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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: HMONDA

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

IMONDA

| <u>Report No.</u> | <u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u> | <u>Area Patrolled</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 - 1964/1965 | B.J. Maume | Dera Census Div. & Waina Sowanda Census Div. |
| 2 - 1964/1965 | B.J. Maume | Kilifas Village, Bembi Census Div. |
| 3 - 1964/1965 | P/L. Tatterson | Part Waina-Sowanda and Imonda Local Census Div. |
| 5 - 1964/1965 | B.J. Maume | Part Waina-Sowanda Census Div. |
| 4 - 1964/1965 | B.J. Maume | Imonda Local Census Div. |
| 6 - 1964/1965 | K. Memafu | Imonda Local Census Div. |
| 7 - 1964/1965 | P. Bouraga | Imonda Local and part Bembi Census Div. |
| 8 - 1964/1965 | K. Memafu | Imonda Local Census Div. |
| 9 - 1964/1965 | P. Bouraga | Waina-Sowanda Census Div. |



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of North Sepik Report No. Imonda Patrol No. 1 of 1964/65.

Patrol Conducted by B. J. Maume, Patrol Officer Gr. 1.

Area Patrolled DERA Census Division and WAINA - SOWANDA Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. J. Cook, Dept. of Education, Amanab. (7 Days).
 Natives Five Members R.P. & N.G.C.; One N.M.O.

Duration—From 14/7/1964 to 2/8/1964.

Number of Days Twenty.

Did Medical Assistant accompany? N.M.O. Accompanied.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May 1964.
 Medical May 1964.

Map Reference Sheet 2, Border Strip Map.

Objects of Patrol (i) Recruiting Primary School Students (ii) Erection of Rest Houses (iii) Clearing Helicopter Pads. (iv) Consolidation of Admin. Influence

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

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

67-8-12


15th November, 1964.

District Commissioner,
Dept. of District Administration,
Sepik District,
SEMAK.

IMONDA PATROL REPORT NO. 1 - BY MR.
R. BAUER.

Thank you for your 67-3-10 of 8th October, 1964 which is acknowledged, together with your comments and those of the Assistant District Officer at Amanab.

2. You should direct officers to make more detailed reports following Departmental Standing Instructions, as this report really tells us little in an area which must grow in importance.


J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

at
ORATIC
F M

67. 8. 12
10

67-3-10



District Office,
Sepik District
MEWAK.
8th October, 1964

c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The Assistant District Officer, Amanab

Mr. B. Maxima,
Officer-in-Charge,
IMONDA.

IMONDA PATROL NO. 1

Thank you for your patrol report. The report makes invigorating reading, but you do leave such a lot of loose ends.

1. There is no map, consequently I haven't really the slightest idea where you went.
2. You deal with Education in six lines.
3. Health is five and a half.
4. You do not mention agriculture.

You fellows in your subdistrict are going through just what we went through years ago in the Highlands and the kukukuku country, and what previous officers went through in other parts of the Territory. Don't be frustrated and impatient, these people will fall in line just as the others did.

I fully realise that the overall Territory pace has increased, but that doesn't mean that you in your area have to keep up with it. Who would have thought that the Chimbus and Kukukukus would be doing the things they are doing to-day, or for that matter, come nearer home and mention the telefomins: rest assured these people will fall into line.

And finally, take your Departmental Standing Instructions with you on patrol and follow Chapter xvii through paragraph by paragraph.

I am looking forward to your next report.

J. E. WAKSFORD
(J. E. WAKSFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

67-1-5

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

23rd September 1964.

The District Officer,
North Sepik District,
WEWA K.

IMONDA PATROL NUMBER 1-1964/5

DERA AND WAINA - SOWANDA.

Please find attached copies of the report of the above specified patrol conducted by Mr. B. Maume, Patrol Officer. The delay in submission was occasioned by Mr. Maume's attendance at the recent local government course in Lae. The following comments are offered :-

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS. The attitude of the DERA people continues to be a problem. The people of this border division evince little desire for anything the Administration does or tries to do for them. Mr. Maume contributes this general apathy to their backwardness and undoubtedly this plays a large part in determining attitudes. From my own limited observations and those of other experienced patrolling officers however this attitude appears to be tinged with arrogance. Carriers are next to impossible to obtain and the people disappear at the sight of officers, medical orderlies, police etc. The people are not anti-Administration at all merely immune to our attempts at this stage. The simple matter of delivering supplies to the Kamberatoro Aid Post becomes a major undertaking whilst conducting census can take up to three days for a group of forty.

With the exception of the WAINA-SOWANDA people who are primitive in the true sense of the word this attitude pervades the whole of the Imonda and Amanab areas and is causing concern. The build-up of the border stations and the development programme was designed to bring the people closer to the Administration and politically this is hoped to be achieved by the introduction of local government. Whether or not it will succeed remains to be seen but to date the DERA have successfully resisted all efforts of administration.

2. EDUCATION. The recruitment of 23 pupils from a total population of 917 is not good but at least it is a start. In the long run education of the children may be the only means to bolster the DERA people.

3. GENERAL. The report is too brief and should be accompanied by a map. Details on such matters as agriculture, roads, complaints, geography etc, should have been included. Mr. Maume has been instructed to study his Standing Instructions when submitting future reports.

Forwarded for your action, please.

.....
D.B. Moorhouse
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No.

Imonda Patrol Post.
Amanab Sub-District.
Sepik District.

8th July, 1964.

Mr. Maume.
Patrol Officer.
Imonda.

Imonda Patrol No 1 64/65 Instructions.

Please be prepared to proceed to Amanab on Thursday 9th July where you will receive instructions in connection with an education patrol from the Assistant District Officer Mr. A.M. Bottrill.

Upon completion of the Amanab section of your patrol please be prepared to conduct patrol No 1 64/65 into the Waina- Sowanda Census Division commencing from Punda village . The following members of the R.P.N.G.C. from Imonda will join your patrol at Punda. L/Cpl. Atto, Constable Gubia. Constable Gerena, Constable Yangamowe and Constable Auhali. The Medical Orderly at Umeda is to accompany you upon arrival in the Waina Sowanda .

The object of the patrol will be :-

- (1) Extend and consolidate Administration influence within the Waina Sowanda and give the people every encouragement to visit and work at Imonda.
- (2) Build suitable rest house accomodation at Sowanda No 1 & 2 and also Wiala. It is suggested you site these rest houses within the village and not on some neighbouring ridge. The reason will become obvious after your stay at Waina village.
- (3) Clear the area in front of the Punda and Waina rest houses as helicopter pads.
- (4) In all villages erect improved flag masts in a central position within the village. Paint and blocks will be sent with your patrol police to Punda.along with sufficient trade goods, salt and supplies for the patrol. You should endeavour to purchase native foods liberally with money and thus give the people the where with all to buy such items as knives, torches and clothing at Imonda which it is hoped may assist in orientating and welding closer ties towards Imonda station and the Trust Territory as a whole.

I wish you an interesting and successful patrol.

H.R. Dickinson
H.R. DICKINSON.

Officer - In - Charge.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

7 6

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1

Patrol Post,
Imohda,
Amanab Sub-District,
Sepik District.
16th September, 1964.

IMONDA PATROL NO.1 OF 1964/65.

Patrol Conducted By : B.J.Maume, Patrol Officer Gr.1.
 Area Patrolled : DERA Census Division and WAINA - SOWANDA
 Census Division.
 Personnel Accompanying : Mr. J. Cook, Dept. of Education, Amanab.
 Five members R.P. & N.G.C.
 One N.M.O.
 Last Patrol to Area : D.N.A. - May, 1964.
 P.H.D. - May, 1964.
 P.I.R. - July, 1964.
 D.A.S.F. - July, 1964.
 Objects of Patrol : Recruiting ^{Primary} Technical School Students ;
 Erection of Rest Houses ; Clearing of
 Helicopter Pads ; Consolidation of
 Administration Influence.
 Map Reference : Sheet 2, Border Strip Map.

B.J. Maume

 (B.J. Maume,)
 Patrol Officer Gr.1.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol set out from Amanab and proceeded back to Imonda by way of the DERA or BORDER Census Division (Amanab) and the WAINA - SOWANDA Census Division (Imonda). Mr. John Cook, technical school teacher, accompanied the patrol through the DERA and assisted in the recruiting of primary school students for the newly opened Amanab Primary T School. This task completed, Mr. Cook escorted the students back to Amanab and the patrol proceeded on to the WAINA - SOWANDA. Just over a week was spent in the area when the patrol was recalled to Imonda because of staffing difficulties. The original intention was to stand the patrol down temporarily and resume it when circumstances permitted. As things eventuated it was found impossible to recommence the patrol within a reasonable time, and the A.D.O. Amanab has given instructions to submit a report now, and send another patrol to the WAINA - SOWANDA as soon as possible.

Patrol Diary.Tuesday 14/7/64.

0930 Patrol departed Amanab by tractor. At 1130 reached end of road. After arranging carriers, patrol proceeded along bush track, occasionally following worked sections of road, and arrived LIHEN Village at 1530. Talked to village officials and told people to assemble tomorrow. Ample food purchased by patrol. Camped LIHEN.

Wednesday 15/7/64.

Had talks with assembled village people on education. Two boys chosen for school. Parents not enthusiastic but seemed reasonably convinced after further discussions. N.M.O. Leng gave hygiene talk. At 1220 patrol departed LIHEN for ORKWANDA, arriving there after 1½ hrs. walk. Purchased native foods and sent word to people of MONGROVE Village that we would be visiting there tomorrow. Camped ORKWANDA.

Thursday 16/7/64.

Mr. Cook and self proceeded to MONGROVE - ½ hr. Spoke to assembled people of patrol's intentions and then gave separate talks to prospective students and ~~father~~ their parents. After further talk the fathers agreed to send three children. One child suffering from malnutrition and its mother to accompany patrol back to Amanab. In afternoon returned to ORKWANDA and two children were selected and received parents' approval to accompany patrol. A group of MONGROVE people arrived in late afternoon, to accompany children back to Amanab. Camped ORKWANDA.

Friday 17/7/64.

At 0915 patrol departed ORKWANDA. Followed hilly track for 2½ hrs. and arrived KAMBERATORO. Here met Fr. Gregory of Catholic Mission. Camped KAMBERATORO.

(5) (A)

Saturday 18/7/64.

At 0930 Mr. Cook and self departed for MENGGAU Village. Walk of two hours. Found village deserted and waited three hours but no people turned up. Finally contacted luluai who reported that village people were working in gardens and would return about nightfall. We told him that we would return tomorrow and went back to KAMBERATORO. Arrived there at 1600 in time to assist in collecting mission cargo being air-dropped. Camped KAMBERATORO.

Sunday 19/7/64.

Returned to MENGGAU Village and found people assembled and waiting. Gave usual talks and succeeded in obtaining six recruits. Four other boys of suitable age were selected but parents refused them permission to go. Returned to KAMBERATORO with six boys. Camped KAMBERATORO.

Monday 20/7/64.

Walked to MAMAMBRA Village - 2½ hrs. At MAMAMBRA spoke to assembled people of MAMAMBRA, YAMAMAINDE and NINDEPAI Villages. Obtained eight prospective students who returned with us to KAMBERATORO. Camped KAMBERATORO.

TUESDAY 21/7/64.

0900 Mr. Cook departed with twenty-one schoolboys for Amanab. I waited for noon sked with Amanab and Imonda. Contacted both and received instructions from Mr. Bottrill, A.D.O. Amanab, to proceed via KWOFINAU, PETAINERI and IAFAR Villages, picking up more children on the way. At 1345 patrol departed KAMBERATORO - 2½ hrs. walk to KWOFINAU. Purchased food from local people. Camped KWOFINAU.

Wednesday 22/7/64.

After talking to KWOFINAU people, selected two boys of suitable age. At first met with considerable opposition but fathers finally agreed. Luluai was given a note for A.D.O. and told to escort the children to Amanab immediately. Another constable joined patrol to bring children back from PETAINERI and IAFAR. At 1130 patrol departed KWOFINAU. - 2½ hrs. to PETAINERI No. 1. Informed people of patrol's intentions and purchased native foods. Camped PETAINERI No. 1.

Thursday 23/7/64.

A disappointing attendance for talks. All children hidden in the bush. Supplies now running low so patrol forced to depart, looking back in anger. An hour later arrived PETAINERI No. 2. Village practically deserted and most of the people absent in garden areas. Told tultul what was required and if any children intended to go a police constable would be coming through from IAFAR tomorrow to escort them. Went on to IAFAR, 1 hr. from PETAINERI No. 2. At IAFAR met Amanab Interpreter and another policeman. Camped IAFAR.

Friday 24/7/64.

After talks with people of IAFAR, two children were sent back to Amanab in care of Police constable and interpreter. At 0930 patrol departed IAFAR. A walk of 3 hrs. over an overgrown and ill-defined track brought patrol to PUNDA, first village in the WAINA - SOWANDA. Rested 10 minutes and then proceeded for further 40 minutes over good track to UMEDA. Here met police from Imonda guarding patrol stores. In afternoon talked with Village Officials and inspected village. Camped UMEDA.

Saturday 25/7/64.

Sent Amanab police to Imonda for eventual movement back to Amanab. Walked to SOWANDA No. 1 Village - 1 hr. Here with help of people marked rest house site. Then went on to SOWANDA No. 2 - 15 minutes away. A lot of people were seen, a welcome change from the DERA Villages. All Village Officials reported. Informed people that patrol would be shifting to SOWANDA No. 1 on Monday to assist in rest house construction. Returned to UMEDA. In evening heard and settled native dispute. Camped UMEDA.

Sunday 26/7/64.

Sunday - observed. Sighted helicopter operating well to the South. Camped UMEDA.

Monday 27/7/64.

Early morning patrol departed UMEDA. Arrived at SOWANDA No. 1 to find people already assembling building materials at rest house site. Set up camp under canvas and commenced rest house construction. Camped SOWANDA No. 1.

Tuesday 28/7/64.

After checking attendance of workers, decided to visit hamlets and find any malingerers. Found a few only. Returned to main village and supervised medical treatments to villagers by A.P.O. from UMEDA. Continued supervision of rest house work. Roof section now complete. Camped SOWANDA No. 1.

Wednesday 29/7/64.

Walked to WIALA Village - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Here spoke to Village Officials and marked rest house site. Then went to WAINA Village and marked site to be cleared for helicopter landing pad. Returned to SOWANDA early P.M. and continued supervision of rest house work. Camped SOWANDA No. 1.

Thursday 30/7/64.

Walked to WIALA and WAINA Villages and assembled people for medical inspection and treatment by A.P.O. Returned to SOWANDA with A.P.O. and instructed him to patrol the whole Census Division every two weeks. SOWANDA rest house completed today. Work begun on police quarters. Camped SOWANDA No. 1.

Friday 31/7/64.

Moved into rest house and then supervised work on police quarters. Camped SOWANDA No. 1.

③

Saturday 1/8/64.

Police quarters completed today. Continued with construction of latrines. In late afternoon policeman arrived with note from Mr. Price, P.W.D. Imonda, informing me that I was to return to Imonda as the station was now unmanned and also that I was to attend a Local Govt. Course in Lae the following week. This was unfortunate in a way as the patrol had achieved excellent contact with the primitive SOWANDA people and a few more weeks in the area would have been very beneficial.

Sunday 2/8/64.

At 0800 patrol departed SOWANDA No.1. Six hours walk back to Imonda. Patrol stood down.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

The people have only the vaguest idea of what these latrines are. Consequently they are unaware of what is expected of them and they are told that new latrines will be built at Imonda. They do not realize contacts require people to reduce fecundity and the latrines require patients for the same reason. At each village a considerable amount of time was spent acquainting the people with the basic ideas of the Administration in the area. It was only after this general outline had been sketched that the specific items of education was discussed. The people were given every opportunity to voice their opinions on the subject of sending their sons with us, and some fast talking was occasionally necessary before they were fully convinced. I feel now that the people of the SOWANDA have a reasonable idea of what we are trying to do, and they have been encouraged to visit Imonda whenever they wish to obtain information on any aspect of the Administration's work.

The WAIPIA - SOWANDA people, although more primitive than the HEMU, are a more likable group and much easier to work with. The population of this District Division is distributed through six villages and several hamlets. The WAIPIA are comparatively sophisticated, wearing only a minimal body-decoration using a very simple technology. They form perhaps the highest primitive group in the Imonda area, and, as a whole, they seem more civilized than Foley. The contact made during this patrol was very good and most of the work was completed in good time due to the spirit of cooperation which is evident among the people. The patrol did not have time to achieve all its objects in this area and it is strongly recommended that a following patrol visit the area at the earliest opportunity.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The people of the DERA Census Division seem to be a very listless group, unable to get enthusiastic about anything, even though it may be to their advantage to do so. Admittedly since they are border people they are probably somewhat bewildered at the sudden interest which the Administration is taking in them. It is obvious that they have not begun to grasp the fact that they are the beneficiaries of the Administration's attempt to direct their attention and loyalty eastward rather than westward. The basic problem seems to be that far from expressing a desire or need for such things as health and educational facilities, the people have only the vaguest idea of what these things are. Consequently they are unaware of what is expected of them when they are told that new schools and hospitals have been built at Amanab. They do not realise schools require pupils to become functional and hospitals require patients for the same reason. At each village a considerable amount of time was spent acquainting the people with the basic aims of the Administration in the area. It was only after this general outline had been sketched that the specific item of education was discussed. The people were given every opportunity to voice their opinions on the subject of sending their sons with us, and some fast talking was occasionally necessary before they were fully convinced. I feel now that the people of the DERA ~~xxx~~ have a reasonable idea of what we are trying to do, and they have been encouraged to visit Amanab whenever they wish to obtain information on any aspect of the Administration's work.

The WAINA - SOWANDA people, although more primitive than the DERA, are a more likeable group and much easier to work with. The population of this Census Division is 981, spread through six villages and several hamlets. The WAINA are completely unsophisticated, wearing only a minimum body-covering, and having a very simple ~~technology~~. They form perhaps the biggest linguistic group in the Imonda area, and, as a whole, they speak neither Pidgin nor Malay. The contact made during this patrol was very good, and most of the work was completed in good time due to the spirit of cooperation which is evident amongst the people. The patrol did not have time to achieve all its objects in this area and it is strongly recommended that a follow-up patrol visit the area at the earliest opportunity.

① ②

REST HOUSES.

The WAINA -SOWANDA is now completely covered as far as rest houses are concerned. Only one village, SOWANDA No. 2, is now without a rest house, but this village is only 15 minutes easy walking from the rest house at SOWANDA No. 1.

EDUCATION.

A total of twenty-three boys were recruited for the Primary T School from the DERA Census Division. This was somewhat in excess of the expected number, but it was considered politic to take all those who were willing to go. There is a Catholic Mission Primary T School at KAMPERATORO, but its facilities are limited and it was not capable of catering for all the educational needs of the area.

HEALTH.

The general health in both Census Divisions was good but it is obvious that people will not go out of their way to seek medical treatment. At MONGROVE Village it was necessary to order one woman to accompany the patrol and bring her sick child in for medical attention. The A.P.O. at UMEDA has been instructed to patrol the whole Census Division at least once a fortnight.

POLICE.

Reports on the conduct of members of the R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying the patrol have been entered on their Records of Service and R.S. Forms 1 have been submitted to Headquarters.

B.J. Maume
.....
(B.J. Maume)
Patrol Officer.

Not for Record
Purpose
On 10/6/65



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepek Report No. Imonda Patrol No.2 of 1964/65.
Patrol Conducted by B.J. Maume, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled KILIFAS Village, BEMBI Census Division.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.
Natives 1 Member R.P. & N.G.C.
Duration—From 22 / 9 / 19 64 to 29 / 9 / 19 64.
Number of Days Eight.
Did Medical Assistant accompany? No.
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / Jun 19 64.
Medical / Feb 19 64.
Map Reference Map Attached.
Objects of Patrol (1) Complete Land Investigation. (ii) See Patrol Instructions

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21 / 11 / 1964

B. B. Cole
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

12

67-8-35

21st December, 1964.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1964/65 - INUNDA


Receipt of the above mentioned report and covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

I agree in the first and second paragraphs with your comment to the Assistant District Commissioner at Amanab.

I agree that good walking tracks are all we require for the present.

There appears to be some response from the people in the agricultural field and this should be fostered.

Tell Mr. Maume not to become discouraged if he is not achieving spectacular results. Consolidation work is never spectacular, but makes the foundation on which future progress will rest.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

JW/bd

67. 8. 35



67-3-10/284

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District
WEWAK.

1st December, 1964

The Assistant District Commissioner,
AMANAB.

IMONDA PATROL REPORT NO. 2

Please thank Mr. Maume for his Patrol Report.

I know just how he feels in regard to these Missions, and I am glad to see that he got it off his chest, but I do suggest to you that now it is out, he does not take it any further. You may care to tell him that he is on very thin ice if he does so.

He is also on thin ice when he starts questioning policy. In fact, I'll go further. You may care to tell him he is standing on a keg of dynamite with the fuse lit. The policy is laid down clearly - "Border Development". So let us forget remarks and do our best for those not on the Border. He will find, although it may not be for sometime that a concentration on one area is not unlike throwing a stone in a pool, it hits the centre and gradually the ripples reach all parts of the pool. Tell Mr. Maume to keep on plugging and patroling. Each time he goes to these people, he is helping them in some way and they won't feel so neglected.

ROADS AND BRIDGES - Don't press too hard on these. Good walking tracks are all we want for the time being.

HEALTH - Back that A.P.O., at Kilifas as much as you can.

AGRICULTURE - This is pleasing, as in other areas in the Subdistrict, the seeds distributed were it seems never planted. Buy as much as you can.

EDUCATION - There does seem every chance of increased educational facilities at Imonda and we may be able to get some of these kiddies in.

MISSIONS - I have no further comment to make.

As you say, a much improved report.

R. R. Cole
(ROBT. R. COLE)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director, Department of District Administration, Konedobu.

67-1-15

Sub-District Office,
AMAHAR,
Ba nia District.

14th September 1964.

Mr. Patrol Officer Maume, B.J.3
Patrol Post,
IMONDA.

IMONDA PATROL NO.3 - 1964/5.

BEMBI DIVISION.

Please be prepared to conduct a patrol to the above specified census division leaving Imonda on or about 21st September 1964. The objects of the patrol are to further report on various aspects raised in your Patrol No. 11-1963/4 to that area and commented upon by the District Officer in his letter 67-3-16 of the 12th August last. Please ensure you carry and study your Departmental Standing Instructions.

Specifically you are to re-investigate the Land Application at Kilifasin in the manner laid down by Lands Circular 1/64 and DMA Circulars 35-2-1 of 7.2.64 and 6.3.64. We have already discussed this matter and as you have a sample investigation report I foresee little trouble.

Please investigate fully an access road from Imonda station to the BAPI RIVER for the purpose of timber getting and quarrying. At this stage I consider further road extensions in the BEMBI most impractical.

Carry out normal village inspections, hear complaints and convene the Court for Native Affairs where necessary.

Conduct a survey of tribal lands in the area and amend the electoral roll as instructed.

I wish you a successful patrol

D. B. Moorhouse
.....
D. B. Moorhouse,
A/Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1

Patrol Post,
Imonda,
Amanab Sub-District,
Sepik District,
6th October, 1964.

IMONDA PATROL NO.2 OF 1964/65.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Patrol Conducted By : | B.J.Maume, Patrol Officer Gr.1. |
| Area Patrolled : | KILIFAS Village, BEMBI Census Division. |
| Personnel Accompanying : | Nil Europeans. |
| | 1 Member R.P.& N.G.C. |
| Last Patrol to Area : | D.N.A. - June, 1964. |
| | P.H.D. - February, 1964. |
| | P.I.R. - May, 1964. |
| | D.A.S.F. - July, 1964. |
| Objects of Patrol : | Patrol Instructions Attached. |
| Map Reference : | See Accompanying Map. |

B.J. Maume
.....
(B.J.Maume)
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The main object of this patrol was to carry out a more comprehensive investigation of an application by the C.M.M.L. for a mission lease at KILIFAS Village in the BEMBI Census Division. The original investigation was carried out by Imonda Patrol No.11 of 1963/64. A list of further patrol instructions is attached.

Patrol Diary.Tuesday 22/9/64.

At 1025 hrs.patrol departed Imonda.Arrived SIMOG at 1240 and rested for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.Departed SIMOG at 1315 and arrived WATAPE 1600 hrs.Had talks with WATAPE people.Camped WATAPE.

Wednesday 23/9/64.

At 0940 hrs.patrol departed WATAPE.A fairly hard walk of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.brought patrol to KILIFAS.Heavy rain en route drenched whole party.At KILIFAS had discussions with Village Officials and inspected progress of airstrip work.Camped KILIFAS.

Thursday 24/9/64.

Village people report that they are very dissatisfied with apathetic attitude of C.M.M.L.Collected data for land investigation report.In afternoon inspected Aid Post.Camped KILIFAS.

Friday 25/9/64.

Continued compiling anthropological data.In afternoon carried out village inspection and marked plot for communal garden.Camped KILIFAS.

Saturday 26/9/64.

Intended to depart today but cloudburst in Bewani Mts.overnight compels us to spend another day in the village. All rivers are impassable.Spent day on patrol report.Camped KILIFAS.

Sunday 27/9/64.

Patrol departed KILIFAS.Walked through torrential downpour to arrive WATAPE Village at 1600 hrs.Talks with Village Officials re Council and other developments at Imonda.Marked out communal garden site close to village.Camped WATAPE.

Monday 28/9/64.

Carried out village inspection of WATAPE.Patrol then departed for SIMOG,arriving there at 1400 hrs.In afternoon carried out village inspection and had discussions with village officials.Marked communal garden plot.Camped SIMOG.

Tuesday 29/9/64.

At 0900 hrs.patrol departed SIMOG.Arrived Imonda at 1200 hrs.Patrol Stood down.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

It would appear that the KILIFAS people have begun to realise that the C.M.M.L. has misled them somewhat in insisting on a completed airstrip as an essential prerequisite to the setting-up of a mission station. Far from taking an interest in the work being done, the missionary at Amanab has not even visited the village for the last five months. The gentlemen concerned, Mr. Austin, has taken an unfair advantage of the people's desire to obtain health and educational facilities in their isolated area. What is worse, it is highly unlikely that the C.M.M.L. will be able to provide the materials and personnel to enable them to live up to their lavish promises. Understandably, the people are reaching the stage where they are almost completely disillusioned about the mission's eventual plans. It was explained to them that the mission had been remiss in not making a formal application for a lease in the first instance. It was also explained that the completed airstrip would be sub-standard, and there was little possibility of any regular air traffic to KILIFAS.

In my opinion, the modus operandi of the C.M.M.L. in this area is very unwise, to say the least. Because of their isolated situation, the people of the BEMBI are always eager to listen to anyone who even hints at development, and in this case an unscrupulous advantage has been taken of their eagerness. It appears that if the missionary's intention was to win converts from the Passionist Mission which formerly influenced the KILIFAS people, he has succeeded admirably. This would not be too difficult in any case as the Passionists' effort was a purely token one for the express purpose of excluding other missions. However, to promise great development at KILIFAS, using the very limited resources of the C.M.M.L., is nothing but a cheap trick. Unfortunately, the main losers in this case are the people of KILIFAS, who have now committed themselves to a major construction job, without any European supervision whatsoever, and the barest minimum of equipment.

Another disturbing aspect of the situation is the Administration's policy of concentrating development in the area West of Imonda. Though this is conceded to be politically necessary, it becomes more and more difficult for patrolling officers to explain away the obvious exclusion of the BEMBI people from the Administration's plans for development, particularly in the fields of Education and Local Government. The massive development at Imonda will hardly benefit the BEMBI people at all, as it is directed towards the politically conspicuous, but less appreciative, border people. It must be indeed difficult for the people of the BEMBI to reconcile the Administration's former attitude of relying heavily on the BEMBI for its labour supply, to the present one of politely changing the subject whenever the question of their share in the development taking place is raised.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.(cont.)

It is not true to say that the Administration is neglecting the BEMBI people. The nearest two villages to Imonda, SIMOG and WATAPE, have derived great benefits from the Administration's work here, and will both be included in the proposed WALSA Local Government Council. It must be admitted too that the rest of the BEMBI people have received far more attention recently than they ever received before. To my knowledge, not one BEMBI native has ever complained that the Administration is not taking sufficient interest in his area. Probably the BEMBI people are at least as well off as many other people in the Territory, and better off than some. Still, they are not well off in comparison with the pampered border peoples, and this possibly explains why such "smooth operators" as Mr. Austin receive a ready hearing in the BEMBI. It will be interesting to see if his grandiose scheme for KILFAS ever reaches fruition. Possibly it will join the list of impressive failures for which the C.M.L. seems to have a peculiar aptitude in this Sub-District.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The access road to the BAPI River was not investigated by this patrol as it was necessary for the officer conducting the patrol to get back to Imonda as soon as possible to take over the station from the O.I.C. who was proceeding on leave. This matter can conveniently be investigated from Imonda and this will be done as soon as the station situation permits - definitely within a month. The Imonda sawmill is at present receiving a sufficient supply of timber from the access road already cleared.

The Imonda - WATAPE Road will have to be shelved indefinitely as there is not the slightest possibility of getting any work done on it for at least another two years. The labour situation at Imonda is not good and the hard core of labourers is still drawn from the villages nearest Imonda. The main purpose of this road is idealistic rather than economic, being mainly intended as a gesture to reassure the BEMBI people that the Administration does recognise the need for development in the area. However the pressure for development at Imonda itself takes precedence over all other matters, and this pressure shows no signs of abating, in fact it is increasing at an alarming rate.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people ~~in~~ in the area visited was good. The former A.P.O. at KILIFAS has now been replaced by a more efficient local A.P.O. from NEBIKE Village. This man has been instructed to patrol regularly as far as WATAPE and NEBIKE. The Aid Post at KILIFAS was in good order and the people are assisting the A.P.O. to get gardens started.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. G. Harvey, D.A.S.F. Amanab, visited KILIFAS, WATAPE and SIMOG, during a patrol in July. He distributed various vegetable seeds, mainly beans, peas tomatoes, and also rice. Some of the beans were purchased by the patrol and appear to be doing very well. The people report that they find the beans to their liking and have now included them in their diet. The people of WATAPE and SIMOG were assured that the Administration staff at Imonda would purchase any surplus vegetables. There were several complaints of depredations by village pigs. To avoid this, the Village Officials were instructed to clear a site near each village which would serve as a community vegetable garden and be adequately fenced against pigs. In this way too, visiting officers will be able to check on the progress of plantings more easily. None of the rice has been planted as yet, but will be as soon as community gardens are prepared.

EDUCATION.

Several children from SIMOG and WATAPE are now attending the Primary and Technical Schools at Imonda. The people of KILIFAS are very keen to see their children educated and there is a good chance that children from KILIFAS and villages further on will be invited to attend the Administration Schools when staff and accommodation permit. At present no educational facilities are available to them unless the C.M.M.L. can make good its promises in the not too distant future.

MISSIONS.

The C.M.M.L. now claims a considerable number of adherents in KILIFAS and FUGUMUI Villages. This will apparently be the extent of their influence as all the other villages remain at least nominal Catholics. It remains to be seen whether other villages will follow the example of KILIFAS and FUGUMUI. As yet there is little evidence of friction developing either within the villages themselves or between separate villages over the issue of religion.

TRIBAL LANDS.

A map is attached which shows village land boundaries. This is not to be regarded as one hundred per cent accurate as it is almost impossible to get an accurate idea of the land boundaries without actually walking along them. In some cases this would involve at least two or three days walk through trackless and impenetrable bush. The boundaries as marked were noted while on the track between villages or were indicated by local natives from various vantage points. The map will serve as a reasonable guide to the distribution of village land in the area.

AIRSTRIPS.

The airstrip at KILIFAS, when completed, will be approximately 1600 ft. long by 150 ft. wide. The strip will be confined to Category D aircraft, and because of poor clearances will probably be open to mission aircraft only. The airstrip at present is about sixty per cent complete, and should be ready for use in about three months' time.

ELECTORAL ROLL.

The electoral roll has been amended and copies of the amendments will be sent to all offices concerned.

LAW AND ORDER.

No complaints were brought to the patrol's attention, and the law and order situation is very good in all villages visited.

VILLAGE INSPECTIONS.

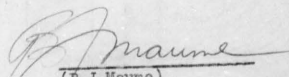
All three villages visited were in a clean and neat condition. Latrine and water supply facilities are adequate.

R.P. & N.G.C.

Comments on the member who accompanied the patrol have been entered on his record of service and R.S. Form 1 has been submitted to Headquarters. They are as follows:-
Const. MATOPO Reg. No. 11331.

30.9.64 8 Days Imonda Kilifas Good Satisfactory.

.....


(B.J. Maume)
Patrol Officer.

IMONDA PATROL No. 2. of 1964-65 - KILIFRS

LEGEND

REF. SHEET 1 BORDER STRIP THE

PATROL ROUTE :

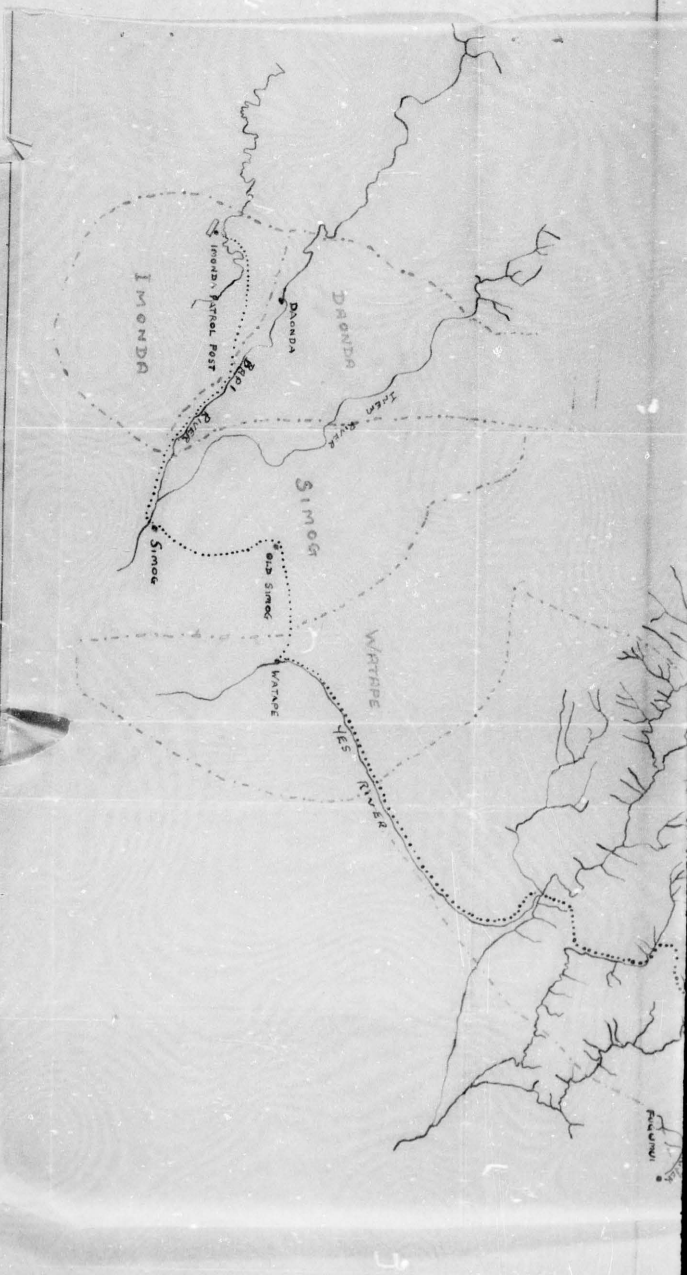
VILLAGE: Where

VILLAGE LAND: SIMOG

Village Land Boundary:

DRAWN BY B. M. M. S. P. O.

B. M. M. S. P. O.





*Cleared
On 4/2/69*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No. Imonda Patrol No. 3-64/65

Patrol Conducted by..... P.L. Tattersall..... Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....Part WAINA-SOWANDA and IMONDA LOCAL Census Divisions.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... No.....

Natives.....Sgt. 3/c KELEMBI and Trainee Const BEN R.P.&N.G.C

Duration—From 19./10/1964 to 30./10/1964.....

Number of Days..... 12 days.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....5...../1964.....

Medical/.....8...../1964.....

Map Reference..... Border Sheet Map Sheets 1 and 2.....

Objects of Patrol..... General familiarization of the area patrolled, Explain functions of N.I.G.C, Investigate unrest at KPM, Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

25 111 1964

L.R. Cole
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 | | £..... |
| | | £..... |
| | | £..... |

4th January, 1965.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1964/65
IMONDA - 19/10/64-30/10/64

Native Affairs

Villages in both the Imonda Local and the Waina-Sowanda Census Divisions were visited by the patrol and reception in all cases was cordial.

Villages visited were:- EPMI, MINDEPOKE, TOGIMENDI, DOPIHENDI and DAUCHENDI in the Imonda Local Census Division and SOWANDA Nos. 1 and 2, WAINA and UMEDA in the Waina-Sowanda Census Division.

The main administrative problem throughout the area patrolled is communications, only a handful of people speak Neo-Melanesian fluently, while a few others understand it but cannot speak it. The constant use of interpreters has its disadvantages, local interpreters will insist on speaking in a dull unemotional voice regardless of the tone in which the original speech was delivered. In this way many speeches lose their full impact on the audience.

The EPMI villagers seem to have an apathetic attitude towards everything but their gardens. To get these people to leave their gardens and come and clean the villages was in itself a major task. The Luluai even left the village to go to his garden while the patrol was there. This attitude is perhaps due to the fact that these people are not used to constant direct administration.

This attitude fortunately is peculiar to EPMI, the other Imonda Local villages seem to be eager to advance and loyal to the Australian Administration.

The Waina-Sowanda people are primitive and seem to have no other ambition than to obtain a pair of trousers. They accept the Australian Administration but are still not sure of our attitude; this can be overcome by more regular and extended contact with Administration Officers. These people are afraid to come to the station to work and every effort is being made to entice them to Imonda in order for them to become more familiar with the methods of the Australian Administration. The patrol was assured that at the end of November, villagers would come to Imonda to work. The patrol could not bring labourers in as the people are preparing for a sing-sing.

Both areas visited will be included in the WALSA Native Local Government Council and talks on the functions.

of the council were given in the Imonda Local villages.

Two minor complaints were brought before the patrol, both concerning sago. One from EPMI cannot be solved until one LES/SUNK finishes three months gaol at AMANAB and returns to his village to answer charges brought against him. The other complaint was at DAUCHENDI and was a trivial matter and was solved by arbitration to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

As per Section 2 of my patrol instructions an investigation was conducted into the matter at EPMI, the details are as follows:-

The five people involved are BUNA/BWAS, SIPU/SE'E, SA/SE'S, MINA/PIEHA and ANDA/EMBA, of the above BUNA and MINA are from MINDEPOKE and the others are from EPMI.

While SIPU was working in Centani he wrote to ANDA asking if they could exchange sisters, ANDA agreed and when SIPU returned to EPMI he took WETOP/EMBA as his wife. ANDA was then to receive SA. ANDA was at that stage working at IMONDA and he wrote to SIPU asking if he could marry SA. SA was attending school at WASANGLA and ANDA said that she could live with him and still attend her classes. SIPU would not agree to this so he left WETOP and took SA to MINDEPOKE where he arranged with BUNA to take MINA in exchange for BUNA marrying SA. The four, BUNA, SA, SIPU and MINA then ran away from MINDEPOKE and hid in the bush.

ANDA by this time had reported the matter to the Patrol Office at Imonda and attempts were made to find the four people in order to investigate the matter. But they could not be found and no-one seemed to know where they were.

The matter is not as serious as it was first made out to be. The ages of the girls may cause some moral ground for complaint as they are only about 11 years old, but this early age of marriage is customary in this area. The problem seemed to be that ANDA's pride had taken a blow and he had also lost his promised bride. He does not seem to be particularly worried about losing the hand of SA.

The payment of compensation in cases like this seems to be customary and in this case it is felt that this custom should be followed.

Since this matter occurred WETOP has remarried and ANDA is to receive PANGA/DAMBO in exchange.

All that remains to be done now is to find SIPU and the others and bring them before a court and decide on the amount of compensation to be paid to ANDA.

This matter has not caused any ill feeling in the village and ANDA was the one who was most upset about the whole affair.

I see no reason to bring a court action against SIPU on any other grounds.

21

The native situation in the area patrolled seems quite stable and with much patient guidance should be able to handle the introduction of the Local Government Council. "

The District Commissioner has been instructed to treat the hamlet as belonging to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and to orientate activities towards Imonda as the people already have affiliations in that sector.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67-8-31

4th January, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
W E W A K

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1964/65 - IMONDA

Receipt of the above mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

The patrol instructions given by Mr. Maume I have no doubt assisted Mr. Tattersson in his work.

It must be appreciated that the Waina/Sowanda people are still some of the most primitive in the Territory, and have suffered from plural administration earlier.

Do not become impatient if the people appear to be sliding away from time to time.

The sister exchange in marriage across the border will no doubt continue indefinitely, but will probably fade out as the people become more educated and sophisticated.

The two aid posts I have no doubt act as focal points tending to establish the people in permanent settlements.

Treat the Wainda hamlet as a village established in T.P.N.G. for the present, orientating its activities towards Imonda as the people already appear to have affiliations there.

Is the Catholic mission indeed engaged in building an airstrip near Wasangia. If so, who owns the ground.

Get the Department of Agriculture to provide seed coconuts and peanuts for planting in this area, to assist the people's diet in the first instance.

Your comment to the Assistant District Commissioner, Amanab, is full of sound common sense.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67-3-10/204

JEW/mn

25th November, 1964

Assistant District Commissioner,
AMARAB

Imonda Patrol No. 3 - 1964/65

Please thank Mr Tatterson for his patrol report.

It is pleasing to note that the patrol did not hurry.

Native Affairs

My advice to you is to mount patrols as often as you can in these areas, and I am further going to suggest to you that the next patrol spends at least three days in each place, and this to be done even after the Local Government Council is formed. I do not think that they will get sick of us, not for sometime at any rate, and we must have the contact with these people.

You now have a mobile projector in the Border area. Make sure that this is included in your next patrol. Let me know in good time and I will ask for a special lot of films and then give them a film show every night.

Go steady on Court cases in these areas, and if matters can be settled by native custom, do so. If you do have to gaoil anyone, commit them to the nearest gaoil and then ask the District Commissioner to transfer them to Mewak.

I want to avoid gaoils along the border, because if there are escapees we shall never get them back, and escapees spreading false reports in West Irian could do us a lot of harm.

Health and Hygiene

I understand that diet has quite a lot to do with "grili". It seems to be prevalent among sago eaters.

Make sure your instructions are clear regarding pigs. You fence them out, never in.

Education

I do feel that if we keep on and on with good films, the kids themselves will see what they are missing by not going to school. I would like to see one of these portable film units with projectionist attached to each border station.

Another thing I would like to see would be the Administration take over all the schools on the Border. To me, it sounds much better propoganda that the Administration is doing it rather than the Mission, especially a mission so new to the Territory as the Passionist.

67-8-31 (17)

Villages and Housing

Keep the people moving on this, but remember no force.

If as you say Wainda is definitely in the Trust Territory, then approval is unnecessary, and my advice to you is to have steps taken that they are on our side.

Roads and Bridges

Do not worry too much about roads and bridges at this stage, good walking tracks will do for the time being.

Airstrips and Landing Grounds

Make a special point of observing any possible sites for air strips anywhere in the area.

Agriculture and Livestock

Have you any idea why the poultry scheme failed.

I suggest that you talk to the Agricultural Officer about coconuts. The planting of coconuts is one of the things I want the Council to take up.

I have been rather disappointed with the agricultural approach to the border development. Officers seem to be more intent on finding suitable cash crops than they do on better subsistence crops. I had hoped that the Agricultural station would be on the experimental lines, rather than extension. If these people saw beds of vegetables growing in similar soil and conditions to their own, then I feel sure they would follow suit, but to hand out packets of seeds to them is not going to do much good.

A good report which I hope will be followed very soon by another report.



R. R. Cole
 ROBT R. COLE
 District Commissioner

✓ cc. The Director,
 Department of District
 Administration



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No 57-1-1

Patrol Post,
Imonda,
Amanab Sub-District,
Sepik District.
15th October, 1964.

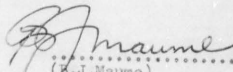
Mr. P. L. Tatterson,
Patrol Officer,
Imonda.

IMONDA PATROL NO. 3 OF 1964/65.
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Please be prepared to depart on patrol to the Imonda Local and Waina-Sowanda Census Divisions on Monday 19th October. You will be accompanied by Sgt. KKELEMI and Const. BEN of the Imonda detachment. Const. BEN will be invaluable as an interpreter in all the villages you will be visiting, including the Waina-Sowanda. I suggest you confine your patrol to the EPMI group of villages, which includes MINDEPOKE, TOGONENDI, DAUTJENDI, DOBENENDI and EPMI. On 27th October you will proceed to WIALA Village in the Waina-Sowanda to rendezvous with MR. Moorhouse, A. D. O. Amanab on 28th. Your patrol will then join Mr. Moorhouse's to proceed back to Imonda via the remaining villages of the Waina-Sowanda, viz. WAINA, SOWANDA, UMEDA and PUNDA. Please take care of the following matters during your patrol.

1. Issue village books in all villages where this has not been done.
2. Investigate thoroughly the recent reports of unrest at EPMI and neighbouring villages. This concerns mainly the alleged abduction of two village girls. You are already aware of the circumstances and the names of the persons involved.
- 3.
3. Explain fully to the people the nature and purpose of the proposed WALSA Local Govt. Council and clear up any doubts which they may have in this regard.
4. Collect necessary mapping data for inclusion in Border Strip Map.
5. Report fully on any matters of Border Intelligence which come to your notice.
6. Construct a rest house and police quarters at SOWANDA No. 2 Village.
7. Village inspections and routine administration. Carry your copy of Departmental Standing Instructions.

At all times you must endeavour to direct the people's attention towards Imonda and the development taking place. Try to encourage the village men to seek employment at Imonda, as the labour situation is not satisfactory as yet. I wish you a successful and interesting patrol.


.....
(R. J. Maume)
Officer In Charge.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

10

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-1

Imonda Patrol Post,
AMANAB Sub-District,
SEFIK DISTRICT.

3rd November 1964

The Assistant District Commissioner,
AMANAB

IMONDA PATROL No. 3 of 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by: P.L. Tatterson Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: Part Imonda Local Census Division
Part Waina-Sowanda Census Division

Personnel Accompanying: Mr Acting District Commissioner Moorhouse
for 3 days
Two members R.P & N.G.C

Last Patrol to Area: D.D.A - May 1964
P.H.D - May 1964
P.I.R - September 1964
D.A.S.F - July 1964

Objects of Patrol: General Familiarization
Explain functions of proposed Walsa Native
Local Government Council
Collect mapping data
Border Surveillance
Investigate unrest at Epni
Routine Administration

Map reference: Border Special Sheets 1 and 2

P.L. Tatterson
P.L. Tatterson
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Introduction:

The area patrolled extends from the north west to the south west of the Imonda Patrol Post area, taking in villages from both the Imonda Local and Wains-Sowanda Census Divisions.

Topographically the area was mostly undulating with occasional hills.

The vegetation is mainly tropical rain forest with patches of sago swamp throughout.

The Assistant District Commissioner Anamab's patrol met the Imonda patrol at SOWANDA No. 1 and the two patrols returned to Imonda.

The main aims of the patrol were:-

1. General familiarization with the area
2. Collect mapping data
3. Border surveillance
4. Explain L.G.C functions
- and 5. Routine administration

ooo000ooo

DiaryMonday 19th October 1964.

1145 Departed IMONDA Patrol Post
1530 Arrived EPMI

Actual walking time $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. At the time of the patrols arrival in the village the villagers were at their gardens. Village in very dirty and broken down state. Spent night at EPMI

Tuesday 20th October 1964.

At EPMI

Villagers arrived and began to tidy up the village. Grass cut around the houses. The latrine for the rest house was rebuilt. Men of the village sent to the bush to gather materials for repairing village houses. Investigated complaint regarding sister exchange, and another about ownership of sago.

Spent night at EPMI

Wednesday 21st October 1964.

At EPMI

Village cleanup continued. Walls put on police house. Inspected EPMI No 2. Clean and tidy

Spent night at EPMI

Thursday 22nd October 1964.

1030 Departed EPMI
1130 Arrived DOUCHENDI

Assembled EPMI and MINDEPOKE villagers and gave talk on the proposed Waisa Native Local Government Council, village and personal cleanliness and the need for labour at IMONDA. Departed EPMI for DOUCHENDI en route inspected MINDEPOKE - clean - and the Catholic Mission school at WASANGLA.

Improvements carried out on the Rest House at DOUCHENDI.
Latrine for the Rest House rebuilt.
Spent night at DOUCHENDI

Friday 23rd October 1964.

1055 Departed DOUCHENDI
1140 Arrived WAINDA
1330 Departed WAINDA
1415 Arrived DOUCHENDI

General village clean up. Latrine built for patrolling policemen. Departed DOUCHENDI to investigate presence of WAINDA village. At WAINDA spoke to villagers took initial census figures. Returned to DOUCHENDI.
Spent night at DOUCHENDI

Saturday 24th October 1964.

At DOUCHENDI

Cleared helicopter pad about 20 yards west of the rest house on the site of the old Church. Paid courtesy visit to Mr J. Collier at WASANGLA school. Rain fell during the day

Spent night at DOUCHENDI

Sunday 25th October 1964.

Observed at DOUCHENDI

Monday 26th October 1964.

At DOUCHENDI

Head man from WAINDA village arrived at DOUCHENDI. Inspected all hamlets and villages of DOPINENDI, TOGINENDI and DOUCHENDI. Villagers assembled to hear talk given on the function of the proposed WALSA Local Government Council, village cleanliness and the need for more labour at IMONDA. During the afternoon set up a target for the police and had rifle practice.

Spent night at DOUCHENDI

Tuesday 27th October 1964.

0
0745 Departed DOUCHENDI
1420 Arrived WAINA No 1
1450 Departed WAINA No 1
1555 Arrived SOWANDA No 2
1615 Departed SOWANDA No 2
1630 Arrived SOWANDA No 1

Actual walking time from DOUCHENDI to SOWANDA No 1
6½ hours

Spent night at SOWANDA No 1

Wednesday 28th October 1964.

Cleaning of area around the Rest House site. Site for helicopter pad decided on. Inspected village - clean and tidy. Mr Acting Assistant District Officer Moorhouse's patrol from AMANAB arrived at 1530 Hrs. Discussions with Mr Moorhouse.

Spent night at SOWANDA No 1

Thursday 29th October 1964.

0800 Departed SOWANDA No 1
0920 Arrived UMEDA

Departed SOWANDA No 1 accompanied by Mr Moorhouse and his patrol. Heavy rain at UMEDA During the day.

Spent night at UMEDA.

Friday 30th October 1964.

0730 Departed UMEDA
1320 Arrived IMONDA Patrol Post.

patrol. Departed UMEDA with Mr Moorhouse and his

Patrol stood down.

End of Diary

oooOOooo

Native Affairs.

Villages in both the Imonda Local and the Waina-Sowanda Census Divisions were visited by the patrol and reception in all cases was cordial.

Villages visited were:- EPMI, MINDEPOKE, TOGINENDI, DOPINENDI and DAUCHENDI in the Imonda Local Census Division and SOWANDA Nos 1 and 2, WAINA and UMEDA in the Waina-Sowanda Census Division.

The main administrative problem throughout the area patrolled is communications, only a hand full of people speak Neo-Malanesian fluently, while a few others understand it but cannot speak it. The constant use of interpreters has its disadvantages, local interpreters will insist on speaking in a dull unemotional voice regardless of the tone in which the original speech was delivered. In this way many speeches lose their full impact on the audience.

The EPMI villagers seem to have an apathetic attitude towards everything but their gardens. To get these people to leave their gardens and come and clean the village was in itself a major task. The Lulua even left the village to go to his garden while the patrol was there. This attitude is perhaps due to the fact that these people are not used to constant direct administration.

This attitude fortunately is peculiar to EPMI, the other Imonda Local villages seem to be eager to advance and loyal to the Australian Administration.

The Waina-Sowanda people are primitive and seem to have no other ambition than to obtain a pair of trousers. They accept the Australian Administration but are still not sure of our attitude; this can be overcome by more regular and extended contact with Administration Officers. These people are afraid to come to the station to work and every effort is being made to entice them to Imonda in order for them to become more familiar with the methods of the Australian Administration. The patrol was assured that at the end of November villagers would come to Imonda to work. The patrol could not bring labourers in as the people are preparing for a sing-sing.

Both areas visited will be included in the WALSA Native Local Government Council and talks on the functions of the council were given in the Imonda Local villages.

Two minor complaints were brought before the patrol, both concerning sago. One from EPMI cannot be solved till one LES/SUNK finishes three months gaol at AMANAB and returns to his village to answer charges brought against him. The other complaint was at DAUCHENDI and was a trivial matter and was solved by arbitration to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

As per Section 2 of my patrol instructions no investigation was conducted into the matter at EPMI, the details are as follows:-

The five people involved are BUNA/BWAS, SIFU/SE'E, SA/SE'E, MINA/PIEHA and ANDA/EMBA, of the above BUNA and MINA are from MINDEPOKE the others are from EPMI.

While SIFU was working in Centani he wrote to ANDA asking if they could exchange sisters, ANDA agreed and when SIFU returned to EPMI he took WETOP/EMBA as his wife. ANDA was then to receive SA. ANDA was at that stage working at IMONDA and he wrote to SIFU asking if he could marry SA. SA was attending school at WASANGLA and ANDA said that she could live with and still attend her classes, SIFU would not agree to this so he left WETOP and took SA to MINDEPOKE where he arranged with BUNA to take MINA in exchange for

BUNA marrying SA. The four, BUNA, SA, SIPU and MINA then ran away from MINDEPOKE and hid in the bush.

ANDA by this time had reported the matter to the Patrol Officer at Imonda and attempts were made to find the four people in order to investigate the matter. But they could not be found and no-one seemed to know where they were.

The matter is not as serious as it was first made out to be. The ages of the girls may cause to some moral ground for complaint as they are only about 11 years old, but this early age of marriage is customary in this area. The problem seemed to be that ANDA's bride had taken a blow and he had also lost his promised bride. He does not seem to be particularly worried about losing the hand of SA.

This payment of compensation in cases like this seems to be customary and in this case it is felt that this custom should be followed.

Since this matter occurred WETOP has remarked and ANDA is to receive PANGA/DAMBRO in exchange.

All that remains to be done now is to find SIPU and the others and bring them before a court and decide on the amount of compensation to be paid to ANDA.

This matter had not caused any ill feeling in the village and ANDA was the one who was most upset about the whole affair.

I see no reason to bring court action against SIPU on any other grounds.

The native situation in the area patrolled seems quite stable and with much patient guidance should be able to handle the introduction of the Local Government Council.

Health and Hygiene.

Generally health was very good and only one case of Yaws was noticed by the patrol.

Two aid posts serve the area patrolled, the Imonda Aid Post is within 4 hours walk of the Imonda. Local villages visited and the people can quite easily make use of this. In the Waina-Sowanda there is an Aid Post at UMEDA. This aid post treats approximately 40 patients a month. The Aid Post Orderly at UMEDA complains of lack of co-operation from the villagers, who is at fault in this matter has not been as yet decided.

The Waina-Sowanda is at present well served by the Public Health Department. It could perhaps be considered, in the future development of medical services, to place an aid post in or near EPMI.

Personal cleanliness at EPMI leaves a lot to be desired, the people, men, women and children, all are dirty in appearance and never seem to worry about washing. "Grili" is prevalent in this village. From talking to villagers I gathered that the people would rather tend to their gardens than take the time to wash. Health Education should be concentrated on this village.

In other villages personal cleanliness appeared to be satisfactory.

Latrines in the villages are being used by the villagers, but this does not improve conditions greatly as village pigs seem to delight in excreting in and around the villages, thus putting the people's personal health in danger. The people have been told before to fence their pigs

away from the villages but as yet have taken no notice of these instructions. It may be necessary in the future to take court action against the people who have failed to follow these instructions in order to convince them that the matter is serious.

Education.

There are two Catholic Mission operated schools in the area patrolled, one at WASANGLA in the Imonda Local and the other at UMEDA.

The school at WASANGLA is recognised by the Government and is conducted by a European and an Indigenous Mission teachers.

The school at UMEDA is conducted by a Catholic Mission catechist. This school serves only UMEDA village.

The people of the Imonda Local area have yet to learn of the importance of education, the teacher from WASANGLA stated that it is rare for a child to attend two days running. They are kept in the village to work by their parents.

Another problem is encountered with female pupils, many are being married while still at school and consequently leaving school to live with their husbands. This early age of marriage is traditional and will be difficult to stop.

The WASANGLA school at present caters quite ably with the educational needs of the EPMI and DAUCHENDI groups and will continue to do so for some time.

One could say that the Waina-Sowanda is without any schools at all. The school at UMEDA is not providing a service to the whole area.

There is at present need for a school in the Waina-Sowanda, preferably operated by the Administration. These people could be quite easily made to realise the importance and benefits of education.

There are four students attending the Technical School at Imonda from EPMI and others from the DAUCHENDI group attending the Primary "A" School.

Villages and Housing.

All villages visited except EPMI were reasonably clean and tidy.

At both the EPMI and DAUCHENDI rest houses it was necessary to carry out some improvements. The police house at EPMI had no walls at all, nor did the kitchen on the rest house at DAUCHENDI. Latrines were built for the patrolling police at both villages and the latrine attached to Rest House in both cases was in a state of disrepair.

Housing in all villages was in a satisfactory condition, that is with the exception of EPMI where houses were in a shocking state of disrepair.

Instructions to build a rest house and police quarters at SOWANDA No 2 (Section 6: Patrol Instructions) were not carried out. This was due to the fact that time was not available in which to do this. The ~~WAINA~~ patrol arrived at SOWANDA No 1 on the 27th October, the next day was spent at that village generally cleaning the rest house area and the following day the patrol, with Mr Moorhouse's patrol from AMANAB, moved to UMEDA.

While the patrol was at EPMI it was brought to my notice that one IGNATUS WOJ of WAINDA village wished to see the patrolling officer about this villages inclusion

in the Australian Administered Territory. IGNATUS did see the patrol at DAUCHEMDI and as a result of his visit the village was visited.

WAINDA is a hamlet within the SENK group of villages West Irian. The main village SENK, is on the PAU river on the other side of the border.

The village moved to its present site during the Dutch Administration, it was previously 300 yards south of its present location. Dutch Patrol Officers used to patrol to the village but after the move the new village site was not visited. Obviously the Dutch were not informed of the move and apparently thought that the people had gone back to SENK.

There is no record of the village having been visited by Australian Patrol Officers in the past. Yet the people of the village claim to have worked at Imonda and visited the station during Christmas 1963.

The village is not marked on any maps of the border area either by the Dutch or ourselves. There are no records at Imonda to indicate that the villages' existence was realised.

The village has not been visited by Indonesian authorities.

The village is on a ridge running parallel with the border and it is estimated that it is a mile to a mile and a half inside the Australian Territory. It is definitely within our territory and not in West Irian. The village is one quarter of an hours walk from DAUCHEMDI.

The Head Man of the village, WAL/MOUWA, is owner of the land on which the village is situated. His land extends from the PAU river to a point half way between WAINDA and the western hamlet of DAUCHEMDI. The villagers of WAINDA have usufructuary rights over the SENK land but do not exercise them as their land is sufficient for their needs.

WAL/MOUWA claims that he has been told by the SENK people to remain in his present position, on his own land, and not to consider moving the village back to near SENK.

There are 27 people, including WAL, at WAINDA consisting of 10 male adults, 7 female adults, 4 male children and 6 female children. These people live in nine houses arranged in a rough circle.

WAL, IGNATUS and other villagers spoken to all express a desire to belong to the Australians. If approval is given for the village to come officially into the Australian Administrative Area, WAL and his followers will move the village down off the ridge closer to DAUCHEMDI. This is WAL's idea.

WAL was taken by the patrol to SOWANDA to see the Assistant District Officer AMANAB and spent a few days at Imonda.

While in the village I took the opportunity of taking the names of all the people, these are appended.

The people of EPMI No 2 are at present clearing a site on the PISA creek, a quarter of an hour downstream from the main village, for a new village site. The present village, on the top of a ridge, they claim, is too far from water.

Roads and Bridges.

There are no recognised roads or bridges in the area patrolled. Paths and rivers are used for walking

between villages.

Walking tracks through the area could not be said to be very good. In many cases they were wet and very muddy. This was due to the fact that overgrowth had not been cleared to allow the sun to get at the track and dry it out.

The track from DOPINENDI to WAINA was very poor, in some sections it became necessary for the patrol to cut its way through the undergrowth. Admittedly this track is not often used by patrols but this is no reason why it should be in the condition it was. Village officials concerned were instructed to do something about improving this track.

There may be possibilities in the future of building a road from Imonda to EPMI as the area between the two places is reasonably flat. A road to the Waina-Sowanda would encounter difficulties in negotiating steep hills between Imonda and that area.

Village Officials.

The area patrolled is at present under the Lulua system of local administration but soon will be included in the WAISA Local Government Council.

Unfortunately few village officials in this area speak even broken Neo-Malanesian and this presents some problems in communications between the officer and the Lulua's.

Most village officials in this area are loyal, keen and perform their duties quite capably. Lulua ANDA of DAUCHENDI impressed and was taken by the patrol through the Waina-Sowanda to Imonda where he spent several days observing progress on the station.

Badges of rank will be issued to those Lulua's who have not already received them.

Airstrips and Landing Grounds.

There is a helicopter pad at EPMI in the Imonda Local Census Division. The patrol, while at DAUCHENDI, constructed a helicopter pad west of the rest house. This pad can be approached from the east over the village of TOGINENDI. Villagers were instructed to keep these pads cleared of bush and to cut the grass at least once a month.

The SOWANDA No 1 people approached the patrol with the request that a helicopter pad be built in that village. There is a reasonable site near the police house but will require some cutting and leveling before it is suitable for use. It may be too close to the police house though, the distance between the proposed pad and the police house is 15 yards. This matter could be investigated by a future patrol perhaps and recommendations could be made regarding the construction of a pad at SOWANDA.

There are two or three cleared sing-sing sites near UMEDA and with some clearing of the bush around them could be used as helicopter pads.

The Catholic Mission, as mentioned before, have a school at WASANGLA and it was heard that they may attempt to build an airstrip on this site. There was no mention of this on the lease application so it could be a future developmental plan or then again it could be untrue. Any airstrip built on this site would have to run north-south as the area is bounded by a river to the east and west and there would not be enough room between the river to build an airstrip.

Agriculture and Livestock.

The only form of livestock in this area is the village pig. An attempt was made by the Agricultural Officer at AMANAS to introduce poultry but as there are no fowls in the villages it could be said that the plan failed. In order to arouse the peoples interest in fowls it may be an idea to issue each village with a cock and a fowl and they can multiply till there are enough birds for the people to start eating; thus supplementing their protein lacking diet of the present.

A subsistence type of agriculture persists throughout this area, the main crops being Sago and Bananas. The peoples diet consists mainly of these two crops, with sugar cane and "pit pit" and occasionally supplemented by pig meat.

Non-Indigenous crops are unobtainable in this area although there is record of seeds being issued. These seeds have either failed to germinate or have been left to be overgrown.

Future Agricultural and District Administration patrols could perhaps take seeds and issue them to the village officials at each village with instructions that they be looked after. Introduced crops could be eventually introduced into the peoples' diet.

Coconuts are not plentiful in the Imonda Local villages and a nursery, if established at Imonda, could be used to supply young coconut plants to these villages.

Economic Development.

There does not seem to ~~xxx~~ be any great opportunities for economic development in this area.

In the future limited cash cropping could provide a small income. Indigenous foods could be sold at Imonda for Government labourers. Sago, bananas, sugar cane and kau kau would be purchased by the Government.

The distance of the area from markets e.g 50 miles from Vanimo, from where products can be shipped, seems to indicate that any large economic projects undertaken in this area would be unprofitable.

It appears that the main money earner for this area will be migrant labour. Many labourers are and will continue to be required at Imonda for station development. By supplying labour, this area could earn much more than it would by selling local foods.

In the not too distant future labourers will be being recruited from the Imonda area to go to plantations in other districts. Private people at Imonda have indicated that they will recruit from the area. In this way, by sending labour away to other parts of the Territory, the people of the Waina-Sowanda especially will find a way of earning money to buy their material wants.

At this stage of development the economy of this area is not of great importance, but in the future the people should concentrate on earning money as workers and not by attempting what may prove to be futile economic ventures.

Border Intelligence.

Matters of Border Intelligence arising from this patrol have been dealt with under separate correspondence and treated as confidential.

Conclusion.

The area patrolled will, in the near future, take a major step forward in political development. That is the formation of the WALSA Native Local Government Council. When this council is formed it is hoped that the people will take a more active interest in their own welfare. I should imagine that at first the Waina-Sowanda people will be completely lost as far as the council is concerned. No matter how much they hear about the council they will fail to grasp the idea but after the council has been functioning for some time will, it is hoped, take a more active interest in it. The people of the Imonda Local area should have no difficulty with the introduction of the council.

The Waina-Sowanda people are quite impressed with such things as helicopters, trousers and singlets and have stated that they will work at Imonda if they can receive trousers as payment. By complying with this and perhaps building a helicopter pad in each village, we should do much to impress these people and erase some of their fears of the Australian Administration.

Every effort should be made to obtain labourers from both these areas, not only does it help us in our developmental programme but it directs the peoples' attention to Imonda, gives them a feeling of achievement when they see the fruits of their labour and also earns them money with which to buy goods.

Patrols from all departments should visit this area regularly in order to consolidate the Administration in the area, and also should remain in the area for an extended period. It is felt that the most important factor in the administering these people is their having regular and extended contact with Administration officers.

No untoward incidents occurred during the patrol.

It is hoped that the conduct of this patrol meets with your approval.

P. L. Tatterson

P. L. Tatterson
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

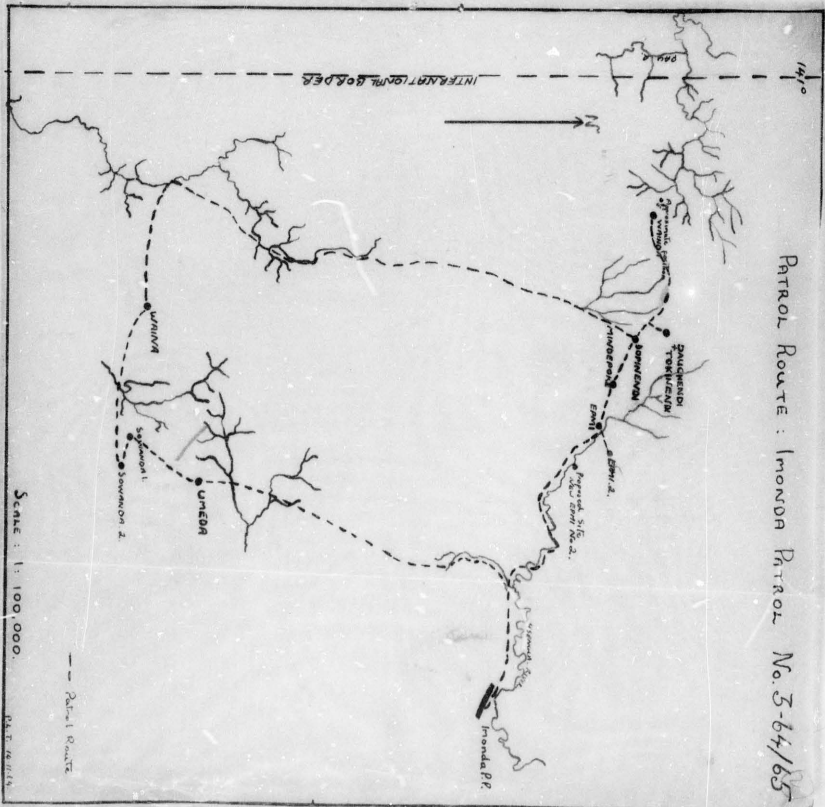
WAINDA VILLAGE.

The following are the names of the people of this village.

| | | |
|--------------|-----|--------------------------|
| SOWA/KWAI | M/A | |
| WASA/WAM | F/A | |
| WAM/SOWA | M/C | |
| MEHK/SOWA | F/C | |
| SUWAI/WOI | M/A | |
| WAL/MOUWA | M/A | Head Man |
| WAND/WOI | F/A | |
| SAI/WAL | M/C | |
| BWAS/NUMP | M/A | |
| ENDA/SUWAI | M/A | |
| KWEKA/EM | F/A | |
| NEL/ENDA | F/C | |
| BATKA/ENDA | F/C | |
| MOW/ENDA | M/C | |
| KULLER/NAIKA | M/A | |
| MANA/KWAI | F/A | |
| SAI/SIRCULA | M/A | |
| WER/WOI | F/A | |
| MAKOKA/SAI | F/C | |
| WAND/SAI | F/C | |
| MOUNDA/SAI | M/C | |
| VAHK/KWAI | M/A | |
| MUIWA/WOI | M/A | |
| NU/SUWAI | F/A | Mother of VAHK and MUIWA |
| MAS/MOUWA | M/A | |
| NIE/SUREK | F/A | |
| NU/MAS | F/C | |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------|
| Male Adults | : | 10 |
| Female Adults | : | 7 |
| Male Children | : | 4 |
| Female Children | : | 6 |
| Total | : | <u>27</u> |

Patrol Route : MONDA Patrol No. 3-64/65



SCALE : 1 : 100,000

--- Patrol Route

P.T. ROUTE

Net for National
Papua
020 1010109



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Imonda Patrol No.4 of 1964/65.

Patrol Conducted by B.J.Maume, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled IMONDA LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 4 Members R.P.& N.G.C.

Duration—From 18/11/1964 to 19/12/1964 (Broken Periods)

Number of Days Twenty-Four.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Oct 1964.

Medical Aug 1964.

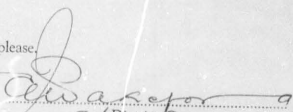
Map Reference Sheet 1, Border Special, 1 : 100,000.

Objects of Patrol (i) Discussions on Proposed L.G. Council ; (ii) Village Inspections and Routine Administration ; (iii) General Familiarisation.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

18/12/1965


District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

.....

.....

67-3-56

24th March, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

IMONDA PATROL NO. 4-64/65

Your 67-3-10/918 of 19th February, 1965
refers.

2. Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the abovementioned patrol report.
3. The comprehensive remarks by the Assistant District Commissioner, Amanab should be of value to the patrolling Officer who carried out good work under arduous conditions.
4. It must be constantly stressed that reports must be submitted without undue delay.

T. G. Aitchison,
A/DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-56

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference 67-3-10/918

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

19th February, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORORU.

IMONDA PATROL NO. 4 1964/5

I have nothing to add to the comments of the Assistant District Commissioner, except that Mr. Maume is being transferred to Maprik.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)

A/District Commissioner.

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,

AMANAB.

Sepik District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference... 67-1-13.

If calling ask for

Mr. _____

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

8th February 1965.

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

IMONDA PATROL NUMBER 4 - 1964/5

IMONDA LOCAL DIVISION.

Report of the above specified patrol conducted by Mr. B. Maume, Patrol Officer, is forwarded herewith. The patrol was to the local Imonda area and was of twenty-four days duration. The report is long overdue and its value and interest is considerably lessened as a result. It offers blunt criticisms and whilst these have been made in good faith it is my opinion that they are based on wrong premises and errors in assessment.

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS. It is a fact that the local attitude is primarily one of indifference. However this is true of the outlook of all the backward inhabitants of this sub-district and at this stage must be accepted as a fact we have to live with. Basically it results from isolation, endemic malnutrition, and lack of understanding of the aims and objects of the Administration. These factors cannot be changed overnight and any changes will come as a result of slow, methodical effort over a long period of time. In the Imonda local there are the beginnings of breakdowns in the isolationist attitude - the "surprising enthusiasm" for roadwork described is an example. These people require infinite patience and tact and I believe Mr. Maume may be unduly frustrated by the lack of immediate and apparent results.

" I do not agree that ~~the~~ present patrols are "desultory". There have been five D.D.A. patrols to this area in the last year as well as many short field trips. Other departments and the P.I.R. have been just as active. Far from being disconnected and unmethodical these patrols have had the basic aims of consolidation and to make the people aware of the mere fact of there being an Administration - aims from which no material gains are obvious. Patrols to this area have averaged one every month. It would be unwise to fall into the trap of "over-administration" and at this stage undue disruption of traditional activity could cause a change in attitude from apathy to opposition - as the incident at SOWANDA has borne out.

ROADS. Mr. K. Memafu, Assistant Patrol Officer is currently on a shanding patrol to NAMOLA to survey and peg the remaining portion of the road to Imonda, and is establishing a road camp in the area. Staff difficulties have prevented constant supervision to date but there is no reason why some

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

inspections should not have been made - as I had previously been assured they had. Roadmaking tools were long ordered and have just arrived the delay being caused by a new P.W.D. procedure which does not allow tools to be bought direct from project money. It is planned to have approximately five miles of tractor and motor cycle road opened by June of this year.

EDUCATION. The USENGLA school is now staffed with both a European and an indigenous teacher. Enrolment to date in 1965 is disappointing but as schooling has only just recommenced this is to be expected. Mr. Memafu is endeavouring to recruit additional students. Enrolment at the Imonda Primary and Technical Schools has been satisfactory to date. Despite Mr. Maume's pessimism I am confident that in the long run some interest will be shown in education. We are only really starting in this area and progress is slow in all fields.

AGRICULTURE. Seed coconuts have been distributed and planted. Work has commenced on the station centre and the planting of seed subsistence crops for eventual distribution. The overall intent is to raise the standard of diet by the introduction of bananas, yams, kaukau etc. It is virtually impossible to obtain Farmer trainees at 15/- per fortnight when ordinary labourers are paid 2/3 per day. The premise of self-help basic to the Farmer trainee scheme is too sophisticated an idea for the Imonda people to grasp at this stage.

D.A.S.P. - August, 1964.

GENERAL. Mr. Maume has been active in other divisions and his "sad comment" is unwarranted. His report was written after the turn of events at SOWANDA and I believe he is feeling disheartened and frustrated. Administration at Imonda is hectic, work is hard, and on the surface, unrewarding. In time things will change.

General Familiarisation.

A map to accompany this report will submitted direct to you. Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

For your information and action, please.

D.D. MOORHOUSE

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
IMONDA.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

19

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

Patrol Post,
Londa,
Amanab Sub-District,
Sepik District.

IMONDA PATROL NUMBER 4 OF 1964/65.

Patrol Conducted By : B.J.Maume, Patrol Officer.

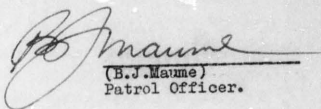
Area Patrolled : Imonda Local Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying : Nil Europeans.
4 Members R.P. & N.G.C.

Last Patrol to Area : D.D.A. - ~~November~~, October, 1964.
P.H.D. - August, 1964.
D.A.S.F. - August, 1964.
P.I.R. - December, 1964.

Objects of Patrol : Discussions on Proposed L.G. Council.
Village Inspections and Routine Admin.
General Familiarisation.

Map Reference : Sheet 1, Border Special, 1 : 100,000.


(B.J. Maume)
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The Imonda Local Census Division comprises two main geographical features - the Wusengla River Basin and the Bapi River Valley. All villages in the Division lie within these two features or on the ridge which divides them. The people are all members of the linguistic group known as the WALSA, and because they were formerly administered by the Dutch, the lingua franca of the area is Malay. The main objects of the patrol were to acquaint the people with the aims of the Administration with regard to political development, i.e., the proposed WALSA Local Govt. Council, the improvement of communications with Imonda Station, and the general familiarisation of the writer with the area.

Patrol Diary.Wednesday 18/11/64.

In early morning prepared patrol gear. At 1000 hrs. patrol departed Imonda. $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. over soggy bush track brought us to EPMI. Here met Village Officials and informed them of patrol's intentions. Purchased quantities of native food. Camped EPMI.

Thursday 19/11/64.

Inspected EPMI Village and found it to be in a poor state. One dilapidated house was dismantled and village site was cleared up generally. Women ordered to wash all infants thoroughly. Helicopter pad cleared and new village latrine erected. Talks with people on schools, development at Imonda, and proposed Council - reaction negative. Camped EPMI.

Friday 20/11/64.

Proceeded to two other hamlets of EPMI, both known as ELEISA and situated on ridge about 10 min. walk from main hamlet of PSA, where rest house is situated. Both ELEISA hamlets are to be shifted to new site closer to main village soon. At ELEISA all people were set to work clearing a helicopter pad which was soon completed. Set PSA people to work on clearing up rest house area generally and then proceeded to Catholic Mission school at WUSENGLA - 20 mins. over very muddy track. Here met native teacher and inspected school. Then returned to EPMI. Here told village officials that we would commence track work tomorrow. Camped EPMI.

Saturday 21/11/64.

Woke up to find heavy rain falling. Decided to wait for rain to finish before commencing track work. As it was, heavy rain continued for most of the day, so I contented myself with compiling genealogy in connection with land investigation at WUSENGLA. Ample native food purchased. Camped EPMI.

Sunday 22/11/64.

Sunday. Observed. Once again heavy rain for most of the day. Camped EPMI.

Monday 23/11/64.

With a large group of village men from EPMI and MINDEPOKA commenced clearing track and pegging a road back towards Imonda. A surprising amount of enthusiasm for this work by the people. Pegged road for about 1½ miles through thick bush. Good grades were obtained with little difficulty, and few engineering problems encountered. Camped EPMI.

Tuesday 24/11/64.

Sent a policeman off to continue pegging road with help of villagers. I visited C.M. School again and carried out further investigations on the spot. Noticed a good attendance of children at the school with a fair proportion of girls. In afternoon returned to EPMI for further discussions with people about Council, need for labourers at Imonda, and possible road development. Large quantities of native food purchased. Camped EPMI.

Wednesday 25/11/64.

At 0915 patrol departed EPMI. Walked through to DAUCHENDI - just over an hour's walk. En route inspected DOPININDI Village - about ¼ hr. from DAUCHENDI. After paying off carriers from EPMI I recruited six of them to work at Imonda. Gave luluai a note for Mr. Tatterson. In afternoon gave talks on Council and general developmental plans of Administration. Village Officials appeared keen on the idea of having a road from Imonda to this area. Villages reasonably clean and tidy. Camped DAUCHENDI.

Thursday 26/11/64.

With aid of village men from DAUCHENDI, DOPININDI and TOGONENDI, began clearing a track and pegging a road from C.M. School at WUSENGLA to DAUCHENDI Village. A good, direct route was obtained. In afternoon the luluai of SENK hamlet of WAINDA Village visited the patrol. I told him I would be visiting SENK in due course. Purchased native food. Camped DAUCHENDI.

Friday 27/11/64.

Early morning departed for SENK hamlet, arriving there 45 mins. later to find most of the village people present. The village is well within our Territory. Had discussions with village people and managed to talk two men into coming to Imonda to work. Leaving SENK at 1100 hrs., we proceeded over rough and mostly ill-defined track running parallel to the border. Finally arrived at SWAKETJIL after two hour walk. On this section stumbled onto a superb lookout, from where an excellent view of the whole Imonda administrative area is obtainable on a fine day. Also obtained an extensive view of the OEBREB area of West Irian. At SWAKETJIL met Const. SAP of Imonda Detachment, and told him to clear a track to the

(4)

Friday 27/11/64. (Cont.)

lockout and clear site generally with aid of village people. After talks with village officials returned to DAUCHENDI direct - one hour. Camped DAUCHENDI.

Saturday 28/11/64.

Medical patrol conducted by hospital orderly from Amanab arrived and gave triple Antigen injections to children of DOPININDI, TOGONENDI and DAUCHENDI. At 1500 hrs. after long wait for carriers, patrol departed for SWAKETJIL in a light drizzle. Climbed gradual ridge for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., during which time drizzle grew into a torrential downpour accompanied by cold wind. Arrived SWAKETJIL chilled to the bone and completely saturated. Talked with Village Officials and purchased native food. Heavy rain and strong winds continued for most of the night. Camped SWAKETJIL.

Sunday 29/11/64.

Thick early morning fog. Inspected village and discussed development with village officials. Told them that patrol would be spending some time in the area. At lunch time heard native dispute concerning pigs and gardens. Complainant awarded £1 compensation. Constable BEN was absent from patrol all day without permission. He was attending a local ceremony and returned at sundown. Told him he would return to Imonda on the morrow and be subsequently charged. Camped SWAKETJIL.

Monday 30/11/64.

Constable BEN departed for Imonda. Assisted by Constable SAP got SWAKETJIL people started on clearing new site for helicopter pad. Then proceeded to SAININDI where all village people helped to clear another helicopter pad. SWAKETJIL to SAININDI is a 35 minute walk. Returned to SWAKETJIL and continued supervision of work on helicopter pad. At 1845 Const. 1/C Atbo arrived with further patrol supplies from Imonda. Camped SWAKETJIL.

Tuesday 1/12/64.

Hospital orderly departed for HOLOSA. I visited DOPININDI Village again to check up on labourers I had recruited. Found that they were still engaged in sing-sing at KWAI hamlet 25 mins. walk away. Visited KWAI and sent all labourers off to Imonda in care of luluai. I proceeded on to DETAU hamlet, a further 20 mins. on. Had discussion with a considerable group of people there. Then returned to SWAKETJIL - 30 mins. from DETAU. In early afternoon Fr. Cletus, of Passionist Mission, arrived. Later he accompanied me to lookout for purpose of identifying various geographical features. Imonda Station bearing was 118° magnetic. Returned to SWAKETJIL. Purchased large quantities of native food. Camped SWAKETJIL.

Wednesday 2/12/64.

Further talks with people of SWAKETJIL and HOLOSA. Fr. Cletus departed. I set out to visit the villages of HOLOSA, YUHEILA

Wednesday 3/12/64. (Cont.)

and DAUWENT, HOLOSA is only 15 mins. from SWAKETJIL. Inspected village and then proceeded on to YUHETLA and DAUWENT. Found both of these villages practically deserted. A fairly rugged six hour round trip brought us back to SWAKETJIL. Again purchased a large quantity of native food. Gave directions to Const. 1/C Atbo on what work to do while I was absent from patrol. Camped SWAKETJIL.

Thursday 4/12/64.

In morning returned to Imonda - 3½ hrs. En route inspected road work on the Imonda-NAMOLA Road. Work done is very disappointing. Continued on to Imonda. Mr. Tatterson reported everything in order.

Friday 4/12/64 to Sunday 6/12/64.

Break in patrol.

Monday 7/12/64.

At 1045 departed Imonda for SWAKETJIL. Met Const. 1/C Atbo at SAININDI. Received report from him on progress of work to date - satisfactory. Camped SWAKETJIL.

Tuesday 8/12/64.

With village men of SWAKETJIL and HOLOSA started pegging a road from HOLOSA to SWAKETJIL. This was completed in mid-afternoon. I then proceeded to SAININDI to examine a possible road route. Received note from Mr. Tatterson with news that he had been transferred to Pagei. I asked him to defer transfer until Saturday if possible so that I could complete my patrol. Camped SWAKETJIL.

Wednesday 9/12/64.

Early morning P.I.R. Patrol under Mr. Robison arrived. I passed on information concerning state of track to Imonda. After this patrol departed I continued with pegging a road to boundary of SWAKETJIL land. Heavy rain interrupted work for a time. Camped SWAKETJIL.

Thursday 10/12/64.

Early morning patrol departed SWAKETJIL. Walked through to NAMOLA Village, inspecting road possibilities en route. In afternoon visited Villages of MACHENDI (5 mins.) and OMOL (20 mins.) from NAMOLA. Met few people but villages clean and tidy. Issued new Village Books for these two places. Const. Kani arrived from Imonda en route SWAKETJIL. Camped NAMOLA.

Friday 11/12/64.

With village people from NAMOLA and two neighbouring villages started to peg new road sections of the Imonda-NAMOLA road. Old grade very poor in some places. A new route having reasonable grades was obtained. At midday lulual from Egmi arrived with news that one of the village men was causing some strife there. Sent a policeman to issue a verbal summons to the man concerned to attend a Court at Imonda. Continued pegging road. Camped NAMOLA.

Saturday 12/12/64.

Early morning patrol departed for Imonda - a walk of two hours. Carriers paid and this patrol stood down.

Wednesday 16/12/64.

Kungai In afternoon departed Imonda to visit first of two villages not yet visited because of premature finishing off of patrol. Walk of 1 hr. 50 min. to DAUNDA Village. Had discussions with Village Officials and told them that we would purchase all the copal gum they could bring to Imonda. Talks given concerning WALSA Council. Inspected village. At 1620 returned to Imonda, arriving there at 1800 hrs.

Saturday 19/12/64.

To finish off visited three hamlets of IMONDA Village, the furthest being 40 mins. from the station. All villages inspected. Directed lului to bring paraplegic patient to station for treatment - suffering badly from bed sores. Returned to Imonda Station.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout the Imonda Local Census Division can best be summed up in one word - indifferent. If the people actually resented us, or even actively opposed us, the solution to the problem would be far more simple. As it is, a highly complex problem confronts every officer entering the Division, quite apart from possible international complications if by some chance things go awry. After this patrol I would consider the chances of these people's present loyalties being re-directed over the border as minimal. This is not because of any great admiration for the Australian Administration's work, but because these people, at their present stage of development and contact, are incapable of having any loyalties at all. They just want to be free to carry on as they always have done since time immemorial. To do them justice, their environment, and history of contact with Europeans, have both militated against their becoming a dynamic and ambitious group. They are afflicted with the traditional lassitude of the sago-eater, and the indifference to political and economic development which must be expected of a society that must eke out an existence in a harsh natural environment. These conditions are common to all villages of the Division, and an understanding of them is a necessary preface ~~of~~ to a discussion of the present situation.

Knowing this from reports by other officers, I determined to spend as much time as possible in every village, making the patrol a comparatively leisurely one with the main specific object of familiarising the people with the proposed WALSA Local Government Council. All of the villages in the Imonda Local Census Division belong to the one linguistic group, which is known as WALSA. These people will form the bulk of the people in the new Council. The concept of a Council is a difficult one to grasp in theory, and despite all efforts at clarification, the people's notions of what will happen when they have a Council are probably still fairly vague. These observations are general, and cover the majority of the people. There are in fact quite a few men, mostly village officials who have been on conducted tours to Wewak, who welcomed the idea but appeared uneasy about its chances of success. I felt it necessary to stress the fact that the necessary guidance would be provided by Administration officers.

The people do not as yet identify themselves with Imonda Station. This is apparent in cases where patients have to be ordered to report to Imonda Aid Post for treatment. When and if they do go, it is because they are specifically ordered to do so by patrolling officers. This is in spite of the fact that the furthest village is only ~~4~~ hours' walk from the station over a reasonable track. Most are much closer. There is an urgent need for improved communications with Imonda. In fact we never see any natives from

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (Cont.)

this Division visiting Imonda Station unless they have been either asked or ordered to do so. I include station labourers in this category as it is rare indeed for Imonda Local Natives to present themselves for work these days without some real or implied pressure being brought to bear on them. I think the people consider that their contribution to the construction of Imonda airstrip was sufficient. In fact, due to the frantic and massive development of Imonda Station itself, the need for local labourers has increased if anything. I do not question policy at all, but merely point out the possible consequences of the constant and incessant demand for station labour. Far from being interested or even curious about what is going on at Imonda, the people could become slightly resentful of the fact that the demand for labour never diminishes. More depressing is the fact that station projects tend to prevent adequate patrolling being done by District Administration Officers, since constant supervision is required. The patrol officer is virtually a stranger to the people - this in an area where constant and personal contact ~~xxx~~ is considered vital.

The only answer to the problem, in my opinion, is to subject this Census Division to intensive administration, preferably in the form of a base-camp at EPMI Village. The camp would be staffed full time by a patrol officer, a small detachment of police, and a native medical orderly. The officer and native staff would be relieved every two weeks by replacements from Imonda. The development at Imonda is completely lost on these people in their present state. There is a pressing need to have someone on the spot all the time who can interpret the development to the people at which it is aimed - otherwise it will be meaningless. Small local projects can be carried out by the officer at the base camp. These will be far more appreciated by the people who are beginning to wonder if the station is only going to benefit the people of IMONDA Village. I suggest an Aid Post at EPMI, and the construction of an EPMI - Imonda Road. From EPMI patrols would be much easier to send to the WAINA-SOWANDA Census Division, and the possibilities of a link-up with the EPMI Road could be explored. The WAINA-SOWANDA still live in splendid primitive isolation, and as yet do not deign to recognise the existence of Imonda Station, or its relevance to them. The WAINA people will have to be brought "on side" if the Council is to be successful, and the best way to do this is to convince them by our continued appearances in their villages that we are here to stay. The present desultory patrols to the area are treated by the WAINA people as either a curiosity or a nuisance, and very little else.

All things considered, the establishment of a base camp at EPMI has so much to recommend it that I consider it vital to our success in this area. The value of Border Intelligence

NATIVE AFFAIRS.(Cont.)

collected by an officer on the spot is incalculably greater than that received on the station at second or third hand from a policeman who has not been specifically trained for the task. In addition the improved communication with the people cannot fail to have an all-round beneficial effect.

Lest at any stage of this report it may be construed that I am presuming to question official policy, I hasten to correct that impression. In this section of the report, I am merely reporting the native situation as I see it. In all good faith, I have attempted to make an honest appraisal of the situation. If official policy is having unexpected or undesirable side-effects, or falling short of its objectives, then clearly both conscience and duty dictate that I report this fact as soon as possible. I can only hope that by doing so I do not incur official censure.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The main activity so far in this Census Division has been the partial construction of the Imonda - NAMOLA Road. The work done so far has been very disappointing. The people have been working without any supervision whatsoever. The road route was not pegged beforehand, and consequently the road follows the old native track, meandering aimlessly and having impossible grades. A good deal of time was spent in pegging a more reasonable route. Most grades are now good and the road has been redirected wherever necessary. One disturbing element is the fact that a lot of the work already done is now wasted. It was explained to the people of NAMOLA that there was no point in constructing a road which vehicles could not use, and that some re-routing was necessary. It was also pointed out that they were in no way to blame for the mistakes made so far. They seemed satisfied with the explanation, but I regretted the fact that an officer had not been detailed in the first place to peg the road.

The patrol also pegged and cleared possible road routes from EPMI to DAUCHENDI via MINDEFOKA, and from EPMI back towards Imonda. This was a section of approximately two miles. There is a distinct possibility of building a road from Imonda To EPMI. The ground is only slightly undulating and no major engineering would be involved. The people showed a heartening enthusiasm for the road pegging, and it is safe to assume that they desire to have a road linking them with Imonda. This road could then link up with the NAMOLA Road via OMOL and MACHENDI Villages. More important still, another road direct from EPMI to WALINA could then be considered. This would solve nearly all our administrative problems in the Imonda Border area. The road would give all the border peoples a sense of "belonging" to Imonda, which they do not have at present.

A further road section was pegged from HOLOSA Village through SWAKETJIL to SAININDI. From SAININDI a link with the NAMOLA Road should not be too difficult. In this area, too, the people showed a remarkable enthusiasm for the task. The distance involved from HOLOSA to NAMOLA would be approximately four miles.

I consider that the people would probably be willing to work on roads without payment, in the first instance, if enough tools could be provided. In the case of the NAMOLA Road, where payment is being provided, there appeared to be a dearth of tools. It would be a pity if the enthusiasm of the people for road communication with Imonda is not encouraged, although no promises were made by the patrol of any official interest, at least for some time.

EDUCATION.

Children from the Imonda Local Census Division now comprise the bulk of the students attending the Administration Technical and Primary T Schools at Imonda. There is a recognised Catholic Mission School at WUSENGLA, about half-way between the villages of EPMI and DAUCHENDI. This school is normally staffed by one European and one native teacher, but during the patrol's visit, only the native teacher, Joseph Venain, of New Ireland, was present. The school's facilities are adequate but unimpressive. The school buildings were erected by Joseph himself with the aid of the children. No help was forthcoming from the village men, although there are four villages within a half hour's walk from the school. The people in the area show little interest in the progress of their children and fifty per cent absenteeism is not uncommon. One unusual feature is the high proportion of girls attending the school. The attitude towards education could be a legacy of Dutch rule, when education was compulsory and therefore somewhat unpopular. I am more inclined to think that it is just another indication of the general indifference in the area. The Mission's task is not an enviable one, and, although their intentions are good, it is obvious that they are fighting a losing battle.

The best thing we could do with regard to education is to have all the children at boarding schools, either at Imonda or elsewhere. The mission has made a sincere effort to make the WUSENGLA School a success, but meeting the people on their own terms as they are doing now puts the mission at a tremendous disadvantage. The people obviously read all sorts of liberties into our law of non-compulsory attendance at school, and consequently life becomes pretty dull and meaningless to the hapless teacher who is often left without pupils. To have any chance at all for a reasonable education, the children must be taken away from home village influence. The people just do not care about education, even though it is served up on their own doorstep. They would far rather have their sons and daughters helping in the gardens, and frequently express this opinion.

About half a dozen boys from this Census Division are attending Administration and Mission Schools in Vanimo. The difference between them and our local pupils is very marked. This is no reflection on either Administration or Mission teachers in the Imonda area, who are doing their best under impossible conditions. It has always struck me as strange that the Education Dept. reserves its so-called brilliant teachers for duty in large town schools where most of the hard work has been done. Let any of these teachers be sent to a place like Imonda, and they would probably resign on the spot. The challenge to teachers in an area like this are beyond description. The solution lies in boarding schools, where the children can be properly supervised at all times.

AGRICULTURE.

At every village I enquired about the progress of seeds which had been distributed by the Amanab Agriculture Officer, during several visits to the area. All reports indicated that not even one of the seeds had yet been planted. I would suggest that in future anyone who distributes seed must mark out a village plot and personally supervise the clearing, fencing and planting. It is worse than useless to expect these people to shift for themselves. An infinite patience and willingness is required by all Administration officers in this area. Nothing, and I mean nothing, impresses them. If the Dept. of Agriculture were to issue a tractor to each village and build a bitumen highway to the area, the response would still be negative. The Agricultural Station at Imonda, although still a fairly small effort, cannot entice any labourers at all. It is at present staffed by an Agricultural Field Worker who toils away on his own.

I calculate that all of the Imonda Local people spend at least 65 per cent of their time either cultivating their gardens or preparing sago. The usual native vegetables are cultivated, but quality is generally poor. Coconuts are at a premium. The patrol was able to purchase local food in all villages but not in remarkable quantity. I suspect that the people reserved their poor quality produce for sale to us.

There is little chance of economic development in the area while the people still cling so tenaciously to traditional agricultural methods. The position with regard to livestock is just as bad. Pigs are generally in poor condition, and few in number. A few scrawny fowls were seen, but they appeared to be on their last legs.

The people of DAMNDA Village have been encouraged to exploit the copal gum which is obtainable in the southern ridges of the BEWANI Mts. about two hours walk from the village. They have been taught how to tap the Kauri Pine correctly and to clean the gum for marketing. To date approximately 20 lbs. of copal gum has been purchased at Imonda. The return of 6d per lb. is not startling, considering the work and time involved. It is, however, some sort of start, and the DAMNDA people are constantly being encouraged to continue the work.

HELICOPTER PADS.

During this patrol a number of new helicopter pads were cleared. These included one at EPMI, one at SWAKETJIL and another at SAININDE. The recent activity by the Army Survey Corps has revived the people's interest in helicopters, and no difficulty was encountered in finding suitable sites. The whole Imonda border area is now adequately provided^{with} with regard to helicopter pads.

There are no airstrips apart from the Imonda strip in this Census Division. The Passionist Mission was at one stage considering the construction of an airstrip at WUSENGLA. Fr. Cletus, of the Imonda Mission, has now advised that the idea of an airstrip has been abandoned.

VILLAGE INSPECTIONS.

Considering the small amount of time that the people spend in their villages, the general condition of all villages seen was good. At a few places new latrines were constructed with the help of patrol personnel. Water supplies in most of the villages are not good, and the new Council would be well advised to make the provision of wells one of their first tasks in this area.

HEALTH.

A Triple Antigen campaign was carried out by a separate P.H.D. patrol while we were in the area. The hospital orderly who conducted the patrol had little difficulty in contacting all the children and their parents. Regular patrols such as this are a good thing in the area as the people become used to the idea of assembling in their villages when each patrol arrives. They have not reached the stage yet where village officials gather all the people and prepare the rest house area for occupation. Perhaps this will come in time.

General health in the area is good. The only Aid Posts are at SWAKETJIL and Imonda, but there should also be one at EPMI. P.H.D. is extremely short-staffed in this area, and it is only this fact which is preventing more Aid Posts being opened. The people's personal hygiene is poor, and skin diseases are all too common. The commonest one is tinea, and this can be treated and cured as long as the patient is willing to endure a week or so of steady treatment. What usually happens is that village men who work as labourers on the station get treated and practically cured only to be re-infected with the disease as soon as they return to their villages.

Monthly health education patrols would be the best means of improving village hygiene. One is in the area at present, and it is hoped that this will become a regular thing.

POLICE.

Comments on the police accompanying the patrol have been entered on their Records of Service and R.S. Forms; have been submitted to Headquarters. Trainee Constable BEN, Reg. No. 11328, left the patrol at SWAKETJIL without permission and returned to his home village of DOPININDI for a sing-sing. He spent a whole day there, returning to the patrol at nightfall. For this he was returned to Imonda immediately and subsequently charged under the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary Ordinance. The fine of half a month's pay was approved by the Commissioner of Police. The fine recommended was a fairly stiff one, though not excessive under the circumstances. We have five local police in the Imonda Detachment, and discipline would quickly decline if each one assumed he could visit his home village whenever he pleased, without obtaining permission from his officers. BEN's actions and attitude in this case were completely reprehensible, and an example had to be made of his punishment to teach the other local police that such disregarding of orders could not be taken lightly.

CONCLUSION.

The main object of this patrol was to familiarise myself with the border villages. It is a sad comment on the station situation to think that I was eight months at Imonda before I even got a chance to do this patrol. It is recommended that in future a patrol be kept in the area at all times, even if this means that station projects may lag somewhat. The people are looking for a lead, someone to interpret to them just what all this station development is about. Through the situation peculiar to the border, the sudden avalanche of unannounced visitors, the maintaining of large labour lines on the station to complete large station projects, the increased paper work, the complete reliance of all other Administration Depts. on us to carry out the unglamorous side of things whilst they take the credit, the complete irresponsibility and inability of them all to function without our cooperation, the relentless and unyielding pressure on border officers is not to patrol. Hence it is the native situation that suffers, in spite of the fact that our Department is specially concerned with development of the people themselves. It is a well known fact that throughout the Territory the whole Administration could not function without the brunt of the work being borne by our officers. At Imonda the situation is getting out of hand, and it seems that one is expected to do everything but gain that essential personal contact which only comes with constant patrolling. I honestly believe that until this situation is remedied, and we can begin to discharge fully our responsibilities towards the village people, little improvement in the native situation can be expected.

B. J. Maume

*Note for Research
Native
No 10/0109*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... Sepik..... Report No. Imonda Patrol No. 5 of 1964/65.

Patrol Conducted by..... B.J. Maume, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled..... Part WAINA-SOWANDA Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Two.

Natives..... 5 R.P. & N.G.C. ; 1 A.P.O. ; 1 Recording Asst.

Duration—From..... 4/1/1965 to 13/1/1965.

Number of Days..... Nine.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... Yes.

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

Medical Sep 19 64.


Map Reference..... Map Attached.

Objects of Patrol..... Assist Dept. of Information Film Unit.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/3/1965


District Commissioner

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

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

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

67. 8. 64



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone 67-3-10/096

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.



Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

17th March, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORUBOBU.

IMONDA PATROL REPORT NO.5

Attached please find Mr. Maume's report. This has already been dealt with and is passed to you for record purposes only.

J. E. Wakeford
J. E. WAKEFORD
A/District Commissioner.

was / 15



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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at
RATH
M

Telegram
Telephone 67-1-1
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

Patrol Post,
Imonda,
Amanab Sub-District,
Sepik District.

IMONDA PATROL NO. 5 OF 1964/65.

Patrol Conducted By : B.J.Maume ,Patrol Officer.

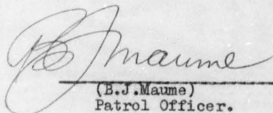
Area Patrolled : UMEDA and SOWANDA Villages.

Personnel Accompanying : Mr.B.Cook, Dept. Info. & Ext. Services.
Mr.P.Rooke, P.H.D., Amanab.
5 R.P. & N.G.C.
1 A.P.O.
1 Recording Asst. (Dept. I & E.S.)

Last Patrol to Area : D.D.A. October, 1964.
P.H.D. Sept. 1964.
D.A.S.F. 11 Aug. 1964.
P.I.R. Jan. 1965.

Objects of Patrol : Filming and Recording of Native
Ceremonies for Documentary Film
produced by Aust. National Museum.

Map Reference : See Attached Map.


(B.J. Maume)
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this patrol was to film and record native ceremonies of the WAINA-SOWANDA people for inclusion in a Documentary film produced under the auspices of the Australian National Museum. Mr. Boris Cook, of the Dept. of Information and Extension Services, Konedobu, shot 700 ft of film and took several hours of tape recordings. He specifically wanted people still living in a primitive state, and the people of the WAINA-SOWANDA provided the perfect answer. The people cooperated well, entering into the spirit of the thing, and Mr. Cook was very pleased with the results. The second part of the patrol was conducted in order to contact a man from SOWANDA, one KWI, who ran away and deserted his sick child when accompanying the patrol back to Imonda. This was after he had been ordered to bring the child in for medical treatment. Little was it realised at the time that this purely humanitarian action was to result in an attack on the patrol, a swift withdrawal in order to avoid bloodshed on both sides, and the subsequent breakdown in relations between the SOWANDA people and the Administration.

Patrol Diary.Monday 4/1/65.

Patrol departed Imonda at 1340 hrs. A walk of 5½ hrs. brought us to UMEDA. Here had talks with local people and informed them of our intentions. They agreed to stage a sing-sing for us. Purchased quantity of native food. At night Mr. Cook made a big impression with his playbacks on the tape recorder. Camped UMEDA.

Tuesday 5/1/65.

In the early morning Mr. Cook and I departed for SOWANDA 1 - an hour's walk. A good reception here and people agreed to put on a sing-sing on the morrow. Later we returned to UMEDA. The ceremony was just about to start when we arrived. The dress was quite impressive but the whirring of the camera seemed to distract the dancers. Mr. Cook continued filming and recording all afternoon but at night expressed some slight disappointment at the "staginess" of the whole affair. I explained that it was difficult to acquire an atmosphere of spontaneity under such circumstances. Camped UMEDA.

Wednesday 6/1/65.

In early morning Mr. Cook and self, together with camera and tape recorder, departed for SOWANDA 1. We met few people there and it looked as though we were to be disappointed. However all of a sudden a crowd of gaily-bedecked warriors suddenly appeared, shouting loudly and almost oblivious of our presence. A spectacular sing-sing ensued, with about a hundred people involved. Mr. Cook was delighted with the effort and continued filming and recording for the rest of the day. During the sing-sing I noticed a man holding a small child which was obviously suffering from malnutrition. I directed the man to accompany us to UMEDA, where we would try to treat the child. The man did not want to go at first, but finally agreed to accompany us. At UMEDA, we tried to feed the child, without much success. Camped UMEDA.

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Thursday 7/1/65.

Talked with father of child who agreed to accompany patrol to Imonda. He said he was afraid to go but I tried to allay his fears by explaining that he would be looked after at Imonda and could return to SOWANDA with his child as soon as it had regained its health. An hour along the track, during a period of distraction when two of the patrol personnel (MR. Cook's assistant and my personal servant) had foolishly raced ahead of the main body, the man escaped, leaving Mr. Cook literally holding the baby. We searched for the man, without success, and then I decided that patrol would have to proceed without him. Mr. Cook carried the child all the way back to Imonda, where we arrived at 1545 hrs. Child was placed in the care of A.P.O. at Imonda Aid Post.

Friday 8/1/65.

Discussed situation over the radio with Mr. Moorhouse, A.D.C. Amanab. He said that Mr. Rooke, Medical Assistant, would be arriving Imonda in the afternoon. When Mr. Rooke arrived, he prescribed treatment, and, after some discussion, it was decided that patrol would return to SOWANDA and try to contact KWI. The child was to return with us in order to show the people that we had cared well for him. ~~xxxxxxx~~ At this stage, the child was devouring all food offered to him with great relish. He still resembled an unborn foetus but Mr. Rooke estimated his age as at least a year.

Saturday 9/1/65.

Early morning patrol departed Imonda. Arrived UMEDA that afternoon after encountering four men from SOWANDA on the track. They were going to Imonda to spend the money which I had given them as a reward for their sing-sing. To have these people visiting Imonda of their own accord was most unusual. I asked them to call in and visit the patrol at UMEDA on their way home. They agreed to do so. Camped UMEDA.

Sunday 10/1/65.

At 9 a.m. set out for SOWANDA 1 accompanied by three police. At SOWANDA encountered quite a large group of people. I remained there for over an hour, talking to them and stressing the need to help us in contacting KWI. I let it be known that KWI'S action in running away had rendered him liable to arrest. I offered a reward to anyone who would assist us to bring KWI in to the patrol. Told them that we would wait at UMEDA until there was some news of KWI'S whereabouts. Returned to UMEDA. Camped UMEDA.

Monday 11/1/65.

Waited at UMEDA for some news of KWI. By early afternoon nothing had happened so patrol gear was packed and patrol moved off to SOWANDA 1, an hour's walk. A police constable and A.P.O. were left guarding the child at UMEDA. At SOWANDA had talks with a large number of people, most of whom sold food to the patrol. Again offered rewards for KWI. Camped SOWANDA 1.

Tuesday 12/1/65.

Woke in the morning to find wanted man waiting at the rest house. Court of Native Affairs was convened on the spot and KWI was convicted, and received three months sentence. Rewards were paid to all those who had assisted. Patrol then moved back to UMEDA with prisoner, where he was reunited with his child and placed under police guard in the Aid Post. Mr. Rooke and I arranged to send him direct to Amanab next day under police guard, with Mr. Rooke accompanying. Patrol remained UMEDA. At 6 p.m. in an ~~unexpected~~ unexpected attack, a group of thirty or more men overpowered the police and set the prisoner free, together with the child. Strong resistance was offered when police tried to follow. I fired one round to disperse the mob, and police followed suit. The rioters then dispersed, shouting that they were returning to their village to obtain bows and arrows and would come back to fight. During the melee, they were armed only with large sticks. The shots fired were all in the air, and purely as a means of defence. All the attackers escaped. To wait at UMEDA for a further attack would have almost certainly meant bloodshed, as patrol was badly outnumbered. Accordingly gear was packed and patrol moved off in good order. Walked overnight and arrived Imonda 3.20 a.m. Wednesday morning. Patrol stood down. At noon informed A.D.C. Amanab of what had occurred.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The original purpose of this patrol was to accompany Mr. Boris Cook, of the Dept. of Information, on a filming trip. Mr. Cook is at present producing a film for the Australian National Museum. On his tour of the Sepik District, he was mainly concerned with the material culture of the River peoples. However, he also wanted to have some contrast with the comparatively sophisticated Sepik people, preferably a primitive group having a fairly basic material culture. The WAINA-SOWANDA people, acquired in the takeover from the Dutch about 2½ years ago, suited his purpose admirably. Little anthropological research has been carried out amongst the WAINA-SOWANDA people, but they have a history of active resistance to outsiders, including both Dutch and Australian patrols.

The whole Census Division consists of five main villages, UMEDA, FUNDA, SOWANDA, WAINA and WIALA. Basically they all speak the same language, but the people of FUNDA and UMEDA speak a distinctly different dialect of their own. It was noticed too that of the two sing-sings observed, that of UMEDA was completely different from that of SOWANDA, except in the matter of dress. The five main villages each consist of several hamlets, some of which I suspect have not yet been visited by patrols. The people are fiercely loyal to their own villages, and there would appear to be little chance of the whole area combining against outsiders, unless perhaps the outsiders somehow managed to offend every village at the same time. Although lacking in general cohesion, the general attitude of the whole area to the Administration is fairly unified - the people just want to be left alone. They will not normally offer armed resistance except when the visiting patrol intends restoring law and order, and then it is only the offending or offended village that will resist. A patrol on normal business will be welcomed in proportion to its largesse with cash or trade, and the small amount of bother it causes the people.

This patrol was well received by the people of the two villages visited - UMEDA and ~~WAINA~~ SOWANDA. That is to say, the people were somewhat taken with the novel idea of an Administration officer's asking them to do nothing else but stage a sing-sing, and, incredibly, offering them payment to do so. Such a gift ~~was~~ was not to look ~~at~~ in the mouth, and the people's response to our overtures was all that we could have desired. Mr. Cook found the UMEDA sing-sing a bit less than aesthetically pleasing, from a photographer's point of view, but the SOWANDA effort proved to be exactly the effect he was aiming for.

Since our reception had been so good up to this point, it was perhaps a pity that I found it necessary to order KWI to bring his emaciated son with us in order to obtain treatment.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The fact was the child presented a pitiful sight, and was clearly suffering from malnutrition. To leave him as he was would have meant condemning him to a premature and lingering death. As SOWANDA is only six hours walk from Imonda, it was no hardship for the father to accompany the patrol back to the station and bring the child with him. Humanity demanded that I should quieten the father's fears and reassure him that both he and the child would be well looked after during the period of treatment. This was done. It appears that the father's fears of visiting the station were unreasonable to the extent of abandoning his child as soon as he saw an opportunity. This occurred when our attention was distracted in a search for two irresponsible types who had raced ahead of the patrol. The whole of our consequent trouble can be traced to this action. KWI slipped away, leaving Mr. Cook holding the child. Circumstances were such that Mr. Cook and his assistant (an insufferably superior Manus Islander, one of the two who ran away) had to be safely escorted to Imonda as soon as possible as they were on a tight schedule. I was expecting a visit by Mr. McCarthy the next day (which never eventuated, as the Imonda strip was closed at the time). Circumstances militated against normal action, which would have been to return to SOWANDA and locate the man. As it was, we were forced to bring the child with us to Imonda.

On our return to SOWANDA with the child, who was by this time eating voraciously, our reception was so good as to lead us to believe that they disapproved of KWI's action in running away. It was the SOWANDA people themselves who brought KWI to us. They even supplied us with carriers as far as UMEDA, after KWI had been arrested. It would have taken supernatural powers to foresee that the happy cooperative people of the morning would turn into the belligerent and angry people of the afternoon. Nevertheless this is what actually happened. As found out later, the Lulual of SOWANDA is a close relative of KWI, and it was he who whipped up the people and turned them against us in such a short time. He rebuked the people who had assisted us, pointing to the proud record of the SOWANDAS, who have never had anyone from their village imprisoned yet. As related by UMEDA people who later visited Imonda, the words were "All of these other villages, WIALA, WAINA, UMEDA, FUNDA, have had men arrested by the government - they are but women. We alone have successfully resisted such attempts to arrest us, we alone are men." It is not hard to imagine the effect of this sort of talk on the men of SOWANDA. The determined and well planned attack was a tribute to their misplaced loyalty. That the patrol was forced to retire when news was received that the SOWANDAS intended to return with bows and arrows and attack the patrol is not such a loss of face as it appears. The SOWANDAS had got what they wanted, but were still spoiling for a fight. It would be unwise to take it for granted that they would not return. The patrol was small in number but well armed, and would be forced to

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

fire in defence if attacked. As it was, the shots fired in the air, served only as a momentary shock, but at least broke up the riotous group. It is hard to justify the number of shots fired, as the police fired without orders, taking their cue from my shot. This one shot would have been enough, probably, but the police firing when they did was understandable under the circumstances, as they were being closely pressed, and in reasonable fear of serious injury, if not death.

The patrol's withdrawal was effected in order to avoid a major clash - the only possible action in the border area. As it is the situation is not irretrievable. News has been received at Imonda that most of the SOWANDAS sincerely regret their actions, especially in view of the fact that the child's health is declining rapidly and is possibly already dead. It is reported that the tultul of SOWANDA was actually on his way to Imonda last week when he was talked out of going by the luluai of UMEEDA, who said that the tultul was almost certain to be arrested. News has been sent to the SOWANDAS that the Administration is willing to re-establish contact with them. The WAINA-SOWANDA people are so well isolated that there is little chance of their crossing the border to escape. The trouble is confined to the SOWANDAS only, and the rest of the villages are not affected at all. The matter has been temporarily left in abeyance, and the SOWANDAS to their own devices. They appear to have attained a victory, not so much through their own efforts, but because the Administration is necessarily wary of having an actively hostile group so close to the border. The people's action has not yet been punished, but the avoidance of retaliatory action appears to have been justified in this case. I think the people themselves are now contrite and probably in a frame of mind to respond well to any attempts to get them back on side.

While writing this report, the tultul of SOWANDA and another SOWANDA man have arrived at Imonda. It appears that the tultul was not connected with the attack in any way, and was in his village at the time. I thought that I saw him amongst the rioters, but the patrol police have confirmed that he was definitely not there at the time. The A.D.C. Amanab has been advised, and I personally conducted them on a tour of Imonda Station, pointing out the development taking place. They seemed suitably impressed, and promised to carry the news back to their villages that the Administration was interested in seeing that the WAINA-SOWANDA people had a share in the development.

POLICE.

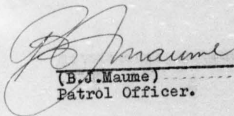
Comments on the members of the R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying the patrol have been entered on their Records of Service and R.S. Forms 1 have been submitted to Headquarters.

CONCLUSION.

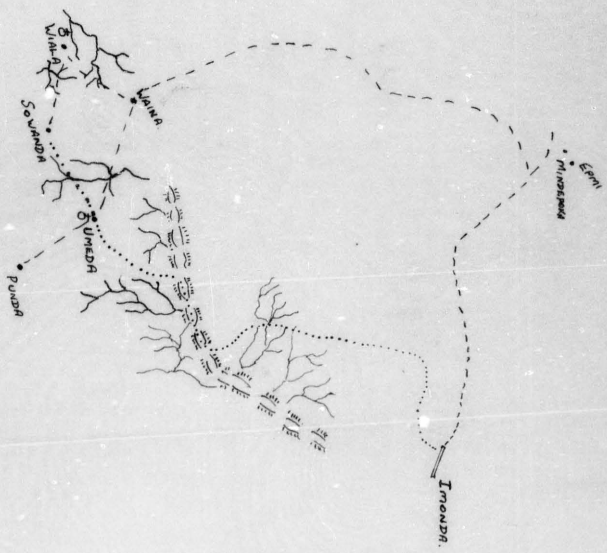
The patrol was a short one and only had the one object of assisting Mr. Cook in his work. The later events came about because of my concern for the child's welfare. This was not only being altruistic, but the chances of the Administration's turning the event of the child's return to health to its own advantage seemed excellent. It would have made excellent propaganda if the child could have been returned to SOWANDA in glowing health, as it no doubt would have been, in time. As it was, the whole thing turned sour. The fact is, the people of the WAINA-SOWANDA will not bring patients to Imonda, nor will they send children to school at Imonda, nor will they come into work at Imonda, nor have they any idea that they are soon to be included in the WALSA L.G. Council, despite the fact that they have been asked to do these things, and have been informed by every patrol visiting the area that they will be in the Council. The people refuse to admit that Imonda has any relevance for them, and this recent turn of events has served to highlight this fact. What to do? To me it is a clear case of Mahomet and the Mountain. If there is no possible chance of our enticing, cajoling, or ordering the people to come to Imonda, for any reason whatever, then we must go to them. The area has just not been opened up. The WAINA-SOWANDA people are no less isolated now than they were in the time of the Dutch. I am speaking of a state of mind, and not physical isolation. As it is, they can defy law and order, ignore the presence of the government because, as they see it, the government is not present. The government is at Imonda, admittedly only six hours' walk away, but certainly by no means in their midst. Unless there is a patrol on their doorstep, these people feel free to go about their daily business blissfully ignoring the fact that nominally at least, they are under the protection of the Australian Government. Also that government is anxious to provide them with facilities for health, education, agriculture, political development etc. if only they knew it. In their present state, to offer these people such development is like offering a steak to a vegetarian who has never tasted meat in his life. These people must be educated and trained to appreciate the exotic fare being placed before them. This can only be done by regular and lengthy patrolling - no ~~xxx~~ one night stands in each village, leaving the people wondering vaguely who we are - census takers or foolishly-generous traders or what. The ideal thing would be to have a specific project, preferably a road link with Imonda, in view, and to allot this task to an officer from Imonda, who would remain in the area for up to a month at a time. A road link with Imonda via EPWI is quite feasible. If not,

CONCLUSION (Cont.)

and the road appears too ambitious at this stage, then perhaps the improvement of walking tracks, or, better still, the provision of village wells, could be considered. In any case, what is important is good, businesslike contact; the means of obtaining this is not so important, as long as something is done. These people acted like they did mainly through fear of the unknown and a peculiar pride in their previous resistance to authority. At least some of the blame for this must be borne by the Administration, which has failed to fully recognise the existence of these factors. It is to be hoped that such considerations will be observed in future patrols to the area, and the people will really get a chance to know who we are and what we stand for.


(B. J. Maume)
Patrol Officer.

INTERNATIONAL BORDER
 ← N
 → S



MAP TO ACCOMPANY REPORT - I MONDRA PATROL NO. 1/45
 BASED ON SHEETS 1 & 2 - BOGGER SPECIM.

LEGEND

SCALE: 1 : 100,000 (65 INCH = 1 MILE)

PATROL ROUTE: - - - - -

POSSIBLE ROAD ROUTES:

MISSION STREAM: ————

WINDY MOUNTAINS: [Symbol]

[Signature]
 P. O.
 Imondra



Cleared
May 4/2/69

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK.....Report No.....IMONDA TAROL NO.6 OF 1964/1965.

Patrol Conducted by.....MR. K. MEMAFU, TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled.....IMONDA LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....NIL.

Natives.....4 R.P.& N.G.C. and L.G. ASSISTANT.

Duration—From.....5 / 2 / 1965.....to.....20 / 3 / 1965. (BROKEN PERIODS)

Number of Days.....TWENTY-SEVEN (27).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NIL.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....Nov, 1965.

Medical / Aug, 1965.

Map Reference.....SKECH MAP ATTACHED.

Objects of Patrol... (1) Road Work ; (2) Give General Information About

L. G. Council ; (3) Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

67-8-70

June 4th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NSWAK.

LEONDA PATROL REPORT No. 6/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your memorandum 67-3-10/1429 of 30th April, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. It is pleasing to note the helpful patrol instructions provided by the Assistant District Commissioner to Mr. Memafu. Mr. Memafu has obviously carried out a conscientious job of work in difficult circumstances. His report is quite good although its presentation due to his obvious inexperience could be improved and his performance in that respect will become better with further experience.

T.G. Aitchison
(T.G. AITCHISON)

A/Director

67. 8. 70 (6)

67-3-10/145



Dept. of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WENAK.
30th April, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMANAB.

IMONDA PATROL REPORT NO. 6 of 64/65

The above Patrol Report of a patrol by Mr. Kaipu Memafu, Assistant Patrol Officer, of a patrol of the Imonda Local Census Division is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Memafu patrols conscientiously and I have no doubt that further practice and guidance from more senior officers will help him in the compilation of future reports.

Your other points are noted and I concur with them.

J. E. Wakeford

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
District Commissioner.

→ c.c. The Director, Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

*and
the first division. In many towns carried on
a continuous job of work in difficult circumstances.
This report is quite good. I agree his practice
is in agreement with experience.*

67-1-13

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB.
Sepik District.

10th April, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WERWAK.IMONDA PATROL NO. 6-64/5, IMONDA LOCAL DIVISION.The attached report by Mr. Kaipu Memafu, Assistant
Patrol Officer, is forwarded for your action, please.

The patrol was of a routine nature designed to intensify administration contact and to consolidate our influence in this rather difficult area. Another patrol is currently in this field. The specific objects of Mr. Memafu's patrol were to re-commence roadwork on the Namola road which is a five mile section to link Imonda station with the fringes of the Imonda local villages, and is an approved part of the Border Development project. Other specific aims were to engage in Council education and to encourage school attendance.

All of these objects were satisfactorily carried out and I consider that Mr. Memafu has done a fine job of work. His report is perhaps a little brief but it hasn't been easy for him to write and I am confident that his fluidity and expression will improve in time.

Political Situation. As I have previously written, it will take years of constant control to bring about any radical change in the apathy and bitterness of the people. Each patrol helps however and our continual patrolling is being sustained.

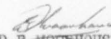
Health. It is extremely pleasing to note the good attendance at the SWATCHKETCHIL Aid Post.

Roads & Bridges. It is hoped to have the road to Namola completed by June. For the time being the HSENGLA river will be forded when possible. A helicopter survey for a good bridge site is planned this week.

Agriculture. The extension centre at Imonda is progressing slowly. It is hampered by lack of staff and an D.A.S.F. decision to limit the total number of Farmer Trainees in the whole of the Amanab S/D to 20.

Police. There occurred a minor altercation with police which was satisfactorily settled. The member has been reprimanded. It was based on the Papuan-New Guinean enmity that exists in the Territory today. Mr. Memafu has the backing of this office in his dealings with police but in the long run his relationships will depend upon his own personality.

Forwarded, please.


D.B. MOORHOUSE

Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. The Officer in Charge,
Patrol Post,
IMONDA.

67-1-13

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

26th January, 1965.

Mr. Kapa Mamafu,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
IMONDA.

Dear Mr. Mamafu,

IMONDA PATROL NO. 6-1964/5.

Please prepare to mount a standing patrol to the IMONDA-NANOLA area on the 2nd February, 1965. The broad purposes of this patrol will be to establish a base camp in the area as a centre for roadbuilding activities; to survey the remaining portion of the road from Imonda to Namola, and to engage in general administration in the area.

I leave the selection of the actual site of the camp to you but it is suggested that you discuss this matter with the Officer in Charge before making your final choice. Bear in mind that you should be somewhere within easy walking distance of the existing road head and as close as possible to the sources of labour. Take with you an adequate amount of tools, trade items, and cash. Mr. Maume will advise you how much to take and how to arrange contracts.

When conducting your survey maintain the road height and cross as few creeks as possible - stay on the ridges if you can but try to avoid steep inclines and swampy patches. Read the books on roadmaking that I have sent to Imonda previously. I will send you a simple board with which you can measure gradients.

It is expected that this work will take about two months, however you may return to the station whenever you think it necessary.

In your dealings with the people remember that Imonda is only a new station and that the people are still learning about the Administration. Discuss the proposed Council with them and try to arouse their interest. Encourage the nearby people to send their children to the Imonda school.

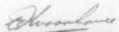
I shall be discussing these matters with you personally before you leave and will visit your camp when you have it established. However if you require anything please ask Mr. Maume or myself.

You may select a Constable 1/c and three constables to accompany you.

I wish you success.

Yours faithfully,

c.c. The District Commissioner
Sepik District.
NEWAK.


D.B. MOORHOUSE.
Asst. Dist. Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(2)

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

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub-District,
Sepik District.

IMONDA PATROL NO.6 OF 1964/1965.

Patrol Conducted by: Mr. K.Memafu, Trainee Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: IMONDA LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Personnel Accompanying
the Patrol: Mr. Baldwin Paikara, L.G. Assistant.
4 R.P. & N.G.C.

Last Patrol to Area: D.D.A. Nov. 1964.
P.H.D. Aug. 1964.
P.I.R. Dec. 1964.

Objects of Patrol: ~~Six~~
(a) Road Work.
(b) Give general information about L.G.
Council.
(c) Routine Administration.

Map Reference: See Attached Map.

K. Memafu
.....
(K. Memafu)
Trainee Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of this patrol was to commence work on the proposed NAMOLA - IMONDA road.

Part of road had ~~been~~ already been marked near the NAMOLA end, and it was the work of this patrol to continue the road survey and supervise the work of the local people constructing the road.

A permanent road camp was made approximately one hour's walk from NAMOLA and the work was organised from here.

The local men camped with the patrol and the wives brought food to the men daily.

The patrol also carried out the Routine Administration and gave information about the Local Government Council.

PATROL DIARY.Friday 5/2/65.

1415 departed Imonda Patrol Post,
1610 arrived Namola.

Actual walking time 2hrs. 10mins. People didn't care very much of the coming patrol. Rest House was in disorder. Ordered Lulua and Tultul to clean up the Rest House after I talked to the people about the purposes of the patrol.

Camped NAMOLA.

Saturday 6/2/65.

~~REMAINED~~ Remained at Namola. Informed the people how long I was to stay with them ; why maintaining the road in the area ; assisted L.G. Assistant in giving information about the L.G. Council.

Camped NAMOLA.

Sunday 7/2/65.

Settled minor native complaint. Observed a site for the camp to be set up and selected it. Sent two boys from Namola to Imonda School as they interested in.

Camped NAMOLA.

Monday 8/2/65.

Cleared the bush around selected site for the camp.
Camped NAMOLA.

Tuesday 9/2/65.

0745 departed Namola,
0915 arrived Sainindi.

Accompanied L.G. Assistant to give information about the L.G. Council. People of Sainindi were waiting for the visit. L.G. Council information was given.

1315~~xx~~ departed Sainindi,
1345 arrived Swaketjil.

Waited for the people to be gathered together. Swaketjil and Holosa villagers grouped together for the talk. Talked with the Medical Orderly about attendance at the Aid Post. He told me that the Aid Post was attended by many natives. He added that he was making some bush timber beds to have 4 to 8 patients in the Aid Post. Returned to Namola.

Camped ~~at~~ NAMOLA.

Wednesday 10/2/65.

Shifted the patrol from Namola Rest House to the camp. 0800 departed Namola for Emi, Mindepoka, Wusengla and Dopinindi. Accompanied the L.G. Assistant to give information about the L.G. Council. Returned to the road camp.

Camped at the road camp.

Thursday 11/2/65.

Sent L.G. Assistant to the station as he finished his work on patrol. Supervised the road work. Message arrived here from the O.I.C., informing me to come to the station.

1230 departed the camp, 1330 arrived Imonda Patrol Post.

Monday 15/2/65.

1200 departed Imonda Patrol Post,
1310 arrived the road camp.
Continued with road supervision.
Camped at the road camp.

Tuesday 16/2/65.

Road supervision. Camped at the road camp.

Wednesday 17/2/65.

Road supervision. Camped at the camp.

Thursday 18/2/65.

Road supervision. Camped at the road camp.

Friday 19/2/65.

Road supervision, 1645 departed the camp, 1745 arrived Imonda Patrol Post.

Monday 22/2/65.

Returned to the road camp. I continued with the road supervision and camped at the road camp.

Tuesday 23/2/65.

Surveyed another section of the road, then I supervised the road work and camped at the camp.

Wednesday 24/2/65.

0850 departed the road camp,
1050 arrived Epmi.

Second visit to Epmi was to survey Wusengla Catholic Mission Lease. Gathered Epmi, Mindepoka and Dopinindi villagers then I surveyed the concerned. It was half completed because the land dispute appeared in the evening between Epmi and Mindepoka. I dismissed both groups after hearing the stories from both parties. I told luluais from both groups to see the O.I.C. at the station on the next day.

Camped EPMI.

Thursday 25/2/65.

0905 departed Epmi,
1045 arrived at the camp.

Heard minor native complaint and told both parties to come with me to the station or the same day. I then continued with the road supervision and departed for the station.

Monday 1/3/65.

Returned to the camp. I then checked the workers and found that the majority of them didn't turn up to work. I continued with the supervision.

Camped at the road camp.

Tuesday 2/3/65.

Road supervision and camped at the road camp.

Wednesday 3/3/65.

Road supervision and camped at the road camp.

Thursday 4/3/65.

0930 departed the camp,
1310 arrived Epmi.

Third visit to Epmi was to collect stories of the disputed land - Wusengla C. Mission Lease. Heard the stories from both Epmi and Mindepoka villagers; also heard native minor complaint from ~~the~~ Epmi about a pig destroyed a garden. Sent the preliminary hearing with both parties to the O.I.C. at the station. Returned to the camp.

Camped at the camp.

Friday 5/3/65.

Road supervision then departed for station for the weekend.

Monday 8/3/65.

Returned to the camp. Native minor complaint appeared. Ordered both parties to see me again on the next day because it was getting dark.

Camped at the camp.

Tuesday 9/3/65.

Heard the previous day's matter ~~and~~ and forwarded the preliminary hearing to the O.I.C. I then continued with the ~~supervision~~ supervision and sent the message to the local villages for injection at the station.

Camped at the camp.

Wednesday 10/3/65.

Luluais from Namola, Machendi, and Onol appeared with suggestion that they wanted the Medical Orderly from Imonda Patrol Post to come and give them injection in their villages. I then forwarded the enquiry to the O.I.C. at the station. I continued with the supervision.

Camped at the camp.

Thursday 11/3/65.

Road supervision and camped at the camp.

Friday 12/3/65.

I supervised the road work then I advised the luluais from Namola, Machendi and Omol to bring their villagers to the station for injection on the next day. I departed for the station for weekend.

Monday 15/3/65.

Returned to the camp then I supervised the road work.

Camped at the camp.

Tuesday 16/3/65.

Road supervision and camped at the camp.

Wednesday 17/3/65.

Road supervision continued the I selected new site for camp to be moved to. Put up the tents and camped at the old road camp.

Thursday 18/3/65.

New site was continued to organise then I turned to the road supervision.

Camped at the old camp.

Friday 19/3/65.

Moved the patrol to new camp. Heavy stopped the road work till 1300 then I continued with the supervision.

Camped at the new camp.

Saturday 20/3/65.

Road supervision then I left for the station for weekend.

(BROKEN PERIOD)

End of Patrol Diary.

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NATIVE SITUATION.

In this area, though close to Imonda Patrol Post, the people are not interested in going to the station - either to work or to see it to develop some idea of the Australian Administration. Although the message was passed through the villages in the Imonda Local Census Division, the people were in their gardens when the patrol arrived in the villages. My visit to the villages, Sainindi, Swaketjil, Holosa, Epmi, Mindepoka, Dopinindi and Dauchendi, was to accompany the L.G. Assistant to give information about L.G. Council. During the L.G. Assistant's talk I noticed that some were not interested to listen to him. Some went to their houses and didn't bother to return for talk. Only very few people were interested to see the patrol.

The patrol camped at Namola area for about two months to build a road from Namola hamlet to Imonda Patrol Post. When I commenced the road work I employed about 60 men. The numbers decreased on the next day - some people didn't turn up to work. Of course, they came voluntarily to be employed. The numbers kept decreasing as the work proceeded. During the working periods some people sneaked away into the bush and remained there till afternoon. Some would sit down and watch the others working. I comment that these people will work hard if there is an Administrative officer on the spot. They also would not come to work quickly unless you hurry them on. The workers concerned were provided with the foodstuffs everyday by their wives.

HEALTH.

The general health of the people is quite good. The noticeable disease of the people was skin disease - tinea. The medicine was being used by some people. The small sores or cuts are treated at the Swaketjil Aid Post. It is located about 2 1/2 hrs. walk from the furthest village called Namola. Some villages in the area are only half to one hour's walkaway. Dealing with this particular Aid Post, I have asked the Medical Orderly for the attendance at the Aid Post. He told me that it was attended by many natives. He added that with the help of the people, he was making some bush timber beds in the Aid Post to have about 4 to 8 patients in it. The Aid Post is big enough to have such number of patients in. The people wash themselves very rarely. The clean clothes were worn by some people when the patrol visited the villages. There wasn't badly affected sick patient reported the patrol for the treatment at the station.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

These are non-existent in the area, however, there are number of foot tracks available. They are not kept clear to the sun, as a result they ~~are~~ become slippery and muddy during the wet season. The walking becomes hard because of the wet conditions of the tracks. The grasses also grow up to knee high and the people don't bother cutting them short.

The track between Imonda Patrol Post and the Namola hamlet is under construction. It is going to be a vehicular road and is building along the range. Some sections of the road are not firm enough to hold the weight of the vehicles because the small patches of swamplands were filled up with earth. These will be strong in future but at the present they are not. Along this road the small bridges had been built to cover the drains that were dug. The head of this road is about 50 minutes walk from Imonda Patrol Post. It is at this distance at the present ~~time~~ since I have left the camp about a week.

There is to be a bridge built across the USENGLA river. This will be difficult as the river is nearly 100 feet wide and the banks are being cut away by the river. The site for the bridge has been washed out and a new site has yet to be located.

EDUCATION.

Only one Catholic Mission school operates at WUSENGLA. It is situated in the north ~~xxx~~ west of Imonda Patrol Post and is 3 hours walk from the station. There is actually two Catholic Mission schools in the area but the other one at NAMOLIA, doesn't operate at the present. The children in this area go to school at Wusengla. Very few children attend this school because the parents don't like to send their children to school. The Mission concerned provides a European teacher and a native teacher from Papua in this school. It is a Primary 'T' school. There is no Administration school in this area except in the station.

The people of the area do not seem to send their children to school, consequently, I encouraged them to bring their children to school. The school is taught in English. Besides this the mathematics, art or drawing, sports and religion are also taught. The children are sent home before 4 o'clock.

AGRICULTURE.

The main agriculture in the area is subsistence farm. The local foodstuffs in the area are sago, pitpit, sugar-cane, taro, yam, tapioc, banana and edible leaves. The area is in swampland and the cash cropping would be difficult. The area was supplied with the cash crop seeds by previous patrol, however, the patrol didn't see any foodstuffs (beans, peas, cucumber).

AIRTRIPS.

There are three helicopter pads in three villages - Epni, Sainindi and Swaketjil. They were selected and cleared by the previous patrol and were in reasonable order when the patrol visited the stated villages.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The luluais, ^{and} taluls speak very little Pidgin English which is very new to them. They have not develop very much of our Australian Administration yet. I think more patrol conduct to this area will make them understand the Government effectively. However, they ~~xxxx~~ were very helpful in bringing whatever was required by the patrol. They have not got uniforms which distinguish them from their own people, although, the caps and medals are worn by some.

LIVESTOCK.

The livestock noticed were mainly domestic animals - pigs, dogs, fowls. These are very few in number. The pigs and fowls supply the people with meat; also the wild pigs are hunted. This was the noticeable game found in each villages visited. There is no commercial grazing in the area.

PERSONNEL.

| | | |
|-----------|------------------------|---|
| Constable | 1/c Reg. No. 6494 ATBO | Capable, reliable. |
| Constable | Reg. No. 10255 GERENA | Fair, liable. |
| Constable | Reg. No. 11326 AMATUS | Capable, reliable. |
| Constable | Reg. No. 11329 JINDE | Lazy, unreliable. Disobeys the local officers. |

..... *K. Memafu*
(K. MEMAFU)
Trainee Patrol Officer.



Cleared
Aug 4/2/69

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 3-64/65, IMONDA

Patrol Conducted by P. BOURAGA, P.O.

Area Patrolled IMONDA LOCAL AND PART BEMBI CENSUS REVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4 MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C.
1 INTERPRETER.

Duration—From 27/3/65 to 21/4/65

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Service 18/11/65

Medical 450/1965

Map Reference SHEET 1, BORDER SPECIAL, 1:100,000

Objects of Patrol Pre-election campaign for the WALSA L.G. Council, to check land dispute at USINGLA, to check Mamola road survey, general familiarisation and routine administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/6/1965

[Signature]
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

18

67-8-80

18th June, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

IMONDA PATROL REPORT NO. 2/64-65

refers. Your memorandum 67-3-10 of 1st June, 1965

2. Thank you for the very interesting and well written report of Mr. (P.O.) Bouraga. He is to be commended for his effort. He has shown that he is interested in his work, is a keen observer of what is happening in the area patrolled and, above all, he has the knack of composing a good report.

T. G. Aitchison,
A/DIRECTOR.

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67-3-10/1686

1st June, 1965

~~Assistant~~ District Commissioner,
~~AMUNDU~~

Imonda Patrol Report No. 204/65

Please thank Mr Bouraga for his patrol report. I agree the report is a credit.

Native Affairs

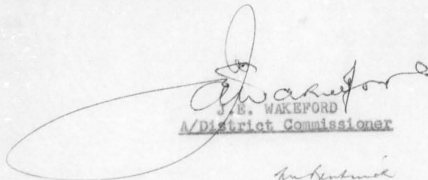
I do feel that our perfect example in regard to a Council is in the Paga area. Only a few years ago the Paga people were as primitive as the Imonda and Bemi are now. Since the Paga Council has been formed the change is remarkable. There is a general interest stirring throughout the area; and it could well be that the Imonda-Bemi people will feel the same.

Village Officials

The difficulty in the Lingue Franca is appreciated, but again I feel that the change will come very much more quickly than most of us realise. In this case we have two examples, the Highlands and the Menyaya people. In both cases, there was at the time only one person in each area who could speak Pidgin.

Health

I have taken the matter of the Aid Post up with the District Medical Officer.


J. E. WAKEFORD
A/District Commissioner

Subjunctive
Have seen & comm. Mr. Bouraga is our first Regional Field Officer & this appears to have been a very good label, very well reported. H.D.C. will be interested - comm. under "Native Affairs" above.

→ cc. The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Konedobu

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67-1-13

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB.
Sepik District.

18th May, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
MEWAK.

IMONDA PATROL NO. 7-64/65
IMONDA LOCAL DIVISION.

Report of the above specified patrol conducted by Mr. P. Bouraga, Patrol Officer, is forwarded herewith. The patrol was to the Imonda Local Division and to two Bembi villages proclaimed in the WALSA Local Government area, and was of twenty-six days duration. In the main its objectives were the basic one of administrative consolidation of the area coupled with local government education. The following specific comments are offered:-

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS. The situation is as described by Mr. Bouraga and has been adequately commented on in the past. The problems facing the Administration are as he has written - "it will take time and patience to change this unconcerned attitude which exists among these people."
2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT. It is proposed to commence the WALSA Council elections during July, following a patrol to the WAINDA-SOWANDA area.
3. HEALTH. Attendance at SUATCHKNTCHIL Aid Post is pleasing and the establishment of another Aid Post at EPMI is certainly justified. A former trainee A.P.O. was in this village for some time last year but following his resignation no other staff has been available. It is felt too that a nine months lag since the last medical patrol to the area is excessive.
4. GENERAL. The last D.D.A. patrol to the area was actually during February-March of this year.

A map should have been included and Mr. Bouraga has been requested to forward you one direct.

The report is well presented and informative and the patrol is a credit to the officer.

Forwarded, please.

D.B. Moorhouse
D.B. MOORHOUSE.
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
IMONDA.

67-1-13.

Sub-District Office,
MAMAS
Sepik District.

16th. March 1965.

Mr. P. Bouraga,
Patrol Officer
ENONDA.

Dear Mr. Bouraga,

ENONDA PATROL NO. 7-64/65.

Please prepare to mount a patrol to the ENONDA LOCAL Division, leaving the station about the 23rd. March. The main objectives of the patrol will be to carry out a pre election campaign for the WALSA Council, and to enable you to familiarise yourself with this area.

2. When carrying out council discussions at each village remember that the basic idea behind voting and democratic procedures is a very new thing for the people. You should not enter into too much detail at this stage. Broadly explain the functions and purposes of the Council system and the form of selecting representatives. Every opportunity to publicise the elections should be taken.

3. In addition to general administration, would you please take particular action as follows:-

(a) Check the road survey to MAMOLA and Mr. A.P.O. Memaifu's work in this area and spend several days with him.

(b) Check the land dispute at USERGLA and that the particular area under application by the Passionist Mission is the area under dispute. If so, please record all the facts. Read the Commissioner of Titles' circular of the 16th. August 1963 and D.N.A. Circular 34-1-1 of the 9th. June 1961, copies of which are attached.

4. Generally encourage the people to visit the station and to send their children to school.

You should report village border movements and the attitude of border groups.

Mr. T.O'Donnell will be remaining at ENONDA during your absence.

You may select an N.C.O. and four police to accompany you.

I am endeavouring to obtain the projectionist's services and if successful he will also accompany you.

The Aid Post Orderlies from Spai and Swatchketonil should accompany you to villages in their vicinity.

I wish you a successful patrol.

P. Thompson
.....
S.S. Moorhouse,
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-1.

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Sepik District.

IMONDA PATROL NO. 6 - 64/65.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: P. Bouraga, P.O.

AREA PATROLLED: Imonda Local and Part Bembé Census Divisions.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Nil Europeans
4 members of R.F.N.G.C.
1 Interpreter.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: D.D.A. 18/11/64
P.H.D. August, 1964
D.A.S.F. August, 1964
P.I.R. March, 1965.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: 1. To conduct pre-election campaign for the proposed WALSA L.G. Council.
2. To check Mamola road survey.
3. To check land dispute at USENGLA.
4. General familiarisation.
5. Routine Administration.

MAP REFERENCE: Sheet 1, Border Special, 1: 100,000.

Bouraga
(P. BOURAGA)
Patrol Officer.

Introduction.

The areas patrolled were the Imonda Local Census Division and part Bembi Census Division both of which lie south of the Bewani mountains and east of the International Border. All villages visited lie between the Wasengla River basin and the Bapi River valley or on the ridges which divides them.

The country traversed varies from the steep slopes of the Bewani mountains to the north, the undulating country mainly south of the Bapi river where most of the population resides and gardens, to virtually uninhabited flats near the Wasengla and Bapi river junctions. The undulating area referred above is mostly covered with secondary growth whereas the remainder retains its primary forest cover. In addition large sago stands exist in the Wasengla valley. The climate is hot and moist; the annual rainfall is high and it invariably rains in the afternoons and early evenings.

The principal aims of this patrol were to carry out pre election campaign for the WALSA Local Government Council, and to enable the writer to familiarise himself with this area. The other objects of the patrol, viz. to check the road survey to NAMOLA, also to check the land dispute at USENGLA, to encourage people to visit the station and to send their children to school, and general administration were accomplished.

Dairy.Sat. 27th March.

Departed Imonda 1515 hours on foot with patrol personnel and carriers and arrived Epmi at 1830 hours. Carriers paid and despatched. Patrol itinerary explained to the officials from Epmi and Mindepoke, the latter village being fifteen minutes walk from the rest house. Fresh food purchased from villagers for personnel. Slept Epmi.

Walking time: 3 1/2 hours.

Sun. 28th March.

Observed. Some clerical duties.

Mon. 29th March.

Villages and adjacent hamlets inspected and found to be fair. Improvements made to both the rest house and personnel quarters. Helicopter pad also cleared. Held informal discussions with officials on general village activities. Slept Epmi.

Tues. 30th March.

Addressed the assembled groups on matters as per patrol instructions, special emphasis given to the forth coming establishment of the WALSA Local Government Council - broadly explained election procedures. Later census sheets amended for the two villages here. 1330 hours departed for the Passionist Mission camp site, wasengla, to check the land dispute there. After investigation owners were agreeable to leasing the land to the Mission concerned. Survey of the land carried out. 1715 hours returned to the rest house. Compiled census statistics and Tax Register for the WALSA Council. Slept Epmi.

Wed. 31st March.

0830 departed Epmi and arrived Dauchendi rest house at 0930, en route passed Dopenendi village about fifteen minutes walk from the

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the rest house. Patrol well received. Carriers paid and despatched. Patrol itinerary explained to the village officials from the surrounding villages. Purchased fresh food for patrol personnel from the villagers. Group discussions with villagers and officials on general village activities. Clerical duties. Slept Dauchendi.

Walking times: Epmi - Dopenendi 45 minutes.
Epmi - Dauchendi 1 hour.

Thur. 1st April.

Addressed the assembled groups on matters as per patrol instructions, special emphasis given to the forth coming establishment of the WALSA Local Government Council - broadly explained election procedures. Later census sheets amended for the three villages here. Villages and adjacent hamlets inspected and found to be satisfactory. Helicopter pad here cleared and cleaned. Compiled census statistics and Tax Register for WALSA Council. Slept Dauchendi.

Fri. 2nd April.

Departed Dauchendi 0830 hours with two Constables, Interpreter and three carriers for wainda village, -arrived at 0915 hours. Rest of patrol gear remained at the rest house. This village has been visited by two previous patrols and initial census was conducted by Mr. Tatterson. Met headman and the villagers and held informal talks on general village activities. Later revision of census. Village inspected and found satisfactory. 1245 hours returned to Dauchendi rest house. Clerical duties. Slept Dauchendi.

Walking time: 45 minutes.

Sat. 3rd April.

Compiled census statistics and Tax Register for WALSA Council. Finalized village books. Other clerical duties attended to. Group discussions with villagers. Slept Dauchendi.

Sun. 4th April.

Observed.

Mon. 5th April.

Departed Dauchendi 0830 hours and arrived Swach-Kejtil rest house at 1045 hours. Patrol well received. Carriers paid and despatched. Patrol itinerary explained to the officials from the nearby villages. Improvements made to the rest house and personnel quarters. Some clerical duties. Group discussions with officials and villagers on general village activities. Slept Swach-Kejtil.

Walking time: 2 1/2 hours.

Tues. 6th April.

Addressed the assembled groups on matters as per patrol instructions, special emphasis given to the forth coming establishment of the WALSA Local Government Council - broadly outlined election procedures. Later census sheets amended for the three villages, viz. Swach-Kejtil, Holosa, and Yuetla. Villages and adjacent hamlets inspected and found fair. Compiled census figures and Tax Register for the WALSA Council. Finalized village books. Slept Swach-Kejtil.

Walking times: Swach-Kejtil - Holosa 15 minutes.
Swach-Kejtil - Yuetla 2 hours

Wed. 7th April.

Departed Swach-Kejtil 0830 hours and arrived Namola at 1030 hours. Carriers paid and despatched. Clerical duties.

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Wed. 7th April (contd.)

1300 hours departed rest house for Namola road base camp, arriving at 1345 hours. Inspected road work in progress and informed villagers to return to their respective villages. 1700 hours returned to rest house. Held informal discussions and patrol itinerary explained to the village officials. Slept Namola.

Thur. 8th April.

Census sheets amended for Sainindi village. Later held talks with this group on matters as per patrol instructions, special emphasis given to the forth coming establishment of the WALSA Local Government Council. Broadly outlined election procedures. This village inspected and found satisfactory. 1345 hours returned to Namola rest house. Compiled census statistics and Tax Register for the WALSA Council. Group discussion with villagers. Slept Namola.

Walking time: Namola - Sainindi 1 hour.

Fri. 9th April.

Addressed the assembled groups from Namola, Machendi, Omol, and Daundi on the matters as per patrol instructions, gave special emphasis to the forth coming establishment of the WALSA Local Government Council. Broadly outlined election procedures. Later census sheets amended for these groups. Villages and adjacent hamlets and found satisfactory. Held group discussions with officials and villagers on general village activities. Slept Namola.

Sat. 10th April.

Departed Namola at 0830 hours for Daundi village and arrived at 1030 hours. Inspected this village and found fair. 1115 hours returned to Namola. Clerical duties. Slept Namola.

Walking time: Namola - Daundi 2 hours.

Sun. 11th April.

Observed.

Mon. 12th April.

0830 Departed Namola for road base camp and arrived at 0915 hours. Base camp cleaned - self investigated a suitable site for helicopter pad. Site chosen and cleared. The area cleared is adjacent to the base camp. 1030 hours Mr. A.F.O. Memafu arrived to pay the villagers for two months' work on the road. 1500 hours returned to the rest house. Clerical duties. Slept Namola.

Walking time: Namola - Base camp 45 minutes.

Tues. 13th April.

0830 hours departed Namola and arrived Daonda at 1130 hours. Patrol well received. Carriers paid and despatched. Patrol itinerary explained to the village officials. Improvements made to the rest house and personnel quarters. Clerical duties. Group discussions with officials and villagers on general village activities. Slept Daonda.

Walking time: Namola - Daonda

Wed. 14th April.

Addressed the villagers on matters as per patrol instructions, special emphasis given to the forth coming establishment of the WALSA Local Government Council. Broadly outlined election procedures. Later census sheets amended for this group. Census statistics and Tax Register compiled. Finalized village book. group discussions with villagers. Slept Daonda.

Thur. 15th April.

Departed Daonda at 0830 hours and Arrived Simog at 1130 hours. Patrol well received. Carriers paid and despatched. Patrol itinerary explained to the village officials. Improved rest house and personnel quarters. Clerical duties. Held discussions with officials and villagers on general village activities. Slept Simog.

Walking time: Daonda - Simog 3 hours.

Fri. 16th April.

Two marital complaints heard and settled same satisfactorily. Village inspected and found satisfactory. Commenced drafting patrol report. Group discussions with villagers. Slept Simog.

Sat. 17th April.

Addressed the villagers on matters as per patrol instructions, special emphasis given to the forth coming establishment of the WALSA Local Government Council. Election procedures briefly outlined. Later census sheets amended for this group. Compiled census statistics and Tax Register for the WALSA Council. Finalised village book. Slept Simog.

Sun. 18th April. Observed.

Mon. 19th April.

Departed Simog at 0830 hours and arrived Watape at 1200 hours. Patrol well received. Carriers paid and despatched. patrol itinerary explained to the officials. Improved rest house and personnel quarters. Held discussions with officials and villagers on general village activities. Clerical duties. Slept Watape.

Tues. 20th April.

Addressed villagers on matters as per patrol instructions, special emphasis given to the forth coming establishment of the WALSA Local Government Council. Election procedures briefly outlined. Later census sheets amended for this group. Compiled census statistics and Tax Register for the WALSA Council. Slept Watape.

Wed. 21st April.

Finalised village book and other clerical matters. Group discussions with officials and villagers. Draft patrol report attended to. Slept Watape.

Thur. 22nd April.

Departed Watape at 0830 hours and arrived at Imonda station at 1500 hours. Carriers paid and despatched. Patrol personnel stood down.

Fri. 23rd April.

At station. Office cash taken over from Mr. O'Donnell, Assistant District Officer, Amanab, who remained at Imonda during the writer's absence. Other clerical matters attended to.

Sat. 24th April.

Departed station at 0830 hours and arrived Imonda village at 0850 hours. Addressed the groups on matters as per patrol instructions, special emphasis given to the forthcoming establishment of the WALSA Local Government Council. Briefly outlined election procedures. Later census sheets amended for the groups here. The three villages inspected and found satisfactory. 1130 hours returned to station. Compiled census statistics and Tax Register for the WALSA Council. Village book finalized.

0000000 End of Dairy 0000000

Native Affairs.

All villages within the area patrolled including both Simog and Watape in the Bembi Census Division were visited by the patrol. The patrol was generally well received, no difficulties were encountered; and in all but isolated examples, the people co-operated with the patrol.

The usual concerted effort to clean the villages before the patrol arrived was noted in every case. In some instances this work was done several days beforehand but in others, smoking and smouldering remains were apparent. However, in many villages, no attempt had been made to repair or renew the houses which were invariably nothing more dilapidated lean-tos usually in very poor conditions. I felt that it was pointless in issuing instructions for repairing of the houses because this would never be carried out and the houses will be in the same condition when the next patrol visits the area. However, the matter was discussed during the course of many discussions that poor housing can bring all kinds of sicknesses to the owners and their children. In the past patrolling officers had left instructions for pit incinerators to be constructed and each in turn had carefully explained the reasons why they were necessary in the villages. Apparently there was no evidence to show that the instructions were carried out, and this tended to suggest that this aspect of village hygiene will remain as a mystery to this people. The usual method of burning any rubbish where it lies and allowing it to be dispersed by the four winds, remains.

The major influence in this area is no doubt that exercised by the Passionist Mission situated at Imonda station. It also has a base camp at Wasengla approximately seven miles north west from Imonda. It has a following among six of the sixteen villages in the Census Division, although the enthusiasm varies from village to village. The other remaining villages are gradually turning towards this Mission for necessary guidance in this particular field. I have no doubt within two to three years the whole area will be under the influence of this mission when it has expanded its activities which it is doing now.

Naturally the native situation in the Imonda Local area is indifferent and this is to be expected of a society with its present stage of development. Consequently it should be borne in mind that it will take time and patience, on our part, to change this unconcerned attitude which exists amongst these people. I feel that we can only do this by constant visits to the area, and for extended periods, with the ultimate aim of maintaining a closer contact with the people and to endeavour to bring them on side. This has been done with the number of patrols that have gone into the area and some results have been achieved; and there has been a gradual diversion of minds of the people towards the present Administration. I have no doubt that the diversion referred to can only be maintained by more patrols going into the area and the people will be reminded of the fact that the Administration is here to stay.

Unfortunately our task is made difficult by the ever occurring administrative problem of communication which persists in the area. At present only a handful of people can speak the lingua franca fluently, while few others understood it but cannot speak it. The constant use of a local Interpreter has its many disadvantages as they will insist on speaking in a dull unemotional voice regardless of the tone in which the original speech was delivered. Consequently, many speeches lose their force on the people. Fortunately the same thing cannot be said about the people in both Simog and Watape villages where majority of the inhabitants can speak the language and understand it. I feel that these people will have no difficulty with the introduction of the WALSA Council.

The formation of the WALSA Council was discussed at great lengths and it appeared from these discussions that the people had very little knowledge of what will happen when they have a Council. This was the impression received despite the effort made to clarify the major concepts of the forthcoming institution of a Local Government Council in the near future. This is particularly so in the case of the Imonda Local people, and no matter how much they are told about the Council they will fail to grasp the idea but after the council has been functioning for some time, they will take a more active interest in it.

In all villages the people were encouraged to visit the station and see for themselves what has been done at Imonda. In conjunction with this the male section of the community was also encouraged to come to the station and work on the developmental projects which are now in progress. Since the patrol returned to the station the response of the menfolk has been very good, and I can only hope that this is maintained, if only for limited periods.

There were only two disputes brought forward to the patrol and these were heard and arbitrated at Simog. These were marital disputes in which the male natives wanted to divorce their wives because they had illegitimate children while the husbands were away working. No other complaints were heard and this was said to be because the people no longer argue and fight over pigs, land and women.

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that there is no over tax on land and even if these villages
provided additional labour, there would be manpower still available
Village Officials.

The area patrolled including both Simog and watape
villages, in the Bembi Census Division, are at present under the Luluai
and TuluTul system of administration but will soon be under the proposed
WALSA Local Government Council.

The difficulty here, at present, is that few of the
officials can speak the Lingua Franca and this presents some problems
of communication between the patrolling officer and the officials
themselves.

These government appointed officials were in most
instances very co-operative throughout the patrol. Most of them were
loyal, eager and can perform their duties quite capably. In some
instances it was gratifying to see the bearers of these badges have
some prestige in the eyes of their people and greatly assists admini-
stration. During the ~~same~~ course of many discussions held they were
reminded of their positions within their respective groups and were
encouraged to identify themselves to the station. The text of the
proposed WALSA Council was also explained in great details during these
discussions and there were few who appeared to be quite aware of what
will happen when the Council is established.

Agriculture and Livestock.

Not very much can be said under this heading as
previous officers have dealt with the subject matter to great lengths
and the comments made by them still apply today.

The only forms of livestock in the area are domestic
pigs and few fowls which were issued to the villagers when the
Agricultural patrols visited the area. Although the number of fowls
are gradually increasing, it would be few more years before any
substantial increase can be expected.

The subsistence pattern of agriculture still exist
in the area. The main crops being sago and banana. The peoples diet
consists mainly of these two crops, together with sugar cane and
cultivated "pitpit" and this is occasionally supplemented by pig meat.

Introduced crops are unobtainable although there is
record of seeds been issued in every village. Enquiries were made
concerning these seeds and from the information received some were
planted but failed to grow and others were left to be overgrown. This
tends to suggest that there does not seem to be any scope for planting
introduced crops in the area, even if the people were encouraged to do
so.

Economic Development.

There does not seem to be any great opportunities
for economic activity in the area. The only cash cropping which has
provided a small income to the people is the sale of indigenous foods
to the patrols visiting the area and to the Administration for the
labourers employed in the station. Not a great deal of money is
received but it nevertheless enables the people to buy small commodities
from the two stores in the station.

The distance of the area from markets also presents
some problems and if any large economic activity was undertaken it
would prove unprofitable because of freight and shipping charges which
are always high.

It is true to say that, for this area, the main
cash earner would come from labour. Demand for labour can be met from
local sources but unfortunately this has not been very promising
because the people have not always willingly come forward to offer their
services. Even if they are employed, it will only be for short periods
and then return to their villages. As will be noted from Appendix "C"

that there is no over recruitment and even if these villages provided additional labour, there would be manpower still available to employ in the villages.

Health.

On a cursory examination done during the census of each village, the general health throughout the area appeared to be good, although in some villages tinea imbricata was more prevalent than in others. This was a certain degree indicative of the general cleanliness of the villages. It was rather surprising that the health appeared to be so good as the amount of the body area covered by dirt and grime, particularly on the children, and even new-born babies, would be ideal sites for the start of tropical ulcers and other infectious diseases. No major sicknesses were seen during the course of the patrol. Any minor sores or infections seen were treated by the Aid Post orderly accompanying the patrol.

The same Orderly accompanied the patrol from the 29/3/65, and he examined all village inhabitants. Treatments were given when the occasion arose and this tended to suggest that he himself was sure what he was looking for, hence the impression that he ably applied his medical knowledge.

Latrines were generally reasonably maintained and it was not possible to demolish any of them. There were several villages though that had insufficient numbers for the population and this matter was taken up with the village officials and rectified.

The only Aid Post, outside of the station, is at Swach-Kejttil, manned by the Orderly accompanying the patrol. It is reasonably well maintained and consists of a dispensary and one ward both of which are built of native material. During the course of many discussions held some officials voiced a strong desire for establishment of another Aid Post in the area. This was most probably motivated by the many hours which some villagers have to travel to receive medical treatments and then return to the villages. I feel that this is a reasonable request and some thought should be given to the matter. If, in due course, such request was brought to the notice of higher authorities and granted, the recommended place for establishing the Aid Post would be at Epmi village, which has the population and the close proximity of several villages adjacent to it. These villages are Mindepoke, Dopenendi, Bauchendi, Kokonendi, and Wainda. The total population for these villages including Epmi is approximately 715, and I feel that this does warrants an establishment of an Aid Post at Epmi.

Education and Mission.

The only mission with influence in the area is the Passionist Mission situated at Itonda. This Mission conducts a school at Wasengia about seven miles north west from Itonda Government station. The school is recognized by the Administration and is under the supervision of an European teacher permanently stationed there. At the time of the census taking about 32 children were recorded attending this school, but actual figure was later handed to me by the teacher-in-charge, which numbered 44. The division of children into the two standards is as follows:-

| Standard | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Preparatory | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| Standard II | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| | 27 | 17 | 44 |

The Administration school at Imonda has a total enrollment of 59 children in both the Primary "T" and the Technical schools. During the course of many discussions parents and guardians were encouraged to send their children to school. They will faithfully promise to send them to school, which they do whilst the patrol is in the area, but the attendance drops when no one is in the area. This attitude is quite prominent in the case of the Mission school at Wasengla. The European teacher at this school stated that it is rare for a child to attend school two days running. They are kept in the villages to work by their parents.

Another problem is encountered with the female pupils. Many of them get married while still attending school and the result is leaving the school to live with their husbands. This early age of marriage is traditional and would be difficult to stop. At present approximately 103 children out of 650 children of school age are receiving some sort of education.

Roads and Bridges.

The native tracks, which link all the villages visited, were extremely poor. To a certain extent this is to be expected because of the difficulty of finding suitable routes which will remain reasonably solid after a fall of rain. In addition no work has been done since the previous visits by officers of this Department and wild pigs had reduced the tracks in places to little more than a pig fallow. Recent rain had also not helped to improve the conditions of these tracks, the bush was approaching rapidly and thus the sun was not able to penetrate to the surface and dry it out. At various stages it was necessary to walk along rivers and streams for comparatively long distances - this would prove to be very difficult if not impossible during the wet season.

The only major activity in the Division at present is the construction of Mamola-Imonda road. Work done so far has been encouraging and the people concerned must be commended highly on what they have done so far. The work has also been under the supervision of Mr. (A.P.O.) Memafu who has repegged the road where no heavy engineering work is required, and no difficulties have been encountered so far. The present road is approximately one hour by foot from the station.

The possibility of constructing vehicular roads in some parts of the Division would prove difficult as the country is fairly steep in sections and broken with a soft and crumbly top soil. The rainfall is quite high and it invariably rains during the late afternoons and early evenings. However in the south western region a road would be quite feasible and this would provide a closer point of access to the more inaccessible areas to the north and north west.

Airfields and Landing Grounds.

There are five helicopter landing grounds in the Imonda Local Census Division. These are situated at Epmi, Bauchendi, Swach-Kejtli, Sainindi and the base camp along the Mamola-Imonda road, and approximately forty-five minutes walk from Mamola. The base camp landing ground was cleared during the recent patrol. It was quite noticeable that the grass on these pads have not been cut since the last patrol visited the area. Consequently it was necessary to issue instructions to the officials concerned that constant cutting and clearing of the grass on the pads is required if the pads are to be kept dry and firm.

Census and Statistics.

This was done by the writer at all census points. As encountered by previous patrols attendance was very good, and those that were absent had good reasons for being so. Most of the absentees were those people who were working at Imonda and the aged who were unable to walk to the census points.

The recent census revealed that over the last twelve months the population increased by 107 to the present total of 1,733. This increase was mainly due to recording of several new names which were not entered in the Village Population Register during previous census takings. The natural increase over the same period was 47 being composed of 63 births and 16 deaths.

A total of 27 men were recorded working at Imonda. This represents 4.7% of all male adults and nearly 5.9% of the male labour potential between the ages of 17 and 45.

The census also revealed that the school attendance accounted for 9.9% of all children, of this 42.5% attend the Administration School at Imonda while the remaining 57.5% attend the Mission School at Wasengla.

The census figures for both Simog and watape have not been included in the above analysis. However, these figures have been recorded in the Village Population Register and may be referred to if required.

Conclusion.

This was a quiet patrol during which no particular difficulties or unusual matters occurred. This is the area where certain amount of work is still required before we can achieve any results, and the people should be made aware of the fact that it is only by sheer hard work will they attain some progress. I think that when the new Council is formed and has been in operation for some time they should be able to undertake activities which may lie open to them. They should also play an active role in improving their own welfare.

Rouraga
(F. BOURAGA)
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "B".

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G. CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Reg. No. 9885 Const. Tiamai. | Experienced and capable but not a willing worker on handrum activities which normally keeps him in the back ground. |
| Reg. No. 10274 Const. Bal. | Is active and capable and called upon for good deal of work. |
| Reg. No. 11328 Const. Ben. | A good worker, not reluctant to assist hard pressed carriers in difficult positions. |
| Reg. No. 11332 Const. Meas. | A keen and conscientious worker. |

Bouraga
(F. BOURAGA)
Patrol Officer.

(8)

APPENDIX "C".

ANALYSIS NATIVE LABOUR AVAILABILITY STATISTICS
IMONDA LOCAL AND PART BEMBI CENSUS DIVISIONS.

1964/65.

| <u>Village.</u> | <u>Labour Potential.</u> | <u>One Third.</u> | <u>No. Absent.</u> | <u>Availability.</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Cholossa | 30 | 10 | - | 10 |
| Daonda | 31 | 10 | - | 10 |
| Dauchendi | 26 | 8 | - | 8 |
| Daundi | 12 | 4 | - | 4 |
| Doponendi | 40 | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| Epmi | 60 | 20 | 3 | 17 |
| Imonda | 60 | 20 | 7 | 13 |
| Machendi | 27 | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Mindepoke | 23 | 7 | - | 7 |
| Namola | 62 | 20 | 6 | 14 |
| Omol | 22 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Sainindi | 17 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Swach-Kejtil | 20 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Tokonendi | 24 | 8 | - | 8 |
| Yuwetla | 9 | 3 | - | 3 |
| Wainda | 10 | 3 | - | 3 |
| Simog | 46 | 15 | 1 | 14 |
| Watape | 57 | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| | <u>576</u> | <u>187</u> | <u>39</u> | <u>148</u> |



Cleared
by 4/2/69

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... SEPIK Report No. 8 OF 1964/65.

Patrol Conducted by..... K. MEMAFU, TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER......

Area Patrolled..... IMONDA LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION......

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

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

Duration—From..... 26./5./1965..... to..... 17./6./1965.....

Number of Days..... Sixteen (16).....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... Nil......

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... 27. MAR. 1965......

Medical Aug. 1964......

Map Reference..... SHEET 1, BORDER SPECIAL 1:100,000......

Objects of Patrol..... 1. To supervise construction of Namola Road work; 2. To repeg road survey to new site selected during recent helicopter survey; 3. To construct two additional helicopter pads at Namola & Holossa; 4. To encourage local people to visit Station and send their children to school; 5. Routine Administration......

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

17 7/65

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

ulat

(2)

MIGRATION
In
M F M

67-8-97

10th September, 1965.

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

IMONDA PATROL REPORT NO. 8/1964-65:

Receipt acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Remafu covered by your memo 67-3-10/13 of 19th July, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Moorhouse have been noted.
3. Although his main task was to supervise road work, yet he has observed well and reported to the best of his ability. The Assistant District Commissioner should have corrected his work before this report was submitted, because this officer needs a lot of tuition in English composition. Some of these young officers are having trouble with the local people at present. I am sure things will change in time and the locals will accept them.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.



67-3-10

Department of District
Administration,
Sepik District,
WENAK

19th July, 1965

Assistant District Commissioner,
AMANAB

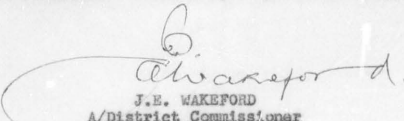
Maonda Patrol Report No. 8

Please thank Mr Memafu for his report.

Mr Memafu appears, by his report, to be a very frustrated young man. However, he does appear to have got the work done, and in the writing of the report has expressed his feelings, in other words, he has got it off his chest.

I suggest that it will help him, if before he submits his next report, either you or Mr Bourage, just checks his draft. You could suggest to him rather less use of the personal pronoun. Different words to those of 'bossed' and 'forced' could be used. We know what he means, but he could easily be misunderstood by others.

All in all it is a negative report, and I feel the lad should be encouraged to, at least, try and see a glimmer of sunshine. After all, they are his people.


J.E. WAKEFORD
A/District Commissioner

→ cc DIRECTOR

Dept District Administration

KONGSOBU

1lat

MIGRATION

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

67-1-13

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

9th July 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

IMONDA PATROL NUMBER 8-1964/5.

PART IMONDA LOCAL DIVISION.

1. The attached report is forwarded for your information and action, please. The patrol was conducted by Mr. K. Memafu, Trainee Patrol Officer. Its main purpose was to continue with road construction work commenced in his patrol No. 5 during February and March of this year.
2. The roadwork is progressing satisfactorily although because of the nature of the people and the small numbers, at a slow rate. At this stage however it is within 45 minutes walk of Imonda station and what has been done is of a high standard.
3. Claim for camping allowance is attached.

D. B. Moorhouse

 D.B. MOORHOUSE
 Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
IMONDA.

(4)

AT

67-1-1

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Sepik District.

IMONDA PATROL NO.7 OF 1964/65.

Patrol Conducted by: K.Memafu, Trainee Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: IMONDA LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Personnel Accompanying: Two members of R.P.& N.G.C.

Last Patrol to the Area: P.H.D. August, 1964.

D.A.S.F. August, 1964.

P.I.R. March, 1965.

D.D.A. March, 1965.

- Objects of Patrol:
1. To supervise construction of Mamola Road work.
 2. To repeg road survey to new site selected during recent helicopter survey.
 3. To construct two additional helicopter pads at Mamola and Holossa.
 4. To encourage local people to visit Station and send their children to ~~the~~ Administration.
 5. Routine Administration.

Map Reference Sheet 1, Border Special 1: 10000.

K.Memafu
.....
(K.MEMAFU)
Trainee Patrol Officer.

Introduction.

The area patrolled was Inonda Local Census Division which situated east of the International Border. The villages visited are situated between the Wasengla River and the Bapi River valleys or ridges.

The country is undulated with the wide rain forests and with the patches of sago swamplands. This, I commend, makes the Namola Road work hard to achieve Inonda Patrol Post as quickly as possible.

The principal of the patrol was to supervise the Namola Road construction, and to carry out as follows: to repeg the road survey to a new site selected during recent helicopter survey; to construct two additional helicopter pads at Namola and Holossa; to encourage the local villagers to visit the Station and to send their children to school and routine Administration.

Patrol Diary.Wednesday 26/5/65.

0915 departed Inonda Patrol Post, arrived Namola Road Camp 1020. I checked the Government tools on the work. There were eleven men interested to be employed on the road work so I advised the Lulual of Namola village that I would like to recruit some more men on this work on the next day. I then searched for a site that was selected during recent helicopter survey to change the previous survey to this new site. I continued with the road supervision.

Camped at Road Camp.

Thursday 27/5/65.

I recruited new workers for this job and supervised the work. I then observed the other half of the new site and continued with supervision.

Camped at Road Camp.

Friday 28/5/65.

I supervised the work. The Officer-in-Charge, P. Bouraga, arrived here at Road Camp to assist me to find the new site. We both did the search then he departed for the Station. I continued with the supervision.

Camped at Road Camp.

Saturday 29/5/65.

Road work supervision and camped at Road Camp.

Sunday 30/5/65.

General observation of the road work and camped at the Road Camp.

Monday 31/5/65.

I supervised the work. 0840 departed Road Camp, arrived Swaketjil 1045. On my way I gathered Sainindi villagers and encouraged them to visit the Station and send their children to school. My visit to Swaketjil was to assist Holossa people to construct abovementioned helicopter pad. I then with work with the villagers concerned on this pad. I encouraged both villages-Swaketjil and Holossa people to visit the Station and send their children to school. I told Lulual of Swaketjil to destruct three old houses and build new ones because they were almost collapsed. I adjourned the complaint about land between Swaketjil and Dopinindi because one party only appeared.

Camped at Swaketjil.

Tuesday 1/6/65.

0835 departed Swaketjil, arrived Dauchendi 1020. Village was deserted, although the message of the coming patrol was forwarded before. Lulual of the village arrived after 2 hours wait. Nobody seemed to care to listen to me. I told Lulual to attend the talk at Epmi on next day. 1235 departed Dauchendi, arrived Epmi 1325. Dopinindi, Mindepoke, & Epmi villages were also deserted. I told Luluals of the three villages stated that I wanted to talk to the people the next day.

Camped at Epmi.

Wednesday 2/6/65.

I gathered few people from abovenamed villages and ~~warned~~ encouraged them to visit the Station and send their children to school. I heard the complaint mentioned above. It was an argument so I settled it on the spot. 1000 departed Epmi, arrived Road Camp 1210. I paid the carriers and continued with the road work.

Camped at Road Camp.

Thursday 3/6/65.

I surveyed another section of the road and supervised the work.

Camped at Road Camp.

Friday 4/6/65.

I supervised the work and camped at Road Camp.

Saturday 5/6/65.

I supervised the road work. 1050 departed Road Camp, arrived Imonda Patrol Post 1145 for weekend.

Friday 11/6/65.

0945 departed Imonda Patrol Post, arrived Road Camp 1040. I then supervised the work.

Camped at Road Camp.

Saturday 12/6/65.

Road work supervision and camped at Road Camp.

Sunday 13/6/65.

General road observation and camped at Road Camp.

Monday 14/6/65.

Road work supervised and camped at Road Camp.

Tuesday 15/6/65.

Road supervised and camped at Road Camp.

Wednesday 16/6/65.

Supervised the road ~~work~~ work and camped at Road Camp.

Thursday 17/6/65.

Supervised the road work. 1345 departed Road Camp, arrived Imonda Patrol Post 1445.

(BROKEN PERIODS)

End of Patrol Diary.

Native Affairs.

At whole these people are very lazy. The people are not co-operative at all. The writer said this because they would not do what you told them to do unless you forced or bossed them. Since the patrol visited the villages of Epmi, Mindepoke, Dopnindi and Dauchendi the patrol noticed that the people there were not interested at all to come along and listen to the conductor. The patrol visited the villages to encourage the people to visit the Station and send their children to school, either Catholic Mission school at Wasengla or Government school at Imonda Station. The people didn't take any notice of coming ~~with~~ patrol. I commend that they are still enjoying making their gardens and refused what the Administration wants them to do. The villages mentioned above were completely deserted when patrol visited each village.

Dealing with the labourers employed at the Namola Road work, I have found that the people have little knowledge of the Australian Government. I commend here that there will be many years to come before they understand Australian Government fully. These people have no co-operation with the patrol party, although the party stayed at the Road Camp, working with them. Since this period the people didn't seem to be interested in trading with the patrol. The writer has requested the people for trade but they said that there is nobody home to gather foodstuffs for ~~trade~~ trade.

Actually the writer employed 36 out of 69 men of Namola hamlet on the road work. They were not interested to work on this road but I, the writer, was on the spot and managed to get as many as I could to work with. They gave bad impression that they turned up to work very late after set time. They also did not give good effort during as I noticed.

The labourers concerned gave a peculiar idea of theirs. One of them approached and said, 'I wanted my day's payment would not be cancelled, although I was absent at work or sick'. This was that they would like to get the pay for the day they were sick or absent from work. However, I advised them that a person missed out the pay for the day he was sick or absent. I added that the Government paid a person for his labour within the Government; and he would be paid well if the Government got good result from his hard work.

The workers were provided with the foodstuffs by their wives and relatives. The political situation the writer found here was more or less the same throughout the Territory-gathering and collecting done by both male and female. Male also hunts wild animals for meat. This was noticeable game the patrol found here.

Health.

The general health of the Census Division was quite good. The only noticeable skin disease was tinea. This can be eliminated if the people continue painting themselves with the medicine for the disease concerned. The writer also found or noticed amongst the workers that there were lots of headache, and I presumed this that they did not like hard work. It was fortunately enough that I equipped myself with the First Aid stuffs before I mounted this patrol.

There is only one Administration Aid Post operating at Swaketjil about five hours walk from Imonda Patrol Post. However, there will be one built at Epmi as it was suggested by the previous patrol conducted by Mr. P. Bouraga. This refers to Imonda Patrol No. 6-64/65. The distance from Imonda Station to Epmi is only three hours walk; and from Swaketjil to Epmi is about two and half hours walk.

Village Officials.

The village officials of Epmi, Mindepoke, Dopinindi, Dauchendi and Tokelendi have no influence over their people. They are entirely interested in gardening with their own people. They can't do anything to draw their own peoples' attention to the Government. I recommend that if they get on their peoples' tail, eventually, the people will realise the Australian Government. They are not interested with the Administration. The Luluais from whole Census Division have spoken very very little Pidgin English and have spoken Dutch quite well. Some are not loyal to the Government. They would not care whether they represented the Government in their own villages or not. I comment that it will take many years to bring these people to understand our Australian Administration.

Villages.

The standard of houses in the area patrolled was quite good. They are built with the native materials or bush timber. The roof are weaved leaves from the sago palms and the walls are of dried branches of the sago palms too. The houses have stilt posts which hold the floors up about 1 to 5 feet in height of the ground. In the main room itself they have placed the fire place in the middle. The fire is made here to cook food and to keep themselves warm during the night.

Most villages have situated close to the water supply. The water is collected from either river or creeks. The water supply gets dirty when it is in wet seasons. The sites are the best portions of the area. The villages settled around the north and the south ranges which encircled the Usengla River.

Agriculture.

There is no commercial farming existed in the area. The only farming noticed by the patrol was subsistence agriculture which was practically shifting cultivation. The crops growing in the gardens are native stuffs-taro, yam, sugar cane, tapioc or manioc, banana, 'pitpit' and edible leaves. The staple food of the area is sagois which is mostly grown wild. The whole area is covered with the patches of sago palms.

The area is mostly swampland with undulated hills and it is pretty hard for heavy mechanical farming. I don't think this type of farming can be existed here because the area is not suitable for economic farming. The soil is mostly clay and cannot obtain good result. There was not any single sign of cash crop noticed by the patrol in the area; and was no fertile land sighted for cash cropping.

Livestock.

The animals noticed in the area patrolled were domestic ones-pigs, dogs and fowls. The former and latter provide the people with meat for local consumption; plus meat from pigs and fowls the wild animals which is major game are also hunted for meat. Commercial grazing is not practised by the people because of limited suitable land. This land is cleared up for subsistence farming rather than practising livestock.

Forests.

The area patrolled was found to be heavy ~~tax~~ rain forest. The Namola Road which is now under construction is practically clearing through this forest. The good trees for ~~the~~ timber have been felled and burnt. There is no sawmill in the area except one at Imonda Station. I recommend that if this Namola Road is completed the Station will have good building timber supply. The necessary species of timber for building are available in the area.

Rest Houses.

In the whole area there are only four rest houses because the villages are situated close to each other. They are all required to be repaired except one at Swaketjil because ^{it} has just completed. They are built about 2 1/2 hours walk from each. Some of them have roofs leaking and are presumed to disturb sleeping if it rains heavily. The Luluais of the villages where the rest houses discussed were advised to work on these.

Education.

In the whole Census Division there is only one Catholic Mission school operating at Usongla. It is Primary 'T' level and has about 20 to 30 children attended to. The Mission mentioned has provided one European teacher and native teachers from different Districts rather than Sepik District. The students don't go to school or attend school regularly because their parents stop them from coming. I visited the villages where the school was to encourage the parents to send their children to attend this particular school regularly.

The school is taught in English. Besides this the followings are also taught-mathematics, drawing or art, sport and religion. The ~~new~~ children are dismissed to go home before 4 O'clock.

Roads & Bridges.

These are non-existed in the area, however, the numerous walking tracks are available. They become slippery and muddy during the wet seasons. Consequence of this the walking becomes hard. They are not cleared so ~~the~~ the surfaces are not exposed to the sun. The grasses are also not kept out short because the people are not willing to work on these. They will be good for ~~sok~~ if they are kept clean.

At the present the foot track between Imonda Station and Namola hamlet is going to be an vehicular road.

It is now under the construction and more work is still required to be done. There will be a bridge built across the Usengla River to link up the Station with Namola village. The site for the bridge has been selected during recent helicopter survey. The banks of the Usengla River sometimes wash away by current when the river is flooded. Some small bridges have been erected along the Imonda-Namola road to cover the drains that were dug. The road work is pretty hard because the area is laid with the heavy rain forest. The trees have to be cut down and stumps have to be dug out of the road. The people are actually working with axes, knives, spades and picks. The last two mentioned items are provided by the Government.

Airfields.

There is no good site for constructing light aircraft strip. However, there are seven helicopter pads in the area. Two of the number were constructed during this patrol at Namola and Holossa. All of them were in good condition ~~except~~ except one at Dauchendi. This particular one was covered with grass about three to four feet high. The lulual of the village was told to clean this. The patrol didn't work on this because there were nobody to work with. At whole the pads were clean during the visit.

Conclusion.

This patrol was set out to sit at the Base Camp to supervise the road work and worked with the people for about three weeks. The new site for this road selected during recent helicopter survey was more or less the same type of country. This has to be surveyed properly before the work proceeds. It has decent amount of work to be done before the vehicles can be used.

K. Memapu
.....
(K. MEMAPU)
Trainee Patrol Officer.

Appendix 'B'.

Report on members of R.P. & N.G. Constabulary Accompanying.

Const. GUBIA Reg.No.6915 Fair and efficient.

Const.Tr. AMATUS Reg. No.11326 Fair but require learning.

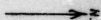
K. MEMAFU

.....
(K. MEMAFU)

Trainee Patrol Officer.

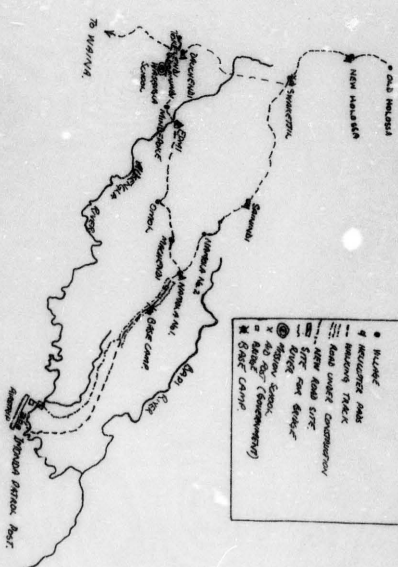
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TRONOH LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION



INTER-TOWN BORDER
WEST IRAN

| LEGEND | |
|--------|-----------------------|
| ● | Water |
| ○ | Boundary Mark |
| — | Existing Road |
| --- | New Road Construction |
| — | State Mail Line |
| — | State Power Line |
| — | State Telephone Line |
| — | State Gas Line |
| — | State Water Line |
| — | State Sewer Line |
| — | State Drainage Line |
| — | State Canal |



SCALE 1:100,000 SHORE WILD



*Cleared
Aug 4/2/69*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No. ⁹.....64/65, IMONDA.....
 Patrol Conducted by.....P. BOURAGA, P.O......
 Area Patrolled.....WAINA-SOWANDA CENSUS DIVISION.....
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....MR. ASSIST. DISTRICT COMMISSIONER MOORHOUSE
FROM 29/6/65 to 4/7/65.
 Natives.....6 MEMBERS R.P.N.F.C......
1 AID POST ORDELY

Duration—From 21/6/1965 to 5/7/1965.....
 Number of Days.....14.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....13/1/1965.....

Medical13/1/1965.....

Map Reference.....MAP ATTACHED.....

Objects of Patrol.....To re-establish friendly relations with the people, To encourage the people to visit the station, To give First Aid treatments without forcing the issue, To revise census, and routine administration.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

21-7/1965

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

12

ula

MIGRA

In .

F

67-1-1.

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Sepik District.

14th July, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMANAB.

IMONDA PATROL NO. 8 - 64/65.

Please find enclosed three copies of the Imonda
Report No. 8 - 64/65, together with Field Officers' Journal
and Contingency Voucher covering claim for camping allowance
forwarded yours for perusal.

P. Bouraga
(P. BOURAGA)
Patrol Officer.

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67-8-103

24th August, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9-1964/65 - IMONDA:

Reference your 67-3-10 of 29th July 1965.

This is a well presented and thoughtful report by Mr. Bouraga. The situation in the area now seems to be quite good and the people probably as responsive as they will ever be to any approaches we may make. The proposal that considerably more time be spent in the area is sound, provided the officers of all Departments who visit there are suitable to the area and properly briefed.

I see that there is again a reference to the need for an Administration school in the Waina-Sowanda. This has been noted by you and your officers ever since we took over this area. Are the Education authorities yet able to offer any possibility of action to meet this need?

I think we should make the effort to re-establish the Aid Post at Umeda as soon as a suitable Aid Post Orderly can be made available.

T.G. Aitchison
(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.



67-3-103 (15)

67-3-10/98

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
MEWAK.

29th July, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,
AMANAB.

PATROL REPORT NO. 9

Please thank Mr. Bouraga for his patrol report.

You both acted correctly in taking the precautions you did and also despite the rumours, proceeding to the village.

I suggest that for the time being this area should be patrolled more frequently.

^{give} You might take up the matter of an Agricultural Officer to this area. I would, however, suggest that the officer be accompanied by a Department of District Administration Officer.

A good report and well carried out.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

→ c.c. The Director, Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

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57-1-14

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

15th July 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWA K.

9
IMONDA PATROL NUMBER 9 - 1964/5
WAINA-SOWANDA DIVISION.

Report and attachments of the above specified patrol are submitted herewith. The patrol was conducted by Mr. F. Bourage, Patrol Officer and was joined by myself during its course. The following observations are offered :-

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

On the 28th June Mr. Boiraga contacted me by portable transmitter from WIALA village and reported some indications that his patrol would be assailed when it proceeded to SOWANDA village. I instructed him to remain at Wiala until I joined him to appreciate the situation - this I did on the 30th. By this time friendly contacts had been established with some men of a SOWANDA hamlet who assured the patrol of their peaceful intentions. It was found that the threat of resistance to the patrol was largely a result of rumour-mongering by Wiala and Waina villagers aggravated by a spiritless attitude of the patrol police.

The patrol proceeded with maximum caution to Sowanda where it was afforded a good reception. Four days were spent in the area.

The Sowanda people have a history of resistance to outside influences and a rejection of anything to which they do not feel inclined. This attitude resulted in two attacks on Dutch patrols during the fifties and severe retaliatory measures being taken against them during which one hamlet was completely destroyed (leaving only two survivors). Part of one village was also burnt and adjacent groups (Waina, Bpai, Mindapoka) were recruited to bolster the government patrols and took part in the fighting. One Dutch officer was badly wounded and two police were killed. Subsequently the Sowandas raided the Wainas in revenge.

There have been three previous incidents, minor by comparison, involving our officers, the last being in January of this year when a prisoner was forcibly released during a physical struggle and warning shots were fired.

Because of this unsatisfactory past the overwhelming attitude of the group is one of mistrust and apprehension of outsiders. Traditionally they have always been a closely knit society, ultra conservative, well organised, and

contemptuous of the surrounding "lesser" peoples. Their bizarre appearance, arrogance in their virility, and volatile nature has made them feared by all their neighbours. This accounts for the constant rumours regarding attacks on patrols, widespread talk and trepidation in which they are held - all of which the Sowandas are only too aware and proud of.

On the credit side they are often affable and helpful and show an increasing desire for trade and manufactured articles. It is when they imagine their security is threatened e.g., by the arrest of an offender; or ~~there~~ being asked to engage in a menial activity e.g., carrying, that they erupt into action. In the former case by active measures as has been demonstrated, and in the latter by passive ones - they simply run away to the bush.

By virtue of their character, the political climate of the area and its geographical adjacency to the international border, administration is difficult and intricate. At the present time the situation is good for further consolidation and it is proposed to effect this in the following manner :-

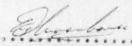
- a) by re-establishing the Aid Post at Umeda. I believe this would be sufficiently patronised but even if not it would be a valuable aid to consolidation and a worthwhile administration agency in the area. The problem is to find an A.P.O. who will stay in the area.
- b) By concentrating and accenting administration direction towards the surrounding villages of PUNDA, UMEDA, WIALA, and WAINA - these groups are much more favourably inclined towards us. To this end I am instructing Mr. Bouraga to recruit as many as possible for work at Imonda. It is hoped this will result in more contact with Imonda, passage through Sowanda, lessening of tension and increasing communication, and the introduction of money and goods to the area.
- c) By a concentration of patrol effort by experienced officers of all departments, particularly in the medical and agricultural fields.

GENERAL.

Separate action has been taken regarding police - the N.C.O. with the patrol having been suspended pending a hearing by the District Senior Inspector.

At the conclusion of the Sowanda section of the patrol the writer returned to Amanab via WAMARU and other local Amanab village/s, general conditions were found to be quite adequate.

Forwarded for your action and onward movement, please.



 D.B. MOORHOUSE,
 Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
IMONDA.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegram

Telephone

Our Reference..... 67-1-1.

If calling ask for

Mr.

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Sepik District.

9
IMONDA PATROL NO. 9 - 64/65.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: P. Bouraga, P.O.


AREA PATROLLED: Waina-Sowanda Census Division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Mr. Assist. District Commissioner Moorhouse
from 29/6/65 to 4/7/65
6 members of R.P.N.G.C.
1 Aid Post Orderly.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: D.D.A. January 1965
P.H.D. January 1965
P.I.R. June 1965.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: To re-establish friendly relations with the
people.
To encourage people to visit the station.
To give First Aid treatments without forcing
the issue.
To revise census.
Routine administration.

MAP REFERENCE: See map attached.


(P. BOURAGA)
Patrol Officer.

Introduction.

The area patrolled was the WAINA-SOWANDA Census Division of Imonda Patrol Post. It lies to the south-west of Imonda station and to the east of the International Border.

Generally speaking the country traversed was very undulating with occasional hills and is intersected by numerous streams and rivers. The vegetation is mainly tropical rain forest with patches of sago swamps right throughout. The climate is hot and moist. The annual rainfall is high and it invariably rains late in the afternoons and early evenings.

The Assistant District Commissioner Amanab's patrol was met at WIALA village and the joint patrol visited the remaining villages in the area before returning separately to Amanab and Imonda.

This area has been patrolled on numerous occasions; the last patrol through the area was in January this year. The present patrol was conducted with the principle aim of re-establishing friendly relations with the people and to make them conscious of the Administration's enduring interest. It was also to revise census and to give medical treatments where necessary without forcing the issue.

Dairy.Mon. 21st June.

1215 hours departed Imonda with personnel and carriers for Dauchendi rest house and arrived at 1815 hours. Patrol settled in. Slept Dauchendi.

Walking time: Imonda - Dauchendi 6 hours.

Tues. 22nd June.

At Dauchendi. Carriers paid and despatched. Patrol itinerary explained to the village officials from the nearby villages. Supervision-village cleaning, helicopter pad, and improved the rest house and police quarters. Two marital disputes heard and settled same satisfactorily. 1400 hours departed for Wainda village and arrived at 1445 hour. Village officials met and informal talks held with them. 1530 hours returned to Dauchendi. Informal discussions with the officials from the villages here. Slept Dauchendi.

Walking time: Dauchendi - Wainda 45 minutes.

Wed. 23rd June.

At Dauchendi. 0800 hours departed Dauchendi for Swach-Kejttil and arrived at 1030 hours. Inspected rest house and police quarters. Village officials met and gave instructions for the completion of both the rest house and police quarters before the next patrol's visit. 1130 hours returned to Dauchendi. Group discussions with officials and villagers on general village activities. Slept Dauchendi.

Walking time: Dauchendi - Swach-Kejttil 2½ hours.

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Thur. 24th June.

0920 hours departed Dauchendi with personnel and carriers for Waina and arrived at 1720 hours. Village officials met and patrol itinerary explained to them. Purchased fresh food for patrol personnel and carriers. Patrol settled in. Slept Waina.

Walking Time: Dauchendi - Waina 8 hours.

Fri. 25th June.

At Waina. Improvements made to the rest house and personnel quarters with the assistance of carriers and few local villagers. Visited the three Waina hamlets, viz, WUNING, POMSON, and MARAUMP. Held group discussions with the villagers whilst at each village. Purchased fresh food from the people. Slept Waina.

Sat. 26th June.

At Waina. Held informal talks with the assembled groups on matters as per patrol instructions, emphasizing the fact that they should visit the station and see for themselves what is being done at Imonda. Later census sheets amended for this group. Clerical duties. Informal talks held again and briefly explained the establishment of the forthcoming local Government institution. Slept Waina.

Sun. 27th June.

Observed. Some clerical duties.

Mon. 28th June.

At Waina. Clerical duties. 0930 hours departed for Wiala, with personnel and carriers, and arrived at 1015 hours. Village officials met and patrol itinerary explained to them. Carriers paid and despatched. Improvements made to the rest house and personnel quarters. At 1200 hours contacted the Assistant District Commissioner, Amanab, and informing him of the situation at the Sowanda villages, and the rumour from the people that the patrol might be resisted if it visited the villages. Informal talks held with the Wiala people. In the afternoon the Sowanda officials visited the rest house and discussions were held with them. They appeared friendly and assured me that the situation at Sowanda was good. This was later relayed to the A.D.G., Amanab. Further discussions were held with them on the following day. Slept Wiala.

Walking time: Waina - Wiala 45 minutes.

Tues. 29th June.

At Wiala. Further discussions held with the Sowanda officials. The discussions centred mainly on the rumour of their resisting the patrol if it went into their villages. The talks were amiable and they once again assured me that there will not be a repetition of what occurred some six months ago. This information was also relayed to the A.D.G. during the afternoon sched and he advised to remain at Wiala until his arrival, and then a joint patrol could visit the Sowanda villages. Bad weather prevented revision of census for the Wiala group. Clerical duties. Slept Wiala.

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Wed. 30th June.

0815 hours departed Wiala accompanied by three constables for Umeda and arrived at 1130 hours. Very few people met at the village. Awaited the arrival of Mr. Moorhouse, A.D.C., Amanab - the party arrived at 1215 hours. 13130 hours returned to Wiala with the Assistant District Commissioner and his patrol party, and arrived Wiala at 1545 hours. Purchased fresh food for carriers and personnel. Clerical duties. Slept Wiala.

Walking time: Wiala - Umeda 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Thur. 1st July.

At Wiala. Clerical duties. Census sheets amended for the group here. As usual the attendance was very poor. 1000 hours departed Wiala with personnel and carriers for Sowanda and arrived at 1145 hours. Reception quite favourable. Village officials met and patrol itinerary explained to them. Carriers paid and despatched. Clerical duties. Purchased from the people. Informal discussions held with villagers on general village activities. Slept Sowanda.

Walking time: Wiala - Sowanda No.1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Fri. 2nd July.

At Sowanda No.1. 0850 hours departed rest house for Sowanda No.2 and arrived at 0920 hours. Census sheets amended for this group and First Aid treatments given by the Aid Post Orderly accompanying. Informal discussions held with the people. Village inspected and found very untidy. 1115 hours returned to the rest house. Clerical duties. Slept Sowanda.

Walking time: Sowanda No.1 - Sowanda No.2 30 minutes.

Sat. 3rd July.

0845 hours departed Sowanda with personnel and carriers for Umeda and arrived at 1030 hours. Very few people met at various Umeda hamlets. Patrol settled in. Carriers paid and despatched. Five constables despatched to various hamlets to send word to the people of the patrol's arrival. Three other constable were also sent to Punda to inform the people there of the patrol's visit to the village on the following day. Purchased fresh food from the people. Clerical duties. Slept Umeda.

Walking time: Sowanda - Umeda 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Sun. 4th July.

0800 hours departed Umeda with the A.D.C. and his personnel with some carriers for Punda and arrived at 0910 hours. A.D.C. and his patrol party continued on to Wamaru en route to Amanab, while self with three constables and the Orderly remained at Punda. Census revised for this group and medical treatments given where necessary. Inspected various Punda hamlets and found unsatisfactory. 1100 hours returned to Umeda. Census revised for this group. Clerical duties. Group discussions held with the villagers on general village activities. Slept Umeda.

Walking time: Umeda - Punda 1 hour 10 minutes.

Mon. 5th July.

0900 hours departed Umeda with personnel and carriers for Imonda and arrived at 1430 hours. Carriers paid and arranged accommodation for their one night's stay at the station. Rations also issued. Patrol personnel stood down. End of patrol.

Walking time: Umeda - Imonda 5 1/2 hours.

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Native Affairs.

As has been briefly mentioned in the introductory section that the principle task of this patrol was to re-establish friendly relations with the Waina-Sowanda people and to try to make them conscious of the present Administration's enduring interest. In general the people appeared friendly and were quite receptive. At no time did the patrol encounter any difficulties, and in all but isolated examples, the people co-operated with the patrol.

The people of this area are still primitive and they appear to have no other ambition than to acquire such items as shirts, shorts etc. During many group discussions periods an assessment on their thinking towards the Administration was made and it appears that they are still hesitant of our position. This is to be expected when considering their present stage of development and of the fact that some six months had expired before an Administration patrol visited them. However, this hesitant situation can be overcome by more regular patrols to the area. It is suggested that when officers visit the area they should spend several days in each village, and talk to as many people as possible and gain their confidence. I think it is fair to say that only by constant visits to the area that we will achieve our ultimate aims.

As has been experienced by previous officers, these people are still afraid to come to the station. It appears that to them Imonda does not exist at all and it is only when a patrol visits the area that the people realise there is a station called Imonda. Every effort has been made and was made during this patrol to encourage the menfolk to visit the station in an attempt for them to become more familiar with the machinery of the present Administration. So far very little response has come from them, although some men accompanied the patrol back to Imonda. Those who came were quite impressed by the development of the station, and the impression was that they would most likely convey the experience of their visit to the people in the villages. After having been conducted around the station, some of them promised to return, after one month, to work in the station. This of course remains to be seen.

The people although more primitive than the rest of the Imonda area are friendly group all things taken into account. The approximate population of the area is 920 spread through six villages and several hamlets. The people wear only minimum of body covering and have a very simple technology. They speak neither Pidgin nor Malay and I think that our task is made difficult by this language barrier. It is not suggested here that the situation is not by any means hopeless, but with the attitude and the ignorance of these people, any administrative

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progress is going to be gradual and a very tedious one. It is realised that if any progress is to come it must come from the people themselves, and these people have got to realise this.

Whilst at Waina a rumour was heard that if the patrol visited the Sowanda villages it would met with resistance. This I did not see any truth in it because on Sunday the 27th June a party of a dozen men, together with the village officials from the Sowanda villages arrived at the rest house. They were met and fairly lengthy discussions were held with them. They were informed of the rumour and asked whether this had any truth in it. They in turn replied that as far as they were concerned the patrol was welcomed to visit the villages. They informed me then that the situation at Sowanda was good. They gave their assurance that no resistance will come from the people when the patrol goes into their villages, and the patrol should not have any fears when doing so. The Assistant District Commissioner, Amanab, was later contacted and was informed of the rumour and my discussions with the Sowanda people. As a result of this rumour a joint patrol was mounted into the Sowanda villages a few days later. When the patrol visited the villages the general reception was quite favourable and the people appeared friendly. It was thought then that much rumour-mongering from the other groups in the area regarding hostility of the Sowandas but unless the patrols take provocative action the reception would be quite favourable and provided the Sowandas get adequate notice of patrols' visits.

In general the people of the area are very loyal to their villages, and there would appear to be little chance if any of the whole area combining against foreigners, unless perhaps the foreigners somehow managed to offend every village at the same time. Although lacking in general cohesion, the general attitude of the whole area towards the Administration is fairly unified. This is only gauged from the fact that the people just want to be left alone. I do feel that the people are now contrite and are probably in a frame of mind to respond reasonably well to any attempts to have them on side.

All in all the native situation appears quite stable and give it time, patience and necessary guidance should be able to handle the introduction of the forthcoming Local Government institution.

Village Officials.

The area patrolled is at present under the Luluai and Tultul system of administration. However, it appeared that many of these officials were self-appointed as there was no indication as to whether they were officially appointed by an Administration officer or not. This led to some confusion as to who was the proper representative in the villages. The former Dutch appointed officials, although still active in life, have been replaced by some of these self-appointed officials. Generally they were most co-operative to the patrol. They appeared loyal and eager and in most instances could perform their duties quite capably. But again the difficulty here was the disadvantage of their not been able to speak the Neo Melanesian, which presented the ever occurring problem of communication between the patrolling officer and the officials themselves.

Three village officials from the Imonda Local area accompanied the patrol to the area. All three have accompanied previous patrols to Waina-Sowanda and their presence on this patrol was most gratifying. They were Luluais AMOS of Imonda, WES of Dopenendi, and MARKUS of Dauchendi.

The Luluais from both Waina and Wiala villages, together with two of their men accompanied the A.D.C. on his

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return to Amanab. It is believed that they were conducted on a tour of the station, pointing out the development taking place there. A similar tour was also conducted on their return from Amanab. They seemed suitably impressed, and promised to carry the news back to their villages that the Administration was interested in seeing that the Waina-Sowanda people had a share in the development.

Agriculture and Livestock.

The two factors of climate and terrain have largely determined the village agricultural pattern in the area. This comprises self contained isolated villages, claiming an area of surrounding territory from which the people derive their needs. The agricultural system, which is universal in the Territory, is the "bush fallow rotation". An area of bush is cleared, mixture of crops are planted and harvested for a period of two to three years, after which the bush is allowed to grow for a period of five to fifteen years. Since only about one-quarter to one-eighth of the agricultural land is ever under cultivation, one gets the impression that there exists a good deal of unused land, but this always does not survive a close scrutiny.

It can be said that virtually every adult is directly engaged in food production. Approximately 75 per cent of their time is spent in either cultivating their gardens or preparing sago. The usual native vegetables are cultivated, but the quality is generally below standard. The patrol was able to purchase local food in all villages but not in remarkable quantity. It was suspected that the people reserved their poor quality produce for sale to the patrol.

Due to their geographical limitations these people have little chance of establishing a cash economy. Their only cash economy, which also links with their traditional rites, may come from the production of copra, but this would prove unprofitable in the long process. In addition the people still cling so tenaciously to their traditional agricultural methods. The position with regard to livestock is just as bad. Pigs are generally in poor condition, and few in number. Fowls do not seem to be in existence in the area.

It is suggested that an Agricultural Officer visit the area with the view of assessing the economic potential of the area. At the same time to issue few seeds to the people to plant and see whether they will germinate or not. It will also make the people realise that an interest in this field is being taken in the area.

Health and Hygiene.

The general health throughout the area appeared to be good, although in some villages tinea was more prevalent than in others. It appears that this was a certain degree indicative of the general cleanliness of the villages. It was rather surprising that the health appeared so good as the amount of the body area covered by dirt and grime, particularly on the children, and even new-born babies, would be ideal sites for the start of tropical ulcers and other infectious diseases. Two major sicknesses and numerous cases of berria were seen during the patrol. The two sicknesses referred to were two children one with yaws on the mouth and the other with burns along the right leg and the back. Although the parents concerned were not approached, the two children were willingly brought to the Aid Post. Orderly to be treated. First Aid treatments were also given where necessary without forcing the issue.

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The area was served from the Aid Post at Umeda, but this, at present, is non operational as a result of the disturbance at that village and the eventual withdrawal of the Orderly from that Aid Post. There is a dispensary and a patients' ward both of native material buildings, but these are in the stage of deterioration. It is recommended that this Aid Post be re-established and manned by an exceptionally experienced Orderly. If the recommendation is accepted, there will be no problem in repairing the dispensary and the ward.

Latrines are non existence in the villages visited. This is despite the fact that instructions given to the officials concerned by previous visiting officers. I think these officers would have been better off by personally supervising the construction of latrines because these people, as they are now, are not prepared to do such work on their own. I think it would be better for all concerned to let human nature take its course until such time as they themselves realise the importance of having latrines in the villages.

Education and Mission.

Not very much can be said under this heading as previous officers have dealt with subject to great lengths and the comments made by them still apply today.

The only mission with some influence in the area is the Catholic Mission at Imonda. Its activities have been concentrated mainly in the Umeda village where it conducts a low standard school. This is under the supervision of a mission trained catechist, and only the children from Umeda attend the school. To this one could say that it is not providing a service for the area at all.

There is at present need for a school in the Waina-Sowanda, preferably operated by the Administration. I am of the opinion that these people could be quite easily made to realise the importance and benefits of education.

Roads and Bridges.

There are no recognized roads or bridges in the area. The native tracks, which link all the villages visited were extremely poor. In many cases they were wet and soupy with mud. To a certain extent this is to be expected because of the difficulty of finding suitable routes which will remain solid after a heavy fall of rain. Coupled with this it was quite obvious that no work has been done since the last patrol was in the area and wild pigs had reduced the tracks in places to little more than a pig fallow. Bad weather had also not helped to improve the conditions of these tracks, and the fact that the overgrowth had not been cleared to allow the sun to penetrate to the surface and dry it out. At various stages it was necessary to crawl over fallen trees and other vegetation along the tracks. The best that can be done in the circumstances is to improve the tracks in the immediate vicinity of the villages.

A vehicular road to Waina-Sowanda would prove difficult because of the steep hills between Imonda and that area. In addition the country is broken with soft and crumbly top soil.

Helicopter Pads.

There are two helicopter pads in the Census Division. These are at Umeda approximately five and half hours walk south-west from Imonda and at Wiala about three hours walking distance to the west from Umeda. It was obvious just by looking at the pads that no attempt has been made, since the last patrol

was in there, to cut the grass on the pads. This was done by the patrol with the assistance of carriers and few local people.

Census.

This was conducted by the writer in all villages except Sowanda No.1 where the census taking was done by the Assistant District Commissioner, Amanab. It was found that census records in each village were chaotic. Naturally any orderly census taking is difficult with the attitude and ignorance of these people and the almost impossible language barrier but I feel that in many cases previous patrolling officers took neither care nor the trouble in compiling names and relationship in the proper manner. Consequently their figures do not balance with the actual count of number of persons in each village.

The recent census revealed an approximate total population of 920 residing in the area. Number of births recorded were 30 and deaths 34. Most of the deaths recorded were those over the age of 16 years with 22, then followed by 0-1 year group with 7.

The present trends indicate that the population will increase each year but it will be a gradual increase, depending on the existence of medical facilities.

Police.

Comments on the police accompanying the patrol have been entered on their Records of Service and R.S.Forms 1 have been forwarded to Headquarters. Report on my action against Const. 1/C ATBO refer to my 68-1-1 of 7th July, 1965.

Conclusion.

Naturally the future development of this area lies in the hands of these people, but before this can be achieved they get have got to realise that it is only by sheer hard work that such progress may be attained. For them to realise this will, of course, require proper guidance and encouragement in all spheres of their activities, from the Administration. The door has been opened for more regular patrols and for extended periods and if we can do this the people will have confidence in our attitude towards them.

Every effort should be made to get men from the area to work in the developmental projects at Imonda. Not only will they gain experience by working under such circumstances but will also share in the progress of the station.

In the not too distant future they will have a Council of their own in the formation of the WALSA Local Government Council. After few years under the Council administration, they should be able to undertake activities which may lie open to them and play an active part in improving their own welfare, provided nothing presents itself to disturb their progressive advance.

P. Boura
(P. BOURA)
Patrol Officer.

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- LEGEND**
- AIRSTRIP - 10000'
 - AIRTRAIL - 1000'
 - PATROL ROUTE
 - GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS
 - INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
 - MISSION
 - WELLS
 - REST HOUSES
 - RIVERS

LEGEND

WAINA-SOWANDA C/D
 A402
 EAST TIMOR LOCAL

SCALE: 1 INCH = 4 MILES

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