liberal and sensible enough to realise that some aspects of harmless paganism be incorporated in the Christian teaching. So far the Missions have not given any definite decision, but the meantime I have told YALI of the recommendations and have given him the following instructions:-

- (a) He will not, by any word or deed, encourage the natives to attain Christianity, neither will he encourage them to accept the teaching of the Mission. I demand that he remain neutral in the matter.
- (b) He will take an active part in teaching that the Tamboran is an ornament and has no supernatural powers.

I consider these instructions necessary for his own protection as well as for the ultimate welfare of the natives. The power of the Mission is great and YALI, like you and I, is no George Bernard Shaw or Anatole France. On the other hand, he will take action against vicious gossip and untrue reports some times mentioned in Churches about YALI being a man of Satan. I will inform you further when the Missions give me their views.

3. BOSS BOYS AND VILLAGE COUNCILS, ETC.

YALI will inform all so-called "Boss Boys" that they have no powers as officials. If the natives want them in the villages, they may carry out duties according to the Luluais (or Village Council's orders). The Boss-boy must be a native of the village, or at least a member of the village tribe. Foreign bossboys will not be tolerated. The villagers have no power to fine or imprison, but they may settle minor disputes. In the event of their decision being ignored, they cannot punish. You will take legal proceedings against any persons who unlawfully sit in jurisdiction over others.

No houses of large dimensions and design, solely for use of YALI, will be built. No presents of cash or kind will be made to YALI unless you are first informed. YALI is now employed by the Administration as a Foreman. All workers must be paid directly by the employer and YALI must not accept any remuneration other than his Administration pay. There is no harm in YALI advertising positions vacant. YALI has specifically asked me to make the orders given above. He will take an active part in the following simple, but nevertheless important, phases of administration:-

The better treatment of women and children, such as
the abandonment of the custom whereby the women
carried the load while the man walked unburdened
as her protector;
Village sanitation;
Infant Welfare;
Bodily cleanliness.

10

4. CONCLUSION:

I feel that the Missions are wrongfully blaming YALI for natives abandoning them and that many stupid natives are doing the man wrong by always mentioning his name as an excuse for their own acts, for instance, the natives of New Guinea in many places were dissatisfied with the general village mission school many years before YALI was ever known. They state that too much emphasis was given to religious teaching at the expense of the more mundane and useful subjects. The modern Missionary is perhaps inclined to agree with this. Nevertheless, YALI needs close supervision if we are not to see him, through sheer desperation, being blamed for everything and becoming an influence for evil instead of good.

J.K.McC.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

9

For your information, please.
Reference is made to your DS.30-11-55 of 27th July, 1948.
This report may be taken as my promised memo. mentioned
in your letter.

J.K. McCarthy

(J.K. McCarthy)
D.O.

9

DS.30-11-55

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

27th July, 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,
Madang District,
MADANG

YALI'S ACTIVITIES

Forwarded herewith is an extract from a Patrol Report, submitted by Mr. R.G. Ormsby, Assistant District Officer, Sepik District.

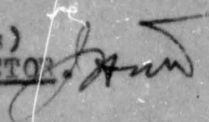
The District Officer comments as follows:-

" I am very averse to any extension of the MADANG native YALI to this District and from rumours and reports it appears to me that he will be a source of trouble, which I do not want in this District".

I refer to your M.14.1.1 wherein you stated inter alia that YALI will confine himself to SAIDOR.

Your report as promised in this memorandum has not yet been received.

(J.H.Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR



P/A

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

30/11/55.
7
GRAND TOTAL
M +

WK. 30/3-73



Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

14th July, 1948.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM NO. 11 of
47/48

Attached are copies of a Patrol Report by A.D.O. Ormsby covering his visits to the lower portions of the Sepik River and tributaries.

2. With the large amount of Administrative and rehabilitation work necessary in the Sub-District, and the staff shortage, Mr. Ormsby has the right idea and his constant patrolling keeps him in contact with the natives of his large scattered Sub-District, which in my opinion is real native administration. He has his finger on the pulse of nearly every village and so gains the confidence of the natives.

agree.

3. His summary of native affairs gives a clear picture of conditions in the various areas, which are satisfactory.

4. I am very averse to any extension of the Madang native YALI to this District and from rumours and reports it appears to me that he will be a source of trouble, which I do not want in this District.

Yali to be
restricted
to Madang
District -
DO. concerned
how to
referred

5. The newly arrived American Missionaries are much easier to get on with, than the pre-war German missionaries. Some of them are over enthusiastic in their youthful zeal, but will listen to reason and are generally only too anxious to co-operate with the Administration. Regular social contacts by patrolling officers permit a reasonable approach to the Missionaries.

6. The charter for the vessel must have cost over £100, and even better work could have been accomplished if the A.D.O. had had his own launch, which is still laid up at Dreger Harbour.

Good work by Ormsby.

H. R. Niall
(H. R. NIALL)

District Officer.

Mr McDonald, please. 22/7

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAIM (SEPIK) Report No. 12 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by R G ORMSBY

Area Patrolled UPPER SEPIK AREA & AMBUNTI STATION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 N.B.P.F

Duration—From 25/6/48 to 29/6/48

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

Sub.District Office
Angoram

1st July, 1948

The District Officer
W E W A K

PATROL REPORT No.12 - 47/48.

Report of a Patrol to the Upper Sepik area and AMBUNTI station.

Personnel: R.G.Ormsby A.D.O.
3 Constables N.G.P.F.

Duration: June 20th to June 29th - A total of Five days.

Objects: (1) Visiting AMBUNTI Station
(2) Hearing Courts for Native Affairs.
(3) Routine Administration Work.

Transport: Per M.V."Princess Pat" owned by Mr.F.C.Eichhorn.

DIARY.

June 25th Left Angoram at 3 p.m. after some delay waiting to pick up repatriates and proceeded direct to YUERIMA.

June 26th Left YUERIMA approximately 4.30 a.m. and continued straight through to KIMINDIMBIT. Mission vessel "Francis" arrived just after dark and various matters were discussed with Fr.Swift during the evening.

June 27th Left KIMINDIMBIT 4.30 a.m. and continued on to PAGWI. Contacted Med.Assistant Smith and Fr.Kowalski. After a short delay as the MAPRIK jeep was expected to visit PAGWI that day we set off for AMBUNTI, arriving just before dark.

June 28th Discussions with Mr.Gilbert were continued and various court cases finalised. Station and aerodrome were inspected before leaving for PAGWI at 3 p.m. Reached PAGWI at 6 p.m. tying up alongside M.V.Kauri. Various disputes were settled before dining with Med. Assistant Smith. Afterwards contacted Fathers Fastenrath and Kowalski about various matters including renewal of Licences.

June 29th Left PAGWI 4.55 a.m. and proceeded to KIMINDIMBIT. Two police were detached for work in this area. Continued on to TIMBUNKI where a call was made on Fathers Schaeffer and Swift. Various matters were discussed and licences etc. renewed. Left TIMBUNKI and after a short stop at KANDUANUM arrived at ANGORAM approximately 8 p.m.

AMBUNTI STATION.

I am very pleased indeed both with the station and with the way Mr.Gilbert is running it. I do not suggest that his administration is in any way perfect but considering his limited experience he is doing an excellent job. I doubt if there could be a more difficult station for a young Officer to take over.

The building programme has been slowed down by shortage of materials but some of these have now arrived at Angoram and are being despatched to AMBUNTI by first transport.

In the meantime efforts have mainly been concentrated on the construction of the strip and excellent progress has been made. This is being dealt with more fully in a separate report.

A site has been approved for a T.A.L. for Mr. J.H. Lang on the Administration ground and an application is being prepared by him.

Native Affairs.

These continue to be satisfactory. As usual there are more disputes in the Upper River area than elsewhere but most of those reported were comparatively trivial. One case of alleged rape in the WASKUK area is still outstanding. One of the principal witnesses being unavailable.

Housing in most villages is showing good improvement despite the high percentage of absentees under indenture. Mr. Gilbert is paying a lot of attention to this aspect of native administration.

The early drop in the river has been welcomed enthusiastically by the natives. Planting is in full swing and natives are looking forward to the best season since before the war. There has not been a really good 'drywater' for some years now and this one has big possibilities.

A land dispute between AVATIP and MALU natives was investigated and a decision given for compensation for damage to be paid by AVATIP. If possible an amicable decision as to the amount of compensation will be reached by the two villages concerned - if not Mr. Gilbert will appoint assessors from other villages to assist him in estimating the damage.

Some of this natives are starting to come back from work now and there should be no difficulty in finding others to take their place as these people are mainly enthusiastic about going away to work. Even with a careful check on recruiting many villages are grossly overrecruited - in a number of cases more than fifty per cent of the adult males are absent.

Some of this overrecruiting has been caused by natives working under Section 19 (2) of the N.L.O., the natives then being signed on at MAPRIK or WEWAK. It will be practically impossible to keep an accurate check on village percentages unless there is some restriction on natives being signed on away from the sub-district. This matter will be gone into more fully in a separate memorandum.

There appears to have been a good improvement in the work of village officials in this area. - many of the unsatisfactory ones have been weeded out and the standard now is much higher than formerly. Some of them are still not completely clear on their duties and powers and no effort is being spared to clarify the situation. It is still a little early to institute village councils but this should be possible before very long.

Agriculture.

There has been a quite noticeable increase in village poultry and also a good improvement in the class of bird. Time finished natives have brought in some good birds and the writer distributed some Australorp roosters some time ago. The pig position is improving but has a long way to go before it is back to normal.

Some peanuts planted at AMBUNTI were harvested while I was there. They do not appear to have done as well as at ANGORAM but have still produced some excellent nuts. No word has been received yet concerning the seek peanuts distributed to villages.

Health.

As previously reported health in the Upper River area has been very unsatisfactory. There has been considerable improvement in skin conditions etc. but far too many deaths from pneumonia and possible dysentery.

At present the matter is being thoroughly discussed with Mr. Healey in an endeavour to work out the best way of guarding against a recurrence. So far I think the best solution would be the establishment of a few base hospitals with good N.M.O's in charge and the institution of a regular ship service up the river. Unfortunately it appears that no suitable vessel will be available for this for some time yet.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORSBY.

REPORT NO. 17 1947/48

Attached are copies of
Report by A.D.O. Ormsby, covering a
MORNING AND RETURN.

R. G. Ormsby
.....
R. G. Ormsby A. D. O.

The report shows conditions are fairly good on the River except the recruiting position. This is a real question and I am opposed to closing villages under the present one year indenture system. It usually happens that it may be six or nine months after a village is over recruited before a Patrol Officer arrives to check the books and discover the state of affairs. By the time a report is submitted and the approval and gazetting, another three months may elapse, and then the natives about would have returned home or be about due to return and the closure would then impose hardship on other young men desirous of leaving. I am firmly of the opinion that each village should be dealt with separately. In some cases greater hardship would be imposed on a village where 10% were absent than elsewhere where 50% were absent. The number of women, proportion of children and aged people must all be taken into account when considering closure.

I would like to see the provisions of section 10(2) of the Native Labour Ordinance suspended until more field staff are available to thoroughly police the ordinance.

An extra medical assistant will be posted to Anson's very soon and this should permit of extra patrolling. Mr. Healey, Medical Assistant has also returned and leave and this energetic and capable officer will be asked to supervise health treatment to his natives, but he will be handicapped by not having a launch on the river. There is yet no word of the return of the "Espresso". The suggestion of base hospitals in charge of N.M.O's seems the best solution and I hope that permission will be granted to purchase the necessary equipment and transport and transport vehicles requiring European attention.

Sandy Officer Gilbert is being sent with...

at ANSON'S.

District Officer.

Mr. Healey, please

u
In
M

Handwritten notes on the left margin:
1947-48
District Officer
Anson's
Medical Assistant
Patrol Officer
N.M.O's
Base hospitals
Espresso
Sandy Officer Gilbert

ulat

30/11/56

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



WK. 30/3-74

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

14th July, 1948.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 12 of 1947/48

Attached are copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report by A.D.O. Orsmy, covering a trip up the main river to AMBUNTI AND return.

The report shows conditions are fairly good on the River except the recruiting position. This is a vexed question and I am opposed to closing villages under the present one year indenture system. It usually happens that it may be six or nine months after a village is over recruited before a Patrolling Officer arrives to check the census and discovers the state of affairs. By the time a report is submitted and the approval and gazettal, another three months may elapse, and then the natives absent would have returned home or be almost due to return and the closure would then impose hardship on other young men desirous of seeking indenture. I am firmly of the opinion that each village should be dealt with separately. In some cases greater hardships would be imposed on a village where 10% were absent than another where 50% were absent. The number of women, proportion of children and aged people must all be taken into account when considering closure.

*Copy - 50
to W. S. ...
discuss
problem
closed.*

*W. S. ...
Do. can
refer to
issue panel?*

I would like to see the provisions of Section 19(2) of the Native Labour Ordinance suspended until more Field Staff are available to thoroughly police the Ordinance.

An extra medical assistant will be posted to Angoram very soon and this should permit of extra patrolling. Mr. Healey, Medical Assistant has also returned from leave and this energetic and capable officer will do much to improve health treatment to the natives, but he will be handicapped by our not having a launch on the River, as there is yet no word of the return of the "Osprey". The suggestion of Base Hospitals in charge of N.M.O's seems the best solution and I hope that this can be instituted. Again a launch will be necessary to supply such hospitals and transport natives requiring European attention.

Patrol Officer Gilbert is doing good work at AMBUNTI.

H.R. Niall
(H.R. NIALL)
District Officer.

Mr. McDonald, please. 22/7/48