

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: ANGORAM

VOLUME No: 12

ACCESSION No: 496.

1966 - 1967

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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265. 6/2/68

PATROL REPORTS EAST SEPIK DISTRICT 1966-67

ANGORAM

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-66-67	M.V. O'Regan	Biwat Local Government Council area
1A-66-67	M.V. O'Regan	Biwat Council area
2-66-67	G.E. Luhrs	Keram Local Government Council
3-66-67	G.E. Luhrs	Banaro & Grass Census Div.
3A-66-67	G.E. Luhrs	Keram Local Government Council
4-66-67	S.H. Smith	Murik Lakes Census Division
6-66-67	G.E. Luhrs	Middle Sepik & Kwongai C.D.
7-66-67	S.H. Smith	Murik Lakes & Marienberg Hills
9-66-67	Jerry Kasip Nalau	Lower Sepik, East Coast & Part Perapora



H. Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. ANGORAM No. 1 -66-67.

Patrol Conducted by M.V.O'Regan, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled BIWAT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans S. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer  
Const Kalat 7852  
Driver Bundi

Natives.....

Duration—From 18.8. /19 66 to 12. / 9. /19 66

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 23. / 10. /19 65

Medical 10. / 7. /19 66

Map Reference As per attached

Objects of Patrol TO CARRY OUT THE ELECTION FOR THE BIWAT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Director of District Administration,

~~PORT MORESBY.~~

HONEDOBU. PAPUA.

Forwarded, please.

14/10/1966

*E. G. Heff*  
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 ....

14

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MIGRAT	
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67-8-5

28th October, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WERAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 10/1966-67.

Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. O'Regan's report of his patrol to the BIWAT Local Government Council area and also of the covering memoranda by yourself and the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram.

The covering memoranda fully cover points raised in the report and need little comment from this Headquarters, your officers have all outstanding matters in hand.

The matter of flood relief has been fully investigated by your officers and there appears no need to give a "hand out" to the people who apparently have sufficient food.

A satisfactory patrol adequately reported upon with satisfactory results.

Mr. Smith's report of the same patrol has been read with interest, his report is quite a good effort for a first patrol. He has demonstrated keen powers of observation which he adequately recorded and should be encouraged to continue to exercise the same keenness in the future.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 8.5 (13)

E.67-1-3



District Office,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

14th October, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM NO.1  
1966-1967.

The above Report, together with your covering memorandum is acknowledged.

I would suggest that the matter of debts be followed up on the next patrol, and the legal consequences of non-payment be brought to the notice of the Council President, Sumbri of Agromara Village - litigation against him would reflect unfavourably against the Council.

Discussions will be held with the District Education Inspector, re the future possible location of schools in the upper section of the Yuat River area. I will advise you in due course of the outcome.

I am not impressed with remarks made by a few people that they suffered any great hardship during the floods, last March - and that they had heard the Administration was going to assist them with "flood relief". Funds were requested and made available against such an eventuality, but from observations made by the Agricultural Officer; the then Assistant District Commissioner and his field staff and Police, it was decided that such relief was not necessary.

Mr. Leen, Deputy District Commissioner, spent 15 days travelling on the Sepik River when it was in flood, including visits to Amboin and as far up as May River, visiting most villages who at that time reported no food shortages. It is the considered opinion of the District Agricultural Officer, and I concur, that the floods opened up areas suitable for extensive sago cultivation.

Thus it is difficult to attach any real support to the views placed before Mr. O'Regan by the people in the Yuat River area.

Mr. Smith has submitted a neat informative report.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E. G. Hicks)  
District Commissioner.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E. G. Hicks)  
District Commissioner.

Director,  
Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDORU, Papua.

District Office,  
WEWAK.  
14th October, 1966.

For your information and records please.

67-1-1/300

Dept. of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

4th October, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Patrol Report - Angoram No.1/1966-67 .

Enclosed is a report submitted by Mr. O'Regan, Patrol Officer, following his patrol to carry out the BIWAT Council elections. Mr. O'Regan was accompanied by Mr. S. H. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer, participating in his first patrol since joining the Department.

Camping allowance claims for both officers are enclosed and also a camping allowance claim for Mr. O'Regan for Patrol 15 of 1965-66 which has not been previously submitted.

Mr. Smith has also submitted a report of his observations while on the patrol.

Native affairs.

Generally the position is as well as can be expected at this stage. The area appears to lack good forceful political leaders. Except for pressured planting of coconuts by D.A.S.P. little has been done by the people themselves to prepare for the probable failure of the crocodile skin industry. While this haphazard economy is available to them together with logging activities there appears little chance of developing any alternative economy.

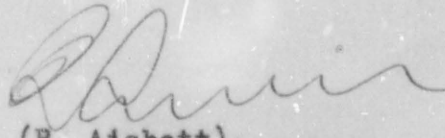
The activities of SUMERI, the Council President are at present under investigation. It is possible that he has been using his position to collect cash for his own benefit.

The Flood.

The question of flood relief assistance appears to have not arisen except that the staff at the time carried out investigation to see if any assistance was required. The last report being that assistance was not required. Rehabilitation is slow but there is no indication of any bad food shortages.

The report by Mr. Smith, C.P.O. suggests that he used the patrol to gain good experience and he has shown good powers of observation.

Election statistics and report have been forwarded under separate cover.



(R. Aisbett).  
Assistant District Commissioner.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

11

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

27th September, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1966/67.  
to the BIWAT COUNCIL AREA.

Patrol Conducted by - M.V. O'Regan, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled - The Biwat Local Government Council area.

Personnel Accompanying - S.H. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Constable 7852, KALAT. R.P. & N.G.C.  
Canoe Driver, BUNDI.

Duration of Patrol \* 18th August, 1966 to 12th September, 1966.

Last Patrol by D.D.A. to the Area - October, 1965.

Map Reference - As Attached.

Object of the Patrol - To conduct the fourth election for  
the Biwat Local Government Council.

D I A R Y.

Thursday, 18th August, 1966.

Departed Angoram Station at 1530 hrs., and did the Election for Angoram and KAMBROK Villages. Later returned to Angoram Station.

Friday, 19th August, 1966.

1330 hrs., departed by canoe for MAGENDO village where the election was held. Later returned to Angoram.

Saturday, 20th August, 1966.

0800hrs., travelled by canoe to PINANG Village where the election was held. Returned to the station in the afternoon.

Sunday, 21st August, 1966.

Observed.

Monday, 22nd August, 1966.

1000 hrs., departed Angoram and travelled to MOIM Village, held the election and stayed the night at MOIM.

Tuesday 23rd August, 1966.

0800 hrs., departed from MOIM for KAMBRINDO Village, held the election and stayed the night at KAMBRINDO.

Wednesday, 24th August, 1966.

0800 hrs., the patrol departed for MUNDO MUNDO Village where the election was held. Later departed for KRINJAMBI Village and at 1200 hrs., held the election. At 1400 hrs., the patrol moved to KUNDUAMAN Village. Stayed the night.

Thursday, 25th August, 1966.

At 0800 the election began for KUNDUAMAN and at 1230 we travelled to TAMBANAM Village and stayed there the night.

Friday, 26th August, 1966.

0800 hrs., the election began at TAMBANA and at 1430 hrs the election was completed. Stayed the night.

Saturday, 27th August, 1966.

0900 hrs., departed for WOMBUN Village. Held the election and later travelled to KANDUANAM. At 1500 hrs., departed for MARAMBA.

Sunday, 28th August, 1966.

Observed.

Monday, 29th August, 1966.

Monday, 29th August, 1966.

0800 hrs., commenced the election at MARAMBA. At 1200 hrs., travelled to CHANGRIWA and arrived there at 1330 hrs. Held the election, stayed the night.

Tuesday, 30th August, 1966.

0900 hrs., the patrol departed for KAMBUNGO Village. At 1230 hrs., the election was begun. Stayed the night.

Wednesday, 31st August, 1966.

0900 hrs., the patrol departed for NADVERI and arrived at 1030. The election begun at 1300 hrs. Later departed for MENSUAT Village. Stayed the night.

Thursday, 1st September, 1966.

0800 hrs., the Election begun at MENSUAT. 1230 hrs., departed for YAMBIMBIT and arrived there at 1530 hrs. Stayed the night.

Friday, 2nd September, 1966.

0900 held the election for YAMBIMBIT, FUNDUGWA and KARANYING Villages. Later walked to SIPI SIPI where we stayed the night.

Saturday, 3rd September, 1966.

0800, held the election at SIPI SIPI Village for SIPI, GIRING and MUNDAMBA Villages. 1530 did the election for ASANGAMUT Village. Later returned to SIPI SIPI. Stayed the night.

Sunday, 4th September, 1966.

Travelled to BUN Village and stayed the night.

Monday, 5th September, 1966.

0830 hrs., held the election for BUN and AVANGUMBA Villages. 1330 travelled to BIWAT Village. Stayed the night.

Tuesday, 6th September, 1966.

0830 hrs., held the election for BIWAT Village and then travelled to BRANDA, where I did the election. At 1330 hrs., the patrol returned to AKURAN Village. At 1600 after the election was completed, the election for KINAKATEN Village was held. Later returned to BIWAT Village for the night.

Wednesday, 7th September, 1966.

0830 hrs., travelled to ANDEFUKA and did the election for ANDEFUKA and DOWANING. At 1300 we travelled to SAPARU and spent the night.

Thursday, 8th September, 1966.

0800 the election began. Later we travelled to ANDUAR Village, where the election for ANDUAR and AVANGUNAM was done. Spent the night.

Friday, 9th September, 1966.

Travelled to KINDIMA Village. Did the election. Later visited the Catholic Mission station there. Spent the night at KUNDIMA Village.

Saturday, 10th September, 1966.

0700, departed for AGRUMARA and held the election. At 0900 hrs., travelled to YUERIMA, held the election for this village. Later returned to ANGORAM.

Sunday, 11th September, 1966.

Observed.

Monday, 12th September, 1966.

0800 hrs., departed for TAMBALI Village. Did the election and travelled back to ANGORAM, arriving at 1200 hrs.

END OF DIARY.

Introduction.

The Biwat Local Government Council area is divided into 31 wards, most of which are situated on the banks of the YUAT River, and its old course. The remaining wards are situated on the Sepik River between Angoram and WOMBUM Villages.

The area of the Council is mainly made up of flat swamp land which is subject to flooding in the wet season, and is drained by the YUAT and the Sepik Rivers. The vegetation coverage is of the sub-tropical rainforest type along the YUAT River, and gradually deteriorates to sago swamps and KUNAI grasslands type on the main Sepik River.

The main objects of the patrol were to carry out the election for the Biwat Local Government Council, and secondly to deal with general administration matters. Due to the excellent condition of the tracks and waterways the patrol was able to complete the work in a matter of only 26 days.

The population at this area is 10,298, which is distributed along the two main river courses.

Native Affairs.

The patrol was welcomed in every village visited and I noticed that the people were keen to vote in the election.

At ARINYING Village, I noticed that the people hadn't paid their tax to the Council Clerk who had been through the area two weeks previously. On investigating this observation, it was found that the main cause of the trouble was a man named LIADO, who is the village spokesman. This man told the people of the village that they shouldn't pay tax to the Council as they spent most of their time in the AMBOIN Patrol Post area. After talking to the man in a rather strong manner, the people approached me and informed me that in future they wouldn't take any notice of LIADO. I then warned the tax defaulters that they had one month to pay their Council tax or court action would be taken against them under the Biwat Council tax rule.

In this council area there were thirty six complaints about people owing money, the amounts owed varied from \$4 to \$160. Some of these above debts were pure confidence tricks, as with most of the big debts involved certain people trusting the villages and borrowing money for such items as outboard motors, radios and shotguns. The chief offender was the Council president, SUMBRI of AGROMARA Village, who has borrowed money from several of the villages, and has just failed to pay the debts back.

At ASANGAMUT Village I was met by eight men from the upper reaches of the YUAT River. The spokesman for the group informed me, (through an interpreter from ASANGAMUT), that they want to move down to the junction of the YUAT and MARAMUNI Rivers, and to build a village there, as they are in a very isolated area near the boarder of the Sepik and Western Highlands Districts.

They claimed that they wanted to make this move so that when any of their clan gets ill they can call on the help of the ASANGAMUT people to bring them to Angoram Hospital. They stated that in the past some of their people had died on the road to KOMPIAM Patrol Post as it took them eight days from their present village site.

To their above request I told them that I would discuss their proposal with the Assistant District Commissioner at ANGORAM. I personally feel that it would be a good thing to have them at the junction of the two rivers. As after walking through their country to visit them in June of this year, I can fully understand the situation as the country is very rough. This small village consists of about 30 people, who in June saw the first administration patrol visit their village. The two leaders of these people are TAK'IER and KANGARI, and I feel it would be beneficial for the Government to appoint them as village officials.

#### Health & Hygiene.

In the area patrolled there are six Government Aid Posts, these being, MOIM, TAMBANAM, MARAMBA, MENSUAT, BIWAT and SIPI SIPI Villages. The Catholic Mission has a well established infant welfare service at BIWAT with a European sister, which covers all the villages of the YUAT River from ASANGAMUT to AGRUMARA.

All the villages visited were clean and the houses in good repair. It was obvious that they had just been cleaned up before the arrival of the patrol.

#### Education.

The Administration has one Primary "T" School at MOIM. While the Mission, has a Primary "T" School at BIWAT and Sub-standard schools at WOMBUM, and K'NDIMA Villages. On this patrol I visited the above four schools, at the teachers' requests.

In the upper section of the YUAT River near SIPI SIPI, GIRING and ASANGAMUT, I noticed that there were a lot of children of school age, but as of yet no school has been made in this area. The people of SIPI SIPI especially expressed the wish to have a school at their village, and stated that they would build the buildings.

#### TIMBER.

During the high water times the people from the upper section of the YUAT River cut and float logs down to the sawmills of Angoram, Taway and Marienberg. The people of ASANGAMUT especially have some good timber stands on their ground to the south of the village, which they are cutting in preparation for the wet season.

#### Crocodile Skins.

The people along the banks of the old and new courses of the YUAT River have been having some success in their trapping of crocodiles as they have reasonable areas of swamp land. The people on the old YUAT River course are at present burning the KUNAI around the swamps for the skins. The ASANGAMUT people are also having some success in hooking crocodiles in the area to the south of their village. Whereas on the main Sepir River area, from

ANGORAM to WOMBUM, the crocodiles are becoming fewer and smaller. This hooking of small crocodiles is very detrimental to the skin industry as the crocodiles population is decreasing rapidly. While in the villages of this particular area, I explained to the people what would happen if this continued.

Artefacts.

The people of TAMBANUM, WOMBUM, KANDUANAM, MARAMBA and BIWAT, receive a good cash income from the making of artefacts. At TAMBANUM I noticed that the quality of their masks is deteriorating, as they are making the finished good a lot quicker, and thus the standard is suffering. While in the villages listed above I explained the importance of using good timbers and of taking their time in producing the articles.

Village Housing.

All the villages visited were inspected and found to be in good state of repair.

Roads & Waterways.

As the patrol was carried out in the dry season the tracks were in excellent condition. No trouble was encountered on either the YUAT or the SEPIK at this time.

Agricultural Development.

During the recent floods in the area the people of the main Sepik River, suffered a considerable loss of food crops which resulted in their obtaining food from the people of the YUAT River area as they weren't effected by the high waters. On this patrol I noticed ground being cleared for the growing of rice, this was mainly on the old and new YUAT River area. Coffee was also seen in a few of the areas where rice is being grown.

The YUAT River area has large numbers of coconut trees and some copra is being produced and dried at the copra drier at BIWAT Village.

Even though many coconut trees were ruined on the main Sepik, during the recent flood, I feel that with some encouragement and patience this area can begin to develop slowly agriculturally. The importance of cash cropping was explained to the people of this area, as I feel that if the price for crocodile skins falls, the people will have difficult times, with regard to their capacity of earning cash.

The Flood.

In all the villages visited the main Sepik area, I was told of the hardships that the people have encountered, because of this recent very high water. They told me that they had heard that the Administration was going to assist them with flood relief. In replying to this statement I informed them that I had heard no mention of such a proposal. This matter will be discussed with the Assistant District Commissioner at Angoram. During the period after this flood, the people of the YUAT River area, have been supplying food to the Sepik people. This they claim was mostly given free of

charge, but I gathered from the people's attitude that they are expecting some sort of repayment in the future.

Election.

This fourth election was carried out without any incident and the people seemed keen to vote for their different wards. A new ward of YAUL/DIMIRI and MARAWAT was included in the Biwat Council for the first time. The successful candidate was an ex former trainee which is very-encouraging. This man like most of the twelve new councillors, was a young member of the village. This seems to demonstrate the feeling of the people in that they feel the Council is the work of the young men.

As there were many men absent from the area at the time of the election, the women were in a commanding position, in deciding who was elected councillor.

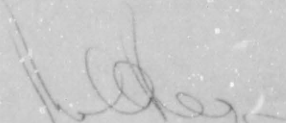
The people of the villages of LANGAM/MONGOL/BOBATEN and PAMBAN, approached me at SAPARU Village and expressed the wish to join the Biwat Local Government Council. They said that their main access route to Angoram was down the YUAT River. I informed them that I would talk the Mr. S. Pegg, District Officer, Local Government East Sepik District, when I returned to ANGORAM. This I have now done and Mr. Pegg's advise to the people, ~~are~~ is to go into the new KERAM Local Government Council for the first year and then they can change to the Biwat Council.

Airfields.

In the area patrolled there were two Mission fields, one at KANDUANAM No. 2 and the other at Biwat, both of which are category "C" airfields.

Conclusion.

In concluding, I feel that a patrol was needed in the area for it has been one year since the last District Administration Patrol. I also feel that the election was a success as the people became more familiar with electoral procedures.

  
(M. V. O'Regan).  
Patrol Officer.

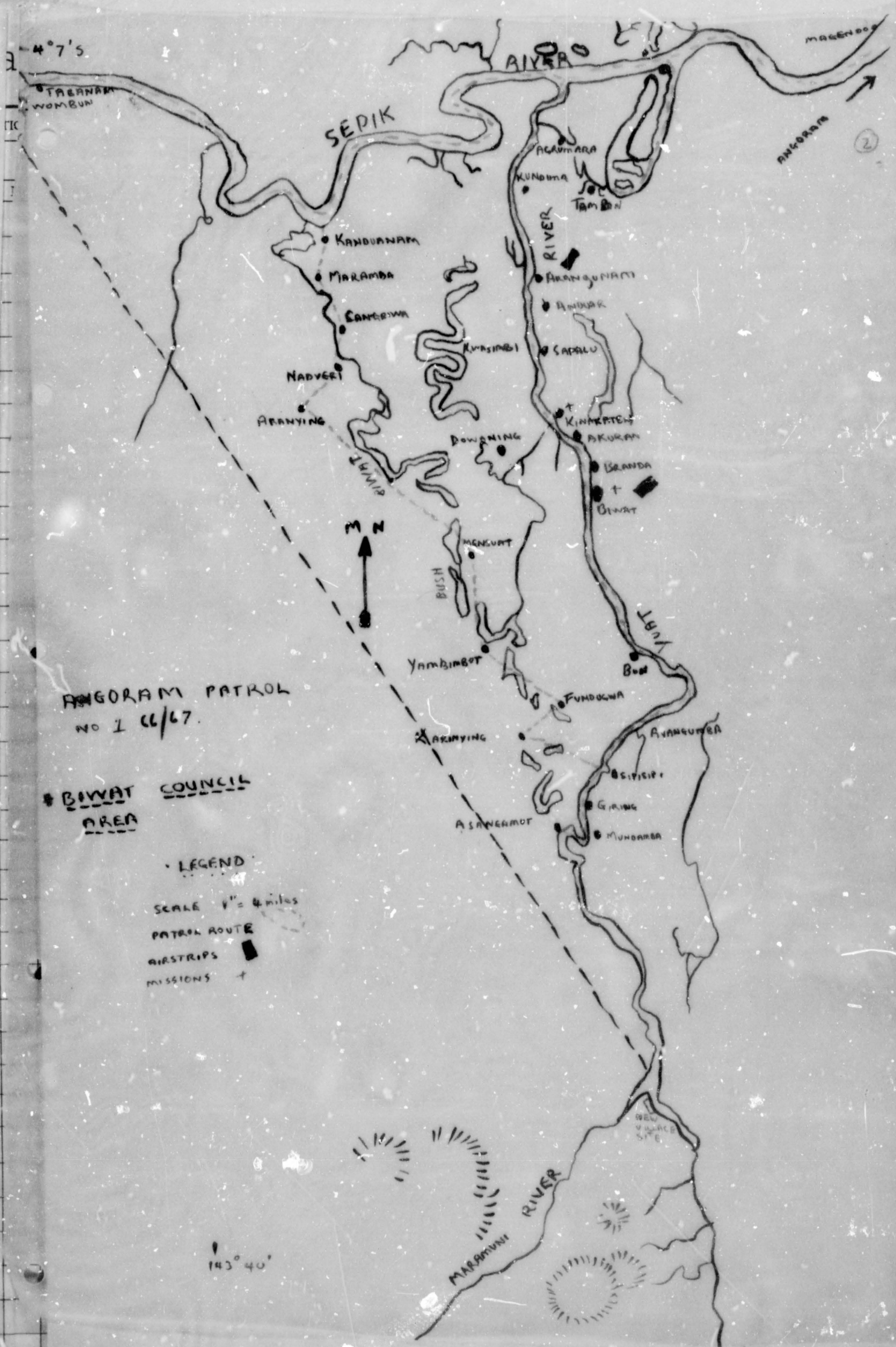


APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING ANGORAM PATROL No. 1/66-67

<u>Rank</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Const	7852	KALAT	An excellent constable, does his job well and is efficient in dealing with the village people. Should be recommended for promotion .

.....



Amount Returned to Store



H.Q

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. ANCORAM NO. 2-66/67

Patrol Conducted by M. V. O'BEAN PC

Area Patrolled BIWAT COUNCIL AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans S. H. SMITH CPO

Natives 1

Duration—From 18/8/1966 to 12/9/1966

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/1965

Medical / / 19

Map Reference AS PER ATTACHED MAP

Objects of Patrol TO CONDUCT BIWAT COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY. HONEDUBU. PAPUA.

Forwarded, please.

14/10/1966

E. G. Hicks District Commissioner

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

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MIGRAT	
In	
M	F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....  
 Our Reference... 67-1-1/258  
 If calling ask for  
 Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
 Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
 23rd September, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM.  
 East Sepik District.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 1-1966/67.

Herewith enclosed is the patrol report for the  
 Biwat Local Government Council Elections and my Camping  
 Allowance claim.

For your information, please.

(S. Smith).  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

116  
Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

67-I-1

Sub District Office,  
Angoram Sub-District  
East Sepik District.  
23rd July 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner  
Angoram.

Angoram Patrol No. I-66/67.

Patrol conducted by: M. V. O'Regan, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: THE Biwat Local Government Council Area.

Personnel Accompanying : S.H. Smith Cadet Patrol Officer.

Const. Kalat Angam No. 7852.

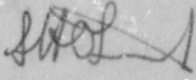
Canoe Driver Bundi.

Duration of Patrol: 18th August 1966 to  
12th September 1966.

Last Patrol to Area: D.D.A. October 1965.

Map Reference: As Attached.

Object of the Patrol: To conduct the Biwat Local Government Elections.

  
(S. H. Smith)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Introduction:

The patrol was conducted in order to conduct the Biwat Local Government Council Elections. The council area extends along the banks of the Sepik River from Angoram to Wombun and thence overland along the old bed of the Biwat Or Yuat river to Asanganut and then down the Yuat river to the Sepik.

The patrol was conducted in the dry season and this facilitated movement as the Bush Biwat is swampy in the wet season. The country traversed is flat and consists of sago swamps and Kunai flats along the old river bed, along the Yuat river the land is a little more fertile and many of the villages grow coconuts.

Diary:

Thursday 18th August.

Departed Angoram station 1530 hrs. Did the election for Angoram village and returned to the station.

Friday 19th August.

1330 hrs. Departed from Angoram and travelled by canoe to Magendo village where the election was held returned to Angoram in the afternoon.

Saturday 20th August.

0800 hrs travelled by canoe to Pinang village where the election was held. Returned to the station in the afternoon.

Sunday 21st August.

Observed.

Monday 22nd August.

1000 hrs departed Angoram and travelled to Moim village, held the election and stayed the night at Moim.

Tuesday 23rd August.

0800 hrs departed Moim and travelled to Kambrindo village held the election and stayed the night at Kambrindo.

Wednesday 24th August.

0800 hrs departed Kambrindo and travelled to Mundo Mundo village where the election was held. This completed we departed for Krinjambi village at 1200 hrs and held the election there. Departed for Kanduanam village at 1400 hrs and arrived there at 1600 hrs. Stayed the night at Kanduanam.

Thursday 25th August.

0800 hrs election began at Kanduanam. 1230 hrs departed for Tambanam village and stayed there for the night.

Friday 26th August.

0800 hrs the election began at Tambanam village by 1430 hrs the election was complete. Stayed the night at Tambanam.

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Saturday 27th August.

0900 hrs departed for Wombun. Held the election for this village and then travelled to Kanduanam. At 1500 hrs we departed for Maramba village arriving at 1600hrs, stayed the night there.

Sunday 28th August.

Observed.

Monday 29th August.

0800 commenced the election for Maramba. At 1200 hrs travelled to Changriwa and arrived there at 1330 hrs. Held the election at Changriwa and stayed there for the night.

Tuesday 30th August.

0900 hrs the patrol departed for Kambungot village and arrived there at 1100 hrs. Held the election and spent the night in Kambungot.

Wednesday 31st August.

0900 hrs the patrol departed for Nadveri And arrived there at 1030 hrs Avery pretty village, the election was held and at 1300 hrs the patrol left for Mensuat village and stayed there the night.

Thursday 1st September.

0800 hrs commenced the election for Mensuat village. 1230 hrs departed for Yambimbit and arrived there at 1530 hrs, stayed the night there

Friday 2nd September.

0900 hrs held the election for Yambimbit, Fundugwa and Karanying villages. Later walked to Sipisipi and stayed the night there.

3rd September Saturday.

0800 hrs held the election for Sipisipi, Giring and Mundamba villages at 1300 hrs we departed for Asangamut village and at 1530 hrs the election began. 1630 hrs returned to Sipisipi village and spent the night there.

Sunday 4th September.

Travelled to Bun Village and stayed there for the night.

Monday 5 th September.

0830 hrs held the Bun election and the Avangumba election together. At 1330 hrs departed for the Biwat village and stayed there for the night.

Tuesday 6th September.

0830 hrs held the election for the Biwat village and then travelled to Branda village and held the election. At 1330 hrs the patrol travelled to Akuran village and held the election. At 1600 hrs we arrived at Kinakaten village and the election for this village was held then the patrol returned to Biwat village and stayed there for the night.

11a  
GRAT  
F  
Wednesday 7th September.

0830 hrs travelled to Andefuka village and held the election for this village, plus the election for the councillor of Dowaning Village. At 1300 hrs we travelled to Saparu village and spent the night there.

8th September Thursday

0800 hrs the election for Saparu was held. Later travelled to Anduar village where the election for Anduar and Avangunum villages were held. Stayed the night at Anduar.

Friday 9th September.

Travelled to Kundima village and held the election for this village. Stayed the night.

Saturday 10th September.

Departed from Kundima at 0700 and travelled to Agrumara and held the election there. At 0900 hrs the patrol departed for Yuerima village and held the election at 1200 hrs. Then left Yuerima and travelled to Angoram arriving there at 1400 hrs. Stayed the night at the station.

Sunday 11th September.

Observed.

Monday 12th September.

0800 hrs departed for Tambali village and arrived there at 1100 hrs. Held the election for this village and then returned to Angoram.

PATROL DIARY ENDS.

Observations and Comments.

The patrol was received very well in all the villages that were visited. All the villages seemed clean and no doubt they had been subjected to extensive cleaning immediately prior to our arrival. The housing in the villages was in a fair condition and most of the small houses were being kept fairly well and were as fly proof as possible.

Water supply is something of a problem in the dry season especially for those villages that live along the old course of the river. A couple of these villages are thinking of moving to a more hospitable area.

The councillors seem fairly efficient and the majority of them were returned to office for another term. Many of them have been in office since the council began 6 years ago and there was a feeling amongst some of them that it was time that they stood down and let somebody else have a turn.

The people in the villages showed a lot of interest in the elections and there was never any trouble in getting enough candidates. Some villages have appointed a woman committee member and this is a very good sign that the council is recognised as something for both sexes. No woman candidates were nominated however and it is anticipated that it will be some years before this occurs.



Agriculture. There is little cash cropping along the bush Biwat and the people are subsistence farmers. However along the Yuat river many of the villages trade with the people of the Grass country and large quantities of betel nut and coconuts are grown. The flood in the last wet season ruined a lot of crops and the people are only now starting to recover from the effects of this. The problem of transport of their produce is a very real one for these people, especially for those who live inland.

All their produce must be carried to the river. The difference in prosperity between those villages on the river and those inland is very obvious. Livestock would be uneconomical in this area and there are areas suitable for forestation.

#### Commerce and Industry.

The people of Tambenam and indeed most of the villages along the Sepik are well known for their masks and carvings. The market for these is increasing and if the full potential of this source of income is to be realised the overall standard will have to improve. This was pointed out to the natives. In the past the main source of income for these people has been from the sale of crocodile skins. Now the skins are becoming harder to come by and the natives had to find other ways of supplementing their income.

One problem has been that they have been shooting crocodiles of all sizes and this has naturally caused a reduction in the numbers of good sized skins available.

#### Complaints:

At least a couple of hours were spent in the villages hearing the various complaints of the natives. None of these seemed to be of a very serious nature and mainly consisted of the usual things such as bride price disputes debts etc. In most cases rather than lay down the law the natives concerned were told to sit down and talk things over between themselves, this they appeared quite happy to do.

#### Carriers and Canoes.

No trouble was experienced in procuring canoes and carriers. The people were quite happy to carry. Carriers were hired on a village to village basis and the rate of pay was 1/- per hour. Government canoes were used throughout the patrol and no trouble was experienced either with the canoe, the mercury motor or the driver, All functioned extremely well.

#### Health.

Most of the people seem fairly healthy, however in several villages along the bush Biwat there was a lot of Grille especially amongst the children. This seems to be mainly due to the poor water supplies and it was in these villages that the people were thinking of moving. Their aid posts at Mensuat and at Biwat, Biwat also has an Infant Welfare Clinic which is well equipped and equally as well run by the Catholic Mission at Biwat.

#### Education.

There are Mission schools at Biwat And Wombun these seem to be

GRAT

well run. The school at Wombun has experienced a recent drop in attendance since last years flood. After the flood subsided many children have not bothered to come back to school. In all the villages it was emphasised that it was a good thing to go to school. There is also a Primary T School at Moim and this school is well attended. The pupils here are obviously very keen and some of them paddle for two hours every morning to get to school and for three hours every night against the current to get home from school.

#### Roads and Bridges.

Vehicular roads are non existant in this area but the footpaths are well kept and are wide . Most of the bridges crossed were in good condition however a little extra work on some of them would improve them no end. Roads are completely impracticable in this area due to the swampy nature of the ground.

#### Missions.

The only mission in the area is the catholic mission with stations at Biwat and Kinakaten, Wombun. They have been in the area for some years and seem to have some influence especially in the immediate area around their stations.

#### Airfields.

There are no Government Airfields in the area but the Mission has one at Biwat and is building another at Kinakaten. No new sites were noted on the patrol.

#### Labour.

A lot of the young men are contract labourers and plantation workers and in some villages up to half the men are away working. While this is good for the natives who are earning the money it often involves considerable hardship for the rest of the family who have to remain behind in the village. Quite a number of the complaints heard involved people who had lost contact with their sons, and were too old to look after themselves.

#### Census.

No census was carried out on this patrol as we were short of time.

#### Geography and Topography.

The land is very flat and in the wet season is extremely swampy. The soil is poor due to the extensive leaching that it has received in past years and the natural vegetation appears to be either sago or kunai.

Personal Tax. In most villages the people seemed quite willing to pay the tax, however there have been a large number of exemptions given for a variety of reasons some of which are not very good. The villages that have members on the tax exemption committee have managed to get a far greater number of exemptions than those villages who are unfortunate enough not to be represented. It was pointed out to the people that exemptions were only to be given for serious reasons and not merely because a person had been sick at some stage during the year or because he had been out of work at the time of the tax collection. In one village there seems to have been some open opposition to paying the taxes. This village Arinying has no councillor of

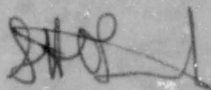
116

GRAT

its own and the councillor from Manguat looks after both villages. The village itself is badly situated with very poor water supplies and the people are thinking of moving to a more hospitable area. Most of the trouble was caused by one individual he was spoken to severely and appeared very meek and mild. The whole village was told the importance of paying their taxes and were given one month in which to do same.

This was my first patrol and I certainly learnt many things including a great deal of Pidging.

For your information please,



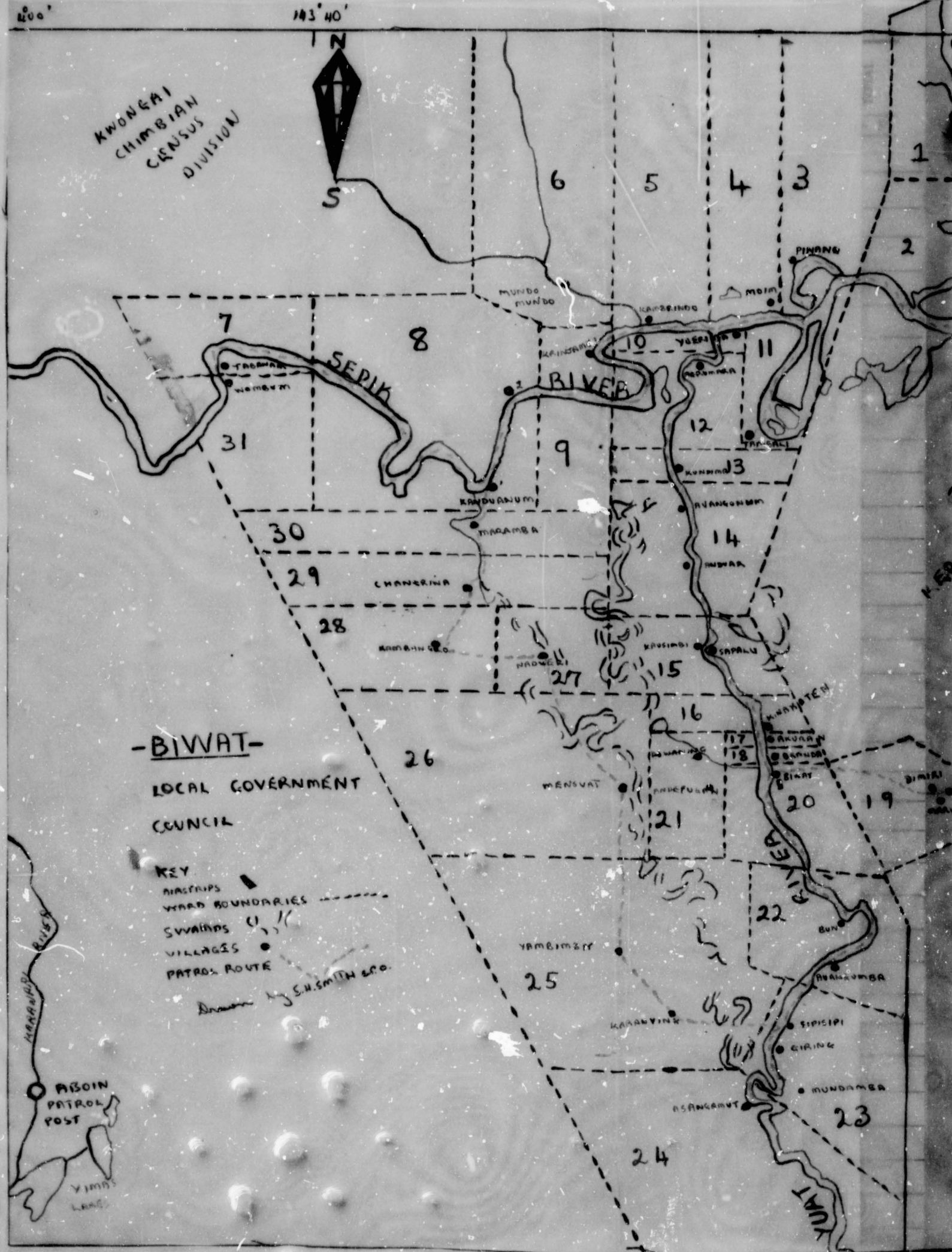
S.H. SMITH)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

200'

143° 40'

KWONGAI  
CHIMBIAN  
CENSUS  
DIVISION



-BIWAT-

LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
COUNCIL

KEY

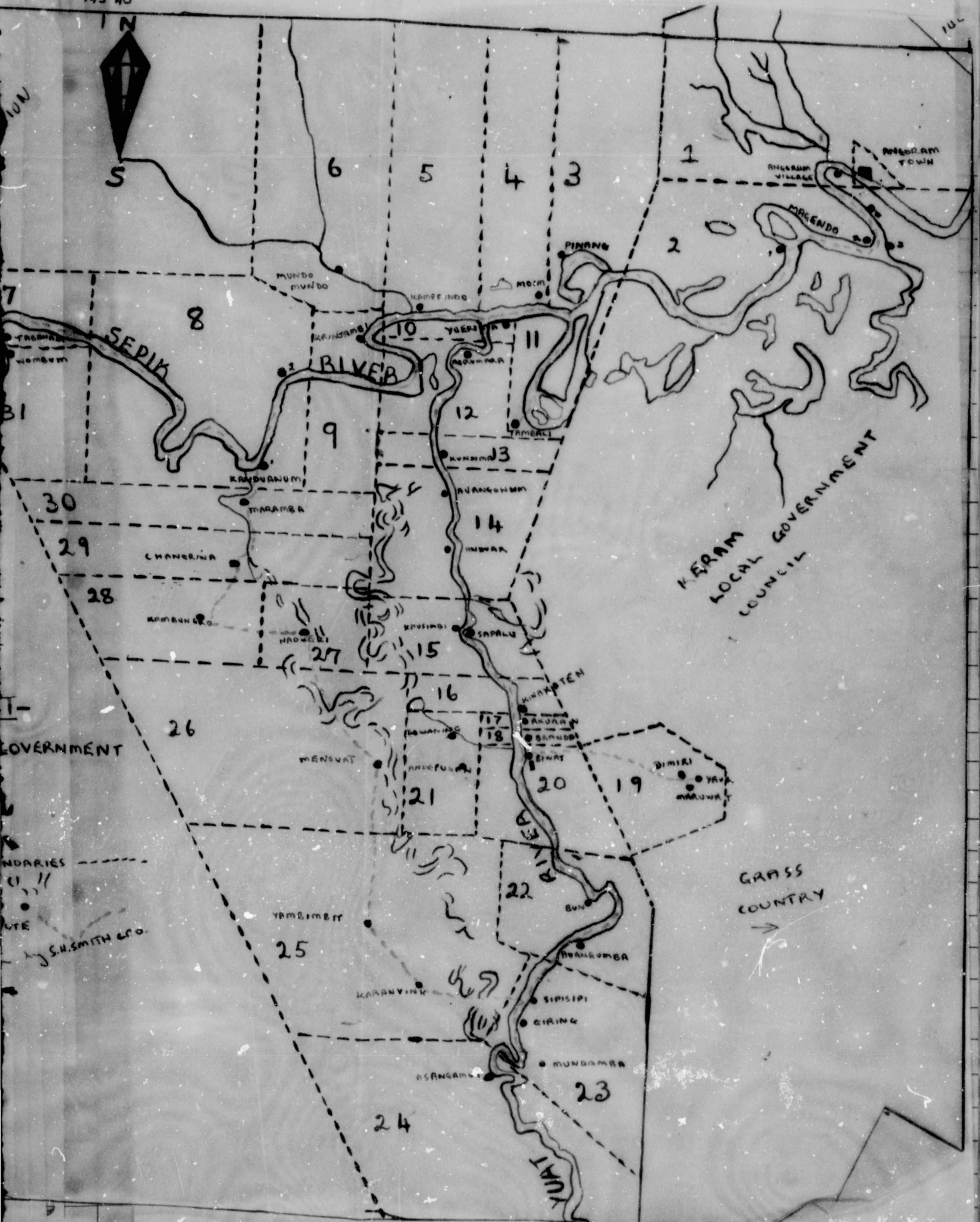
- RIVERS
- WARD BOUNDARIES
- SWAMPS
- VILLAGES
- PATROL ROUTE

Drawn by S.H. SMITH & CO.

ABOIN  
PATROL  
POST

YIMAS  
LAKE

103° 40'



KERAM LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

GRASS COUNTRY

GOVERNMENT

BOUNDARIES  
BY S.H. SMITH & CO.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. ANGORAM 2/ 66-67

Patrol Conducted by G. E. LUHRS Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KERAM LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

2 R.P.&.N.G.C.

Natives 4 Native Outboard Motor Operator

Duration—From 15/ 9/ 1966 to 9/ 10/ 1966

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services September 19 65

Medical September 1966

Map Reference Lands FOURMIL, Bogie

Objects of Patrol Educate local populace in requirements and procedures of a Council election.  
Compile Council Electoral Register

Director of District Administration,

PORT MORESBY.  
KONFROBO

Forwarded, please.

281 11/ 19 66

E. G. Hicks  
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

MIGRA	
In	
M	F

67-8-9.

13th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEVAK.

ANGORAM REPORT NO.2 OF 1966/1967.

Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Luhrs' report to the Keram Local Government Council area and of covering memoranda from the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram and yourself.

It is noted that concise and complete patrol instructions were issued; these are essential for all patrols by junior officers. The report was a concise, well set out report and was read with interest.

The Cargo Cult mentioned is no doubt being carefully watched and will result in separate correspondence when its full import is known.

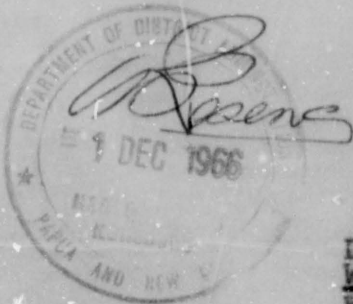
The Commissioner for Local Government comments as follows :-

"Although the object of the patrol was to educate the Keram in electoral matters and compile the Tax Register, there is virtually no mention made of electoral or local government matters in the report. The matters which should have been reported on in detail are - details of instruction given, response of the people, subjects brought forward for discussion, questions asked and replies given."

(J. K. McArthur)  
DIRECTOR

67.8. (22)

67-1-3



District Office,  
WEWAK.  
East Sepik District.  
29th November, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1966/67.

Your remarks cover all aspects of this report quite adequately; however, I would like some details concerning the cult activity said to be taking place at Bobaten and Wom Villages - although the report states that full details of this movement are not yet known - please have some discreet follow up action taken to ascertain the details. Information is also required on the alleged activities of a cult at Kambot Village.

Mr. Luhrs has presented quite a neat and interesting report.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E. G. Hicks)  
District Commissioner.

↗ C.C. The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records, please.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E. G. Hicks)  
District Commissioner.



67-1-1/425

Dept. of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

21st November, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Angoram Patrol Report No. 2 1966/67.

Two copies of a report submitted by Mr. Luhrs and camping allowance claims are enclosed.

Late submission of this report was unavoidable as Mr. Luhrs returned to the same area to conduct the Council elections soon after completing this patrol.

Mr. Luhrs report is an interesting one and well presented.

As there are two other Councils in the Sub-District which these people have seen operating no trouble was anticipated in carrying out the first election and this has been done successfully.

The Cargo Cult mentioned by Mr. Luhrs was also under investigation from this office at the time. There is nothing overt about the movement. The leaders sent word to the office of their intentions, explaining that they would appreciate being allowed to try to produce money. If the project fails they wish the Administration to assist them in gaining reimbursement, for money paid to YALI for "Magic Water".

The movement is being closely watched. A number of attempts to produce money have already failed. These have been witnessed by a Senior Constable of Police and AGEN MANI, District Advisory Council member. Now that the leaders of the movement have had sufficient time and chances to show the people their work., I have sent for them to try and explain the hopelessness of their efforts. Normal village life, gardening etc. has not been interrupted. However these people can not afford to pay £150 for a bottle of water.

Paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 reference the removal of artefacts. The people no doubt feel badly done by especially now that the value of artefacts has risen so high. I feel that this is now a matter entirely between the mission and natives concerned and that any responsibility resting on the Mission at this stage is a moral one only.

Shotguns. Para. 13

As the limitation of licences for shotguns cannot be legally enforced it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the issue to a common sense level. A shotgun has high prestige value at the moment. The number of correct licences in the Sub-District is now 393.

Education I have discussed the establishment of schools in this area with the District Inspector and it appears that there is no possibility of a school for at least two years.

  
(A. Alsbett)

67-1-1/164

42-2-2

70  
Dept. of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

29th August, 1966.

Mr. G. E. Luhrs,  
Patrol Officer,  
ANGORAM.

Patrol Instructions.

You are to be prepared to conduct a patrol to the Banaro and Grass divisions; comprising the KERAM Council, departing Angoram not later than 19th September. The actual date, will depend on the return of Mr. O'Regan from his current patrol, so as to relieve you of your present duties.

The primary object of the patrol will be a pre-election one, to educate the people in the requirements and procedures of a Council election. Your attention is directed to "Directions for the conduct of Elections for Local Government Councils", and to Local Government Circular No. 7 of 1965 "Local Government Council Elections". In addition, I suggest you consult appendices A and B to Local Government Circular No. 10/65 which give some useful information.


As far as possible, try to impart the idea that the official election should be a true contest, not a confirmation of a village pre-selection of a candidate. Preselections will probably be made of course in villages which are component parts of a ward.

Since there is no Clerk for the Council as yet, and Mr. Mauni is fully engaged with other Councils, it will be necessary for you to compile the Council Electoral Register. Ensure that the necessary forms, including ballot papers, are held. If not they are to be procured from Reg. Loc. Madang.

In the amount of time at your disposal, please attend to ordinary matters arising out of the patrol, and deal with recorded pending matters held in the office, including N.M.T. Account and C.S.B. queries.

Approval has been requested for the elections to commence from 17/10/66, and the timetable will be later notified to the people by message and Radio Wewak.

You should refer to Mr. Claassen's survey report for the Keram Council of last year (file 40-1-2) and file 42-2-2 for details of reparation.

  
(B. A. McCabe).  
Assistant District Commissioner.

PREAMBLE

ANGORAM Station  
ANGORAM Sub-District  
EAST SEPIK District

ANGORAM Patrol Report No. 2 / 66-67

Patrol Conducted by: G.E. Luhrs, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: BANARO and GRASS Census Divisions


Personnel Accompanying the patrol: 2 patrol police  
1 outboard motor operator

Duration of Patrol: 25 days  
from 15-9-66 to 9-10-66  
Nights camped out 24

Last patrols to the area: D.D.A. September 1965  
Medical September 1966  
D.A.S.F. July 1965

Objects of the patrol: (i) Educate local populace in requirements and procedures of a council election  
(ii) Compile Council Electoral Register  
(iii) Routine Administration

Map Reference: Lands FOURMIL, Bogia

  
(G.E. Luhrs)  
Patrol Officer

Department of District Administration  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM,  
East Sepik District.

14th October, 1966

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM,  
East Sepik District.

KERAM LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL PATROL REPORT

ANGORAM PATROL No. 2/66-67

INTRODUCTION

The KERAM Local Government Council area incorporates all villages except YAUL, DIMIRI and MARAWAT in the BANARO and GRASS census divisions. YAUL, DIMIRI and MARAWAT villages have been included in the Biwat Local Government Council.

2. This patrol was in the field for twenty five days and visited all villages except WORI.
3. Administration activity in the form of patrolling by D.D.A., D.A.S.F. and to a lesser degree, P.H.D., has been fairly extensive throughout this area during recent years.
4. The principal objective of this patrol was to educate the population in the requirements and procedures of conducting the initial local government election. The council survey was done by Mr. D. Claasen in September 1965.
5. TOVINI village, the furthestmost village in the council area from Angoram, can be reached in some eighteen hours travelling time from the station.
6. I refer you now to the body of the report.

PATROL DIARY

7

Thursday, 15th September, 1966

0915 departed ANGORAM in canoe and outboard motor for CHIMUNDO. Arrived 1100.

Village inspected and election talks given to the assembled villagers.

1430 departed CHIMUNDO per canoe for KAMBOT. Arrived 1530. Village inspected. Afternoon spent in discussions with village officials.

Slept KAMBOT.

Friday, 16th September, 1966

0800 villagers assembled and talks on elections given. Some other matters also brought up.

1150 departed KAMBOT for BOBTEN. Arrived 1305. Village inspected.

Rain prevented villagers assembling so spent the afternoon having discussions with some of the village menfolk re their business enterprises and other matters.

Night slept BOBTEN.

Saturday, 17th September.

Morning went out to have a look at the village rice machine which is currently out of action.

0845 villagers assembled and election talks given. One domestic matter brought to my attention.

1000 departed BOBTEN per canoe for ANGANG. Arrived 1105. Villagers assembled and election talks given. No complaints.

1205 departed ANGANG per canoe for YAR. Arrived 1305. Villagers assembled and election talks given. Some complaints brought to my attention.

1500 departed YAR per canoe for BAGARAM. Arrived 1515.

S.D.A. missionary holding discussions with the locals so postponed election talks.

Slept BAGARAM.

Sunday, 18th September.

0715 village inspection carried out and election talks given to the assembled villagers.

0900 departed BAGARAM for LEMBUM. Arrived 1045. Village inspected and election talks given to assembled villagers.

DIARY (Continued)

1145 departed LEMBUM for KEVIM. Arrived 1630. Village inspected.

Slept KEVIM.

Monday, 19th September.

Morning villagers assembled and election talks given. Some discussion re council elections and other council matters. A number of complaints brought up.

0945 departed KEVIM per canoe for ANGISI. Arrived 1015. Village inspected and election talks given to assembled villagers.

1130 departed ANGISI per canoe for RONGWIK. Arrived 1200. Village inspected and election talks given to assembled villagers. Number of complaints brought up.

1330 departed RONGWIK per canoe for MOGUM. Arrived 1430. Village inspected election talks given to assembled villagers. Nil discussions or complaints.

1500 departed RONGWIK per canoe for NINIAS. Arrived 1625. Village inspected.

Slept NINIAS.

Tuesday, 20th September.

Morning election talks given to assembled villagers. Nil discussion or complaints.

0815 departed NINIAS per canoe for KONGRUM. Arrived 0920. Offloaded cargo and continued on to JABIS. Arrived 1020.

Village inspected and election talks given. Little discussion some complaints brought up.

1130 departed JABIS per canoe for TOGO. Arrived 1215. Village inspected and election talks given. Some complaints brought up.

1330 departed TOGO per canoe for KONGRUM. Arrived 1355. Village inspected and election talks given to assembled villagers. Some complaints brought up.

Slept KONGRUM.

Wednesday, 21st September.

0830 departed KONGRUM for TOVINI. Arrived 1205. Village inspected.

1330 departed TOVINI for MONJITOK. Arrived 1445. Village inspected and election talks given to assembled villagers. Some complaints brought up.

DIARY (Continued)

1600 departed MONJITOK for TOVINI.  
Arrived 1720. Heavy rain .

Night two men in from the mountains  
to report a large patrol in their area.

Slept TOVINI.

Thursday, 22nd September.

Morning went into the reports of the  
men who came in the night before.

Election talks given to the assembled villager  
Little interest displayed by these people. One  
complaint brought up.

Heavy rain commenced falling after  
midday so decided to remain TOVINI.

Slept TOVINI.

Friday, 23rd September.

0815 departed TOVINI for NUMARE.  
Arrived 1120. Village inspected.

Election talks given to the assembled  
villagers. Some discussion re various topics. One  
court case referred to A.D.C. Angoram.

Night slept NUMARE.

Saturday, 24th September.

0745 departed NUMARE for MUI. Arrived  
0850. Election talks given and village inspected.  
Nil discussion.

1100 departed MUI for ANJO. Arrived 1255.  
Village inspected and election talks given. Complaint  
laid by ANGISI investigated. Some other complaints  
brought up.

Slept ANJO.

Sunday, 25th September.

0830 departed ANJO for MOLI. Arrived  
0920. Village inspected and election talks given.  
Complaint re timber prices brought up.

1030 departed MOLI for SORI. Arrived  
1105. All villagers not present so election talks  
postponed. Patrol personnel given half days rest.  
Self brought Electoral rolls up to date.

Slept SORI.

DIARY (Continued)

Monday, 26th September.

0730 villagers assembled and election talks given to them. One complaint brought up.

0930 departed SORI for BUTA. Arrived 1630 - includes four hours by pull canoe.

Slept BUTA.

Tuesday, 27th September.

0730 villagers assembled and election talks given. Number of complaints brought up.

1030 departed BUTA for OMBONGIM (Tanbon) per pull canoe. Arrived 1230.

Village inspected and election talks given. Some discussion and a number of complaints brought up.

Slept OMBONGIM.

Wednesday, 28th September.

Morning one case of alleged adultery brought forward - referred to A.D.C. Angoram. One marital complaint also brought up.

0950 departed OMBONGIM for MUNYATEN. Arrived 1350. Village inspected and election talks given. Numerous complaints and queries made.

Night two further complaints made.

Slept MUNYATEN.

Thursday, 29th September.

0815 departed MUNYATEN per canoe to BUTEN. Arrived 0855. Village inspected and election talks given. Couple of complaints brought up - one case of adultery referred to A.D.C. Angoram.

1030 departed BUTEN for PUSHYTEN. Arrived 1245. Village inspected election talks given. Couple of complaints brought up.

1500 departed PUSHYTEN for GEKTEN. Arrived 1630. Village inspected and election talks given. A couple of complaints brought up.

Night discussions with the menfolk of the village regarding a scheme they have in mind to open an importing and exporting business with Singapore.

Slept GEKTEN.



DIARY (Continued)

Friday, 30th September.

Morning a request for disaster relief made by the villagers to compensate their loss of a few dozen yams.

0830 by canoe to KOROGOPA. Arrived 1140. Village inspected and election talks given to assembled villagers..

Slept KOROGOPA.

Saturday, 1st October.

0830 departed KOROGOPA for YEMEN. Arrived 1140. Village inspected and election talks given to assembled villagers of YEMEN and WORI villages. Number of complaints including a land dispute with KOROGOPA brought up.

1600 departed YEMEN for MANU. Arrived 1700.

Slept MANU.

Sunday, 2nd October.

Morning election talks given to assembled villagers. One complaint brought up.

1000 departed MANU for SIMBIRI. Arrived 1050. Village inspected.

Decided to remain SIMBIRI and bring electoral rolls up to date.

Slept SIMBIRI.

Monday, 3rd October.

Morning election talks given to assembled villagers. Some discussion re local business enterprises.

0940 departed SIMBIRI for PATAKA. Arrived 1100. Village inspected. Continued on to PANYATEN. Arrived 1140. Village inspected and election talks given to assembled villagers of PATAKA, PANYATEN and LOL villages. Host of complaints brought up.

Slept PANYATEN.

Tuesday, 4th October.

0820 departed PANYATEN for LOL. Arrived 0840. Continued on to RATEN arriving 0850. Village inspected and election talks given. Number of complaints brought forward.

1015 departed RATEN for KAMBUKU via LOL. Arrived 1350. Village inspected and election talks given to assembled villagers. Number of complaints.

12

DIARY (Continued)

Wednesday, 5th October.

0845 departed KAMBUKU for PAMBAN.  
Arrived 0955. Election talks given to assembled  
villagers. Nil complaints.

1115 departed PAMBAN for BOBATEN.  
Arrived 1155. Catholic priest from Angoram at village  
decided to postpone talks until following day.

Afternoon brought rolls up to date.

Slept BOBATEN.

Thursday, 6th October.

Morning election talks given to the  
assembled villagers. Had a look at the house which  
is alleged to become the headquarters for a new cult.

1000 departed BOBATEN for LANGAM.  
Arrived 1145. Village inspected and election talks  
given to assembled villagers. Some discussion and  
a land dispute brought up - latter to be checked on  
at Angoram.

Slept LANGAM.

Friday, 7th October.

0930 departed LANGAM for MONGOL.  
Arrived 1045. Village inspected and election talks  
given to assembled villagers. Some discussion re  
business and a block of land at LANGAM.

Heavy rain commenced falling so decided  
to remain at MONGOL.

Slept MONGOL.

Saturday, 8th October.

0800 departed MONGOL for KAIMBA. Arrived  
0905. Election talks given to assembled villagers  
Some discussion re council.

1030 departed KAIMBA for WOM. Arrived  
at 1200. Election talks given to the locals. Some  
discussion and a few complaints made.

Slept WOM.

Sunday, 9th October.

0915 departed WOM per canoe and outboard  
motor for KAMBARAMBA. Arrived 1030. Election talks  
given to assembled villagers. Some discussion.

1230 departed KAMBARAMBA for ANGORAM.  
Arrived 1420.

Patrol stood down

## POLITICAL SITUATION

There would appear to be little political enlightenment and less reflection ~~at village~~ on political matters at village level throughout this area. There are however a number of people who have grasped a good deal of understanding the significance of politics - viz. the House of Assembly - and the bearing that politics has on them. These people are those who have spent some time outside their own district and/or have regular access to radio receivers. - There are twenty six radio receivers serving eleven of the forty six villages in the Keram L.G. area.

2. The council, when fully established, and/or D.I.E.S. could possibly distribute radios throughout the area to enable more people to have access to radios.

3. It was reported to me that a cult is being organised in BOBATEN and WOM villages. The full details of this movement are not yet known although information received indicates that this cult will be operational in time to pay everyone's council taxes. At the moment this movement is confined to two villages only but more villages may join in in the hope that some of the losses sustained by last years record flood may be made good.

4. There is another <sup>alleged</sup> movement in KAMBOT village which was reported to me but as yet the details of this are very vague.

5. The local population appear to be most enthusiastic about the forthcoming council but much of this enthusiasm is due to their expectations of the council bringing them considerable material benefits.

6. Relationships between the various groups of the Keram L.G. area are, on the whole, fairly good although there are a number of villages involved in minor disputes over hunting and fishing areas. These disputes are mainly centred along the Keram river.

7. Administration prestige amongst these people is not excessively high or on the other hand very low.

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10

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The patrol was cordially received in most villages. KAMBOT, KOROGOPA and WOM being the only villages where indifference was exhibited to the Patrol's presence.

2. It was also noted that the above three villages and KAMBARAMBA were the filthiest and most untidy villages encountered by this patrol. These four villages have no previous record of pride or achievement.

3. The area patrolled appears to be fairly settled with internal interests centred around business enterprises of varying natures. Refer 'Commerce and Industry' section for further details.

4. The standard of villages and in particular village housing throughout the Keram area is not impressive. The larger villages, generally speaking, are eyesores and housing, as a rule, is ramshackle and run down. On the other hand the smaller villages were generally neat and tidy although housing standards remain consistently low throughout the area. I feel that more emphasis should be put on improving village housing. That the environment could hardly be more severe is little excuse for poor and unhygienic housing.

5. The village listed as TAMBON in the 1960 Village Directory has split up and two completely new villages have been formed. These are the Villages of BUTA, which is upstream from the old Tambon site, and OMBONGIM which is downstream from the old site. TAMBON as such no longer exists.

6. The people of NUMARE are rebuilding their village on a new site which is one hour ten minutes closer to TOVINI. This new site puts them on the road which goes from TOVINI to MUL.

7. The villagers of WORI have moved their village back to its original site which now makes it some five hours by pull canoe from YEMEN. The reason for the move is that they wish to return to their old garden areas which are more productive than those close to YEMEN.

8. A number of village elders expressed their concern that a high percentage of the younger men were leaving their villages to seek employment in other places. Most of these villages have been closed to further recruiting but there is little incentive for those men who are working elsewhere to return to their villages. As I see it, until such time as the incentive, viz. making it profitable for them to return, is created these people will remain in outside areas and more young men, currently in the villages, will desire to seek greener pastures.

9. A considerable number of complaints re small debts were brought to the patrol's notice in the GRASS COUNTRY. Five court cases were referred to Angoram during the duration of the patrol.

10. ~~Complaints were laid by ten villages against the Catholic Mission~~

9

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

10. The underlisted villages complained that Father Ignace Schwab, now deceased, who was the priest in charge of the Catholic Mission station at Kambot, pre war, took all of their artifacts as well as a number of human skulls and talked them into burning their HAUS Tamborans.

ANGISI	3	haus	tamborans	burnt
BUTEN	4	"	"	"
GEKTEN	2	"	"	"
KAMBUKU	1	"	"	"B
KEVIM	1	"	"	"
KOROGOPA	3	"	"	"
MUNYATEN	3	"	"	"
RCNGWIK	3	"	"	"
TAMBON	4	"	"	"
YEMEN	4	"	"	"

11. The above villages allege that the priest told them that the artifacts were things of the devil and that they would cause sickness and disaster to befall the people unless they were destroyed. The artifacts were ~~take~~ collected by the Mission and taken to Marienburg from whence they were shipped out. A paper written by Father Scwab relating to the artifacts from this area indicates that most of them were bought by the Berlin museum and the others were given to Rome.

12. The priest at Angoram has indicated that he is prepared to meet representatives from the villages who lost their artifacts to the Catholic Mission and try and work out some sort of settlement to compensate these villages for their losses.

13. There is a strong demand for shotguns throughout this area. I have recommend that approval be given for the purchase of a further five shotguns. Most villages have reached their quota of one shotgun to every one hundred head of population.

14. A number of places requested flood relief for the losses of food crops during the last high water. These losses were too slight to consider giving relief. No shortages of food were experienced by these people during last years floods.

15. Water supplies - H.Q. 36-1-4 refers - in most villages are from flowing streams and are ample to meet the villagers requirements in all seasons. There are a number of villages in the hinterland who are dependant on wells for supplies during the dry season and supplies of water from this source are alleged to be ample for all seasons. WOM and KAMBARAMBA are the only two villages who have serious water problems as these two places are subjected to inundation and do not have access to flowing streams or to wells.

16. Carriers are willing to carry at the rate of 10c. or a stick of tobacco an hour.

8

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

There are eight Administration aid posts in the Keram L.G. area, the ninth which ~~was~~ is at YAUL has now been included in the Biwat L.G. council. These aid posts treat all minor ailments and more serious complaints are referred to the hospital at Angoram. There are also a number of trained midwives throughout the area.

2. At the time that the patrol was in the area all aid posts were running short of drugs but being near the end of the quarter all A.P.O.s were waiting to be re-supplied from P.H.D. Angoram.

3. The population seem to be a healthy lot and no handicapped children - H.Q. memorandum 74-4-11 refers - were sighted.

4. Patrolling by European Medical Assistants from Angoram has been fairly regular during recent years.

ooo000ooo

EDUCATION

At present there are no Administration ~~school~~ schools in either of the two census divisions visited by this patrol. Repeated requests by these people to get ~~an~~ Admin schools has brought nil response from the Education Department and further requests at this time seem a pointless waste of time and energy.

2. The Catholic Mission has fifteen schools which operate off and on from time to time and the S.D.A. Mission has two schools.

3. Those teachers that I saw impressed me as being average village types with a standard six or seven education.

4. The construction of an Administration school in one of the larger villages ~~ex~~ would do a great deal towards boosting Administration prestige, especially in the BANARO area, and may show the people that the Administration has their interests at heart after all.

ooo000ooo

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The BANARO and GRASS census divisions which were hard hit by the recent record floods are still recovering from the damage that was done to the gardens throughout this area. The local cash crops viz., coffee and coconuts, suffered the most severe damage. A number of sweet potato and yam gardens were also destroyed by the flood waters but there is no current food shortage because sago, the staple food of this area, is in abundant supply.

2. The main economic crops are coffee, coconuts and to a lesser degree, rice. Many villages have given up growing rice as it has not brought in the prices that they expected. There is some copra being produced but the locals have expressed dissatisfaction at receiving \$78.00 per ton for allegedly top grade copra. Little coffee has been brought in for sale from this area. I noticed that quite a considerable amount of coffee is not being picked. Some villages in the BANARO region collect and sell copal gum but this is not a major source of income for them.

3. All economic crops in this area are dependant on the numerous creeks having enough water in them to get the produce to markets in Angoram. This is alright for those villagers who live on the Keram river or on the other larger creeks in the region, which are passable for most of the year, but those villagers who live in the hinterland on the smaller creeks have access to Angoram markets for only six months or so every year.

4. There are two cattle projects in the area. One is at KAMBOT village which has a herd of five head of cattle and is currently being enlarged by the purchase of a further five head. The other cattle project is a joint venture between LOL, PATAKA, PANYATEN and RATEN villages. This project is on an area of land known as SAMBAN and has five head of cattle in the herd.

5. Pigs and poultry are also bred for local consumption and for sale to other villages.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The striking feature of the majority of village officials throughout this area is their utter uselessness, a fact which appears to be acknowledged by most of the villages who have overcome this by appointing ~~their~~ 'committee-men' to carry out the work of the Luluais and Tultuls.

2. A number of Village Officials in the hinterland of the Grass Country have indicated that they would not consider the Government out of order if it remunerated them for their past work in keeping the flag flying in the back blocks. They have been duly informed of the Administrations attitude on these matters.

3. It is only to be hoped that the advent of Local Government will produce a crop of more vigorous and responsible village officials and that rapport between these officials and Administration officers will be better than that which existed under the Luluai/ Tultul system.

ooo000ooo

MISSIONS

There are two missions represented in this area. These are the Catholic Mission and the Seven Day Adventist Mission.

2. The Catholic Missions activities are controlled from Kambot and Angoram where European priests are stationed. This mission has local teachers and pastors in a number of villages who strive to extend the missions influence.

3. The S.D.A.'s activities are controlled from Angoram where a European pastor is stationed. This Mission has native teachers and pastors in BAGARAM and PUSHYTEN villages.

4. ~~Each~~ Europeans from both missions visits their flocks regularly ~~and their~~ in an effort to extend their spheres of influence!

ooo000ooo



5

ROADS, BRIDGES AND WATERWAYS

The main waterway in the council area is the Keram River which is navigable as far south as Kongrum village for most of the year and beyond Jabis village during the wet season. The Keram is fed by a complex of creeks, many of which are navigable by barge canoes and outboard motors for approximately six months of each year. The most important of the Keram's tributaries are the Clay and Korogopa barats.

2. The only other creek of any importance is the creek which connects PATAKA, PUNYATEN, LOL, RATEN, WON and KAMBARAMBA with the Sepik River. This is only passable for little over six months of each year.

3. The tracks throughout this area which serve as our patrol routes are of a particularly low standard. It was obvious that little effort had been made to carry out any regular maintenance on any of these tracks prior to this patrol's arrival.

4. Although the environment is such that the construction of good tracks is fairly limited, I feel that pressure will have to be brought to bear, on the local population, to have these patrol routes brought up to a more satisfactory standard.

5. There is potential ~~is~~ for the ~~ex~~ construction of a vehicular road to link the proposed ex-servicemen's scheme - refer Commerce section for details - at YEMEN with the Korogopa barat. The distance between the two places is about four miles.

6. There is also potential for the construction of access roads in the Banaro area. However there is no demand for the construction of any such roads in this area at present.

7. Bridges as such are non-existent in this area. A log dropped across a creek a couple of days before a patrol is due to pass along the road is the only effort that is made to bridge the numerous watercourses.

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COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The population of the council area, especially that along the Keram River, is most anxious to attract European traders to the area. However at present there is little offering that holds attraction for Europeans. Only one trader makes regular visits up the Keram.

2. There are not a great number of skins, compared with places along the Sepik, being offered for sale and coffee rice and copra are not being produced in any great quantities at this time.

3. A number of people have suggested that the council, when established, constructs a bulk holding store at either YIP or at the Agricultural extension centre between Kevim and Angisi on the Keram River. Their idea is to have the council or some other interested party buy their produce on the river.

4. I consider that the above proposal has considerable merit because it would cut down on expenses of getting to and from market, which would give the individual more actual cash to spend on himself.

5. I think that Yip would be the best site for such a store as this would benefit a far greater percentage of the population of the council area than would a store at the Agricultural extension station.

6. The locals have the idea that the only way to make any financial enterprises succeed is to form a company with as many suckers as they can drag in to finance same. Invariably funds are inadequate to carry out the project or they are controlled and used by one village, for it's benefit, at the expense of other villages who assisted with the finance. During recent years this has led to a fair bit of trouble and illfeeling between different groups. The illfated Keram Rice Project ~~is~~ run by NINGIS of Bobten is a classic example of this.

7. The exservicemen in the villages around Yemer are forming themselves into a company to produce coffee. They also plan to get the land they require for this project from the people of Yemer and resettle other exservicemen from nearby villages at Yemer.

8. There is only one native owned trade store in the council area. This is owned by Tingai of Toge. The villagers of Bobten have also informed me that they intend to open a village store in their village sometime in the near future.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (Continued)

9. Timber prices remain a problem to the population of the council area and they are still complaining about same. However there is little that can be done about this whilst the locals persist in bringing in second rate timber to the sawmills for sale. Local sawmills are having trouble selling this timber and they are not prepared to pay top prices for poor grades of logs.

10. Some copal gum is being brought to Angoram for sale from the South of the Banare area but not enough to have any great effect on the local economy of this area.

11. A couple of villages in the Grass country are making sleeping mats, baskets and grass skirts which are being sold locally.

12. Ombongim and Buta villages are making a fair bit of money out of selling canoes to the locals and to Europeans at Angoram.

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CONCLUSION


The foregoing has been a report of a pre-election patrol into the proposed Keram Local Government Council area.

2. The patrol achieved all of its objectives.

3. The population appears to be very enthusiastic about the coming council, at present, and initially any projects initiated by the council should get the wholehearted support of the locals.

4. I regret the delay in the submission of this report.

5. An enjoyable patrol. For your information, please.

  
(G.E. Lulu)  
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 'A' (Angoram Patrol Report No. 2/66-67)

R.P. & N.G.C. Detachment

6610 Senior Constable NYAKA

An experienced N.C.O. who performs his appointed duties in an efficient manner. Is of cheerful disposition and his personal appearance was neat at all times.

7584 Constable 5th year KAIRE - PAHUA

A cheerful constable who performs his duties at all times. Is a tireless worker and is an asset to any patrol. Personal appearance was neat and tidy at all times.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. 3-66/67

Patrol Conducted by C. E. LUHRS P.O.

Area Patrolled BANARO & GRASS CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans S. H. SMITH C.P.O.

Natives 2 B.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 17 / 10 / 1966 to 10 / 11 / 1966

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10 / 1966

Medical 9 / 1966

Map Reference FOURMIL BOEIA

Objects of Patrol (1) TO CONDUCT THE INITIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE KERAM LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*8/11/1966*

*E. G. Hilg*  
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 .....

Popula

67. 8. (17) 8



District Office,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

67-1-3.

14th December, -1966.

~~Assistant~~ District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM.

KERAM COUNCIL ELECTION REPORT.

Thank you for the above mentioned report.  
The Senior Local Government Officer has been handed the  
the Election statistics.

*E.G. Hicks*  
.....  
(E.G.Hicks).  
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:-



Director,  
Dept. District Administration,  
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

*E.G. Hicks*  
.....  
(E.G.Hicks).  
District Commissioner.

~~Commissioner for Local Govt.~~  
For my interest you may  
wish to make the  
minutes  
completed folio 105

P/A

67-1-1/449

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
1st December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

KERAM COUNCIL ELECTION REPORT.

The attached report should be read in conjunction with Angoram Patrol Report No. 1 forwarded previously.

Copies of the statistics of the election together with the electoral report have been forwarded direct to Regional Local Government Officer and the Local Government Commissioner. The election proceeded smoothly and was incident free. The pre-election of members is common with initial elections and does not necessarily indicate ignorance of electoral procedure.

I will visit the YIP site later this month with Mr. Luhrs and a detailed submission will be made on Administration requirements in conjunction with the establishment of the Council Headquarters in this area. As the site is 2½ hours from Angoram by speedboat it will be necessary for the Advisory Officer to spend much of his time living in the area. I have already included the establishment of a small base camp in the Sub-District estimates for 1967-68.

Election ~~xxx~~ statistics are enclosed for information, Senior Local Government Officers.



(R. Atsbett)  
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-8-8

District Office,  
East Sepik District.

12th December, 1966.

District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WENAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 3/1966-67.

Receipt of Mr. Smith's patrol report covered by memoranda both from yourself and Mr. Aisbett is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Smith has written an interesting and informative report showing his keen interest in his work.

3. I concur with your remarks that it would be interesting to watch what measures the Council will propose to counter-act and educate the people as to the folly of cargo cults.

4. It is pleasing to note that at Kambot village one female candidate stood for election and ran a close second after the distribution of preferences.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.



67. 8. 8 <sup>(14)</sup>

67-1-3



District Office,  
NEWAK.  
East Sepik District.  
29th November, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 31966/67.

I concur with your remarks that this Report submitted by Mr. Smith is informative and quite well presented.

The old village officials, I quite agree, have done sterling work in the past and in the transition to Local Government and have always greatly assisted officers in the field.

One comment, on page 9 of Mr. Smith's Report he states - 'hundreds of pounds have been poured into cargo cults in the last few years'. It would be interesting to ascertain what measures the Council propose adopting to counter-act and educate the people as to the folly of such cults.

Quite a good Report.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E. G. Hicks)  
District Commissioner.

G.C. The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records, please.

*E. G. Hicks*  
(E. G. Hicks)  
District Commissioner.

67-1-1/422

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

23rd November, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWA K.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 3 - 1966/67.

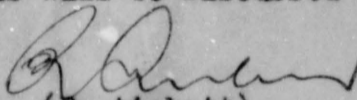
Two copies of the above report and camping claims are attached.

The patrol report has been written by C.P.O. Smith even though P.O. Luhrs was in charge of the patrol. The area patrolled was the same area patrolled by Mr. Luhrs the previous month (See Patrol Report No. 2 - 1966/67) and this report should be read in conjunction with his previous report. A report of the Keram Council election - the main object of the Patrol will be submitted by Mr. Luhrs.

Mr. Smith has written an informative report and shows keen interest in his work. This is the second reasonably long patrol of which he has been a member and I now intend to place him in charge of a patrol of shorter duration.

I do not necessarily agree that the old village officials were of "no use". Both Mr. Luhrs and Mr. Smith have made this comment. However these men have filled a difficult in between role and in many cases been of great assistance to officers in the field.

The first Keram Council election presented no problem, but administration and supervision of the Council will provide problems which may necessitate the establishment of a small base camp in the Keram area. This will be Discussed in separate correspondence.

  
(R. Aisbett)

Assistant District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

67-1-1

Sub District Office,  
Angoram.

East Sepik District.  
14th November.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Angoram.

Angoram Patrol No. 3-66/67.

Patrol conducted by: G.E.Luhrs, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: The Keram Local Government Council Area, consisting of  
Banaro And Grass Census Divisions.

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol: S.H.Smith Cadet Patrol Officer.

Sen/Const. Dumoi No. 6759.

Const. Manjamban. No. 7118.

Duration of the Patrol: 17th October 1966 to 10th November 1966.

Last Patrol to the Area: D.D.A. October 1966.


P.H.D. September 1966.

D.A.S.F. October 1966.

Map Reference: Lands Fourmil Bogia.

Objects of the Patrol (1) To conduct the initial Keram Local Government  
Council Elections.

(2) Routine Administration.

  
(S.H. SMITH)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Introduction:

The patrol was conducted in order to hold the first elections for the Keram local Government Council. The council area contains people that are still eking out a subsistence living and also those that are economically well advanced. The council takes in the ~~Keram~~, Banaro and Grass census divisions. Most of the villages along the Keram river are fairly sophisticated, however the people of the Grass and especially the Banaro census divisions are very underdeveloped.

The Keram river is the main communication link for these people and this does in some measure account for the lack of development in the interior as these people are cut off from the river in the dry season.

The country is flat over most of the area with a few small hills in the Banaro Census division which is situated at the foot of the Schrader Mountains. A large percentage of the area is sago swamp but along the Keram there is a fair amount of tropical monsoon forest. The climate is also of the tropical monsoon variety with a dry season of approximately 6 months.

Diary:

Monday 17th October.

1130 hrs departed Angoram for Chimundo. 1330 hrs arrived there and found that the ballot box had been left behind so the canoe was despatched to get it. Afternoon spent inspecting the Chimundo coffee project.

Tuesday 18th October.

0730 hrs conducted the election.

0930 hrs departed for Kambot.

1030 hrs arrived at Kambot. Inspected village which previous patrol had found to be in a shocking state. Considerable effort had been made to tidy the place. Election conducted with one woman candidate who ran a close second.

1330 hrs departed for Bobten. 1440 hrs arrived at Bobten. Election was conducted, this is a very progressive village and some hours were spent in discussion.

Wednesday 19th October

0800hrs departed for Angang. 0845 hrs arrived at Angang and told the people to come to Yar where the election would be held.

1000 hrs arrived Yar and conducted the election.  
1400 hrs departed Yar for Bugaram. 1415 hrs arrived at Bugaram.  
Village very clean and tidy, slept night.

Thursday 20th October.

0800 hrs election conducted.  
0930 hrs departed for Kevim. 1200hrs arrived at Kevim and told the natives to come to Angisi. 1330 hrs arrived at Angisi and the election was conducted.  
1545 hrs departed Angisi for Mogum. 1630 hrs arrived at Mogum and slept the night.

Friday 21st October

0930 hrs election held. Self sick rest of day spent resting.

Saturday 22nd October.

0745 hrs departed for Togo via Komting and Ninias. Arrived Togo and conducted the election.  
1120 hrs departed Togo for Kongrum. 1300 hrs arrived Kongrum. Election conducted slept the night.

Sunday 23rd October.

0645 hrs Mr Luhrs departed for Togo to settle a land dispute.  
0745 hrs Self departed for Tovini, arrived at Tovini at 1045 hrs.  
1330 hrs Mr Luhrs arrived at Tovini.

Monday 24th October.

0800 hrs election conducted at Tovini. 1115 hrs departed for Mumere.  
1400 hrs arrived at Mumere and conducted the election.

Tuesday 25th October.

0815 hrs left Mumere for Sori, via Mui, Anjo and Moli. Arrived at Sori at 1305 hrs. Elections held.

Wednesday 26th October.

0815 hrs departed for Ombongin.  
1500 hrs arrived villages not yet assembled so elections postponed till tomorrow.

Thursday 27th October.

0900 hrs election held. Afternoon spent here.

Friday 28th October.

0805 hrs departed for Buten.  
1410 hrs arrived at Buten and conducted the election.

Saturday 29th October.

0900hrs departed for Pushyten.  
1130 hrs arrived Pushyten. Election postponed till 1330 hrs due to rain. 1530 hrs election held.

Sunday 30th October.

0900 hrs departed for Korogopa. via Gekten by Motor Canoe.  
1230 hrs arrived at Korogopa.

Monday 31st October.

0815 hrs election held. Proceeded to Yemen and held the election there.

Tuesday 1st November.

0845 hrs departed for Simbri and Manu.  
1045 hrs arrived at Simbri. Mr P.O. Luhrs stayed at Yemen to settle a land dispute.  
1615 hrs Mr Luhrs arrived at Simbri.  
1700 hrs election held.

Wednesday 2nd November.

0900hrs departed Simbri for Kambuku.  
1010 hrs arrived at Kambuku Villagers not yet assembled so the election was postponed till 1400 hrs.  
1400 hrs election was held.

Thursday 3rd November.

0845 hrs departed Kambuku for Bobaten.  
1045 hrs arrived at Bobaten.  
1330 hrs election held. We were offered a couple of girls to sleep with here probably as a bribe as these people are mixed up in a land dispute.

Friday 4th November.

0930 hrs departed for Langan.  
1115 hrs arrived at Langan and conducted the election.

Saturday 5th November.

0845 hrs Mr Luhrs departed ~~for~~ to settle a land dispute with Bobaten.

Sunday 6th November.

1030 hrs departed for Mogul.  
1145 hrs arrived Mongol.

Monday 7th November.

0815 hrs departed for Kaimba.  
0915 hrs arrived Kaimba and conducted the election.  
1045 hrs departed Kaimba for Wom.  
1230 hrs arrived at Wom. Village in a shocking, decrepit state.  
Election postponed till morning due to rain.

Tuesday 8th November.

0800 hrs election held.  
1100 hrs government canoe arrives and we departed for Raten.  
1315 hrs election held at Raten.  
1445 hrs departed Raten for Punyaten via Lol.  
4515 hrs arrived villages not all gathered so election postponed till tomorrow.

Wednesday 9th November.

0800 hrs election held.

1000 hrs departed for Kamberamba.

1315 hrs arrived Kamberamba. Afternoon spent on a land investigation.

Thursday 10th November.

Raining so the election was postponed till the afternoon.

1330 hrs election was conducted.

1600 hrs departed for Angoram.

1730 hrs arrived Angoram.

Patrol stood down.

Observations and Comments.

The patrol was well received in all villages, only in Kambot, Wom and Kamberamba was there any indifference towards the patrol's presence. Without a doubt the highest standard of housing was seen at Bugaram which is a Seventh Day Adventist village. In most of the other villages the housing did little more than keep the rain out and it is even doubtful if it did this very effectively. At Wom the housing is of a very poor standard however the people are hampered by lack of <sup>building</sup> materials and a very inhospitable site.

While many of the villages are flooded in the wet season only Wom and Kamberamba spend the majority of the year with their villages flooded. There is a resettlement scheme in progress involving the people of Kamberamba but the people are quite happy where they are and not many of them are willing to move. The natives around Yemen are planning their own resettlement scheme as some of the villages in the grass country have little good land.

Water supply presents little problem to most of the people in this area. During the dry season however some of the villages are forced to rely on wells for their drinking water. The water from these wells is quite drinkable, even though it often contains a rather mysterious odour.

Most of the villages were reasonably clean but it was fairly obvious that they had been subjected to extensive cleaning prior to the arrival of the patrol. The previous patrol to the area had found many of the villages in a state of mild chaos and had left instructions to have this rectified. It was obvious that some steps had been taken in this direction.

The village officials are almost without exception of little or no use. It was a pleasure to see that most of them were replaced by younger councillors. Only at Kamberamba were the village officials elected as councillors.

Political Situation:

The people in this area displayed neither enthusiasm or lack of it towards the elections. It was fairly obvious in most villages that the election was only a formality that had to be complied with

and that there had been a preselection of candidates before the patrols arrival. At Kambot village there was one female candidate who stood for election and she ran a close second after the distribution of preferences. It would be very pleasing to see a woman councillor in the future. The Keram Council has a vast amount of potential and if the problems of Communications can be overcome it should be a very successful council.

There is yet another Cargo Cult in the Wom, Bobaten area. The people in this area have been caught by this same cult several times before in past years. The reason for the cult this time is in order to pay the council taxes however at the time of writing there is still no sign of any cargo. Some hundreds of pounds have been poured into these cargo cults and this money is believed to be going to one (Yali) somewhere in the Madang District.

Over the past ten years the people have made repeated requests to the administration for a school. They have indicated their willingness to build both the school and accommodation for the teacher themselves. These requests have all been refused and the people now are planning their own school and teacher.

The only inter-village conflict seems to be over land disputes. Several of which were dealt with on the patrol. There is a large percentage of the labour potential absent from the villages and many of them have been closed to recruiting.

It is to be hoped that the people soon realise that the council will not bring a multitude of material benefits unless the people are prepared to make some effort, at the present moment they seem to think that the council will solve all their problems and this accounts for the way in which they were all so enthusiastic towards the idea of a council.

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#### Agriculture.

Apart from the villagers of Wom and Kamberamba the people have little problem in securing a good supply of food. Most of the area is covered by extensive sago swamps and most of the villages have at least some ground suitable for growing vegetables or coffee.

A number of the villages were involved in the Keram Rice project which has since ceased to operate, the only interested village left is Bobaten which through hard work and persistence has managed to make the growing and selling of rice a paying proposition.

Many of the coffee gardens seen appeared to be somewhat neglected and it would appear that the people in this area lose heart very easily; this being evidenced by the large number of different crops that they have tried over recent years.

The greatest problem for the people of the hinterland is the marketing of their products. During the wet season this presents no problem as canoes can be used for transport, however in the dry season this is no longer possible and as a result the people have



often had their coffee rotting before they can get it to market.

A bulk store is planned for Yip and this should alleviate this problem to some extent. There are ~~about~~ ten cows at Kambot and they appear to be in a healthy state. There are also another five cattle which <sup>are</sup> owned by the villages of Lcl, Puyaten, Raten and Patika these cattle ~~do~~ appear to be doing well. The people of Bobten are keen to get some cattle and they should make a success of the venture as they have proved themselves to be quite willing to work hard as they did with the rice project. There are several tracts of land in the grass country that seemed to be suitable for cattle.

There are some excellent areas of forests especially in the upper part of the Banaro Census Division. There have been several complaints *g/f* laid by the people about the prices that they have been receiving for their timber from the mills in Angoram but the arrival of a Forestry Officer in Angoram should solve these difficulties.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Commerce and Industry.

There are several mission trade stores in the area. The people of Bobten are very keen to open their own trade store in the village. Several hours were spent discussing this with them and they appear to have a firm grasp of the need to make a profit and the other problems that they are likely to come up against. The people of Bobten have also made a success of rice growing and they plan to buy some cattle as well as establishing a coffee plot.

Crocodile skins are still the main source of income in the area. These supply the greatest amount of monetary return for the least effort. Timber getting is another popular business, with the timber going to the mills in Angoram, Taway and Marienberg. Now that most of the good timber close to the river has been used the people are finding it increasingly awkward to supply top quality timber and yet they still expect top prices.

The people around Tovini have a copious amount of copal gum which is their only real source of income. These people find it difficult to get the gum to Angoram with the present system of roads but the advent of the council should improve the situation.

There is also a fair amount of Copra and coffee produced in the area and efforts are being made by D.A.S.F. to increase this still more.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Complaints, Courts.

Very few complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol, this was not surprising as there had been a pre-election patrol in the area only a month ago. There were several land disputes which had been in progress on and off for the last ten years; these were attended to

during the patrol. There were several complaints brought to the notice of the patrol over timber prices. See Agriculture.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Rest Houses.

The standard of rest houses varies from the palatial establishment at Wom to the rather small but adequate building at Ivini. All the rest houses were being reasonably well maintained.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Carriers and canoes.

No trouble was experienced in hiring carriers or canoes when necessary. They are willing to carry for the rate of 1/- per hour or a stick of tobacco for which they seemed to show a preference.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Health.

There are eight administration aid posts in the area and they seemed to be running short of drugs however the A.P.O.'S were due to be replenished shortly. There did appear to be an abnormal number of people with eye defects in the area. In one village of approx. 400 there six people with squints. Otherwise the people seem to be in a fair state of health.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Education.

Education is something which appears to have been almost totally neglected in this area. For the past ten years the people have made repeated requests for a school, all of these have been met by the reply that there are no teachers available. Surely after ten years this reply is wearing a little thin. The people have stated that they are prepared to build the school themselves and they now plan to build their own school and staff it with their own untrained teacher.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Roads and Bridges.

Roads and Bridges are virtually non existent in this area. This being one of the main reasons for the lack of development in the area. Even though many of the tracks are flooded in the wet season, the tracks, if widened would at least be dried by the sun. Now the forest keeps the tracks in the shade and they remain muddy for most of the year. The approaches to some villages have been widened and as a result there are reasonable grass roads as a result. It is hoped that the council will encourage the building of roads.

\*\*\*\*\*

Missions.

At the present time there are two missions operating in the area, the Roman Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist. The S.D.A. Mission has only two villages under its influence but they are certainly a credit to the mission. The villages are clean, the people healthy, the houses are far above average for the area.

The R.C. Mission appears to concentrate more on the spiritual welfare of the natives and has done little to better the natives physical lot. Most of the natives appear to maintain an attitude of indifference to the missions and as with the administration tolerate them.

\*\*\*\*\*

Airstrips.

There is a disused mission strip at Bobaten which with a small amount of attention could be made operational if the need should ever arise. The main difficulty with airstrips in this area is finding ground that is not subject to flooding.

\*\*\*\*\*

Labour.

Quite a high percentage of the labour force in the area are absent from the villages and many of the villages have been closed to recruiting for some time. Most of those who are employed outside the village are on contracts. The natives appeared to be happy with the prevailing wage rates and there were no complaints regarding labour relations.

\*\*\*\*\*

Personal Tax.

Originally the proposed council tax was £1.50 however this would not result in a very high income for the council and it is now planned to increase the tax to £4.00 but this will have to be decided at the first council meeting. Little trouble would be experienced by the people in raising this amount as hundreds of pounds have been poured into cargo cults in the last few years.

\*\*\*\*\*

Census.

No census was conducted on this patrol.

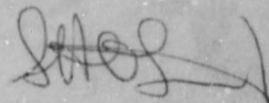
\*\*\*\*\*

Geography/Topography.

The area patrolled consists of the broad floodplain of the Keram and Sepik Rivers. Much of the area is sago swamp and it is only around Tovini that the land begins to rise.

\*\*\*\*\*

This area ranges from very sophisticated to quite undeveloped people. It will be up to the council to raise the standard of those people who are still only eking out a subsistence living. The area has several natives who are very shrewd business men, one Doris of Kevin has a terrific amount of influence over the other natives in the area. He appears to be using this influence wisely which is a good thing. The area with its many contrasts is a most interesting area and the advent of the council should bring some progress to the area.



(S.H. SMITH)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

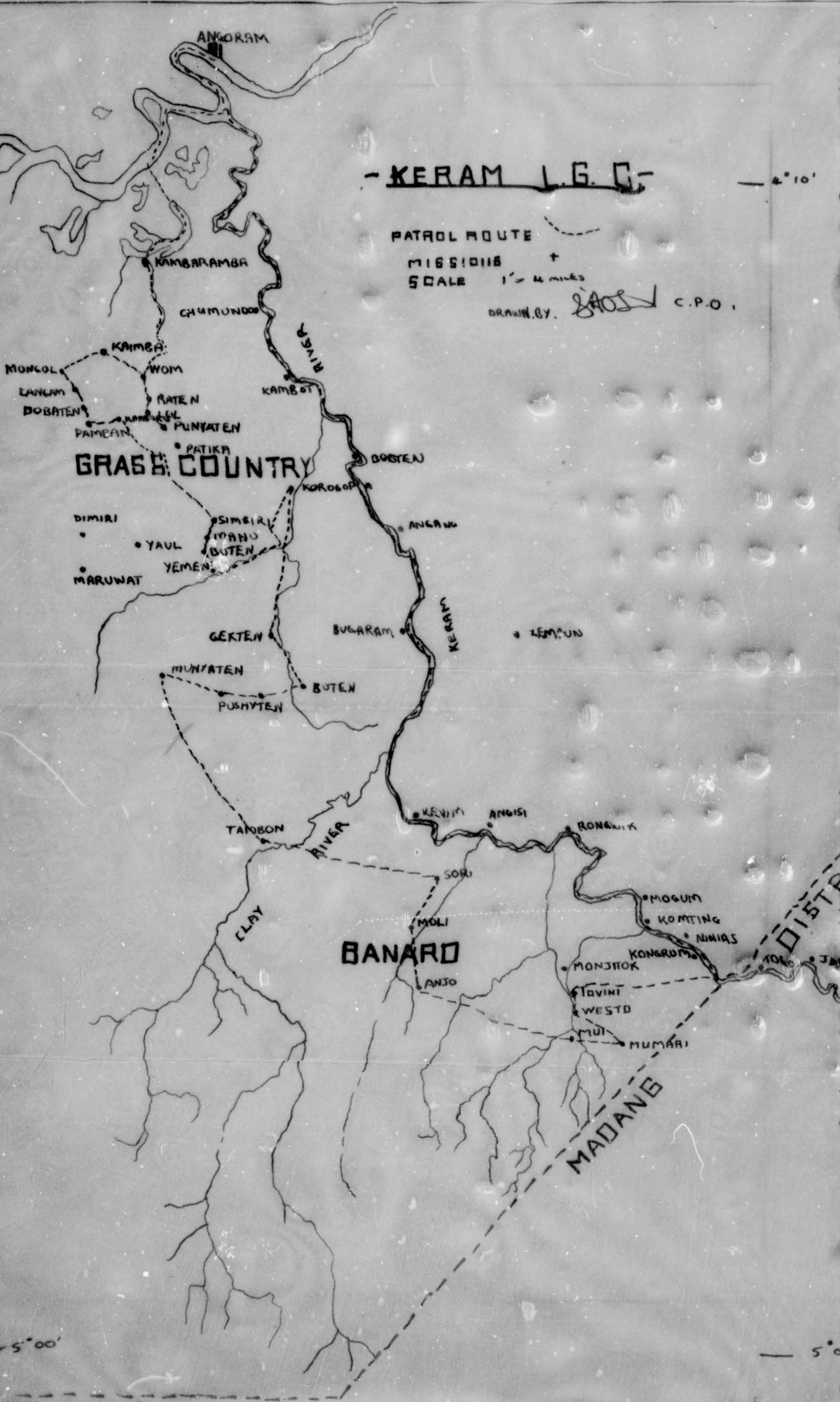
- KERAM L.G.C. -

PATROL ROUTE

MISSIONS +

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES

DRAWN BY. SAOS C.P.O.



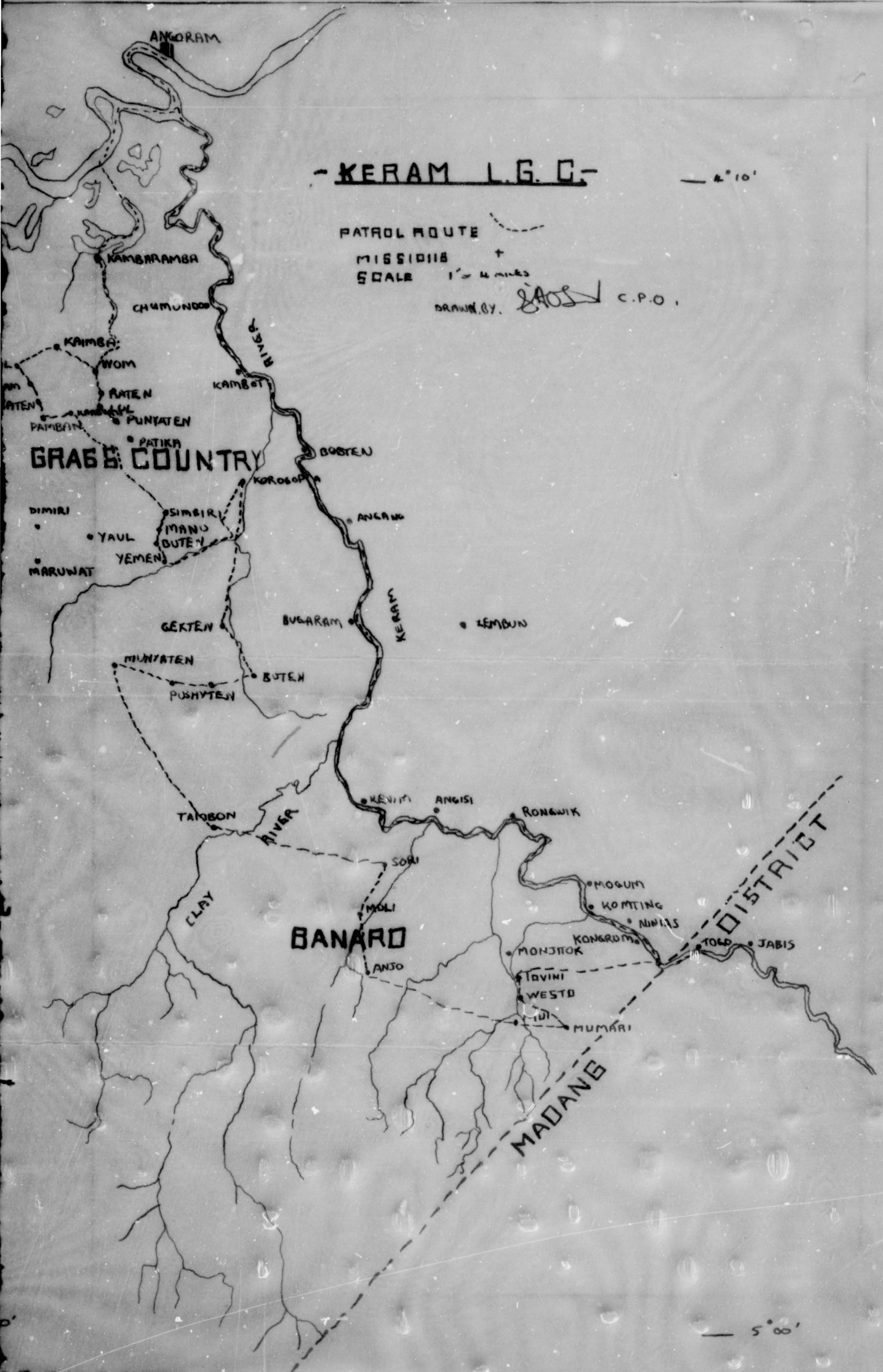
- KERAM L.G.C. -

4° 10'

PATROL ROUTE

MISSIONS  
SCALE 1" = 4 MILES

DRAWN BY. *SAOS* C.P.O.



GRASS COUNTRY

BANARO

MADANG DISTRICT

DISTRICT

5° 00'

Capt.  
DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of **EAST SEPIK** Report No. **Angoran No, 3-66/67** <sup>A</sup>

Patrol Conducted by **G.E. Luhrs** Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled **KERAM LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Mr. S.H. Smith** Cadet Patrol Officer

Natives **2 R.P.&.N.G.C.**  
**1 Native outboard motor operator**

Duration—From **17/10/1966** to **10/11/1966**

Number of Days **25 days**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **September 1966**

Medical **September** /19**66**

Map Reference **Lands FOURMIL, Bogia**

Objects of Patrol **To conduct initial general council elections**

**Routine administration**

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*6/12/1966*

*E. G. Heif*  
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 ..... £.....

.....

.....

.....

PREAMBLE

ANGORAM Station  
ANGORAM Sub-District  
EAST SEPIK District

ANGORAM Patrol Report No. 3/ 66-67

Patrol Conducted by: G.E. Luhrs, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: KERAM L.G.C.


Personnel Accompanying the patrol: Mr. S.H. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer  
2 Patrol Police  
1 outboard motor operator

Duration of Patrol: 25 days  
from 17-10-66 to 10-11-66  
Nights camped out

Last patrols to the area: D.D.A. September 1966  
D.A.S.F. July 1965  
Medical September 1966

Objects of the patrol: (i) To conduct initial council elections  
(ii) Routine Administration

Map Reference: Lands FOUMIL, Bogia

  
(G.E. Luhrs)  
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM,  
East Sepik District.

18th November, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM,  
East Sepik District.

KERAM LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL PATROL REPORT

ANGORAM PATROL No. 3/ 66-67

INTRODUCTION

This report should be read in conjunction with Angoram Patrol Report No 2/ 66-67, which was written by myself prior to this patrol. Only council matters and extra details arising from this patrol will be dealt with in this report.

2. The principal objectives of this patrol were; to conduct the initial elections for the Keram Local Government Council, and routine administration.

3. This patrol was in the field for a total of twenty five days and camped out for four nights. All villages except JABIS, MONJIKOK and WORI were visited.

4. I refer you now to the body of the report.

ooo000ooo

PATROL DIARY

Monday, 17th October, 1966

1130 departed ANGORAM per canoe for CHIMUNDO village. Arrived 1330.

Afternoon had a look at the village coffee and rice plots. Discussions with the menfolk re economic development.

Slept CHIMUNDO.

Tuesday, 18th October.

0800 elections for CHIMUNDO conducted.

0930 departed CHIMUNDO per canoe for KAMBOT village. Arrived 1030. Elections for ~~CHIMUNDO~~ KAMBOT conducted.

1330 departed KAMBOT per canoe for BOBTEN village. Arrived 1445. Election for BOBTEN conducted. Considerable amount of discussion re proposed economic development.

Slept BOBTEN.

Wednesday, 19th October.

0800 departed BOBTEN for <sup>ANGANG</sup> YAR. All villagers of <sup>ANGANG</sup> YAR accompanied patrol to YAR. Election for ANGANG/YAR ward conducted. Boundary dispute between BOBTEN and YAR settled.

1400 departed YAR for BAGARAM. The villagers of LEMBUM not assembled at BAGARAM so postponed the elections until the following day.

Slept BAGARAM.

Thursday, 20th October.

0800 elections for BAGARAM and LEMBUM conducted.

0930 departed BAGARAM for ANGISI via KEVIM. Elections for ANGISI/KEVIM ward conducted.

Continued on to MOGUM via RONGWIK.

Slept MOGUM.

Friday, 21st October.

1000 elections for RONGWIK/MOGUM conducted.

Mr Smith sick decided to remain MOGUM.

Slept MOGUM.

PATROL DIARY (Continued)

Saturday, 22nd October.

0745 departed MOGUM for TOGO via KOMTING, NINIAS and KONGRUM. Arrived TOGO 1010. Elections for TOGO/JAELIS conducted.

1120 departed TOGO for KONGRUM. Arrived 1145. Elections for KOMTING, NINIAS and KONGRUM conducted.

Land dispute at TOGO brought up.

Slept KONGRUM.

Sunday, 23rd October.

0630 departed KONGRUM for TOGO to settle land dispute.

Land matter settle at TOGO. Proceeded to TOVINI arrived 1330.

Slept TOVINI.

Monday, 24th October

0800 elections for TOVINI/MONJITOK conducted. A number of complaints also brought up.

1115 departed TOVINI for NUMARE. Arrived 1400. Afternoon villagers of MUI and NUMARE assembled and elections conducted.

Slept NUMARE.

Tuesday, 25th October.

0815 departed NUMARE for SORI via MUI, ANJO and MOLI. Arrived SORI 1305.

Afternoon villagers from ANJO, MOLI and SORI assembled and elections conducted. Some discussions.

Slept SORI.

Wednesday, 26th October.

0815 departed SORI for OMBONGIM. Arrived 1500. All villagers from BUTA not assembled so postponed elections until the following day.

Slept OMBONGIM.

Thursday, 27th October.

0900 elections for OMBONGIM/ BUTA conducted. A number of minor complaints brought up.

Afternoon investigated some reports of alleged happenings around the top of the Biwat area.

Slept OMBONGIM.

PATROL DIARY (Continued)

Friday, 28th October.

0800 departed OMBONGIM for BUTEN via MUNYATEN. Arrived 1400.

Elections for BUTEN and MUNYATEN conducted. Some discussions and a number of complaints brought forward.

Slept BUTEN.

Saturday, 29th October.

0900 departed BUTEN for PUSHYTEN. Arrived 1130.

Afternoon elections for PUSHYTEN and GEKTEN conducted. A number of complaints brought forward.

Slept PUSHYTEN.

Sunday, 30th October.

0900 departed PUSHYTEN for KOROGOPA via GEKTEN. Arrived KOROGOPA 1230.

Patrol given rest of day off.

Slept KOROGOPA.

Monday, 31st October.

0815 elections for KOROGOPA conducted. A number of complaints brought forward.

1000 departed KOROGOPA for YEMEN. Arrived YEMEN 1430. Afternoon elections for YEMEN and WORI conducted. Land matter between YEMEN and KOROGOPA brought up again.

Slept YEMEN.

Tuesday, 1st November.

Morning went out to the piece of land in dispute between YEMEN and KOROGOPA and settled the matter between the two villages.

Proceeded on to SIMBIRI. Arrived 1615. Elections for SIMBIRI and MANU conducted. A deputation representing seven villages requested a school.

Slept SIMBIRI.

Wednesday, 2nd November.

0900 departed SIMBIRI for KAMBUKU. Arrived KAMBUKU 1010. All villagers not assembled so postponed elections until afternoon.

Slept KAMBUKU.

PATROL DIARY (Continued)

Thursday, 3rd November.

0845 departed KAMBUKU for BOBATEN via PAMBAN. Arrived BOBATEN 1045.

1330 elections for BOBATEN and PAMBAN conducted. A number of petty complaints brought forward. Slept BOBATEN.

Friday, 4th November.

0930 departed BOBATEN for LANGAM. Arrived LANGAM 1115. Elections conducted. Boundary dispute with BOBATEN brought up.

Slept LANGAM.

Saturday, 5th November.

Remained LANGAM as Mr Smith's foot poisoned. Self returned to BOBATEN/ LANGAM boundary and settled the dispute.

Slept LANGAM.

Sunday, 6th November.

1030 departed LANGAM for MONGOL. A few things had to be cleared up here.

Slept MONGOL.

Monday, 7th November.

Morning marital dispute settled.

0845 departed MONGOL for KAIMBA. Arrived 0945. Election conducted. Patrol proceeded to WOM.

Slept WOM.

Tuesday, 8th November.

0800 election for WOM conducted.

1445 proceeded to PANYATEN. Arrived 1515

Slept PANYATEN.

Wednesday, 9th November.

Morning LOL, PATAKA and PANYATEN villagers assembled and elections conducted. Proceeded to KAMBARAMBA. Land investigation carried out.

Thursday, 10th November.

Election conducted for KAMBARAMBA. Patrol proceeded to ANGORAM. Arrived 1715.

Patrol Stood down.

12

COUNCIL MATTERS

Wards:

There are twenty six wards in the council, twenty three of which are represented by one councillor each, two wards represented by two councillors each, and one ward which is represented by four councillors. Making a total of thirty one councillors representing a population of 8632 - last census figures.

2. The villagers of ANGANG expressed dissatisfaction at having been included in the same ward as YAR village and that they are desirous of being included in the same ward as BOBTEN village. Their reason for this being that they have strong marital ties with the BOBTENS. I do not feel that their grounds are strong enough to warrant the electorate boundary being changed to include ANGANG in the BOBTEN ward.

3. MOGUM villagers also expressed a desire to be included in the same ward as KOMTING, KONGRUM, and NINIAS for the same reasons as above. I do not recommend that this boundary be changed either.

4. No further request has been made by BOBATEN, PAMBAN, MONGOL and LANGAM villages to be included in the BIWAT L.G. Council - Angoram Patrol Report No. 1-66/67 refers. They are prepared to remain in the Keram council, for the time being at least.

The Elections:

5. The elections were remarkably trouble free, considering that this was the first council election in which the population has participated. The bulk of the population appears to be 'au fait' with election procedures.

6. It was evident that most of the elections had been predetermined prior to the patrol's arrival and that the secret ballot was a mere formality to officially confirm earlier selections.

7. In all, sixty three people, including one female and one mixed race male, nominated for the elections. The latter was elected.

8. Approximately 71% of the total of 4563 persons who were eligible to vote did so during the elections. The majority of absentees were alleged to be absent at work.

1a

COUNCIL MATTERS (Continued)

Council Site:

9. The most convenient site to build the Keram Council complex would appear to be on a block of land known as YIP, situated near the mouth of the KOROGOPA water. The reasons for recommending this site being:

(a) It is readily accessible to the bulk of the population of the council area.

(b) This area is not subject to severe inundation by flood waters during the wet season.

(c) Supplies of good drinking water and native building materials are readily available.

(d) The site is convenient to Angoram. Approximately 2hrs 30 mins by speedboat.

10. This matter has been discussed with and amongst the people of the council area and most of them agree that YIP is the most acceptable site for constructing the council complex. They also want the council, in due course, to construct a school, an aid post and a bulk holding store for agricultural products from the Keram river and its tributaries on the site at YIP.

11. This site is also ideally situated for the construction of an Administration base camp and/or a Rural Police Post for administering the Keram council.

Taxes:

12. The rate of council taxation to be levied on the people should be in the vicinity of four or five dollars for males and fifty or seventy five cents for females. This is a rate of taxation which the vast majority of the people can afford and where it can be proven that the odd individuals cannot afford this rate, partial exemptions can be granted. The subject of taxation rates has been discussed with the population and most people are in agreement with this rate of taxation.

13. However it remains to be seen what rate of taxation the councillors will levy at the initial council meeting.

ooo000ooo

12

BRAT

NATIVE AFFAIRS

A cordial welcome was extended to the patrol in all villages.

2. A general improvement in the overall cleanliness of all villages was noticed by this patrol. KAMBOT village especially showed a marked improvement over the last patrol.

3. There were very few complaints brought to the patrol's attention during its duration. Most complaints were settled by the previous patrol.

4. Four boundary disputes were also settled by this patrol.

5. AMBARA-GAL of Langan village, recently returned from Balele, is desirous of initiating a workers association at Angoram. As yet he has done nothing towards getting the association under way and it still remains to be seen what steps he will take, if any, after his initial enthusiasm wears off.

\*\*\*000\*\*\*

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The herd of cattle at KAMBOT has now been enlarged by a further five head to bring the size of the herd to ten. These cattle are in very good condition. The villagers of BOBTEN are also contemplating the purchase of some cattle in the near future.

2. There are extensive tracts of grazing lands in the BANARO Census Division which would be ideal for cattle breeding.

3. The southern portion of the Grass Country as well as the above area would also be suitable for growing rubber. However before this area can be utilized for cash cropping access roads will have to be constructed.

\*\*\*000\*\*\*



1a

BRAT

CONCLUSION

The foregoing has been a report of the initial general election patrol of the Keram Local Government Council. The elections were successfully conducted.

2. The council has the potential to carry out a great deal more developmental work than the Administration could afford to do in this area. The people appear to be fairly progressive in their attitudes towards development but this attitude will have to be fostered by council advisers to prevent the council from stagnating after it gets itself established.

3. An enjoyable patrol. For your information, please.

*G.E. Lahrs*  
(G.E. Lahrs)  
Patrol Officer

la  
APPENDIX 'A' (Angoran Patrol Report No. 3/66-67)

BRAT  
R.P.&N.G.C. Detachment

6789 Constable First Class DUNGL SINDANGAWI

An experienced N.C.O. whose conduct is at all times above reproach. He carries out his appointed duties in a most efficient manner. His personal appearance was neat and tidy at all times.

7118 Constable 5th Year MANDJAMBAH

A cheerful constable who performs his duties proficiently at all times. Is not a forceful character. Personal appearance neat and tidy at all times.

\*\*\*000\*\*\*

DIRECTOR  
H. D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. 4-66/67

Patrol Conducted by S. H. SMITH C.P.O.

Area Patrolled MURIK LAKES CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 R.P.N.G.C.  
1 CANOE DRIVER

Duration—From 24/11/1966 to 29/11/1966

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1966

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

Map Reference AS PER ATTACHED MAP

Objects of Patrol 1) TO INVESTIGATE ANY POSSIBLE CLAIMS BY NATIVES AGAINST  
PROVISIONAL AND FINAL ORDERS ISSUED BY LANDS TITLES COMMISSION  
FOR IMBUANNO, WONEIMUI, KAUP & KIS  
2) INVESTIGATE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AT KAUP SCHOOL.  
3) EXAMINE KAUP AIRSTRIP.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

19/12/1966

*E. G. Hild*  
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 ..... £.....

poula

SRAT  
In  
M F

(13)

67-8-13

19th January, 1967.

The Preparator-in-Charge,  
Papua-New Guinea Public Museum and  
Art Gallery,  
C/- Supreme Court,  
PORT MORESBY.

POTTERY FRAGMENTS - KAUP:

I am forwarding, under separate cover, some pottery fragments sent in by the District Commissioner, Wewak.

The Assistant District Commissioner Wewak states that five pieces were recovered from a sedimentary bed near Kaup village -

"The bed is the most recently laid down bed in the series, and is thick with fragments of pottery and bones. The people of Kaup claim to have no knowledge of their origin, they also say that at no time did they or their ancestors manufacture pottery which was similar to the enclosed."

Kaup village is in the Marienberg Hills Census Division and is situated on the coast just west of the Murik Lakes.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. B  
(17)

7-3-1/495



Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

28th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 4 66/67.

Your E67-1-3 of 19th December, 1966, refers.

Herewith are five pieces of pottery recovered from a sedimentary bed near Kaup Village. The bed is the most recently laid down bed in the series, and is thick with fragments of pottery and bones. The people of Kaup claim to have no knowledge of their origin, they also say that at no time did they or their ancestors manufacture pottery which was similar to the enclosed.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

E. Aisbett,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-3  
The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUN.

District Office,  
WEWAK.  
4th January, 1967.

The pottery fragments are being forwarded to you under separate cover for expert examination by Museum authorities.

Kaup village is in the Marienberg Hills Census Division and is situated on the coast just west of the Murik Lakes.

E.G. HICKS)  
District Commissioner.

*[Handwritten scribble]*

67-3-13

13th January, 1967.

District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO. 4-1966/67:

Receipt of the above report and your E.67-1-3  
of 19th December 1966, is acknowledged with thanks.

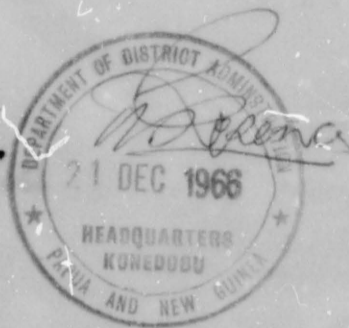
Mr. S.H. Smith has compiled a well presented and  
interesting report which indicates a satisfactory situation  
in the MURIK LAKES area.

I will be interested to receive the pieces of  
pottery which you state you will forward for examination.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67-8-13  
15

E67-1-3.



District Office,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

19th December, -1966.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,~~  
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.4 OF 1966/67:

MR. S.H. SMITH. (C.P.O.)

Thank you for the above report, submitted by Mr. Smith.

It would be appreciated if in future a copy of the Patrol Instructions, or other instructions are attached to the report, more particularly so in the case of junior officers.

Some pieces of the pottery should be carefully packed and forwarded to this Office and it will be re-forwarded to the appropriate authority in Port Moresby for examination.

I do not consider that any gainful purpose would be achieved by having the human remains examined by medical officers; in all probability the area was an old burial ground.

The report is well presented and well written.

*E. G. Hicks*  
.....  
(E.G.Hicks).  
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO :-

Director,  
Dept. District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

When the sample pieces of pottery are to hand they will be forwarded for expert examination.

*E. G. Hicks*  
.....  
(E.G.Hicks).  
District Commissioner.



*Handwritten scribbles*

67-1-1/464

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

15th December, 1966.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL, REPORT 4-66/67

Two copies of the above report and camping allowance claim submitted by Mr. Smith Cadet Patrol Officer, are enclosed.

The patrol was a short visit to the area to complete a number of Provisional and Final orders from Land Titles Commission. These have been forwarded as separate correspondence.

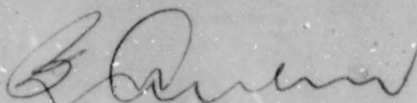
Airstrip KAUP.

Whilst this is a Mission airstrip and not the responsibility of the Administration, the Lower Sepik Council requested at its November meeting that an Officer from Angoram inspect the airstrip in order to advise if it was suitable for operation.

Anthropological.

The section on the human remains is interesting. It is difficult to estimate the age of the samples of bones brought back by Mr. Smith. The disinterest of the KAUP people in the bones means that if required, specimens could be forwarded for examination.

This was Mr. Smith's first sole patrol, and even though of short duration, he has compiled an interesting and neat report.



R. Aisbett,  
Assistant District Commissioner.



67-1-1

Sub District Office,

Angoram,

East Sepik District

Introduction.

The patrol was conducted with three main objectives. The first was to investigate any possible claims by natives against the Assistant District Commissioner, by the Lands Titles Commission, Angoram. The second was to investigate reports of the discovery of human remains at the Kaup Primary School and the third was to examine the airstrip built by the natives of Kaup for the Catholic Mission.

The Angoram Patrol Report No. 4-66/67. of Murik Lakes Census Division which is a part of the Lower Sepik Government Council.

This Council was proclaimed on the 3rd March 1966. Patrol Conducted by: S.H. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer.

The Murik Lakes are in actual fact swamps and the people living here have little good ground for crops, most of the Area Patrolled: The Murik Lakes Census Division.

Villages being on the high ground. The climate is of the tropical monsoon variety and during the period when the patrol was conducted the weather was very hot. Personnel Accompanying the Patrol: Const. Wawaia, No. 10575.

One Admin. Cance Driver.

Duration of the Patrol: 24th November to 29th November.

Tuesday 24th November.

Last Patrol to the Area: D.D.A. March 1966.

1045 hrs arrived Imbuando, gave notice of Provisional Order, by complaint by the people D.A.S.P. August 1966.

1130 hrs departed for Singora via Fina.

1800 hrs arrived Singora, gave notice of Provisional Order, complaint. Slept night. Map Reference: As per attached map.

Objects of the Patrol: 1) To investigate any possible claims by natives against Provisional and Final orders issued by the Lands Titles Commission for the Catholic Mission at Imbuando, Singora, Wongimut, Kaup and Kise.

1915 hrs departed Singora for Kaup. 1945 hrs arrived Kaup. 2) Investigate discovery of human remains and pottery at Kaup Primary School.

2000 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup. 2030 hrs arrived Kaup. 3) To examine Kaup Airstrip built by the natives for the Catholic Mission.

2100 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup. 2130 hrs arrived Kaup. 2145 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup. 2200 hrs arrived Kaup. 2215 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup.

2230 hrs arrived Kaup. 2245 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup. 2300 hrs arrived Kaup. 2315 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup.

2330 hrs arrived Kaup. 2345 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup.

Wednesday 25th November.

0600 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup. 0630 hrs arrived Kaup. Proceeded to inspect the airstrip built by the natives for the Catholic Mission.

0700 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup. 0730 hrs arrived Kaup. 0745 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup. 0800 hrs arrived Kaup. 0815 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup.

0830 hrs arrived Kaup. 0845 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup.

Thursday 26th November.

0600 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup.

0630 hrs departed Kaup for Kaup.

(S.H. Smith)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Introduction.

The patrol was conducted with three main objectives. The first was to investigate any possible claims by natives against Provisional and Final Orders issued by the Lands Titles Commission.

The second was to investigate reports of the discovery of human remains at the Kaup Primary T School and the third was to examine the airstrip built by the natives of Kaup for the Catholic Mission.

The area covered by the Patrol was the Murik Lakes Census Division which is a part of the Lower Sepik Government Council. This Council was proclaimed on the 3rd March 1966.

The Murik Lakes are in actual fact Mangrove swamps and the people living here have little good ground for crops, most of the villages being on the beach front. The climate is of the tropical monsoon variety and during the period when the prevailing winds are onshore the coastal villages receive a considerable battering.

\*\*\*\*\*

Diary:

Thursday 24th November.

- 0945 hrs departed Angoram for Imbuando.
- 1045 hrs arrived Imbuando, gave notice of Provisional Order, no complaints by the people against the mission.
- 1130 hrs departed for Singarin via Buin.
- 1400 hrs arrived Singarin. Few minor Complaints, Slept night.

Friday 25th November.

- 0915 hrs departed for Mendam.
- 1045 hrs arrived at Mendam. Inspected the village no complaints.
- 1130 hrs departed for Karau.
- 1200 hrs arrived Karau Village in poor condition but very close to the water.
- 1250 hrs arrived Darapap. Similarly positioned to Karau and Mendam
- 1315 departed Darapap for Wongamut
- 1400 hrs arrived Wongamut. Notice of Final order given to the natives quite happy for the mission to have the land, Slept night.

Saturday 26th November.

- 0730 hrs departed for Kaup
- 0830 hrs arrived at Kaup. Proceeded to inspect the airstrip. Gave notice of Provisional order everybody quite happy with the mission getting the ground. In the afternoon inspected deposits of pottery and bones near Kaup school. Slept night.

Sunday 27th November.

- 0945 hrs departed for Kia.

11

Diary Continued:

1045 hrs arrived at Kis. Villages here dont want the C.M. to get the ground they are now following the A.O.G. missionary. Map of C.M. ground covers the whole of the village area.  
1600 hrs returned to Kaup. Slept night.

Monday 28th November.

0900 hrs departed Kaup for cave said to contain bones however the only thing there was bats and they abounded.  
1000 hrs departed Kaup ~~for~~ to investigate reports of skulls in the bush.  
1200 hrs arrived and found 20 to 30 skulls in a cave.  
1400 hrs arrived back at Kaup and Slept night.

Tuesday 29th November.

0900 hrs departed for Kopar via Murik.  
1715 hrs arrived at Kopar. No complaints. Slept night.

Wednesday 30th November.

0745 hrs travelled to Watam.  
1000 hrs departed for Angoram.  
1400 hrs arrived at Angoram.

Patrol Stood Down.Observations and Comments:

The patrol was well received in all villages. The standard of housing in these villages is not exceptionally high especially in the coastal villages. These coastal villages do receive a severe buffeting from the sea and the coastline is being fairly rapidly eroded. It is only eight years since the Catholic Church at Wonganut was moved back from the advancing seas.

Even though they are in possession of little arable land the people in these villages are unwilling to move to resettlement areas which are away from the coast and they are quite content to remain where they are.

Water Supply in these villages is a problem. H.Q. Memorandum ~~refers~~ 36-4-1 refers. During the wet season the people obtain their water from 44 gallon drums in the village. The water from these drums is quite pure, however in the dry season the people have a canoe trip of about three or four hours in order to obtain water that is considered drinkable. Another disadvantage of the present village sites is that the high water table prevents the construction of pit Latrines.

The councillors in the villages appear keen and all of them seem to be very pro-administration. The councillor at Kaup is fairly old and while not being as active as the others he does appear to command a certain amount of respect from the people.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Outline of the Political Situation.

The Lower Sepik Council is now well established in the area and the people have accepted the advent of the council very well. The people along the beach front are fairly lazy especially in comparison with those of Kis village who are extremely willing workers. There was no evidence of any cult activity in the area.

There does not appear to be any inter village conflicts in the area and a policy of peaceful co-existence seems to have been adopted. The natives of one village frequently take those of other villages to Wewak, the main economic outlet for these people.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Agriculture.

The coastal villages have no food problems at all. The surrounding sea and the Murik Lakes are extremely well stocked with fish.

There is little ground here for the introduction of crops and the soil along the coast has a high saline content which tends to limit the growth of most crops. Watan village, which has some land has about 20,000 coconuts and supplies many other villages with young trees. Most of the people in this area are earning an adequate income from the sale of fish and crocodile skins and there would appear to be no real need for the introduction of extensive cash crops.

No livestock were sighted during the patrol.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Commerce and Industry.

The main source of income for these people is from the sale of fish in Wewak. There is a unit for smoking fish at Wongamut village however it does appear to be considerably rusted and in need of repairs. The fisheries officer from Madang visits these villages regularly and encourages the people to expand.

The only other significant source of income is from the sale of crocodile skins at Angoram however this is only a minor source of income when compared to the fish industry.

\*\*\*\*\*

(9)

Land.

Even though there is a great shortage of land in this area these people do not want to leave their present village sites. They all appear to be very happy where they are. No land disputes between villages were brought to the notice of the patrol.

\*\*\*\*\*

Complaints.

Several minor complaints were dealt with by the patrol. These consisted of minor debts and a few marriage disputes.

\*\*\*\*\*

Rest Houses.

The rest houses in this area are in good condition especially the one at Watam which is actually a 2 bedroom <sup>u</sup>house .

\*\*\*\*\*

Carriers and Canoes.

No trouble was experienced in the hiring of carriers or ~~canoes~~ canoes. Carriers are willing to carry at the rate of 10c per hour and paddlers in pull canoes were also paid at these rates.

\*\*\*\*\*

Health.

Health in these villages appears to be generally very good. No handicapped children were sighted on the patrol H.Q. Memorandum 78-4-11 of 14th January 1965 refers. There is a high proportion of aid posts in the area and they all appeared to be adequately stocked with drugs. The high protein diet of these people would help account for their good health.

\*\*\*\*\*

Education.

The area is well supplied with schools. There are two Primary T Schools, one is at Singarin and the other is at Kaup. There is also a Mission school at Wongamut run by the Catholic Mission.

The Government schools both go up to Standard Four while the Mission school is fairly small with approximately 30 students in attendance.

\*\*\*\*\*

Roads and Bridges.

Roads and Bridges are non-existent in this area and there does not appear to be any real need for them to be developed. The Murik Lakes provide an excellent means of communication. Some of the ~~kanzi~~ canals would benefit from cleaning and ~~skriaghtin~~

(8) 8

Roads and Bridges, Continued.

straightening. Perhaps this is something that the Council could encourage.

Missions.

There are two missions in the area, the Roman Catholic Mission and the Assembly of God Mission. The Catholics have a small station at Wongamut while the A.O.G. are based at Kis. In the past there has been considerable rivalry amongst the adherents of the missions. This conflict does not appear to be so open now, however there is still a good deal of ill-will between the two European representatives of the different faiths.

The AOG. mission at Kis has constructed a small air strip which is of a very high standard and the people of Kaup are building one for the C.M.

There is even one village in the area Kopar which is quite proud of the fact that they have had representatives from both missions in the area but that both have given up, apparently finding the people beyond redemption.

Airfields.

One of the main objectives of the patrol was to examine the airstrip that has been constructed by the natives for the mission at Kaup.

This strip has been under construction for a number of years. The natives have constructed a strip approximately 1100' by 60' wide. The approaches for the strip appear to be adequate. The grass had not been cut for some time and the ground was rather spongy. The people were instructed to cut the grass and to remove the cuttings to give the ground a chance to harden they were also advised to make some drains beside the strip.

The strip at Kis is used by M.A.F. every two weeks and is very well kept.

Anthropological.

Another main objective of the patrol was to investigate reports of the discovery of human remains at Kaup School. The school is situated on top of a small cliff and on the face of this cliff just above the high water mark there is a sedimentary bed about 30' thick. In this sedimentary bed there is a large amount of bones and fragments of pottery. Some of these bones appear to be human in origin while others appear to be from animals.

(1)

The people of Kaup when questioned as to the origin of these bones claimed that they had no knowledge of their origin at all. They did say that it was possible that the pottery was made by the people of Samap which is about thirty minutes away by motor canoe. The old council in the village favours the theory that they are relics of the time when Noah was involved in the great flood that covered the world!

If any further investigation was to be done here it would need to be fairly soon as the sea is steadily eroding this bed.

Below this bed there is a cave that the natives claimed contained bones however upon being inspected none were seen by the patrol.

While at Kaup natives informed the patrol of a place in the bush where they had found some skulls. Approximately 2 hours walk from the school there are 20-30 skulls in a cave. The following is the native explanation for their presence.

"A native, Bokim by name, of Togum, a village that no longer exists went to an island off the coast to work. While he was away the other natives in the village killed his wife. When Bokim heard about this he became very angry and he caused a strong wind to blow that flattened all the houses and trees, then he made a lot of rain come that washed away all the wreckage. All the men, women and children who were now homeless took shelter in a cave. Bokim made more rain come and then a then a big darkness and the roof of the cave collapsed trapping the people inside. Eventually the people became so hungry that they ate their laplaps and their grass skirts and then they died.

The stench of their rotting bodies plus the fact that Bokim had removed the spell caused the roof of the cave to be raised to its present position."

While this story does seem a little far fetched in some respects, while inspecting the cave right at the back where the roof meets the floor there is a skull squashed in between the roof and the floor.

The skulls are on top of a bed of earth and if excavation were to be carried out it is quite possible that further relics would be discovered.

\*\*\*\*\*

Labour.

There does not appear to be any labour problems in the area. No indigenous persons are employing others.

\*\*\*\*\*

Census.

No census was conducted during the patrol.

\*\*\*\*\*

Geography/Topography.

The major part of the area is flat and only around Kaup does the land start to rise. The Murik Lakes are not very deep and are influenced by the tide.

\*\*\*\*\*

The people in this area are fairly prosperous and have no problems paying the council tax. The fish industry appears to be bringing a fair economic return and even though most of the village sites leave something to be desired the natives are quite happy where they are.



(S.H. Smith)

Cadet Patrol Officer.



(3)

APPENDIX A (Angeram Patrol Report No.4-66/67)

R.P.&N.G.C. Detachment.

1. 1966 Fragments of pottery, obtained from Kamp School

10575 Constable WAWAIA.

A young constable with plenty of potential.  
Performed his duties well at all times.

\*\*\*\*\*

4

APPENDIX B (Angoram Patrol Report No. 4-66/67.)

List of Anthropological Specimens.

1. Five fragments of pottery, obtained from Kaup School

Another main objective of the patrol was to investigate reports of the discovery of human remains at the Kaup School. The school is situated on top of a small cliff and on the face of this cliff just above the high water mark there is a rudimentary boat about 100 feet long. There is a large amount of bones and pottery fragments. Some of these bones appear to be human while others appear to be animal in origin.

The people of Kaup when questioned as to the origin of these bones claimed that they had no knowledge of their origin at all. They did say that it was possible that the pottery was made by the people of Sany, which is another village about thirty minutes away by motor canoe. The old council in the village favours the theory that they are remains of the time when Kaup was involved in the great flood that covered the world.

If any further investigation was to be done here it would seem to be fairly soon as the area is steadily eroding the boat.

Unless this had been a cave the natives claimed that the area was bones in this case but upon being inspected were sure used by the people.

While at Kaup the natives informed the patrol of a place in the bush where they had found some skulls. Approximately 2 hours walk from the school there are 20-30 skulls in a cave. The following is the native explanation for their presence.

A native told by name of Sogoo a village that no longer exists had to an island off the coast to work. While he was there the other natives in the village killed his wife.

When Sogoo heard this he became very angry and he wished a strong wind to blow that night and all the houses and trees that he had a lot of rain come which washed away all the wreckage. At the same time the children who were very hungry took shelter in a cave. Their wife were rain come and then a big rock came and the roof of the cave collapsed trapping the people inside. Eventually the people became so hungry that they ate their own legs and their own children that they died.

The belief of these natives is that the fact that skulls had remained in the cave was the result of the fact that the rain had washed away the rest of the cave.

While this story was being told a little far inland in some vegetation while inspecting the cave. At the back there the wall which the skulls were in was broken in the joint. These skulls are on top of the ground and it is possible that excavation would reveal further remains.

APPENDIX C Mngoram Patrol No. 4-66/67.

Anthropological.

'Another main objective of the patrol was to investigate reports of the discovery of human remains at the Kaup School. The school is situated on top of a small cliff and on the face of this cliff just above the high water mark there is a sedimentary bed about 30' thick. In this bed there is a large amount of bones and pottery fragments. Some of these bones appear to be human while others appear to be animal in origin.

The people of Kaup when questioned as to the origin of these bones claimed that they had no knowledge of their origin at all. They did say that it was possible that the pottery was made by the people of Samap which is another village about thirty minutes away by motor canoe. The old council in the village favours the theory that they are relics of the time when Noah was involved in the great flood that covered the world!

If any further investigation was to be done here it would need to be fairly soon as the sea is steadily eroding the bed.

Below this bed there is a cave. The natives claimed that there were bones in this cave but upon being inspected none were seen by the patrol.

While at Kaup the natives informed the patrol of a place in the bush where they had found some skulls. Approximately 2 hours walk from the school there are 20-30 skulls in a cave. The following is the native explanation for their presence.

"A native Bokim by name of Fogua a village that no longer exists went to an island off the coast to work. While he was there the other natives in the village killed his wife.

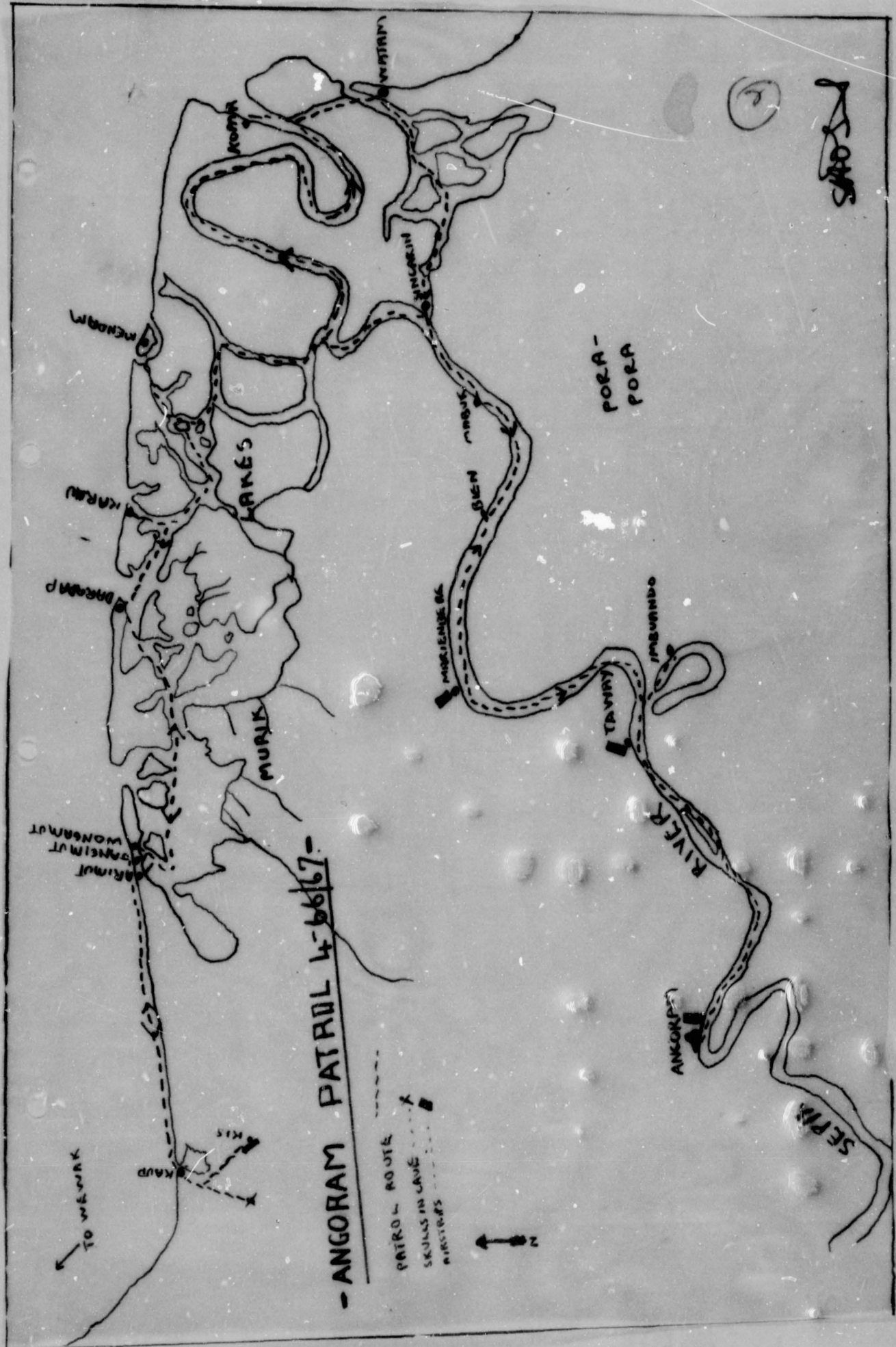
When Bokim heard this he became very angry and he caused a strong wind to blow that flattened all the houses and trees, then he made a lot of rain come which washed away all the wreckage. All the men, woman and children who were now homeless took shelter in a cave. Bokim made more rain come and then a big darkness and the roof of the cave collapsed trapping the people inside. Eventually the people became so hungry that they ate their lap lapa and their grass skirts then they died.

The stench of their rotting bodies plus the fact that Bokim had removed the spell caused the roof of the cave to be raised to its present position."

While this story does seem a little far fetched in some respects, while inspecting the cave, right at the back where the roof meets the floor there is a skull squashed in the join. These skulls are on top of the ground and it is quite possible that excavation would reveal further relics.

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Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. ANGORAM 6 of 1966/67

Patrol Conducted by G.E. LUHRS, PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled MIDDLE SEPIK AND KWONGAI C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

2 R.P. & N.G.C.

Natives 1 O/B Motor Operator.

Duration—From 18 / 1 / 19.67 to 2 / 2 / 1967

Number of Days 16

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services June / 19.66

Medical January / 19.67

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Routine Admin.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/3/1967

E. J. Hicks  
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

16.



67-8-20

3rd May, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 6 of 1966/67.

Your 67-1-3 of 2nd March, 1967, refers.

Your remarks and those of the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram, appear to adequately cover most matters raised by Mr. Luhrs in his report.

I agree that an extended stay with some of these groups by an experienced officer may well clear up the evident misconceptions held by these people about Local Government. At the same time a resettlement promotion campaign should be conducted where applicable.

It seems to me that the early formation of a Local Government Council in this area would be beneficial in numerous ways: (a) it could control bride prices, (b) it could encourage and assist resettlement, (c) it could encourage and assist economic development e.g. (1) commence cattle projects (11) assist in the formation of a Buyers Society similar to Lake Murray's original Society, buying and selling crocodile skins and trade goods, etc.

It would seem that some serious attempt to stem the flow of men out of the area should be made.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67-8-20  
15



67-167-1-3.

East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

2nd March, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM.

Mr. Inure, Patrol PATROL REPORT NO.6 of 1966/67.

ANGORAM.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report.

It would appear, prima facie, that full and patient explanation of what Local Government is and how it operates has just not registered with the people of the area patrolled. Please have this brought to the attention of Mr. Bretherton for attention and action.

This District H.Q. would be most happy to receive any suggestion as to how the unemployed men from the areas patrolled, now living in and around Wewak, could be expelled back to their villager.

Please let me have full details of the progress of the Gavian Settlement area to date.

A fair report.

*E. G. Hicks*  
.....  
(E.G.Hicks).  
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:  
Director,  
Dept. District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

Copy for your information and records, please.

*E. G. Hicks*  
.....  
(E.G.Hicks).  
District Commissioner.

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

67-1-1/667

28th February, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

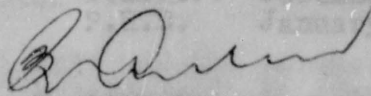
ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.6 1966/67.

Two copies of the above report compiled by  
Mr. Luhrs, Patrol Officer, are enclosed.

The establishment of a Local Government Council  
in the Middle Sepik-Kwongai area is not going to be an  
easy project. The area is a long distance from Angoram,  
and communication will be difficult. An area survey is  
planned for this year.

The aloofness of the river people commented  
on under the heading Native Affairs, is well known and  
proving difficult to break down. These people have a  
high degree of sophistication compared to other groups  
in the Sub-District, and their attitudes most likely  
spring from frustration. This subject was commented on  
in my memo to you re the District Commissioners conference.  
The crocodile skin industry will not satisfy the economic  
demands of this river group - eventual resettlement appears  
to be the only answer.

Mr. Luhrs has written a good report, and the  
patrol appears to have been well conducted.



R. Aisbett,  
Assistant District Commissioner.



PREAMBLE

Department of District Administration,  
 Sub-District Office,  
**ANGORAM Station**  
**ANGORAM Sub-District**  
**EAST SEPIK District**

February, 1967.

**ANGORAM Patrol Report No. 6/ 66-67**

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
 Sub-District Office,  
 ANGORAM,  
 East Sepik District.

Patrol conducted by: G.E. Luhrs, Patrol Officer

Area patrolled: Part Middle Sepik Census  
 Division and Kwongai Census  
 Division.

Personnel accompanying the patrol: 2 Patrol police  
 1 Outboard motor operator

Duration of Patrol: 16 days  
 from 18-1-67 to 2-2-67  
 Nights camped out 15

Last patrols to the area:  
 D.D.A. June 1966  
 D.A.S.F. December 1966  
 P.H.D. January 1967

Objects of the patrol: (i) Census revision  
 (ii) Bring common roll up to date  
 (iii) Routine Administration

Map Reference: Refer attached map

*G.E. Luhrs*  
 (G.E. Luhrs)  
 Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

6. The object of the patrol was to (i) to (ii) to (iii) to

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM,  
East Sepik District.

4th February, 1967.

The patrol was in the field for a total of sixteen days and camped out fifteen nights.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM,  
East Sepik District.

MIDDLE SEPIK - KWONGAI CENSUS PATROL REPORT

ANGORAM PATROL No. 6/ 66-67

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled is the proposed Middle Sepik Council area and includes all villages in the Kwongai census division and the five villages of the Middle Sepik census division which were not included in the Biwat L.G.C.

2. YINDIGUM village was the furthestmost village from Angoram reached by this patrol. It is approximately eleven hours travelling time from Angoram.

3. The five villages, that are situated on the Sepik, visited by this patrol, are subject to inundation during the wet season. These villages also have a shortage of arable land. On the other hand the villages in the hinterland of the Kwongai census division have considerable tracts of land which are not subject to inundation during the wet season. The latter have offered the five villages on the Sepik some good land to use for coffee growing and subsistence gardening. This will be dealt with later in this report.

4. The population of the Kwongai C.D., generally speaking is at a lower level of sophistication than the population which is on the Sepik. The latter have had more European contact during recent years than the people of the Kwongai. Both areas share a common dialect.

5. Administration activity in the form of patrolling by D.D.A., D.A.S.F. and P.H.D. has been fairly regular during recent years.

11

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

6. The objectives of this patrol were:  
(i) To revise the census of the area.  
(ii) To bring the common roll up to date for next years House of Assembly elections.  
(iii) Routine administration.
7. The patrol was in the field for a total of sixteen days and camped out for fifteen nights.
8. I refer you now to the body of the report.

0830 villagers assembled and census revised and common roll brought up to date. Number of complaints and disputes brought to my attention.

1945 departed KAMINDABIT for KARABAU.

Arrived 1615.

PATROL DIARY

Wednesday, 18th January, 1967

0930 departed Angoram per canoe and outboard motor. Arrived TIMBUNKE 1730.

Slept TIMBUNKE.

Thursday, 19th January.

Morning villagers assembled. Census revised and common roll brought up to date.

Afternoon a number of complaints and disputes brought to my attention.

Slept TIMBUNKE.

Friday, 20th January.

0830 departed TIMBUNKE for ANGRIMAN.  
Arrived 1015. Dr Gerrits - P.H.D. ANGORAM - at Angriman addressing villagers.

Afternoon census revised and common roll brought up to date.

Slept ANGRIMAN.

Saturday, 21st January.

Rain delayed departure until 0930. Arrived MINDIMBIT 0945.

Census revised and common roll brought up to date. One Local Court re assault dealt with.

Slept MINDIMBIT.

Sunday, 22nd January.

Remained Mindimbit. Observed.

10

DIARY (Continued)

Monday, 23rd January.

0930 departed MINDIMBIT for KAMINDABIT.  
Arrived 1045. All villagers not assembled so postponed census.

Afternoon some villagers to the rest house for talks on local government and other matters.

Slept KAMINDABIT.

Tuesday, 24th January.

0830 villagers assembled and census revised and common roll brought up to date. Number of complaints and queries brought to my attention.

1545 departed KAMINDABIT for KARARAU.  
Arrived 1615.

Slept KARARAU.

Wednesday, 25th January.

Morning village lined and census revised and common roll brought up to date.

Afternoon a number of complaints brought to my attention. Discussions re current bride prices. Also investigated the activities of SILING-GERO and GAWI-OLETGE who had been reportedly been engaged in cult activities.

Slept KARARAU.

Thursday, 26th January.

0900 departed KARARAU for TINBOLI.  
Arrived 1100.

Afternoon TINBOLI and MANGANJANGUT villagers assembled for census revision. Common roll also brought up to date. Some complaints and queries brought to my attention. Discussion re the Mission aid post at Tinboli. Also discussion re current bride prices.

Slept TINBOLI.

Friday, 27th January.

0900 departed TINBOLI for YINDIGUM.  
Arrived 1010.

YINDIGUM, KINGAUI and SAMANGAI villagers assembled and census revision and common roll completed. Some discussion re aid post at Tinboli.

1515 departed Yindigum for Tinboli. Arrived 1630.

Slept Tinboli.

DIARY (Continued)

Saturday, 28th January.

Arrived 0905. 0830 departed TINBOLI for JIGINUMBUT.

Census revised and common roll brought up to date. Numerous complaints and queries. MALIMBO villagers also assembled at Jiginumbut.

Slept JIGINUMBUT.

Sunday, 29th January.

1015. Road terrible. 0800 departed JIGINUMBUT for NAMUK. Arrived

to date. No complaints. Census revised and common roll brought up

Arrived 1330. 1215 departed NAMUK for SAUI. Road wet.

WARIGUM, CHIMBIAN and SAUI census revised and common rolls brought up to date. Some discussion re aid post at Chimbian also re local government.

Slept SAUI.

Monday, 30th January.

Arrived SUIMBO 1200. Road wet. Rain delayed departure until 0930.

Census revised and common roll brought up to date. Some talk re aid post at Chimbian and also re local government. Couple of complaints brought to my attention.

Slept SUIMBO.

Tuesday, 31st January.

1050. Road atrocious. 0815 departed SUIMBO for KOIWAT. Arrived

up to date. Nil complaints. Census revised and common roll ~~revised~~ brought

1645. 1500 departed KOIWAT for KAMANGAUI. Arrived

Slept KAMANGAUI.

Wednesday, 1st February.

0800 villagers assembled. Census revised and common roll brought up to date. No complaints or discussions.

DIARY (Continued)

0915 departed KAMANGAUI over fair track to SERABA. Arrived 1130.

Census revised and common roll brought up to date. No complaints.

1430 departed SERABA over fair track to PIAMBIT. Arrived 1715.

Slepy PIAMBIT.

Thursday, 2nd February.

Morning census revised and common roll brought up to date. No complaints or discussions.

1000 departed PIAMBIT ~~XXX~~ for Angoram. Arrived 1800.

Patrol stood down.

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POLITICAL SITUATION

Prior to the departure of this patrol it was reported that two men, SILING-GERO and GAWI-OLETGE, of Kararau village were engaged in cult activities. These reports were investigated and were found to have been misreported.

2. The two men were engaged in practising a traditional form of magic to assist the villagers of Kararau to catch crocodiles.

3. The people of the area patrolled are eager to get local government. However they have a number of different ideas about what sort of local government they want. The Mindimbis informed me that they 'must' have a 'Legislative Council which is close to the Queen' and the Yindigums appear to want a 'united nations'. The basic elements of local government were explained to them and it was pointed out that a local government council is only as good as the efforts of the people who run it allow it to be.

7

POLITICAL SITUATION (Continued)

4. Relationships amongst the five villages on the Sepik and amongst the villages of the Kwongai C.D. appear to be quite cordial. However it was disclosed to me at Yindigum that the people of the Kwongai view the river people with a certain amount of suspicion. This is because of the activities of men like MAS of Mindimbit during recent years.

ooo000ooo

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Throughout the Kwongai C.D. the patrol was cordially received in most villages. KOIWAT and KAMANGAUI being the only exceptions. Along the Sepik the patrol was treated with an aloofness which at times bordered on arrogance. Numerous administration officers during recent years have commented on the arrogant attitudes adopted by the Middle Sepiks.

2. Standards of village housing throughout the area are quite reasonable. The five villages on the Sepik that were visited by this patrol are subject to inundation when the river floods. Supplies of good drinking water in this area during the wet season are non-existent. The P.H.D. water survey team which passed through this area late last year recommended that wells be built to extend about six feet above the ground to overcome the water shortage problem during the wet season.

3. Villages in the hinterland of the Kwongai C.D. are not subject to inundation during the wet season and do not have problems with drinking water at any time.

4. A number of village officials expressed their concern at the numbers of males who are continually absent from their villages. Most of these people are indentured labourers in the Island districts although a considerable number are reported to be unemployed and living in different compounds in Wewak. Separate correspondence covers these people. However as in other areas of this sub-district the incentive for single men to remain in their villages is almost non-existent. In this area economic development is ~~very~~ slower than other parts of the sub-district and apart from a few skins and a few coffee plots there is very little in the way of cash income available to these people. Hence so many absent at work.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Continued)

5. A number of people throughout the area patrolled expressed their concern at the sudden skyrocketing of bride prices during the past few years. The traditional sister exchange system is rapidly being replaced by straight cash transactions. As recently as 1962 the average bride price in this area - so I have been informed - was between \$40.00 and \$60.00 without a sister exchange. Current bride prices range from \$200.00 and \$500.00 which is far in excess of what the average villager and his family can put together.

6. The attitude of most single females parents and guardians appears to be 'if you dont like the goods you can always shop elsewhere'.

7. A result of the high bride prices - according to some of the village officials - is that there is an alarming increase in the number of single females who are bestowing their favours on single males. These reports appear to be exaggerated as neither village officials nor missions in the area have made any complaints about excessive numbers of females engaged in prostitution.

8. One of the first rules that the council will make, when it becomes established, will be to set a reasonable pride price.

9. There were very few complaints brought to the patrol's attention. Those that were were mostly small debts. One case of assault was heard at Mindimbit.

10. A number of requests were made for new Special Arms Permits. I have recommended that approval be given for the granting of a further eight S.A.P.s.

*Opportunity  
at Gavai*

11. I was approached at Mindimbit by a group of villagers who made a request to have the Administration start a resettlement scheme for them. As with the other villagers along the Sepik these people have an acute shortage of land which can be planted with cash or subsistence crops.

12. I do not feel that the request that was made to me was genuine as these people were offered a considerable area of land by the villagers of Seraba and Pambit last year. They commenced clearing the land that they were given and shortly afterwards abandoned the work and returned to their villages on the river.

13. Carriers are available in ample quantities in most villages and can be hired at the rate of 10c. or a stick of tobacco an hour.



15

MISSIONS

There are three missions which are active in this area. These are the Catholic Mission, the Seven Day Adventist Mission and the New Guinea Gospel Mission.

2. The Catholic and New Guinea Gospel Missions have European staff stationed at Timbunke and Tinboli respectively. The S.D.A.'s activities are controlled by the European pastor from Angoram.

3. Relationships between the missions and the natives appear ~~quite cordial~~ to be quite cordial. Europeans from all missions patrol this area fairly regularly.

ooo000ooo

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

There are a number of aid posts throughout the area. The Catholic Mission at Timbunke has the largest hospital complex in the area patrolled. Its staff includes a European infant welfare sister who patrols the river regularly.

2. P.H.D. staff from Angoram and malaria control teams from Pagwi have patrolled this area regularly during recent years. This patrol encountered a malaria control spraying team in all of the five villages on the Sepik.

3. No handicapped children - H.Q. memorandum 74-4-11 refers - were sited during the duration of this patrol.

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EDUCATION

There are no Administration schools in this area. The Catholic Mission runs a school at Timbunke and the New Guinea Gospel Mission runs another school at Tinboli. Both schools are staffed by European and Native teachers.

3. Both missions also run schools in some of the outlying villages throughout this area.

ooo000ooo

AIRSTRIPS

There are three operational strips in this area. These are at Timbunke, Tinboli and at Chimbian.

4

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture throughout the area visited by this patrol is mainly on a subsistence basis. Sage and sweet potatoes. There were no deliberate cases of census evasion brought to the patrols attention.

2. One hundred and eighty seven births were recorded since the last census in the ratio of eighty nine males to ninety eight females. This from 537 women of child bearing age represent a birth per woman every three years.

3. Deaths since the last census totalled forty two. The majority of these were people over the age of sixteen years.

4. Birth rate per 1000 4.2  
Death rate per 100 1.1  
Natural rate of increase per 100 3.1  
Neo-natal mortality rate per 100 births 0.5

5. There are a total of six hundred and seventy six people who are absent from their villages because they are at work or accompanying workers. These people account for approximately 90% of all absentees. The remaining seventy one absentees are attending schools. Absentees account for approximately 21% of the total population of the area patrolled.

The foregoing has been a report of a census patrol of the Kwongai Middle Sepik council area.

ooo000ooo

The patrol achieved all of its objectives.

Apart from a few people, the population are enthusiastic about the road. I would suggest however that the road should be extended to include those villages near the mouth of the Karawari River.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND WATERWAYS

Efforts are being made by the villagers of around Tinboli to construct a vehicular road link joining Tinbum with the Wewak-Maprik road. They are being assisted in this work by the N.G.G. Mission. When this road is completed it will assist greatly the boosting of economic development throughout the Kwongai C.D.

2. Walking tracks throughout the Kwongai are generally reasonably good. They show signs of regular maintenance. However they tend to get very greasy after any amounts of rain.

3. There are a number of waterways throughout the Kwongai which are navigable by canoe and outboard motor during the wet season, however few of these are of any value as channels of communication during the dry season.

ooo000ooo

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture throughout the area visited by this patrol is mainly on a subsistence basis. Sage and sweet potatoes being the most important crops grown by the population.

2. A fair amount of coffee has been planted by the people of the Kwongai C.D. but at the moment there is not a great deal of this producing. Shortages of labour in this area limit the amount of extra planting that can be done.

3. Some copra is also produced throughout the Kwongai census division.

4. Timbunke village is the only village in this area which has a head of cattle. They have about forty head and intend to increase this number in the near future. The Catholic Mission also runs approximately four hundred head of cattle.

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CONCLUSION

The foregoing has been a report of a census patrol of the proposed Middle Sepik council area.

2. The patrol achieved all of its objectives.

3. Apart from a few people, the population are enthusiastic about getting local government. I would suggest however that the area covered by ~~tax~~ any council in this area be extended to include those villages near the mouth of the Karawari River.

3. An enjoyable patrol. For your information, please.

(G.E. Luhrs)  
Patrol Officer

JDL  
2-3-67

APPENDIX 'A' (Angoram Patrol Report No. 6/ 66-67)

R.P.&N.G.C. Detachment

6789 Constable First Class DUMOI-SINDANGAWI

An experienced N.C.O. whose conduct is at all times above reproach. He carries out his appointed duties with minimum delay and in a most efficient manner. His personal appearance is neat and tidy at all times.

7494 Constable MATUM-NEMURU

An efficient constable who carries out his appointed duties with a minimum of delay. At all times his personal appearance was neat.

DIRECTOR



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. No. 7/66-67

Patrol Conducted by S.H. SMITH C.P.O

Area Patrolled MURIK LAKE AND MARIENBERG HILLS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 A.P. AND N.G.C. MEMBER.

Duration—From 9/2/1967 to 16/2/1967

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 26/11/1967

Medical -/-/19-

Map Reference AS PER ATTACHED MAP

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION. (2) COMMON ROLL REVISION

(3) CHECK TRANSFER SINGARIN T SCHOOL TO MENDAM. (4) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

28/2/1967

*E. J. Hilt*  
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 ..... £.....

popula

19

67-8-19

30th May, 1967.

District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 7 OF 1966/67:

Your 67-1-3 of the 28th February to the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram, copy to myself, refers.

2. Your comments adequately cover the report submitted by Mr. Smith.

3. It is pleasing to note that the introduction of local government has received prompt acceptance by the people and that the Councillors are trying. There is little likelihood that any outstanding progress will be achieved but the suggestion regarding cattle may well be one field where the Council could assist.

(J. K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR

MINUTE TO:-

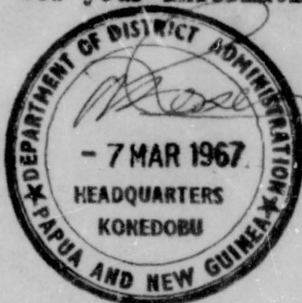
Director,  
Dept. District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

67. 8. 19<sup>16</sup>

For your information and records, please.

*E. G. Hicks*  
.....  
(E.G.Hicks).

E67-1-3.



District Commissioner.

East Sepik District,

WEWAK.

28th February, 1967.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM.~~

PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1966/1967.

Thank you for the above report.

The Education programme has been fully explained to this Office by the District Inspector East Sepik District and certain recommendations have been presented to the District Co-Ordinating Committee as a result., i.e., new site location and removal of existing buildings when funds become available; you may care to assist in the recommendation of a new location well above river level.

It is most unwise for any Officer to become involved in any differences between Christian Missions. Please advise your junior staff to refrain from giving advice to adherents from either Mission.

Mr. Smith has presented a good report, but I do suggest that he could be not so brief in comments, and be a little more observing and inquisitive, i.e., obtaining the peoples viewpoints on the operation of Councils; the recent Tax legislation, etc. etc., such discussion do intend to provide some thought trends that prevail among the people.

*E. G. Hicks*  
.....  
(E.G.Hicks).

District Commissioner.

*17/5*

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

67-1-1/657

24th February, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.7 1966/67

Two copies of the above report submitted by Mr. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer, together with Camping Allowance claim are enclosed.

Mr. Smith now has a good grasp of patrolling and associated duties, and has written a good report of his patrol.

Education.

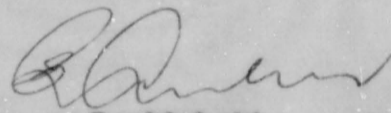
The Sub-district has suffered setbacks in its Education programme with the flooding of SINGAKIN and KGIN Primary Schools. The District Inspector has recently visited the area and will be submitting a report.

Missions.

The feud between the two Missions in the KAUP area has been in progress for a number of years, and will probably continue while the present personalities remain. The people in the area are sufficiently worldly wise to avoid becoming adversely involved, and the only people appearing to suffer are the Missionaries themselves.

Irregardless of personal points of view, the Catholic Mission appears to be in the wrong, in that they are trying to prevent the other Mission spreading its influence.

All patrols in the Subdistrict are endeavouring to bring the common roll up to date. This is being done by deleting names where necessary, and inserting sheets with new names into the "master" copy of the roll.



R. Aisbett,  
Assistant District Commissioner.



12

BRAY

67-1-1

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

6th February, 1967.

Mr. S.H. Smith,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
ANGORAM.

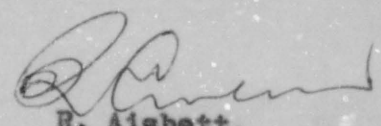
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please prepare to carry out a patrol of the  
Murik Lakes and Marienberg Hills Census Division.

Objects of the patrol will be:-

1. Census Revision.
2. Corrections to Common Roll.
3. Routine Administration.
4. Return human skull specimens to their original burial ground.
5. Check and assist Local Officer Teachers transferring the SINGARIN Primary School to MENDAM. If the Singarin people are upset about the move, care should be taken explaining the reasons, and also that it is only a temporary move.

The patrol should take approximately two weeks.  
Please arrange with the Senior N.C.O. to provide one member  
of the R.P. & N.G.C. to accompany you.



R. Aisbett,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

67-1-1

Sub District Office,  
Angoram,

East Sepik District.

20th February 1967.

The Assistant District Commissioner  
Angoram.

Angoram Patrol Report No.7-66/67.

Patrol Conducted by: S.H. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: The Murik Lakes and the Marienberg Hills  
Census Divisions.

Personnel Accompanying the Patrol: Const. Wawaia No 10575.  
One Native Canoe Driver  
for 3 days.

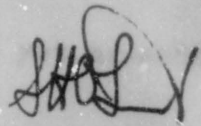
Duration of the Patrol: 9th November to 16th November.

Last Patrol to the Area: D.D.A. Murik Lakes November 1967  
Marienberg Hills October  
1965.

D.A.S.F. August 1966.

Map Reference: As per attached Map.

- Objects of the Patrol:
- 1) Census
  - 2) Common Roll
  - 3) Check Transfer of Singatin T  
school from Singarin to Mendam.
  - 4) Routine Administration.

  
S.H. Smith

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Introduction.

The patrol was conducted with three main objectives the first was to revise the Census for the Two census divisions.

The second was to bring the common roll up to date for the forthcoming House of Assembly Elections. The third objective was to check on the transfer of Singarin Primary T School from its present site at Singarin to the new site at Mendam.

The area covered by the Patrol consisted of the Murik Lakes and the Marienberg Hills Census Divisions. Both these Census Divisions are part of the Lower Sepik Local Government Council.

The Murik Lakes are actually Mangrove swamps and the villages in this Census Division are situated on a narrow strip of land between the sea and the Lakes. The Marienberg Hills vary from swampy ground to undulating country some three to four hundred feet in height.

The climate is of the tropical Monsoon variety and the patrol was conducted during the wet season.

Diary:Thursday 9th February.

0940 departed Angoram for Mambel village.

1030 arrived Mambel village census ed and Common Roll revised.

1200 departed for Singarin.

1400 arrived at Singarin. 1430 inspected Singarin school which was being flooded by the incoming tide. All of the school equipment had allready been moved to the new site at Mendam. The people of Singarin are very disappointed at losing the school. Slept at Singarin.

Friday 10th February.

0800 departed Singarin for Mendam.

0930 arrived Mendam.

1000 village census revised.

1215 departed for Karau.

1245 arrived and revised census.

1500 departed for Darapap. Villagers not yet assembled census postponed till tomorrow.

Slept night.

Saturday 11th February.

Census delayed till 1000 hrs due to heavy rain.

1245 departed for Murik.

Diary continued.

1355 hrs arrived at murik.  
 1500 hrs village census revised.  
 Slept night.

Sunday 12th February.

0800 hrs departed for Kaup.  
 1300 hrs arrived Kaup.  
 1400 hrs census revised.  
 Slept night at Kaup.

Monday 13th February.

Enquiries made about returning two skulls found that the Kasiman man who is the only person who really knows the cave where the skulls were found is no longer in the area.  
 1000hrs departed for Kis.

1115 hrs arrived at Kis village Census revised. Village in extremely good condition. Slept night at Kis.

Tuesday 14th February.

0815 hrs Departed Kis for Boig.  
 0905 hrs arrived at Boig. Villa ge well situated and clean census revised.  
 1030 hrs departed for Waskurin.  
 1050 hrs arrived at Waskurin Census revised  
 1200 hrs departed for Ariapan.  
 1230 hrs arrived at Ariapan.  
 1330 hrs census revised.  
 1500 hrs Common Roll brought up to Date. Slept night.

Wednesday 15th February.

0800 hrs departed for Gavien.  
 1000hrs arrived at Gavien.  
 Census revised.  
 1230 hrs departed for Mansep.  
 1300 hrs arrived at Mansep. Villagers unaware of the patrols arrival so census postponed till ~~1600~~ 1600 hrs.  
 1615 hrs census revised. Slept night .

Thursday 16th February.

00800 hrs Masan lined and censused.

0900 departed for Bonam.

1030 hrs arrived at Bonam to find that all the people were waiting at Marienberg.

1130 hrs commenced census of three villages at Marienberg

1500 hrs departed for Angoram.

1730 hrs arrived at Angoram, Patrol stood down.

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Observations and Comments.

The patrol was well received in nearly all the villages visited, only the people of Kaup appeared indifferent to the patrols presence.

There is a sharp contrast in the standard of housing between the villages on the coast and those inland this is due to the battering that the coastal villages receive from the sea, especially at this time of the year when the prevailing wind is onshore. The highest standard of housing seen would undoubtedly be at Kis village.

The people here are building new houses of woven blind to replace the old sago walled houses. This provides a far better dwelling than the old type of house. The people of Kis appear far more willing to work than other people in the area.

The villages of the Marienberg Hills are all well situated, generally on top of or near the top of a hill. This provides an excellent natural drainage and the villages were all very clean. The villages of the Murik Lakes are very poorly situated, however the people are unwilling to move.

At this time of the year water supply presents no problem to the people however during the dry season the people are forced to travel considerable distances in order to obtain drinkable water, this is especially so in the Murik Lakes where a canoe trip of from three to four hours is necessary.

The councillors in the area appear to be doing a reasonable job of assisting the people however the area suffers from a shortage of labour as many of the men are absent in Wewak or other centers .

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#### Outline of the Political Situation.

The Lower Sepik Council has been well accepted into the area and is now firmly established. The people of the Marienberg Hills are more inclined to work than those of the Murik Lakes area. The natives appear to be fairly pro administration.

The only trouble in the area at the present time is the rivalry between the Roman Catholic Mission and the Newcomer Assembly of God Mission. This is dealt with under Missions.

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#### Agriculture.

There is very little Agricultural enterprise if any among the coastal villages. Their sole business venture consists of the marketing of fish. The high saline content of the soil prevents the establishment of cash crops.

The Marienberg Hills villages are fairly agriculturally minded. Most of the villages are growing coffee as well as having extensive gardens for their own domestic use. The natives of Kis sell betel nut to the surrounding villages and have found the trade quite profitable.

There are large areas of kunai grass country near Marienberg and the Mission has several hundred head of cattle perhaps it would be possible for some of the natives to also enter this field.

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#### Commerce and Industry.

The only industry in the area is the manufacture of masks and carvings which the Murik Villages specialise in. Secondary industries such as the selling of fish in Wewak and coffee and to a minor extent the selling of occasional crocodile skins complete the sources of income for these people. This is one reason why so many of the men are absent from the villages working in the towns.

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Land.

In spite of a shortage of land among the coastal villages ~~they~~ they are unwilling to be moved to resettlement areas. The people of the Marienberg Hills are fairly well endowed with land however Kis is very short of arable land. The Kasimans own a large amount of land and they allow other villages which are short certain limited use of their land. There were no land disputes brought to the attention of the patrol.

are naturally very disappointed at losing the school as it was of great prestige value. The old site at ~~ooooo00000ooooo~~ is flooded and will probably remain flooded for some time.

Complaints.

There were very few complaints brought to the attention of the patrol in fact not more than a half dozen minor debts. This may be taken as an indication that the Local Government Councillors are successfully settling disputes as they arise.

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Rest Houses.

Most of the rest houses in the area are in fair condition. Instructions were given to the people of Masan to construct a new rest house as the present one is in a state of disrepair.

roads between villages generally consist of ankle deep mud and are most unsatisfactory however once again a shortage presents a problem in road maintenance.

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Carriers.

There was no difficulty in hiring carriers from any of the villages. The carriers were paid at the rate of 10c per hour. Paddlers in pull canoes were also paid these rates.

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Health.

The people in this area appear to be in a very good state of health. No handicapped children were sited during the patrol H.Q. Memorandum 78-4-11 of 14th January 1965 refers. There are a number of aid posts in the area all appear d to have adequate stocks of drugs. There was hardly any Grille seen among these people this is in contrast to the rest of the Sub District.

Education.

One of the main objectives of the patrol was to check on the transfer of Singarin Primary T School from Singarin to Mendam. The transfer appears to have been accomplished very smoothly. All the desks and other equipment has been moved to Mendam and the people of Mendam are giving every assistance in establishing the school at its new site.

The people of Singarin are naturally very disappointed at losing the school as it was of great prestige value. The old site at Singarin is still flooded and will probably remain flooded for some time.

There is one other Government Primary T School at Kaup and the Catholic Mission has schools at Taway, Marienberg, Waskurin, Mansep and Murik Villages. The school at Taway has just built some new classrooms which are well designed and a credit to Wewak Timbers who give the school a lot of assistance.

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Roads and Bridges.

The only good roads in the area are those that are maintained by the people of Kis. Their roads are grass covered and from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 feet wide with deep drains on either side of the road. The other roads between villages generally consist of ankle deep mud and are most unsatisfactory however once again the labour shortage presents a problem in road maintenance.

There are a number of Bridges towards Marienberg and the mission visits some of the nearby villages by truck but at the present time the condition of the roads confines them to the immediate vicinity of Marienberg.

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Missions.

The present situation between the two missions in the area can best be described as explosive. There are two missions that operate in this area the Roman Catholic



Missions continued.

Mission with its headquarters at Marienberg and the Assembly of God Mission with its headquarters at Kis. There has been considerable friction between the two missions in the past and relations do not appear to be improving. The day before I arrived in Kaup there had been a confrontation between a Catholic Brother and the A.O.G. missionary. Apparently a good deal of abuse was exchanged between the two and it appears that the Brother was quite willing to settle the argument by force. The people of Kaup were upset by the incident and both the A.O.G. and the Catholic missionary told me of the incident when I met them later on in the Patrol.

The Catholics seem to think they have some sort of prior right to the natives and resent the interference of the another Mission however in the incident referred to above the people of Kaup asked the A.O.G. to come to the village to examine a sick woman.

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Airfields.

There are airstrips at Taway Marienberg, Kis and Kaup. The strip at Kaup is the only one that is not in regular use although there has been one Catholic Mission Dornier land there. The other airstrips in the area are in good condition.

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Anthropological.

Two skulls that were taken from a cave near Kaup by a previous patrol were to have been returned by this patrol however there is only one Kasiman man who is sure of the position of the cave and he was not living in the Kaup area at the time. The skulls were left with another Kasiman man who promised to return them when the other man returned.

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Labour.

There are very few able bodied men in many of the villages of the Marienberg Hills. Many of the men work for the mission or in Wewak. There is one village near Mx Marienberg which has a resident population of six even though there are 63 people who belong to the village.

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Census.

There were no problems with Censusx or with attendances and proceedings went quickly and without fuss.

Most villages showed a reasonable increase in the population. Three children between the ages of 1-10 died at Kaup village even though there is an Aid Post at the village, however the people of Kaup are extremely lazy and do not take very good care of their sick.

The lack of able bodied men in the villages of the Marienberg Hills has all ready been commented on. With little oppurtunity to earn any money in the village it does not appear likely that there will be any improvement in the situation.

There is a natural increase in both Census Divisions or at least three% which shows a fairly healthy situation.

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Geography.

There are two major land types in the area covered by the patrol.

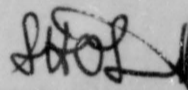
The low lying mangrove swamps of the Murik Lakes and the other is the undulating country of the Marienberg Hills. It is possible to travel a distance into the Hills by canoe through a system of canals however many of these are poorly maintained due to the lack of manpower and it would be quicker walking.

ooooo00000ooooo

Conclusion.

The patrol was able to achieve all its objectives apart from returning the skulls at Kaup. The area is subject to fairly frequent patrols ~~ix~~ and is well under administration influence the only cause for concern throughout the area is the conflict between the missions and it is to be hoped that this will resolve itself in the future. An enjoyable patrol,

For your information,



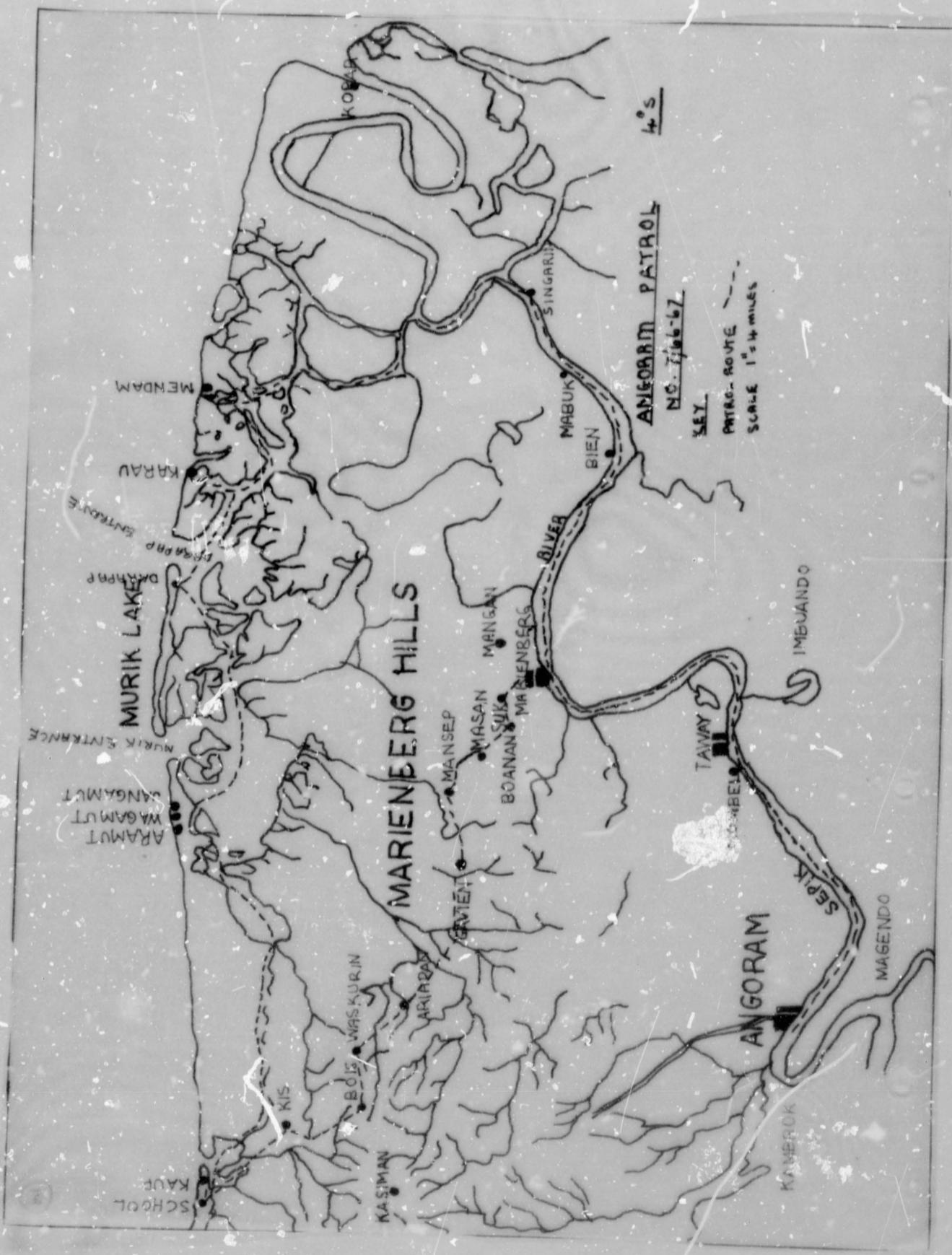
S.H. Smith.

Cadet Patrol Officer.



11a

GRAT  
F



Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. 9-66/67

Patrol Conducted by Jerry Kasip NALAU P.O.

Area Patrolled Lower Sepik, East Coast & Part Porapora

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 member RP & NGC

Duration—From 23/2/1967 to 3/3/1967

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 21/5/1966

Medical 15/2/1966

Map Reference As Attached Map

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision 2. Compilation Common Roll 3. Pre election Lower Sepik Council 4. Mission Sister's Complaint WANGAN 5. Information death tultul of GAPUN & Routine Administration.

Director of District Administration,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22/3/1967

District Commissioner

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

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

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



67 8 22



67-1-3

JLM/JS

HEWAK

3rd May, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM

Angoram PATROL No.9 of 1966/67

Your 67-1-1/720 refers.

Mr. Nalau has reported well on his patrol to the Lower Sepik, East Coast and past Parapara areas. His standard of expression is improving and I feel sure his grammatical and spelling error could be lessened with assistance from a senior officer prior to typing. It is also noticed that Melanesian Pidgin is used unnecessarily (e.g. "baret").

No further comment is made other than in the diary that the "Mission Sisters complaints" were being investigated. What were the complaints.

The SINGARIN Schools move to Mendam needs consideration in view of Mr. Nalau's two main disadvantages. It is a pity the teachers "few other things" about Mendam were not recorded.

Were Patrol Instructions issue? If so, please advise me on the matters covered in the last three paragraphs.

(B.K. LEEN)  
A/District Commissioner

M NOTE

The Director,  
Department of District  
Administration,  
KONEDOBU

For your information and records please.

(B.K. LEEN)  
A/District Commissioner

c.c.  
Mr. J.K. NALAU,  
Patrol Officer  
KOKOPD

A good report Jerry. Check your future reports through with a senior officer prior to typing so as to help you improve the finished product.

(B.K. LEEN)  
A/District Commissioner

4/7



67-1-1/720

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

16th March, 1967.

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

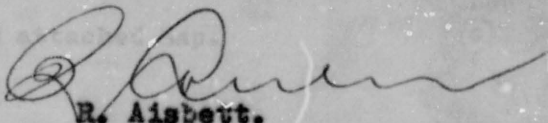
ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.9 1966/67

Two copies of a report submitted by Mr.  
J.K. Nalau, Patrol Officer, are enclosed.

The patrol was the first carried out by  
Mr. Nalau in this Sub-District, and advice of his  
transfer from the District was received during the patrol.  
The patrol was of a routine nature, with census and  
common roll revision the main purpose.

The death of the ex Tutul of GAPUN was  
reported from Madang some months ago. A Patrol Officer  
and Medical Officer visited the area to investigate,  
but no evidence of foul play was found. Even so,  
rumours still persist that the man was murdered. Hence  
the instruction to this patrol to investigate further.

Mr. Nalau has written a good report. His  
standard of expression is satisfactory and can be clearly  
followed.



R. Aisbett,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Angoram Sub District Office

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NUMBER 9-66/67

Patrol Conducted by : Jerry Kasip NALAU P.O.

Area Patrolled : Lower Sepik, East Coast & Part PoraPora

Personnel Accompanying : One Member of RP & NGC.

Duration of Patrol : From 23rd. February to 3rd. March, 1967.  
: Total = 8 days

Last Patrol To The Area : D.D.A. 21st. May, 1966.  
: P.H.D. 15th. February, 1966.  
: D.A.S.F. 1966 date not known.

The Purpose of the Patrol : 1. Census Revision  
: 2. Compilation of Common Roll  
: 3. Pre election Lower Sepik Council  
: 4. Mission Sister's Complaint - WANGAN  
: 5. Further informations on the death of  
ex tultul MASAMBE of Gapun Village.

Map Reference : As attached Map.

PATROL DIARY

Thursday, 23rd. February, 1967.

Departed station per 20hp. motor-cance stopped at Taway, Marienberg, Bien, Marpuk and Singarin then proceeded to Mendam arrived 1700.

Camped

Friday, 24th February, 1967.

Departed Mendam 0730 arrived Bien 0910 Census amended - no complaint - compilation of Common Roll talks pre-election Lower Sepik Council - proceeded to Marpuk.

Census amended - a complain was brought up re-Primary 'T' School Mendam - proceeded to Singarin.

Census amended - compilation of Common Roll - complaint brought up re- Mendam P.T.S. - proceeded Kopar

Camped

Saturday, 25th. February, 1967.

At Kopar Census amended - no complaints village inspection and proceeded via Watam-Kopar baret to Watam.

Census was conducted for Watam village few complaints were abitrated - mostly debts, village inspection and the patrol then proceeded to Wangan.

Census amended a complaint brought up re Mendam P.T.S - spent rest of the afternoon investigate the Mission Sisters complaints.- heavy rain fell.

Camped

Sunday, 26th. February, 1967.

At Wangan village worked out my census figures and continued Mission Sister's complaint.

Camped

Monday, 27th. February, 1967.

Departed Wangan 0745 through wet and swampy tracks arrived Gapun 0955. Census amended, compilation of Common Roll - enquiry re death of ex tultul no information available. More talks on planting and maintenance of cash-crop (coconut & coffee). Proceeded to Senae.

Census amended for Senae - a complaint re Mendam P.T.S. Village inspection six men were ordered to re-build their latrine pits.

Camped

Tuesday, 28th. February, 1967.

Departed Senae through wet and muddy track arrived Talingi three and half hours later.

Everyone is out in the scrub the patrol then proceeded to Unkenang arrived 1730 (2 1/2 hours).

Village inspection - more complaints were abitrated - heavy rain fell.

Camped

Wednesday, 1st. <sup>March</sup> February, 1967.

At Unkenang Census amended - compilation Common Roll - more talks on cash-crops (coconut & coffee). Proceeded to Talingi.

Census amended for the village - arbitrate couple married disputes - talks pre-election Lower Sepik Council - Proceeded to Senae.

Camped

Thursday, 2nd March, 1967.

At Senae heavy rain delayed onward movement arrived Wangan via Gapun very late in the afternoon.

Camped

Friday, 3rd March, 1967.

At Wangan left per motor-canoe via Wangan-Singarin baret arrived Imbande 3 hours later. No one is in the village for census - passed on the word patrol to be returned tomorrow - proceeded arrived Angoram 1600.

Saturday, 4th March, 1967.

Departed station 0900 accompanied by a member of RP & NGC per motorcanoe to Imbande - Census was conducted for the village - compilation of Common Roll and returned to station again.

END OF THE PATROL

VILLAGES.

The villages are sometimes formed by more than three houses. A village usually according to the number of clans and their lives in the clan group.

The housing is of a typical river-type which is built on stilts of about six to fifteen feet above ground level with open roof and blinds or pongal walls. Sometimes the house is mosquito-proof which can mean up ventilation apart from the main door.

All the villages visited were very upland hills to reach the high-water in Sepik. The only village that was found today and well set up was SHARAKI village. Most of these villages were water-eroded during this patrol, namely Imbande, Senae, Singarin, and Imbande (Korogal).

There is speculation that SHARAKI village was an offshoot of a highground nearby. The idea was brought up by one of the village agents and it is a good idea.

Sanitation was very poor in all the laurina villages. The people used the ground, where they were found, as the place to defecate.

FINAL REPORT.

The councilmen, council assistants, council members and council members were found very cooperative during the patrol. The councilmen were all councilmen from Imbande village and since the patrol had a very good time in contact with the councilmen and their families.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 9-1966/67.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this patrol was firstly to conduct Census Revision, compilation of Common Roll, Pre election Lower Sepik - Council, investigate Mission Sister's complaints WANGAN village, further informations the death of ex tultul of GAPUN last December and Routine Administrator Patrol.

This patrol was to be conducted in three different Census Divisions, these being Lower Sepik, East Coast and part Porapora. The reason for the inclusion of the two village from Porapora was because of easy access to the area patrolled.

RECEPTION.

The patrol was well accepted throughout its duration. The enthusiasm of the people toward the patrol was great as this was their first time to see an indigeneous patrol officer conducting the patrol.

No difficulty was experienced in amending the census.

VILLAGES.

The villages are sometimes formed by more than three clans. A village divides accordingly to the number of clans and they lived in the clan group.

The housing is of a typical river-type which is built on stilts of about six to fifteenth feet above ground level with sago roof and blinds or pangal wall. Sometimes the house is mosquitor proof which can mean no ventilation apart from the main door.

All the villages visited were very untidy this is after the high-water in Sepik. The only village that was found tidy and well set up was UNKENANG village. Most of these villages were underwater during this patrol, namely Imbando, Bien, Marpuk, Singarin, Kopar and Talingi (Taringai).

There is a possibility that TALINGI village can be shifted up to high-ground nearby. The idea was brought up by me and the villagers think it is a good idea.

Sanitation was very poor as all the latrine pits were filled up by the water. Where they were unuseable, the people used the scrub instead.

VILLAGE OFFICIAL.

The councillors, council committees, ex-luluais and tultuls were found very cooperative during the patrol. The exception was the councillor from Imbando village ~~the~~ which the patrol had to visit three times to conduct a census after a week advised.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

There is a lot of confusion between the work of the members of the House of Assembly and the members of the Local Government Council. This was evidenced when a question was asked to find out who had voted for the last House of Assembly Election and who did not. Many people have turned up saying that they have voted for the "council bilong Government" which is House of Assembly Election and "council bilong mipela" being the members of the Local Government Council.

The reason for this was that they never saw their member of the House of Assembly where as their Local Government Member usually visited them in their villages.

These people have strong beliefs in "SANGUMA" or sorcery. The elders people in the village seem to have the greatest power over their younger generation. During the investigation on the death of ex-tultul MASAMBE of Gapun I found out that everyone has a fear of each other to pass on information as, if they were found, people might make Sanguma on them.

After several hours discussion with the people of the same clan as the dead tultul, I was informed by the councillor that the death of MASAMBE was a revenge to what he had done previously.

SOCIAL GROUPING.

These people can trace their descent by the clan names. In the area patrolled, there are three main clans and several other sub-clans,

They are OREM (crocodile), NIMBRE (pig) and KONGAGA (hornbill) are the main clans and the sub-clans were PESAU (birds of paradise), POKEPE (flying fox) and KALAR(parrot).

They usually use clan group to work or to go fighting their enemies.

In the olden days they were not allowed to marry within their own clan, however, this beliefs now gradually died out.

LANGUAGE GROUP.

There are five languages spoken in the area patrolled. The following is the summary shows the language groups.

<u>Language.</u>	<u>Village.</u>
1. ARAREI	- Bien and Marpuk
2. AKERO	- Singarin, Wangan, Gapun & Kopar
3. YON	- Watam, Wangan, Gapun & Kopar
4. NAM	- Gapun and Wangan
5. GUN	- Senae, Capun, Wangan, Talingi - and Unkenang.

There are few people in each of this village who can speak the five languages. Pidgin English is the common language for all.

AGRICULTURE.

The staple diet of the area varies according to the type of country where the village is.

The villages along the river and in the swamps depended mainly on sago and fish. They usually exchange sago with other village for taro and other food staffs.

(cont. pag.3)

AGRICULTURE (cont.)

The villages further inland grow taro, yam and sweet-potato. However, sago is eaten everywhere in the sub-district.

Cash-Crops:The only cash-crops introduced in the area coconut and coffee. They were only grown in few villages as may be seen per summary below:-

Village	Coffee				Coconut			
	new clear	1-2 yrs	3-5	prod.	new clear	1-2 yrs	3-5	prod.
Bien								3722
Gapun	1	863						431
Kopar								2782
Senae	1	840					87	
Marpuk								871
Talingi								203
Unkenang	1	625			1		41	397
Wangan		82				221		
Watam							102	4398
TOTAL	3	1910	-	-	1	221	230	12804

The present means of income for the area as whole are artefacts, fish, wage labour and little bit of copra and timber.

Planting of coconut at Gapun, Senae and Unkenang where the nuclear of income when these coconut bearing.

During the patrol more time was spent in these three villages encouraging them to plant more cash-crops. I also had advised to keep constant maintenance on their plantations. A regular patrol was conducted by both the Agriculture Officer and the Field Assistant to the area advising people on businesses.

LIVESTOCKS.

The only livestock kept by the people are fowls and pig, however, they are native-bred types. Most of this area patrolled is not suitable for cattle raising as the ground becomes water-logged during the wet.

COMMERCE.

There are three trade-stores operating in the area. The one at Kopar village was owned by a European planter station at Bogia which has enough items in it, also the prices are reasonable. The other two were owned by the locals, one at Talingi and one at Senae, both were empty during my visit to the village.

The only thing that was found in the one from Talingi was three bottles of south pacific beer. When enquiry was made about the beer I was told by the councillor that, a carton of SP Beer was bought by the village to give as a present during the opening of the Lower Sepik Council Chamber. However, they failed to bring it in for the opening hence the councillor decided to re-sell it in order to return people's money.

Everyone was advised on Liquor Ordinances and was warned that, if anyone is found selling spirit or beer without a license he shall be brought before the Court.

One of the commercial activity for Talingi, Senae and Gapun villages were the clay-pot manufacture. The pots were sold to the coastal villages and villages along the river.

Crocodile Skin: The present means of the income for Talingi and Unkenang villages depended mainly on crocodile skins as their village is surrounded by the swamps which is the home of crocodiles. They also bringing artefacts to Council Shop at Angoram station.

Timber: Bien and Marpuk villages in the area patrolled are the two villages bringing logs to the Mission at Marienberg. The logs usually cut and float up stream to Marienberg.

#### LANDS.

Land is the main problem in this area, as there is not enough dry land for these people to live on and grow cash-crops or even food-crops. About two-third of the land usually under water during high-water in Sepik River.

The system governing the ownership of land in the area is known as communal. The land usually held by the clan or sub-clan group with usufructory rights may be given to a man of different clan, that is happen in the case of intermarriage.

There is no ideal of Landtenure Conversion Scheme or Resettlement scheme being implemented in the area. Couple of people from the area now living at resettlement ground at SAUWAM in Wewak Sub-District.

Above all, the economy of the area is held up by the shortages of arable land for growing of cash-crops.

#### COMPLAINT.

At Wangan village, Mission Sister's complaint was investigated but there was no evidence to follow up, everyone was interveiwed individually but nothing was found.

The villagers were advised that Mission Sisters will not visit their village again if they don't care much to help them or to look after them. The councillor and everyone had promised that they will try their very best to look after Mission Sister's if they visit their village infuture.

All through the patrol ten complaints were brought forward, the majority of these were debts only couple were married disputes.

With debts the two parties concerned were called out and the debts were settled themselves in my presence and were married disputes were concerned, I did abitrated the case and settled as they are only minor cases.

#### REST HOUSE.

There are eleven village visited and there are only ten rest-houses. There is no need to build a rest house at Marpuk as it is not that far from Bien and Singarin villages, also there are only 43 people lived in the village.

Most these rest houses are in good condition with the exception of Singarin, Kopar and Senae need to be repaired.

#### CARRIERS.

The rest of the patrol is done by powered-canoes which carriers are only hired at Wangan, Gapun, Senae, Talingi and Unkenang villages, also carriers are voluntarily turned up.

The fair was ten-cents per hour, however, sometimes the fair can be judged on the conditions and the type of country where the patrol is carried out.



HEALTH.

The health of the people throughout is fair. There are some cases of malaria, skin diseases sited during the patrol.

The Mission Sisters from Marienberg usually conduct Infant Child Maternal Health in the area, their last patrol to the area was a fortnight before this patrol.

There is only one Aid Post at the area, which is at Senae village but it will be shifted to Gapun village. The reason for the shifting was that no one had helped the Aid Post while it is there at Senae.

Those who don't visited Senae Aid Post for treatment went Marienberg Mission Station.

The hospital at Angoram which is staffed by a European EMO, 2MA and several hospital orderly is only three to five-hours by motor-canoes to get there from any of these villages.

EDUCATION.

The only Government School in the area is the one at Singarin which is now temporary shifted to Mendam owing to the last years high-water in the Sepik River.

The school is staffed by a Papuan Teacher-in-charge and three other native assistant. The classes are ranging from Standard 1 to 4, there are ninety children attended the school.

In every village visited people have complained about the school being shifted to Mendam. They wanted the school to be shifted again to either Bien or Gapun as there is enough fresh-water for the school to drink and wash, also there is enough sago in the swamp for the children to feed on.

The two major disadvantages for having school at Mendam were that, there is no fresh-water and also the school is not anywhere near sago swamp.

The villagers themselves obtained their water from 4-gls-drum under sago roof which is insufficient for all.

After all these complaints I had visited the school myself ~~for~~ to prove these complaints.

The teachers also found it uncomfortable to live there not for the two cases mentioned but there are few other things too.

After proving the complaints, I strongly against the shifting of school to Mendam, why not shift it to Bien or somewhere around Gapun where these disadvantages may be solved.

The following summary shows the Mission schools and their ~~and~~ number of enrolment and the grades:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Grades.</u>	<u>Enrolment</u>
R.C. Bien	Prep to 1	40
" Talingi	Prep	12
" Unkenang	Prep	10

The Catholic group in the area usually sent their children to Taway, Marienberg and Bossmun in Bojia Sub-District for the higher education.

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ROADS & WATERWAYS.

The tracks and waterways were in good condition during the patrol. The track between Wangan and Gapun, and Senae and Talingi some sections in the wet, it is hip-deep with water.

The people of Wangan and Singarin were advised to keep their waterway or baret clean as barets are very usefull as they often shortened the way and saved petrol (see map)

MISSION.

There are two Mission bodies operating in the area, they are Roman Catholic and S.D.A. Mission. Catholic seem to have more influence as they have two established stations not far from the area, they are Marienberg and Bossmun.

S.D.A. Mission only shared two villages Kopar and Unkenang with Catholic.

LABOUR.

These people prefer casual labour than Agreement labour. Most of the 16-45 group male absentee are working within the District (66-33), majority were employed by Mission at Taway and Marienberg as a labourer in the two saw-mill.

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Out

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ANGORAM P.T.S. No. 9-66/67

J.K. NALOU PO

