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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: AMBOIN

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1969 - 1970

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

AMBOIN

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-69-70	G.E.PAYNE	ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION
2-69-70	G.F.PAYNE	✓ PART OF THE KOROSAMERI
3-69-70	G.F.PAYNE	UPPER ARAFUNDI C.D.
4-69-70	G.F.PAYNE	✓ KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION
5-69-70	G.E.PAYNE	✓ 5 A. MIDDLE SEPIK 5 B. UPPER ARAFUNDI
6-69-70	G.F.PAYNE	ALANBLAK CENSUS DIVISION
7-69-70	G.F.PAYNE	ALONG THE ARAFUNDI RIVER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN No.1 of 1969/70
 Patrol Conducted by G.F. PAYNE, CADET PATROL OFFICER.
 Area Patrolled ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
 Natives 4 Members R.P. & N.G.C. A.P.O., 2 O/B Motor Ops.

Duration—From 7/7/1969 to 16/7/1969
 Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Amboin Patrol No.6 of 68/69
 Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1. Apprehend murderers Yauma & Yimbang; 2. Tax-Census for 3 villages missed during Patrol.4; 3. Publicize International Nickel's Application for a Prospecting Authority.

Director of District Administration,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22/8/1969

E. J. Hicho
 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

G. F. Payne

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

2nd October, 1969

The Assistant Secretary,
International Relations & Internal Affairs,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

The Head of Special Branch,
R.P. & N.G.C.,
KONEDOBU.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT/AREA STUDY.

The following information has been extracted
from Patrol Report/Area Study No. **AMBON 1-69/70** ...
covering **.ARAFUNDI Census Division**,
.AngoranSub-District,,
East SepikDistrict.

The period of patrol : ... **July, 1969**

Summary/Precis.

It is believed that people from **PUNLUGUM** Village will not
meet further Administration patrols to their area. This
is understood to stem from a previous patrol which **SE** was
suspect carrying out a murder investigation and is said to
have taken away all their young men and gaoled them. It
seems that they were indignant that they should have been
required to work on the sanitary line at Angoran.

T. W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

2nd October, 1969....

The Assistant Secretary,
International Relations & Internal Affairs,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

The Head of Special Branch,
R.P. & N.G.C.,
KONEDOBU.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT/AREA STUDY.

The following information has been extracted
from Patrol Report/Area Study No. AMBQIN 1/69-70.....
covering ARAFUNDI Census Division.....
Angoram.....Sub-District,
East Sepik.....District.

The period of patrol : July, 1969.....

Endeavour/Praxis.

Publicity in respect of an application for a Prospecting
Authority submitted by International Nickel was given .
No opposition was given and the people seemed generally keen
for the lease to be granted. Points made by the people:
1/ It will bring money into the area
2/ At last people are showing an interest in our area
3/ It may mean that we will get employment.

Villagers are very keen for a lease to be granted and they
say that if required in the future they would be happy to
approve of mining leases if given adequate compensation.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

67-8-1

18th September, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
NEMAK.

PATROL AMBOIN NO. 1/1969-0.

Your reference is 67-1-7 of 22nd August, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. G.F. Payne, A.P.O. to part Arafundi Census Division.
3. Your comments give a good coverage of the contents of this report.
4. It is unfortunate that the patrol was not more successful, nevertheless Mr. Payne has obviously carried out a sound job.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

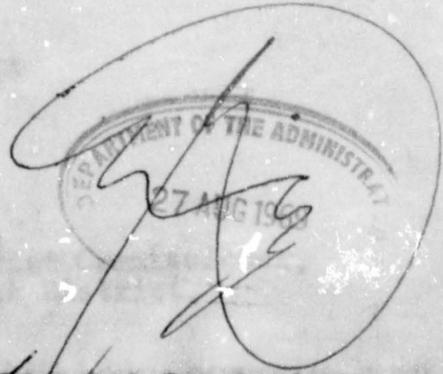
Department of the Administrator.

cc:
Mr. G.F. Payne,
Assistant Patrol Officer,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN. East Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67.8.1. (15)

Reference: 67-1-7



District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

22nd August, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 1 OF 1969/70 -
ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report, together with your covering memorandum, 67-1-2/73 of 21st August, 1969.

2. Please instruct your Officers to elaborate in their reports on any discussions held with the people, that is, the nature of the subjects under discussion, what specific questions of importance were asked etc., in this way we can gain, and have passed to Headquarters the current thought trends of the people. Officers must make it common practice to stimulate discussions with the people at every opportunity.

3. Presumably the outboard motor situation has not improved as two had to be hired by the patrol. Your assessment on the outboard motor problem has been fully supported and forwarded to Headquarters under separate file.

4. It is suggested that you confer with the Agricultural Officer at Angoram, with a view to him possibly visiting the area patrolled and assess the feasibility of rice production for subsistence requirements in the first instance.

5. I agree with Mr. Payne that the Upper Arafundi area needs more frequent patrolling - please set a date for a sustained patrol of the area to -

1. Complete the Census, and
2. Effect the arrest of the two alleged murderers.

Mr. Payne has carried out a good job.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS) &
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

For your information, please.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

14

67-1-2/73

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

21st August, 1969.

FHF:rf

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No.1 of 1969/70 -
ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached herewith please find four copies of a Report submitted by Mr. G. Payne, C.P.O. in respect of the abovementioned patrol.

I apologise for the delay in onforwarding this report which was due to my being on patrol and subsequent duties requiring urgent attention on my return.

Unfortunately one of the main objects of the patrol which was to apprehend the two alleged murderers, YAUMA and YIMBANG, was not achieved. In this case if they are not willing to give themselves up, there is little chance of effecting their apprehension. It is even doubtful that an extended patrol in their pursuit would be successful. A further attempt will be made shortly to try and apprehend them should they return to Pundugum.

As Mr. Payne points out in his report, the census revision was still not completed due to the absence of the Pundugums. It is hoped that this can be attended to in the near future.

It is obvious that the big problem facing patrolling Officers visiting this area is one of contact - or lack of; both physical - due to the nomadic nature of these people, and verbal, due to the lack of pidgin speakers. One solution to this as mentioned in the report is to encourage representatives to come and live at Amboin for a period to both learn pidgin and become versed in some of the functions etc., of the Administration.

Publicity in respect of International Nickel's application for a Prospecting Authority was given as required by the Director's 35-1-1 of 29th April, 1969. The information in respect of this matter was forwarded as required by separate memorandum.

Mr. Payne has done a good job in conducting this patrol in a very difficult area. That all of the aims were not achieved was certainly due to no fault of his. Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.



(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C.
AMBOIN.

67-1-2/20

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

3rd July, 1969.

FHF:rf

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 1 of 1969/70 -
PART ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION.

As already verbally instructed you are to proceed on patrol, on the 7th of July, to Arafundi Census Division in order to complete Amboin Patrol No. 4 of 1968/69 which was unable to visit the Upper Arafundi due to flooding of the river.

This is to be a Special Patrol as defined in para. 5 of the Director's 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968. Its purpose is as follows:

(a) Attempt to apprehend the men, YAUMA and YIMBANG of TUNGUN the two fugitives from a murder which occurred in January last year. You are already au fait with all the details in connection with this matter.

(b) Census and compile the Tax-Census Registers for the three villages missed during Patrol No. 4. The Census figures are to be included with those compiled during that patrol. Incidentally Mr. L. Hicks Patrol Report No. 4(b) is still not to hand.

(c) Briefly visit all other villages in the Arafundi in order to publicize and discuss the implications of International Nickel's application for Prospecting Authority No. 124. Please refer to the Director's 35-1-1 of 29th April, 1969 - Publication for Prospecting Authorities and ensure that the required separate Memorandum is despatched immediately you return from patrol.

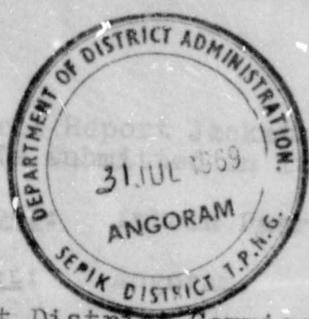
(d) Bear in mind that you must return to Amboin prior to the 20th July, the date set down for the hearing of the above mentioned Application.

(e) Your Report should include any information of the 'Situation Report' type obtained by you.

For your action, please.


(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

67-1-1-



67-1-2

(12)

Amboin Patrol Post,
via Angoram,
E.S.D.

26th July 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 1 of 69/70.

Following your verbal instructions and further
written instructions of the 3rd July this patrol was
mounted into the Arafundi Census Devision.

Find enclosed the original report and four copies.
Also attached

- a. patrol map.
- b. Appendix 1. - copy of patrol instructions.

For your information and attention, please.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 1 of 69/70

Amboin Patrol No. 5 of 69/70
Amboin Patrol No. 3 of 69/70

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- a. to attempt to approach
- b. to compile the tax
- c. to publicize the application made by

G.F. Payne

G.F. Payne.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

MAP REFERENCES:

See map attached.

(11)

No new Patrol Report Jackets are to hand so the following is submitted in its stead.

Report Number: Amboin Patrol No. 1 of 69/70

Sub-District: Angoram.

District: East Sepik.

Council: A non council area.

Patrol Conducted By: G.F. Payne C.P.O.

Area Patrolled: Whole of the Arafundi C.D.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

1. Sen Const. Omakan 0320
2. Const. 1/C Sapoi 1880
3. Const Mingi 1797
4. Const. 1/C JapJap 1450
5. Out board motor operators Tangit & Taki.
6. A.P.O. Laski.
7. 54 carriers.

Duration of Patrol: 7/7/69 to 16/7/69 - 10 days.

Last D.D.A. Patrols to the Area:

Amboin Patrol No. 6 of 68/69
Amboin Patrol No. 3 of 67/68

Objects of Patrol: a. to attempt to apprehend the men, Yauma and Yimbang Of Tungum.
b. to compile the Tax-Census Registers for the three villages missed during Patrol No. 4.
c. to publicize the application made by International Nickle for a Prospecting Authority in the area.

Map Reference. See map attached.

PATROL DIARY.

JULY 1969
Monday 7th.

07.30 - 09.30 hrs. two canoes were fastened together and loaded with patrol rations and equipment. Good reliable out board motors are in short supply but eventually two were located and hired for the patrol.
09.45 patrol departed Amboin in a double canoe and a single canoe both powered by 20H.P. Mercurys. Water level at the lowest point yet recorded this year and as expected travel on the Arafundi River was slow and difficult.
Brief stops made at Yimas and Wablimas to recruit carriers . Arrived YAMONDIM 14.02 hrs. met the Village Officials and had general discussions on several Administration policies.
Slept night Yamondim.

Tuesday 8th.

07.55 departed Yamondim with recruited carriers in a very low water and proceeded to IMBOIN partly under power and partly under man power as the canoes had to be poled and man handled over the most difficult stretches.
08.45 a forty minute delay incurred while insurmountable obstructions were cut from the main water channel.
11.45 arrived IMBOIN, made camp and set tents for the carriers.
13.00 hrs. accompanied by a guide I walked to the first river crossing on the road to TUNGUM- the water was running 18 inches over the ford. Returned Imboin 16.30
16.40 - all carriers listed and checked and rations issued.
Slept night Imboin.

Wednesday 9th.

08.15 broke camp and departed for TUNGUM.
10.10 about half way, met by four men from Tungum .
12.05 arrived TUNGUM. Water level in river low so the five crossings were negotiated easily. Last carriers arrived 12.45.
Village disappointing - only one village house and the rest house in a very poor state of repairs.
The remainder of the day spent making camp, buying local foods and gleaming information from the villagers as to the local conditions and where-abouts of other groups.
Rations distributed.
Slept night Tungum.

Thursday 10th

...../2

(9)

Thursday 10th.

It was learnt at Tungum that no-one had as yet gathered at the villages of Pundugum or Aveimi, but it was decided to lead a small party to PUNDUGUM so I could survey the lie of the land for myself for future reference.

08.00hrs departed arriving AVEIMI 14.00 hrs. village deserted so carried on to PUNDUGUM arriving 16.05 hrs. Carriers arrived 17.20 Village deserted but neat and tidy. Two reasonable rest houses had been recently constructed.

Slept night Pundugum.

Friday 11th

07.00 hrs scouts sent out to try and locate anybody in the vicinity - returned 10.30 - the nearby hamlets were also completely deserted and it seemed nobody was around.

13.35 departed Pundugum arriving Aveimi 15.45 hrs. after resting and washing in the river for 20 mins.

Village still deserted, but the rest houses were quite good. Made camp.

Slept night Aveimi.

Saturday 12th

08.15 hrs. departed arriving TUNGUM 12.15. This track is in quite fair condition and only one steep climb has to be negotiated. At times the track runs along the river bank over and around boulders over stoney ground slowing the carriers down a little.

Administration influence extended to all in the after noon and various talks given with the aid of an interpreter.

Slept night Tungum.

Sunday 13th.

09.30 hrs the village lined and censured and more very simple talks given to those present.

Villagers encouraged to carry out a few improvements to the village under the instruction of some police members.

Remainder of day spent observing a patrol break.

Slept night Tungum.

Monday 14th.

07.45 hrs broke camp and departed Tungum 09.00 carrier line halted after crossing the last ford on the Arafundi River for a brief rest period.

Accompanied by a guide I made a slight detour south east to inspect the Meakimbut Meeting place established in 1966.

10.40 arrived at the camp site on the MAMBUGAN CREEK. Place deserted and becoming over grown.

11.00 departed for Imboin arriving 12,30 hrs.

14.00 carriers paid off and last of carrier rations issued.

Talks given to all land owners re the proposed Prospecting Authority to be given in the area.

Monday 14th

Cont ... The people seemed keen for a lease to be granted and they showed lively interest and discussed in detail all the benefits it could bring.

Slept night Imboin.

Tuesday 15th

07.15 double canoe departed with Imanmeri carriers and others to return to the station and disband their section of the patrol. 08.15 single store canoe departed Imboin by-passing Yamondim 09.10 hrs and arriving WABLIMAS 10.05. River had risen 5 feet over night and travel was easier than experienced on the upstream journey.

14.00 hrs inspected the villagers rice gardens - very encouraging and some good stands seen. People were urged to still greater efforts.

Slept night Wablimas.

Wednesday 16th

Overnight my health deteriorated considerably and by 09.30 hrs showed no signs of improving. Decided to curtail the patrol by one day and return to Amboin today.

11.45 arrived back Amboin.

12.00 hrs all patrol equipment stowed away and patrol disbanded.

End of Patrol Diary.

In the upper Arifan area only a few ... were seen along with the men ... the villagers from Lungu. Among ... there are no fluent pidgin speakers so it was ... to ... true feelings towards councils and governments. ... be expected in this situation ... still have little idea what exactly they ... their function or how they ... only be by continued efforts of the ... part that they may be ...

The main disadvantage in this area is the lack of ... were encouraged to come and ... of the ... and we have made the journey, they are ... employed on the ... and it is ... to learn ... within ...

When a council is formed in this area ... people will be at a ... the ... potential of the area and ... and ... and special ... for this group.

In the upper Arifan area ... no ... and it ... be some time before there is ... will always be the biggest problem ... crop is ... price per ... while carrying it ... the area has ... is ...

Amboin Patrol No. 1 of 69/70
To the ARAFUNDI C.D.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The main aim of this patrol was to complete Amboin patrol no. 4(a) of 68/69 to the Upper Arafundi Area which had to be postponed due to high water. Also to inform all the people in the whole of the Arafundi C.D. of the proposed Prospecting Authority applied for by International Nickel Exploration.

2. The lower Arafundi, the most progressive area, was patrolled recently by Mr. L Hicks so I do not propose to go into detailed discussion on this area at present.

3. The people in the Upper Arafundi, in the foot hills of the central ranges, are still very backward and for a patrol to be entirely successful great care must be taken to ensure that the people will be within easy walking distance of their villages when the patrol arrives in the area. Even though an interpreter and messenger were sent to warn the people one week prior to the patrol visiting the area the people did not get the message in time, they are widely scattered and up to 5 and 6 days walk away.

POLITICAL & NATIVE AFFAIRS.

4. In the Upper Arafundi only a few Meakimbut were seen along with two men from Aveimi and 54% of the villagers from Tungum. Among them there are no fluent pigon speakers so it was found difficult to appraise the peoples true feeling towards councils and governments. But, as may be expected in this situation they still have little idea what exactly these bodies are, their function or how they operate, and it will only be by continued efforts on the Patrolling Officers part that they may be enlightened in the future.

5. The main disadvantage in this area is the lack of pigon speakers, men were encouraged to come and stay on the station, and two have made the journey, they are at present gainfully employed on the station and it is hoped that they will be able to learn pigon within a couple of months.

6. When a council is formed in this area these people will be at a distinct disadvantage due to the low economic potential of the area and poor communications and transport problems, and special allowances will have to be made for this group.

ECONOMICS & AGRICULTURE.

7. In the Upper Arafundi Area at present there is no economical development and it may be some time before there is. Distance and transport will always be the biggest problem and until a suitable cash crop is found which has a high enough price per pound ratio to make it worth while carrying it out manually the area has little hope. Coffee is one crop that could be

ECONOMICS & AGRICULTURE

Cont.

successful and should be tried as soon as the people show interest in improving their lot.

8. On the Lower Arafundi Yamondim, Auwin, Wablimas, and Yimas are all beginning to establish rice gardens, and during the patrol encouragement was given to this end. At Wablimas the efforts of one youth are worth noting - he planted out two cups of rice into an area about 60x20 yards, the rice has done extremely well and is now in the milky dough stage and over 6 feet high. Others are now following his example. The soil is alluvial and floods periodically but not for more than 4 or 5 days at a time. From the results seen so far with rice they would indicate that this crop is ideally suited to the area and with encouragement it may become the main source of income within a year or two.

9. In the main there is very little activity in other economic ventures. The crocodile skin may become more sought after again now the Protection law has been amended again. At the present it appears that the main reason why more crocodiles are not caught in this area is a lack of interest, as it is said that inland lagoons abound with crocodiles.

10. At Yimas there is evidence of several attempts by villagers to establish coconut gardens and if an earnest effort is made to look after them they should do well in the future. The other places have never made any effort to plant coconuts as a business venture and there are only a few small gardens in these places.

11. Timber is still being rafted to sawmills at Angoram and Marienburg but the returns have been so low that the people have been discouraged somewhat. Artifacts in this area are almost non-existent and Yimas is the only village where they are manufactured for sale.

12. On the whole to sum up I think that with encouragement the area will progress well in the near future if the people put their energies and activities into rice production which gives good returns quickly with very little original capital outlay.

SOCIAL.Education.

13. The villages in the Upper Arafundi have very little opportunity to improve their lot regards education due to their isolation and size of their communities.

14. During the course of the patrol it was explained to the villages concerned the advantage of sending one or two children to Amboin for schooling, but the parents did not wish to be separated from their offspring. Three young men agreed to come to Amboin for a while and work about the station and try to learn pigeon during their stay here.

(5)

Education.
Cont.

15. All the lower villages have reasonable opportunity to have their children educated. A few children from Yamondim and about twenty from Yimas attend the school at Amboin. There is a Catholic Mission School at Amboin, situated at the mouth of the Arafundi River which is well patronized from this area. Also there is a mission catechist stationed permanently at Yimas.

Law and Order.

16. One of the aims of the patrol was to apprehend the two Tungum murderers - Yimbang and Yauma if it was considered feasible. On enquiring as to their whereabouts it was found that they were over in the headwaters of the Karawarri River towards the TOWI group. They have joined the PUNDUGUMS, apparently they are still afraid of reprisals if they return to TUNGUM. Tungum has split into two factions those who are assisting Yimbang and Yauma, these have left the village and stay in the bush, and those who are still pro-administration and stay within their own locality.

17. The loyal Tungums were asked to use tact and try to entice the others to come back to the village, they were also informed that there are penalties for aiding and assisting law breakers. The villagers said they would try to get all the group to gather at the village within two months when a patrol should revisit the area.

18. It was heard from the Tungums that the PUNDUGUMS have said that they will not meet any more government patrols because the last time - the murder investigation, the patrol lead away all their young men and gaoled them. It seems that they were indignant that they should have been required to work on the sanitary line at Angoram. It could not be judged at the time if this was the whole population's attitude or only that of a few. Word was left that all must gather in their village within two months so a patrol can visit them and straighten out their worry.

19. Although at Tungum I was informed that the Pundugums had deserted their place I decided to go and view the situation myself, and to see if anyone could be located to guide me to the Karawarri headwaters, about one days walk away. Pundugum, however was completely deserted on arriving so the idea of visiting Yauma's and Yimbang's stomping ground in an effort to apprehend them had to be scrapped.

20. During the remainder of the patrol no other incidences of lawlessness or disorder were recorded or heard of.

HEALTH.

21. The health of the whole area was very good generally. The peoples of the lower reaches can obtain medical care at Amboin and if necessary be sent to Timbunki or Angoram. Those people who were seen in the upper reaches seemed in good health and no prevalent sickness was recorded. One bad case of paralysis of the legs was found in a young man and he was bought back and later sent to Wewak.

ADMINISTRATION CONSOLIDATION.

22. The Upper Arafundi groups need active and frequent patrolling if they are to catch up with the slightly more sophisticated groups lower down stream. Patrolling is still difficult and better and easier paths are still being found. As the patrols become more frequent to the area and meeting times can be arranged with certainty and all members of groups are eventually contacted and settled in permanent villages their administration should be made considerably easier.

23. It was most unfortunate that the patrol did not meet any members from Pundugum or Aveimi. Although one of the aims of the patrol was to revise the census figures this aspect could not be carried out due to a lack of subjects. At Tungum the census was revised, 54% of the population seen and an increase of 16 noted, mainly due to migrations in.

24. Word was left that all groups must gather in their villages with a majority present and a patrol would revisit them in two months to complete the census.

25. While I was visiting Pundugum and Aveimi only utilizing one third of the carrier line, the remainder made camp at Tungum and in the course of two days built two good rest houses and assisted the villagers in clearing and cleaning the village.

MINING AND PROSPECTING.

26. For the duration of the patrol attention was given to informing the whole population about the proposed Prospecting Authority applied for by International Nickel in this area. At no time was any opposition shown towards the granting of this lease and generally the people seemed keen for the lease to be granted saying that:-

- a. it will bring money into the area.
- b. at last people are showing an interest in our area.
- c. it may mean that we will get employment.

Villagers are very much for a lease being granted and they say that if required in the future they would be happy to approve of mining leases if given adequate compensation.

(3)

CONCLUSION.

27. Because of poor communications the patrol failed to carry out the census of two villages and these will have to be revisited. The census figures that were obtained will be held and revised in a future patrol and subsequently submitted.

28. The Tungum murderers are in the Karawarri Headwaters area and until all the other groups come in and settle I don't think there is much hope of apprehending them while they roam at will with their followers. The Towi area should, if possible, be visited during the next patrol as this area is seldom seen by patrolling officers.

29. The population without exception view the proposed Prospecting Authority with the hope of better things to come and welcome the idea of the lease being granted. //

30. This was my first patrol which entailed engaging a carrier line and I feel the experience will be invaluable for the future patrols success. The patrol achieved most of it's aims but a patrol will have to revisit the area again in the not too distant future.

G.F. PAYNE
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 1.

COPY ONLY

67-1-2/20

SubDistrict Office,
ANGORAM.

3rd July 1969

Officer In Charge,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 1 of 69/70 -
PART ARAFUNDI CENSUS DEVISION.

As already verbally instructed you are to proceed on patrol, on the 7th of July, to the Arafundi Census Division in order to complete Amboin Patrol No.4 of 68/69 which was unable to visit the Upper Arafundi due to flooding of the river.

This is to be a Special Patrol as defined in para. 5 of the Director's 67-1-0 of the 21st June 1968. It's purpose is as follows:

(a) Attempt to apprehend the men, YAUMA and YIMBANG of TUNGUN the two fugitives from a murder which occurred in January last year. You are already au fait with all the details in connection with this matter.

(b) Census and compile the Tax-Census Registers for the three villages missed during Patrol No. 4. The Census figures are to be included with those compiled during that patrol. Incidentally Mr. L. Hicks Patrol Report No. 4(b) is still not to hand.

(c) Briefly visit all other villages in the Arafundi in order to publicize and discuss the implications of International Nickel's application for Prospecting Authority No. 124. Please refer to the Director's 35-1-1 of the 29th April, 1969 - Publication for Prospecting Authorities and ensure that the required separate Memorandum is despatched immediately you return from patrol.

(d) Bear in mind that you must return to Amboin prior to the 20th July, the date set down for the hearing of the above mentioned Application.

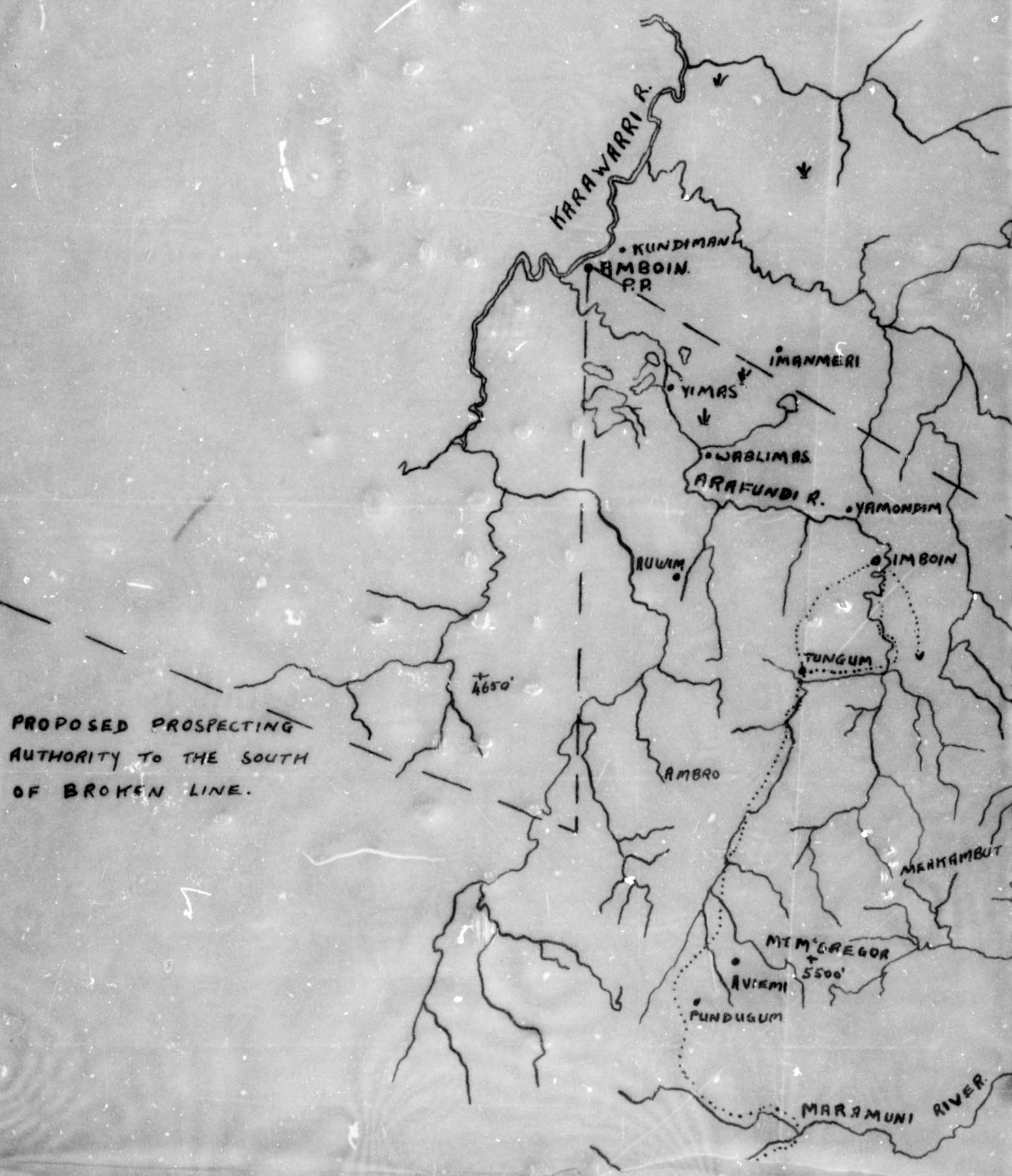
(e) Your report should include any information of the 'Situation Report' type obtained by you.

For your action, please.

(F.H.Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

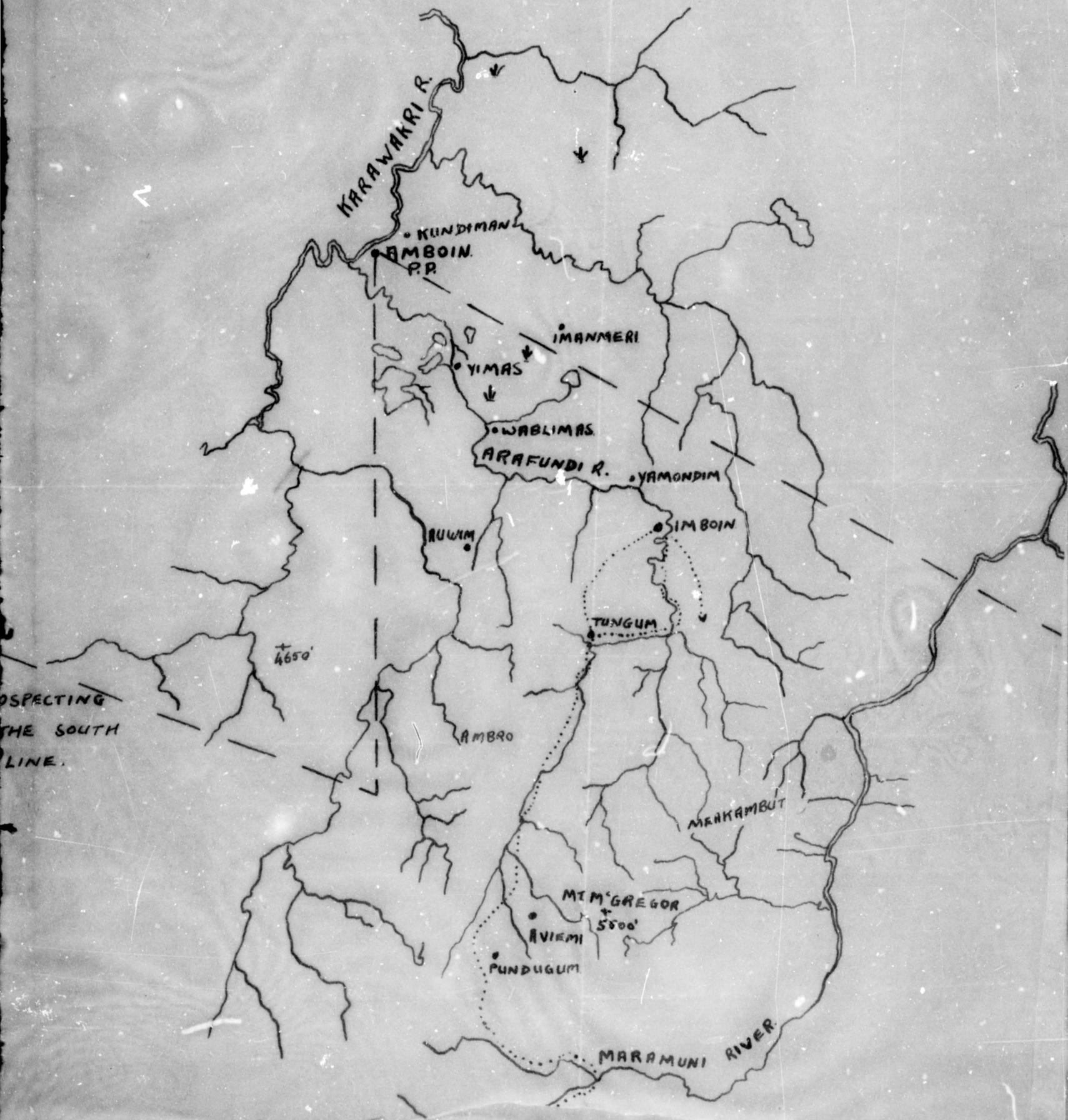
1

ARAFUNDI CENS DEVISION.



PROPOSED PROSPECTING
AUTHORITY TO THE SOUTH
OF BROKEN LINE.

ARAFUNDI CENSUS DEVISION.



INSPECTING
THE SOUTH
LINE.

4650'

5500'

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of PAST SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN No. 2 of 69/70

Patrol Conducted by G.F.PAYNE CPO

Area Patrolled Part of the Korosameri C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives EIGHT

Duration—From 18 / 8 / 1969 to 31 / 3 / 1969

Number of Days Fourteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 28 / 5 / 1969

Medical 28 / 5 / 1969

Map Reference See map attached.

Objects of Patrol To contact the more isolated groups at the head of the Salamei and Korosameri Rivers and general administration as necessary.

Director of District Administration,
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

Handwritten initials: J 2/12

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

67 - 8 - 3

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

4th December, 1969

The Assistant Secretary,
International Relations & Internal Affairs,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

The Head of Special Branch,
R.P. & N.G.C.,
KONEDOBU.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT/AREA STUDY.

The following information has been extracted
from Patrol Report/Area Study No. 3.69/70 AMBOIN
Part of the Korosemari C.D.
covering East Sepik
..... Angoram Sub-District District
G.P. Payne C.D.O.
Patrolling Officer

The period of patrol : 18th to 31st/8/69

XXXXXX
Extract/Precis.

Political.

It will definitely be a long time before these people make any impression on the central or local government scene. At present they have no income and it would seem that it will be some time before they will become an asset to any council in which they may be incorporated..

During the patrol it was felt that the people are slowly beginning to realise that they are only a part of a large country and that there are people, who by popular choice are elected to make the laws and guide the country's development.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

GFB/JT

67-8-3

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

20th November, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. AMBOIN 2/69-70.

Your reference 67-1-7 of 17th October, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. G.F. Payne, A.P.O., to part Korosameri Census Division.

This patrol has done much to consolidate Administration influence in this isolated area. The attitudes displayed by the people to Mr. Payne are quite pleasing.

The map of the patrol's route is rather unsatisfactory in its present form. Mr. Payne should watch this aspect of his work in future.

A sound report of a good patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary.

Department of the Administrator.

cc: Mr. G.F. Payne,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN, East Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Reference: 67-1-7

67-8-3.

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

Division
Department of District Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

(11)

17th October, 1969.



The Secretary,
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 2 OF 1969/1970 - PART
KOROSAMERI - MR. G. F. PAYNE, ASSISTANT

PATROL OFFICER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of report.
- (b) Copy of patrol instructions issued to Mr. Payne by the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram on memorandum 67-1-2/72 dated 17th August, 1969.
- (c) Copy of memorandum 67-1-2/123 dated the 23rd September, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram.
- (d) Map of area patrolled.

2. This patrol was of short duration but capably undertaken by Mr. Payne.

J. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS) J
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

67-1-2/72

17th August, 1969.

FHF:rf

Officer-in-Charge,
AMBOIN.

AMBOIN PATROL No.2 of 1969/70
PART KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION.

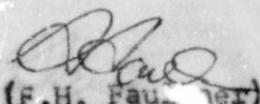
As verbally discussed you are to proceed on patrol to the Upper reaches of the Korosameri River in the Korosameri Census Division.

The primary aim of the patrol is to contact MARK-TEINWE, the Bisorio lad who had been absent at school for some considerable time and who was returned to Bisorio by yourself during Patrol No.7 of 1968/69. As you had promised you would return in two months and take him back to school should he so desire, it is important that this matter not be delayed.

It is hoped that Mark's influence will enable you to, this time, contact most of the Bisorios and if this is possible, you should spend 2- 3 days with them and attempt to further consolidate Administration influence.

As mentioned by yourself you have also promised the MOLI, INARO and BUGIANI people you would revisit them during your return trip to Bisorio. As these three groups are very isolated and have only been contacted for a short while, it is desirable that they be visited during this patrol.

This patrol is of a Special nature and your report should be submitted accordingly, but should include any information of the 'Situation Report' type obtained.



(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

29

Dept. of the Administrator,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

67-1-2/123

23rd September, 1969.

FHF:rf

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 2 of 1969/70 -
PART OF KOROSAMERI C/D (NON-COUNCIL).

Please find enclosed herewith four copies of a report in respect of the abovementioned patrol carried out by Mr. G. Payne, A.P.O.

2. Although only four groups were visited, it was a valuable patrol particularly in view of the fact that a complete new group, which had only been heard of but never seen, were contacted.

3. As a follow up to a previous patrol, (Amboin No.7 of 1968/69), it gave a valuable opportunity to consolidate Administration influence in the primitive groups of the Korosameri Census Division. The results are certainly encouraging, particularly the indications that some of the people are showing interest in economic plantings (i.e. coffee).

4. That these people are showing that they are definitely becoming more receptive to Administration contact is, I feel, due in no small way to the efforts and patience of Mr. Payne. It is hoped the same degree of contact can be maintained in the future.

Claim for camping allowance plus patrol map, (which unfortunately shows an incomplete and confused patrol route).

F.H. Faulkner
(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C.,
AMBOIN.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 2 of 69/70.

PATROL DIARY - 18th August to 31st August Inclusive.

Monday 18th

7.30 - 11.00 two canoes doubled and loaded with patrol equipment and rations.
11.10 - Amboin Patrol No. 2 departed to part of the Korosameri C.D. Powered by a single 20H.P. motor to conserve fuel.
17.30 - arrived MUMERI after an unnecessarily slow trip. Village in an untidy state, the Rest House in disrepair and occupied by an elderly and deranged widow. All matters put in order then
Slept night Mumeri.

Tuesday 19th

07.45 - 08.45 talks given to the villagers on the principals of cash cropping and the benefits of receiving a regular annual income. Instructed to dismantle two houses in an unsafe state, clean the village, and start work on a new rest house.
08.45 - departed Mumeri by-passing WIMAT (an unofficial Catholic Mission Outpost) 14.20.
16.20 arrived MUGUMUTE - place clean and tidy. Village Officials in Angoram for six weeks still awaiting payment for timber sold to Briggs McLean Sawmill.
Slept night Bugumute

Wednesday 20th

08.00 hrs. brief talks given on economical development and general administration. A.P.O. dispensed medicines to all in need of treatment.
09.00 - single canoe with provisions and fuel for one week departed Bugumute.
10.50 - arrived MESKA village untidy and many absent on trading expeditions to the Sepik River area.
11.40 departed Meska with interpreters for Bisorio.
14.00 - arrived at the Yokopos River junction
18.15 - achieved destination after a difficult trip up the river due to low water, on many occasions it being necessary to pole and manhandle the canoe over raised gravel beds.
18.45 - remaining cargo carried to the rest houses 10 minutes walk away on a slight rise.
Slept night Bisorio Camp.

Thursday 21st

Village proved to be less impressive in day-light, housing of poor construction. Inspection showed that the three village houses were in a most unsanitary condition and overcrowded. The remainder of the day was spent organizing a spring cleaning of the houses by the women, while the men were supervised in building latrines.
Slept night Bisorio.

Patrol Diary Cont /.....2

Friday 22nd

The Luluai who had left the camp just before my arrival is expected back today. Continued with village improvements program.
 13.15 hrs. began walking up the river.
 15.05 smoke was sighted further up stream, on investigation it proved to be the forward party in the Luluai's group making ready to cook a pig.
 15.15 the remainder of the group had caught up - 21 in all. They were persuaded not to cook the pig but wait until they reached their destination.
 16.45 party arrived at the Rest House complex.

Slept night Bisorio.

Saturday 23rd

08.00 hrs villagers lined and censured - 75% of all the villagers were present. Talks given on economical development and the advantages of changing from a nomadic existence to a settled community.
 12.25 departed Bisorio water level still down so progress continued slowly, with excitement to be had negotiating several hazardous rapids as they took over control of the canoes.
 15.30 arrived at the Korosameri River.
 17.00 hrs. arrived MESKA.

Slept night Meska.

Sunday 24th.

09.15 departed Meska to inspect the old village - Watakataui - 1 1/2 hours up the WEISAS R. Village deserted and no houses suitable for human habitation. Returned after brief inspection of small coconut gardens in the area.
 10.00 A.P.O. gave medical attention to all who required it.

Slept night Meska.

Monday 25th

08.00 hrs village inspection carried out, instructed to carry out maintenance and renewal of housing were applicable.
 09.00 departed Meska arriving Bugumute
 10.55 - stayed over while A.P.O. attended to two infants with stomach trouble and the other canoe was made ready for travel.
 12.00 departed arriving at the Wimat C.M. outpost where medicines were dispensed on special request from the Teacher in Charge.
 14.30 departed Wimat arriving SEGABIKA which is inside the Gau Council, at 15.15. Camp made.

Slept night Segabika.

6

Patrol Diary Cont...../3

- Tuesday 26th Single canoe loaded, all extra rations left at Segabika.
 8.20 departed Segabika arriving BUGIAUI 15.50 - a seven and a half hour trip. Village neat and tidy, a 300% increase noted in the number of houses noted in the last 10 weeks since the last visit. Two new Rest Houses also constructed, Slept night Bugiaui.
- Wednesday 27th 08.00 hrs - a head count showed a large increase in numbers since the last census so it was decided to call the roll. Talks given on central and local governments, health and economic development. 10.20 departed Bugiaui arriving INARU 10.50 - brief village inspection then 11.10 departed for MOLI arriving there at 12.50 hrs. In the after-noon gave talks on coffee culture and inspected some land cleared in preparation for coffee planting. Slept night Moli.
- Thursday 28th villagers given practical instruction in latrine construction, necessary because of a complete absence of sanitation in this village. Women given guidance in spring cleaning procedures. After completion of four toilets the village was lined and censured - 94% of population present. Talks given along the same lines as previous places. P.O. treated all who were in need of it. Slept night Moli.
- Friday 29th Recapitulated on my previous talks as this group seems less receptive to new ideas. 09.45 departed Moli arriving INARU 10.15. Rest houses very good and of solid construction. Village inspected as was the site for the proposed coffee garden - work has already started on timber cutting. Slept night Inaru.
- Saturday 30th 08.00 hrs village lined and censured - 100% of the population sited, but decline in numbers by 10 due to migrations out. 09.30 departed Inaru and arrived Segabika 14.20. Medical treatment to all who required it. Slept night Segabika.
- Sunday 31st 06.20 departed Segabika in double canoe powered by single motor. 09.50 arrived Mumeri Stayed half hour and collected schoolchildren returning to Amboin. 10.20 - 16.30 arrived Amboin and patrol stood down.

67-1-1

Amboin Patrol Post,
via ANGORAM.

5th September 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 2 of 69/70.

AS instructed by you, both verbally and your correspondence - 67-1-2/72, 17th August, 1969 the patrol was mounted to part of the Korosameri C.D. - in particular to the areas at the Upper Korosameri and Salamei Rivers.

INTRODUCTION.

2. The main aim of the patrol was to contact the still relatively uncontacted groups at the head of the Salamei and Korosameri Rivers; to consolidate Administration influence; to encourage the people to settle in permanent villages; and to arouse the peoples interest in following an agricultural pursuit.

3. Although initially the villagers were not to be censured, on arriving at the villagers it was thought to warrant it as in all instances there was recorded very good attendences - up to 100%.

4. Because of the nature of the patrol and it's expressed purpose of consolidating Administration influence in the four villages or groups in question the report will deviate slightly from the form of report required in the standing orders, and be reported, on an individual group basis.

BISORIO.

5. During my previous visit to the area (Patrol No.7 of 68/69) a young Bisorio lad, about 16 yrs. was returned to the group after being absent for about four years to attend school, he has reached Standard 3. At the time it was hoped the lad - MARK TEINWE would have some influence on his people and that he would be able to encourage them to settle down and build a permanent village, on a readily accessible site. Before leaving him to his chore he stated that he wished to spend no more than two months at Bisorio so as he could continue his education with out too great an interruption.

6. On arrival at the Yokopos Creek the boy and his 'father' were intercepted enroute to MESKA, thinking that he had been forgotten he had decided to make his own way back. He returned with the patrol to the Bisorio camp on ground named TARAKAI. Only about 10 people were present to greet the patrol's arrival.

7. The other members of the Bisorio group had only left the camp a few days earlier so runners were dispatched to round them up and bring them back.

8. During the time the patrol was waiting for all the group to return (one and a half days) village improvements were carried out, including the construction of latrines and the 'spring' cleaning of the houses, which were swept out for the first time since they were built.

9. Thirteen new names were recorded during the census, of these seven were sighted the rest remained in the bush. This new group are the mythical people known to the Salamei River people as the 'BIKARUS'. They reside at the extreme headwaters of the Salamei and to get from their tribal ground to the Bisorio camp it is a three day walk and two native built vine and creeper constructed bridges have to be negotiated, one across the Korosameri and the other spanning the Salamei River. This group, the BIKARUS are known as the SIAUFUS - taken from the name of a small creek close to the SIAUFU's camp site. The new group were encouraged to come and settle with the others at Tarakai but I feel it will be some time before they are ready to leave their old place as they gave the impression that they were closely attached to their hunting ground.

10. After interrogating the Bisorios and Siaufus they assured me that there were no more of the group other than the 13 names recorded. On discussions with the Moli on the Salamei river, they said that they thought there would have been more than a total of 13 Bikaru (Siaufu) as in the past during inter tribal warfare they said the Bikaru were a force to be reckoned with, the confusion has probably come about due to the Bikaru, Bisorio and even the Gadio group to the south rallying together on rading parties.

11. The boy Mark was unable to influence his people much as because of his junior years, by tradition what he said did not carry much weight. The people did not seem to wish to try new ideas and I am sorry to say that Mark found it easier to revert back to his old ways than to get the people to accept his new teachings. His presence did greatly assist in getting the people together for the census and in bringing in the Bikarus for their initial census.

12. It is now hoped that at least some of this group will settle down, at present two men who came back to work on the station are showing their enthusiasm for work and it is hoped they will be the future backbone of a permanent settlement.

BUGIAUI.

13. This small village, revised pop. 44, over the last two and a half months has made good progress. Four new houses have been built as well as two new rest houses for visiting patrols. The village was neat and tidy on my arrival and the place is now used as a permanent village rather than just a meeting place for patrols.

14. A young man - Kinau, accompanied me back to Amboin on the last patrol to this area, employment

was found for him on the station and he learnt pigeon and now speaks the language fluently. He should be a great asset to his place, he has already started clearing ground in preparation for coffee planting.

INARU.

15. This is possibly the most sophisticated of the four villages, again, since the last patrol this village has improved greatly. Two very substantial rest houses have been built, and by materials that are being prepared for a further new house it would seem that the people have done away with the idea of easy to build frail bush housing and are going in for housing of a more permanent nature. There was an abundance of toilets - two for every house.

16. Two of the more enterprising young men have begun cutting bush at the back of the village for coffee gardens, they were encouraged to redouble their efforts and make the garden large enough to be an economic proposition.

MOLI.

17. This village has the greatest population of the three Salamei R. villages but so far has shown the least promise. The housing is poor and grossly over crowded - up to four large families in each house, instructed to build one house for each married couple.

18. Except for one latrine for the rest house, built by a previous patrol, there was a complete absence of toilets, people shown how to construct adequate latrines then supervised while they completed four, one for each house.

19. It is evident from this patrol that the people are keen to try an agricultural venture, this group has prepared about one hectre for coffee planting, this is only a start but with continued encouragement they may continue their efforts.

IN GENERAL.

20. The Salamei River villages are now prepared to settle down and with persuasion could do well with coffee growing - their greatest hope at the present. When they have advanced enough and have coffee beans ready for sale they can be rafted down river to Segabika, which has large coffee gardens then carried through to the Chambri Lakes and out to Ambunti.

21. The villagers were told that an Agricultural Assistant would accompany the next patrol and supervise the lining and planting of coffee, all villages promised to have ground ready for sowing.

POLITICAL

22. It will definitely be a long time before these people make any impression on the central or local government scene. At present they have no income and it would seem that it will be some time before they will become an asset to any council in which they may be incorporated.

23. During the patrol it was felt that the people are slowly beginning to realize that they are only a part of a large country and that there are people, who by popular choice are elected to make the laws and guide the country's development.

EDUCATION.

24. There are only two boys attending school from this area, both at Amboin. There is a C.M. School at WIMAT and it is hoped that some children from all the villages will attend this coming year. The parents at Segabika have promised that they will feed and care for any children who come from these out lying places.

HEALTH.

25. Yaws and scabbies are still the most prevalent afflictions with occasional tropical ulcers cropping up. The children who missed out on medical treatment on the last patrol were obvious and some bad cases of yaws were seen on these children. It was stressed on the people that they are obliged to attend any patrol in the area if only to seek medical aid.

26. At Moli the A.P.O. gave an injection to a eight week old baby which then had a seizure, the mother thought the child was dead so she dropped it on the ground and ran off wailing and screaming around the village. The A.P.O. ran across and took the child and amid the commotion brought it back to 'life'. Even though the baby was yelling and crying it was some time before the distressed parent would take back the child. It was explained to the villagers that some times little mishaps did occur but usually there was nothing to worry about.

LAW & ORDER.

27. No major offences were heard of or brought to the notice of the patrol. In the main peace and calm reigns over the area and no signs of any trouble to be expected in the near future were seen.

28. The patrol achieved all of its aims ; in contacting all the groups, one group for the first time, consolidating administration influence, assisting in all the peoples welfare, health and education. Also the boy Mark Teinwe has been returned to school with his parents consent, and the other school boy from the area visited his people at Moli with the patrol during the school vacation.

G. F. Payne CPO.

G. F. PAYNE

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN PATROL No. 3 of 69/70

Patrol Conducted by G.F. Payne - A.P.O.

Area Patrolled Upper Arafundi C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans	<u>Nil.</u>	
	<u>4 Members R.P.N.G.C.</u>	<u>37 Carriers</u>
Natives	<u>1 Out board motor Op.</u>	<u>5 Sundry</u>

Duration—From 16/ 10/19 69 to 25/ 10 /1969

Number of Days Ten days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13./...7./19.69.

Medical 13./...7./19.69.

Map Reference Ambunti See attached.

Objects of Patrol Complete Cesus revision, apprehend wanted men,
consolidate administration influence, general administration.

Director of District Administration,
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

67-8-31

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAFUA.

14th January, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
NEWAK.

PATROL NO. AMBOIN 3/69-70

Your reference 67-1-7 of 18th December, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. G.F. Payne, Assistant Patrol Officer, to ARAPUNDI Census Division.

This is an interesting report of a very good patrol by Mr. Payne.

I am in full agreement with the matters raised in your covering comments.

The patrol map was not attached to the report as stated in your memorandum. Please let me have a copy as soon as possible.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. G. F. Payne,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN. East Sepik District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task, and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 8. 31. (14)

Reference: 67-1-7



Division of District Administration,
District Office,
NEWAK,
East Sepik District.

13th December, 1969.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

AMBOIN REPORT NO. 3 OF 1969/1970
ARAFUMBI CENSUS DIVISION - MR.
G. F. PAYNE, ASSISTANT PATROL
OFFICER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of report.
- (b) Copy of Patrol Instructions issued to Mr. Payne on undated memorandum 67-1-2/182.
- (c) Unreferenced memorandum dated 4th November, 1969, from Officer-in-Charge, Amboin.
- (d) Copy of memorandum 67-1-2 dated 19th November, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram.
- (e) Map of area patrolled.

2. With regard to the apprehension of the murderers I would suggest that a general administrative patrol would have little chance of locating them. It will be necessary for the Officer-in-Charge to mount a special patrol to the area where they are allegedly hiding and to painstakingly search for them, warning everyone in the locality that they can be charged under the Queensland Criminal Code with being an accessory after the fact if they harbour them.

3. I have no intention at present of recommending the purchase of land at Imboin for resettlement purposes. The area is too isolated and this district has had little success in resettlement projects to date, hence my reluctance to involve the administration in acquiring additional native land which might not be put to good use. I agree with the Assistant District Commissioner that the best approach would be for the PUNDUGUM people to acquire land by native custom from the IMBOINS, particularly if short term crops are to be planted on the land in question.

4. An excellent report by Mr. Payne who is taking an interest in both the people and their economy. The word "censured" in the diary should be "censused".

J. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. A.D.C.
ANGORAM

O.I.C.
AMBOIN

Mr. G.F. Payne, A.P.O.
AMBOIN.

13

Division carried out by Patrol No.4(b) of 1968/69, (which was unable to visit the area due to flooding) new Registers have been made up at this Office incorporating these figures, and those obtained by the abovementioned patrol. As this is the first complete census of all the villages in the Arafundi Census Division no reconciliation with previous figures is possible.

7. Mr. Payne has carried out another very good patrol in a difficult area and is to be commended for his efforts and apparent success with these primitive people.

8. Map of the area patrolled and claim for camping allowance are enclosed.

(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C.,
AMBOIN.

ou
MICA
In
F

12

ou

Division

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

19th November, 1969.

67-1-2/204

FHF:rf

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No.3 of 1969/70
UPPER ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION.

Please find enclosed four copies of a report submitted in respect of the abovementioned patrol by Mr. G. Payne, A.P.O.

2. Although one of the main objects of the patrol, i.e. to apprehend the two alleged murderers, Yauma and Yimbang, was unsuccessful, it is felt that on the whole the patrol was a success, particularly in view of the completion of the Census and the successful re-contact of the MEAKAMBUTS.

3. As Mr. Payne points out it may be more practical to attempt to locate these two men by helicopter should one later become available. Of course reasonably accurate and up to date information as to their whereabouts would be required.

4. It is most encouraging to hear that the Meakambuts have decided on a permanent village site and in fact actually appear to be established there. This group, although contacted in 1966, have since then refused to allow D.D.A. Officers to visit their hamlets and it is possible they may, for a while, continue to live there using their new village site only when visited by Administration Officers. Those that presented themselves for Census were well above the numbers sighted by any previous patrol.

5. It is a very good sign that the PUNDUGUM people are interested in obtaining land at Imboin for cash cropping. I have already advised the O.I.C. Amboin (67-2-1 of the 10th Nov. - copy to yourself) that to avoid any future problems it is desirable that an agreement, (already mentioned in the Report), preferably in the form of a Lease by Native Custom, be drawn up right from the onset between the two parties. Further it is felt that the Administration would not be prepared to commit itself to physically sponsor a resettlement project, apart of course from providing the usual technical assistance. In view of the legality of a lease by Native Custom the resettlement could proceed quite satisfactorily without any further action being required on our part. Further action, e.g. tenure conversion and purchase, application for Administration lease etc., could come later if required.

6. Census figures have been submitted for the villages of PUNDUGUM, AUIEME, TUNGUM and MEAKAMBUT. As it was originally intended that these figures be part of the complete census of the Arafundi Census

11

Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

4th. November, 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 3 of 69/70.

Following a patrol to the Arafundi C.D. from the 16th to the 25th the report, as attached was prepared and is here with submitted for your comment.

Find enclosed the following;

1. Original of report and four copies.
2. Appendix 1
3. Appendix 2 - Village Population Register.
4. Map of area patrolled.
5. Claim for camping allowance.

For your information and action, please.

G.F. Payne.
Assistant Patrol Officer.

[Faint signature and text at the bottom of the page]

Division

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

67-1-2/182

FHF:rf

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

AMBOIN PATROL No.4 of 1969/70.

As verbally discussed you are to prepare to depart on a short patrol to the PUNDUGUM village area in the Arafundi Census Division.

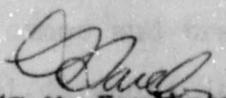
2. This is to be a Special Patrol as defined in para.5 of D.D.A. Circular 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968 and is in effect to be a follow up to patrol No.1 of 1969/70.

3. You are to make a further attempt to apprehend the two alleged murderers YAUMA and YIMBANG of TUNGUN. As already discussed there is little chance of apprehending them unless they have returned to the vicinity of their village, so do not attempt to pursue them unless you have accurate information as to their whereabouts and are in an area which is readily accessible.

4. Complete the Census of PUNDUGUM village which was not carried out during Patrol No.1 due to the absence of the people.

5. Attend to any general administration matters that may arise.

6. Your report should include any information of the 'Situation Report' type obtained by you.


(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

Amboin Patrol No. 3 of 69/70.

PATROL DIARY.

OCTOBER, 1969

Thursday 16th. 08.30 - two canoes doubled and along with one large single canoe loaded with patrol equipment and supplies.
10.30 - patrol departed after correcting a minor fault in one of the motors. Brief stops made at villagers enroute on the Karawarri to recruit carriers.
14.08 arrived at the Karawarri - Wogupmeri River junctions, noted that Iniai Village site was deserted and had been for some time.
14.45 - arrived at Iniai's new village site about 40 minutes upstream from the river junction
16.00 double canoe arrived at Iniai in the midst of a torrential down pour. Camp established at Iniai.
Slept night INIAI.

Friday 17th. It was the patrol's intention to attempt to locate an all seasons route from the Karawarri River over land to Pundugum, it had been said that such a track existed.
07.40 - emergency supplies loaded on the single canoe and a course set up stream.
08.05 - branched of the Karawarri River and followed the MAUPA Creek upstream, this creek is a gently flowing stream and is very navigable in contrast to the Karawarri at this point.
09.30 - snags became to prevalent so canoe 'beached' and patrol continued on foot, arriving at the Iniai bush camp at 11.00hrs. Camp consists of 3 well built houses and are permantly occupied. One of the occupants a man from Isangan, no longer in existance, was supposed to know the route from here to Pundugum. After interviewing him it was found the route was as long or longer than the present route and the going very arduous. It was decided to abandon the idea of visiting Pundugum from this side.
12.45 - arrived back at the canoe and travelled to Iniai arriving 14.45.
15.15 - departed for Arafundi, darkness descended and it was decided to detour 5 minutes down stream and spend the night at Amboin.
Slept night Amboin.

Saturday 18th. 07.30 - canoes departed for Arafundi River.
10.30 - carriers were recruited at Yamondim village then proceeded to Imboin arriving 12.10 hrs. Double canoe arrived 14.45.

- Cont.
 Saturday 18th, 15.00 hrs all potential carriers lined and their names recorded, supplies organized and rations distributed.
 17.30 informal talks held with carriers and Imboin villagers on Local Government Councils their function and benefits.
 Slept night IMBOIN.
- Sunday 19th. 07.40 hrs broke camp and departed Imboin for TUNGUM. River level well down for this time of year and little difficulty was experienced in fording the river the necessary five times.
 10.30 arrived Tungum, last of carriers arrived 11.45.
 12.30 - departed Tungum with heavy cloud formation over head which eventually broke into steady rain at 13.40.
 14.10 the last and most hazardous crossing was negotiated.
 15.15 - arrived AVEIMI bush camp, decided to pitch tents here for the night.
 16.30 - last of carriers arrived - some found the trip rather an endurance.
 Slept night Aveimi bush camp.
- Monday 20th. 07.40 - camp dismantled and after a steady walk arrived Aveimi 09.30 hrs, last of carriers arrived 10.45 .
 11.30 - departed for Pundugum arriving 12.45, carriers arrived 14.00 hrs.
 About 60% of villagers present and they assisted with the erection of tents and establishment of camp.
 15.30 - informal talks given, people warned to stay away from other highland groups until the current influenza epidemic passes and if the sickness does show up to head for the nearest aidpost to seek treatment.
 Slept night PUNDGUM.
- Tuesday 21st. 08.10 - village lined and censused, 60% of villagers sighted, the remainder being in the Karawarri headwater and Maramunni areas.
 09.00hrs discussions held re the possibility of economical development - an impossibility at present on their present site. Some men agreed to the idea to find suitable ground for cash cropping with easy access to a means of transport.
 The idea of belonging to a council was discussed with the villagers and the many problems these people will meet at first and the best ways to overcome them.
 11.20 broke camp and departed arriving Aveimi 13.15, and last of carriers at 14.00
 Village almost deserted but later two more family groups arrived.
 Slept night AVEIMI

Wednesday 22nd. 07/15 those villagers present were lined and a census carried out, general decline in numbers noted due to migrations out and deaths.
 07.55 - departed Aveimi and by passed camp site of Sunday 19th at 09.30.
 12.00 arrived Tungum and last of carriers at 12.50. Camp established.
 14.30 talks held with the people to prepare them for the coming of a council to the area also discussed possibility of cash cropping in the area.

Slept night TUNGUM.

Thursday 23rd. 08.15 - patrol departed Tungum. After crossing the Arafundi River 10 minutes down stream the patrol followed a new route overland to Meakambut rather than following the river. The route followed a mountain ridge climbing steadily for one hour then the gradient levelled out followed by short sharp descents down to the flood plain of the Mambuan Creek. This route shortens the trip by two hours and only necessitates crossing the river once.
 11.45 arrived at the old Meakambut camp site on the banks of the MAMBUAN Creek. Continued inland for a further 25 minutes arriving new Meakambut village site at 12.50
 13.30 camp established and latrines built.
 16.00 locally grown foods purchased, salt still has the best purchasing power.

Slept night MEAKAMBUS.

Friday 24th 07.45 village lined and censured, 5 new names recorded also 8 deaths. Village site inspected, the low rise the village is built on does not allow much room for expansion, but there is plenty of low lying ground suitable for cash cropping.
 08.15 talks had re the proposed coming council and the prospects of beginning a cash cropping program.
 09.45 Patrol packed up and departed for Imboin arriving 11.45 followed by the last of the carriers at 12.30.
 12.30 carriers scratches and cuts treated and then carriers paid off.
 13.00hrs double canoe departed to return the carriers to their respective villages.
 14.00hrs inspected rice plantings, not on a large scale, 7 plots of about 1/6 of an acre each.

Slept night Imboin.

Saturday 25th. 07.45 - journeyed upstream for 1 hr by motor canoe and inspected ground suitable for agriculture - the owner of this land proposes to allow the Pundugums to cash crop the area, an area of approximately 200 hectares was marked out and the owners with 3 Pundugums walked over and discussed boundaries.
 10.45 returned to Imboin

Saturday 25th.
Cont.

10.45 - from the opposite bank of the river walked in an easterly direction for one hour on the track to Kunsimeit to inspect a large felled cedar log suitable for a canoe.
 12.50 - after cutting back across the bush the canoe already loaded was met downstream from Imboin and then continued on to Amboin.
 16.25 - arrived Amboin.
 16.45 canoe unloaded and patrol gear stowed away. Patrol disbanded.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

As instructed by you, patrol was conducted on
 the opposite bank of the river to Kunsimeit. The patrol
 was successful in finding a large cedar log suitable for
 a canoe.

The canoe was loaded and met downstream from
 Imboin and then continued on to Amboin. The
 patrol was successful in finding a large cedar log
 suitable for a canoe.

The canoe was unloaded and patrol gear stowed
 away. Patrol disbanded.

During the course of the patrol it was noted
 that the people in the area were friendly and
 cooperative. The people in the area were friendly
 and cooperative. The people in the area were friendly
 and cooperative.

The patrol was successful in finding a large cedar
 log suitable for a canoe.

The canoe was loaded and met downstream from
 Imboin and then continued on to Amboin.

The patrol was successful in finding a large cedar
 log suitable for a canoe.

The canoe was unloaded and patrol gear stowed
 away. Patrol disbanded.

During the course of the patrol it was noted
 that the people in the area were friendly and
 cooperative.

The patrol was successful in finding a large cedar
 log suitable for a canoe.

The canoe was loaded and met downstream from
 Imboin and then continued on to Amboin.

5

67-2

Amboin Patrol Post,
East Sepik District,

1st. November, 1969

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 3 of 69/70 - TO UPPER
ARAFUNDI AREA.

As instructed by you a patrol was conducted to the Upper Arafundi area, a non council area. The patrol departed Amboin on the 16th October and returned on the 25th October, 1969.

INTRODUCTION.

- 2. The main aims of the patrol were to complete the Cesus revision of the area, communicate with the people, carry out general Administration as required and if feasible attempt to locate and apprehend the two suspected murderers, Yauma and Yimbang formally of Tungum.
- 3. The patrol completed it's aims satisfactorily except for the apprehension of the two wanted men.

POLITICAL & NATIVE AFFAIRS.

4. During the duration of the patrol it was again brought to the peoples notice that a council would soon eventuate in the area and that they would be participants in it's functioning. The people are quite agreeable to the formation of a council and no opposition to the idea was encountered, but it is felt that the people little realize the extent of their obligations to this governing body.

5. The importance of establishing a cash income was stressed and the younger generation accept the idea and it is hoped they may put it into practise.

ECONOMICS and AGRICULTURE.

6. In the Upper Arafundi there is at present no economic development and the people survive on a shifting rotating subsistence agriculture and hunting.

7. At Pandugum there are several enthusiastic young men who would like to try their hands at cash cropping. Due to the inaccessibility of the area it was decided to try to find a block of ground with easier access to Amboin. Later after discussions with village leaders and land owners at Imboin a block of land was located, situated from the mouth of the Mambuan Creek upwards for 1000 yards.

8. The Meakambut people have now decided on a permanent village site which is encouraging. Although the village has a small population (37) it has a large percentage of active young men capable of productive work if advised on how to go about it. These men were encouraged to start felling the forest and clearing the bush in close proximity to their village in readiness to plant a cash crop which eventually must follow.

9. It was noted that at Imboin and the lower river villages plantings of rice were continuing but still only on a relatively small scale, the villagers have to be persuaded to plant under a broad acre system and break away from the traditional small garden plots surrounded by forest which harbours pests capable of destroying their efforts.

LAW & ORDER.

10. One of the aims of the patrol was to attempt to apprehend the two Tungum murderers Yauma and Yimbang. It was established that the two men are residing in the Karawarri headwaters area, precisely where was too difficult to ascertain as they tend to roam. There are six family groups in the area from the Pundugum line.

11. It would appear that the villagers who are at Pundugum are either in cohesion with or are afraid of the two men. Great reluctance was shown to part with any information on the condition of tracks to the area and travelling times, they claimed they did not know the area and it would be difficult to find a guide who did.

12. It is suggested that if these two men are to be apprehended the fastest and perhaps the most economical way would be by helicopter - in time I hope will be allotted to this station.

13. No other reports of lawlessness were reported or heard of.

LAND.

14. As mentioned in paragraph 7. it was considered that land should be found so that the people in the more isolated mountain region could begin a cash cropping project if they so desired in an area with a suitable outlet for any produce produced by them.

15. Imboin has an abundance of land suitable for agriculture and are agreeable to selling or leasing the ground for any resettlement project the Administration would care to sponsor, for the betterment of the people in the mountains to the south.

16. It was made clear to the Imboin villagers that it was quite possible nothing would eventuate and it depended entirely on the interest the people to the south showed in resettling, and the availability of Administration time and money necessary to make the acquisition on behalf of the interested party.

17. The land that was tentatively marked out was small in area, about 200 hecres, and was set aside so that the people to the south, in particular the Pundugums could make a start on clearing the bush and establishing themselves while the idea was still fresh in their minds, and they were enthusiastic to begin.

18. The piece of land set aside is wedged between the Mambuan Creek and Arafundi River and runs in a southerly direction from the juncture of the two rivers. The land is relatively flat and is cut by many small streams which except for times of flood are mainly dry. The soil is a dark alluvial sandy loam and can be expected on a flood plain. The ground is known to flood only at times of prolonged intense rain in the foothills to the south, and within a day or two the floods recede leaving in it's wake a fine top dressing of silt.

19. It was the Pundugums who bought up their problems of difficulties in transporting any produce produced in their area to market and the problem is a very real one. It was decided to act immediately so the people were not held back by any such restrictions and if they wished could start immediately on an economic venture which they so sadly lack at present.

20. If it is decided not to go ahead and resettle these people officially the Imboins say they will give the Pundugums five years free use of the land and after this period a nominal rent will be fixed. A suitable agreement will be drawn out after official reaction is known to the proposed small localized resettlement scheme.

HEALTH.

21. General health appeared good. No cases of malnutrition were sighted. Yaws and scabbies were practically non-existent but three cases were seen at Meakambut, two returned to the station for treatment.

22. Since the last cesus patrol in April 1967 their have been a large number of deaths distributed over the area. 29 deaths of a population of 227, a death rate of 6.4% per annum while the birth rate was only 1.96%.

23. The deaths were attributed to a minor outbreak of a cold vircus attack through the area approximately 12 months ago. The hardest hit bracket was the 16 - 45 year age group, 18 deaths recorded, while young and infants were not effected.

24. During the patrol the villagers were warned of the imminent influenza attack, and that if many people became sick to go to the nearest aid post if possible or send word of the attack and it's intensity to Amboin

CARRIERS.

25. Carriers were recruited from the Alanblak areas - total of 15, and the Arafundi area - total of 22 both groups lacked endurance in general, but the Arafundi carriers had a definite edge on the other group who at times took 75% more time to cover the distance set by the leading party, the going was fairly strenuous at times and track condition rough.

THE MEAKAMBUTS - GENERAL.

26. The Meakambuts have built three houses on a slight rise 30 minutes walk inland from their previous camp site on the banks of the Kambuan Creek. A sub-standard rest house has also been built, the people were advised where and how to build another for future use.

27. On the patrols arrival it was noted that a lot of time had been spent by the villagers in up grading the track to the village, much to the peoples credit. 78% of the Meakambuts were present but among those that were absent was their leader - Yakka. The people showed much less wariness to the patrol and it was only a short time before they discarded their bows and arrows and began assisting with the erection of tents etc. Some of the Meakambuts are on quite good terms with the Imboins and soon renewed acquaintances with several carriers from that village.

28. In the future little difficulty should be experienced in contacting these people and they appear as though they wish to come under the watchful eye of the 'government'. Future patrols will gradually introduce to these people the principals of health and hygiene law and order and local government councils.

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G.F. Payne
G.F. PAYNE.

(Assistant Patrol Officer.)

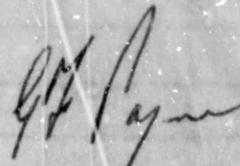
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APPENDIX 1.

REPORT ON POLICE WHO ACCOMPANIED THE PATROL.

1. Sen.Const. Omakan 320 - an experienced member who shows initiative and reliability.
2. Const.1/C Saki 0753 - an experienced member, very steady and reliable.
3. Constable Mingi 1792 - a keen member who dresses neatly at all times and wishes to get on in the Constabulary.
4. Constable Sapoi 1882 - a younger member who shows enthusiasm in carrying out orders, and is always ready to act when called upon.

In General - these members work well together, and made a reliable Detachment for the duration of the patrol.



G.F. Payne

Assistant Patrol Officer.

H. Q.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of East Sepik Report No. Ambein Patrol No. 4 of 69/70

Patrol Conducted by G. F. PAYNE A.P.O.

Area Patrolled KARAWARI C.D. - non-council area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
Const. 1/C Untanun

Natives Const. Sapei
Driver Taki

Duration—From 10./11./1969 to 22./11./1969

Number of Days Eleven.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13./12/1968

Medical 8./11/1969

Map Reference See attached patrol map.

Objects of Patrol To revise the census of the area, encourage economical development and general administration as required.

Director of District Administration
PORT MORESBY.

Mrs. Stuy & sea

Forwarded, please.

19/11/1970

G. L. Hicks
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-8-75

67-8-75

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

11th February, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WENAK.PATROL AMBOIN NO. 4/69-70.

Your reference is 67-1-7 of 30th January, 1970.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. G.F. Payne, A.P.O., to Karawari Census Division.
3. The covering comments leave little else to add. The report is a sound submission of some value, but I note that the Area Study does not contain information under the headings "Attitudes Towards Central Government" and "Accommodation, Services and Facilities". Whilst it is appreciated that there is little to report under these headings, please ensure that they are included in future.
4. Mr. Payne has conducted a useful patrol. His keen interest in the development of the Amboin area is very pleasing.

(S.J. PEARSALL)

a/Secretary

Department of the Administrator.cc: Mr. G.F. Payne,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN
East Sepik District.

Whilst political education is a continuing process it is becoming a more specialised task and you are still expected to participate fully in its extension at every opportunity.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.8.75
(25)

Reference: 67-1-7

Division of District Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

30th January, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
ANGORAN.

AMBON PATROL REPORT NO. 4 1969/1970
KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION (NON-COUNCIL)

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report, together with your covering comments.

2. Relevant extracts have been submitted to the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Department of Education, Department of Information and Extension Services (Radio Wewak) for their information and possible action.
3. Your early submission to the District Co-ordinating Committee re the proposed Kungrial Creek project is desirable; if funds are not immediately available a priority may be given when future funds are to hand.
4. There is no record, on District Files, of a detailed Local Government Survey being completed for the entire Karawari area, however, general mention has been made of establishing a Karawari Local Government Council.
5. If a detailed survey has been completed a copy should be forwarded immediately to this office.
6. Mr. Pegg, a Regional Local Government Officer, has indicated that a Council would not be constituted in the Karawari area because existing Administrative difficulties would limit the amount of time which an experienced Officer could allocate for the successful introduction of Local Government in this region. This was the situation almost twelve months ago. If this aspect of the situation has changed and a detailed up to date and accurate survey (keeping in mind the important aspect of communications and economics) indicates a favourable situation then a Council could be established within the next twelve months. Establishment grant funds have been requested.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. → The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KOROROIL, PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

(24)

8. Missions (Area Study Para 30)

It is rather interesting to note that not only Masendenai but all villages in the Sub-District under S.D.A. Mission influence are usually scrupulously clean - often in complete contrast to other villages in the same area.

9. Communications (Area Study Para 36)

It is felt that the opening up and relocation of the Amboin end of the Kungrima creek would be a worthwhile project. It would allow this route - which is 40 - 50 miles shorter than the regular route - to be used all the year round.

10. Although we have missed the deadline for Rural Development Funds consideration, a submission will be made for a small amount for this project on the offchance that funds may be left over when final allocations are made.

11. Economy and Agriculture (Area Study Para 42)

The Department of Agriculture is at present buying seed coconuts from the Biwat area for planting in the Amboin area in an effort to encourage further plantings.

12. It would appear that the reintroduction of a small head tax in this area could have a beneficial effect in encouraging greater economic effort. Certain villages in the area can make a reasonable amount from sale of timber at Angoram as well as the sale of crocodile skins. The re-introduction of tax should not therefore impose any hardship. I doubt however, that there would be any legal provision which would allow tax money to be paid into a Trust fund for a future Council.

F.H. Faulkner
(F.H. FAULKNER)
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C., AMBOIN.

Division

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

9th January, 1970.

67-1-2/251

FHF:rf

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No.4 of 1969/70 -
KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION (Non-Council).

Please find attached four copies of a report submitted in respect of the abovementioned patrol by Mr. G. Payne, A.P.O.

2. The patrol was of a routine nature and effected the second annual Area Study of this Census Division. Thus we now have a good picture of any changes and developments over the last 12 months.

3. The Area Study tends to be a little brief in parts, e.g. there are no details in respect of known leaders. The patrolling officer may have however, felt that this would mean repetition as the last Area Study was compiled only 12 months ago.

4. My comments on the content of the report are as follows:

5. Population Trends (Area Study Para 8)

It would be advantageous to the area if more men could be encouraged to seek employment outside the Sub District as contract labourers. Unfortunately there is very little demand for Sepik men these days due to their general unpopularity with plantation management.

6. Land Tenure and Use (Area Study Para 12)

The problems mentioned here are similar to those found throughout the Sepik area. There does not appear to be any easy solution to settling these disputes and as long as the Administration is unable to provide the solution we must expect the occasional outbreaks of fighting over land boundaries.

7. Literacy (Area Study Para 21)

A good point is made in respect of the oversophistication of pidgin broadcasts. The idea of having people listen to radio broadcasts and then discussing them afterwards is a good one. Professor Carpenter, a communications expert, has been in nearby areas studying the impact on the people of Administration Radio broadcasts etc. Apparently the Administration is to receive a copy of his findings which should prove quite interesting.

COPY ONLY

Division
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

67-1-2/181

FHF:rf

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

AMBOIN PATROL No.4 of 1969/70
KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION (Non-Council area).

As advised you are to prepare to depart on patrol to the Karawari Census Division. The objects of the patrol are as follows:

- (1) Carry out census revision. Please ensure that all villages are visited and that census for each village is carried out in the village concerned.
- (2) Read carefully D.D.A. Circular 67-1-6 of 21st June, 1968 and ensure that whilst on patrol you collect all information required to enable you to compile both the Situation Report and Area Study. As the Department has not yet supplied you with a copy of D.D.A. Standing Instructions Vol.1, I am forwarding my copy. Please refer to Part XVII for guidance in compilation of the Area Study.
- (3) Refer to the matters for attention on patrol file and the Native Complaints and Enquiries file for any matters needing attention.
- (4) Endeavour to pass any outstanding N.M.T.A.'s.
- (5) Check that all shotguns Certificates of Registration are current. Any unregistered shotguns should be confiscated and forwarded to the Police Officer-in-Charge, Angoram, for his attention.
- (6) Investigate the possibility of diverting the mouth of the Kangimeil creek. As the District Commissioner pointed out in his 67-1-7 of 7th October, 1969, this proposal may possibly be a major project and that as such it may be possible to obtain Rural Development funds. If you can give some idea as to the feasibility and work involved I can make a submission to the District Co-ordinating Committee in due course.
- (7) Carry out routine administration as required and be sure to give talks and initiate discussions, particularly of a political nature at all meetings.

Signed:

(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

(21)

Amboin Patrol Post,
East Sepik District,
5th December, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT No.4 of 69/70 - KARAWARI C.D.-
A NON COUNCIL AREA.

Please find the above report, the original and four copies.

Also find enclosed;

1. two copies Village Population Register.
2. a map of area patrolled.
3. a claim for camping allowances.

For your information and attention, please.

G.F. Payne
Assistant Patrol Officer.

16.50 - village inspection, housing was satisfactory but the inhabitants could not be considered house proud.
Slept night Kaiwaria.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 4 of 69/70.

PATROL DIARY - covering Monday 10th to Saturday 22nd Nov. 69

Monday 10th.

Preparations made to proceed on patrol to the Karawai Census Division.
 10.45 - departed Amboin in a single canoe powered by a hired 20 H.P. Mercury motor.
 11.50 - arrived Manjamai and stopped over briefly to advise village officials expected date of return for the census.
 14.10 - arrived MASANDENAI, the water in the KUNGRIMAI Creek was low but villagers had been through, as requested, and removed the worst obstructions.
 15.00 - Inspected Masendenai village proved to be clean and tidy and houses satisfactory in most instances.
 Slept night Masendenai.

Tuesday 11th.

08.05 village lined and censused.
 09.30 discussion period given to economic development, central and local governments.
 13.35 - departed Masendenai arriving 16.10 hrs at KUNGRIAMBON. Inspected latter's rice garden which shows promise and at present are in good shape. told to increase plantings.
 16.30 - village inspection, village has a much healthier appearance since the last census patrol possibly because of the drier conditions this year. Discussed briefly the possibility of opening the Kungrimai Creek to allow all year round navigation of the water way. People are still interested in working on the project.
 Slept night Kungriambon.

Wednesday 12th.

08.30 - village census revision conducted
 09.30 talks on local government councils and economic development.
 10.35 - departed Kungriambon and arrived KAIWARIA at 11.10.
 13.30 village gathered and the census was revised.
 14.30 discussions held on cash cropping and the formation of a council in the area.
 15.15 - village rice garden inspected, very crudely planted with sowings in an unorderly fashion and up to fifty grains per hole. Demonstrations given by the Agric. Extension Officer accompanying the patrol on thinning and transplanting the rice.
 16.50 - village inspection, housing was satisfactory but the inhabitants could not be considered house proud.
 Slept night Kaiwaria.

Thursday 13th.

08.10 hrs departed Kaiwaria and by paddle canoe and foot reached MEIKEROBI within 20 minutes.
 09 hrs inhabitants of the village gathered and the census was taken.
 09.45 talks given on the necessity to establish a cash crop, rice shows the greatest possibility, before the advent of a Local Government Council.
 11.10 village inspection carried out, housing an improvement on last visit.
 12.00 hrs returned to Kaiwaria were canoe was loaded and departed 12.40.
 14.25 arrived at MANJAM and immediately followed a village inspection, housing in general was neat and village tidy.
 15.30 census revised.
 16.20 engaged in discussions on cash cropping and L.G.C.
 Slept night Manjama.

Friday 14th.

07.30 inspected shot guns and registration forms also methylated spirit permits. Settled an adultery case by a payment of money to the bereaved husband.
 08.45 departed to return to the Station to meet A.D.C. Angram Mr. Faulkner due on float plane to hear magisterial matters.
 10.00 arrived at Amboin just as the plane was landing. Patrol temporarily stood down to attend to outstanding station matters.

Monday 17th.

07.45 - attended to several office duties and agency functions and canoes loaded with patrol equipment.
 09.55 departed Amboin and five minutes later arrived KUNDIMAN. Census conducted and talks on L.G.C. and economic development given to the assembly.
 12.00 hrs departed Kundiman arriving AMBONWARI 14.00 hrs.
 15.30 Census revision conducted.
 Slept night Ambonwari.

Tuesday 18th.

08.00 hrs village inspection, in general housing in fair condition.
 09.15 checked shot gun licences and methylated spirit permits and attended to minor dispute over a damaged fishing trap. Entered into discussions with the village leaders on the formation of a council and cash cropping activities.
 12.00 departed Ambonwari, one hour upstream interrupted journey to inspect Ambonwari's main coffee garden of one to three year trees.
 15.00 - arrived MARINYAM.
 16.00 hrs inspected village, housing in fair condition and village tidy.
 Slept night Marinyam.

Wednesday 19th. 07.50 village lined and census revised. Spoke to the people on the possibility of establishing a council in the area, and also the necessity to ensure that everyone is capable of earning a cash income from primary production before a successful council can be introduced.
 09.30 departed by canoe to inspect a large ceda tree felled over a year ago to make a dug out canoe, a 3hr walk and a 3hr canoe trip to complete the journey.
 16.30 returned Marinyam.
 Slept night Marinyam.

Thursday 20th. 09.00 hrs departed Marinyam and inspected coconut plantings and rice gardens five minutes downstream from the village.
 11.00 hrs arrived at Imanmeri mooring, canoes unloaded and carriers carried the equipment the 1 1/2 miles up hill to IMANMERI village proper.
 14.00 hrs census revision conducted. Talks given to a receptive audience on local and central government operations and functions, also on Imanmeri's continued interest in rubber plantings and other ventures.
 Slept night Imanmeri.

Friday 21st. Village inspection carried out, housing becoming dilapidated, villagers told to spend some time on maintenance and re-building.
 11.15 departed Imanmeri mooring and arrived Konmei 12.20.
 14.00 hrs village assembled and the census was revised.
 14.45 talks given on economic development and local governments.
 Slept night Konmei.

Saturday 22nd. Arbitrated in a very involved financial dispute between Konmei and Manjamai villagers.
 10.00 village inspection proved housing to be satisfactory.
 11.00 hrs departed for Amboin arriving 12.00, patrol equipment unloaded and stowed away. Patrol stood down.

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KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION - AREA STUDY.

INTRODUCTION.

Within this census division are located ten villages, two located on the Karawari River downstream from the Amboin Patrol Post and four villages each on two tributaries the KONMEI and KUNGRIMAI Creeks.

2. Much of the area is subject to inundation by water at times of flood and is therefor unsuited to many types of cash crops. The land is most often flooded during the wetter months from November to June but due to the high monthly rain all year round the river is known to flood at any time. The average rainfall recorded at Amboin over the last five years is 216 inches.

3. On the higher ground the vegetation is mainly typical equatorial type rain forest with hydrophytic types of growth taking over in the wetter low lying areas. The rain forest is quick to recover after cutting but if the same area is cut or burnt of three or so times grasses tend to take over.

4. The Karawari C.D. is located within close proximity of the Amboin Patrol Post which in fact is located on the western most extremity of the Census Division.

5. All worthwhile communications and transport systems are by use of natural water ways, without exception in the high water. There are no vehicular tracks in the area, although the people of Masandenai Village have a part share of a P.M.V. truck operating between Pagwi and Wewak. In the dry water by necessity there are tracks connecting most villages, these are also used as food foraging tracks and also for hunting. These tracks are unimproved and often pass through swampy areas making the going slow and unpleasant.

6. The Karawari C.D. has been under Administration influence since pre 1944 and regularly patrolled since then, the people are happy under their present administration and the older men that know feel it is an improvement on the old days of continual feuding. The younger generation also seem content with the present system and they usually blame any short comings on them selves and their inability to work consistantly.

POPULATION TRENDS.

7. Births recorded tis year were lower than for a comparable time last census but it was noted that there was also a decline in the death rate there by maintaining a fairly constant rate of natural increase, standing at 2.2% this year.

8. There are 19 adult males employed permanently outside their villages, this figure is very low and it is known that many men are willing to sign work contracts for any position at any location. It is usually the keenest and best workers that go away to work leaving the village short of energetic men, it is thought that approximately three more men from each district village could be employed without upsetting the balance greatly.

9. An overall increase of 31 was recorded. The population as at November 1969 was 1577 for the whole of the Karawari C.D.

LEADERSHIP.

10. The area still operates on the Luluai and Tultul system and it is usual for the two most influential men to hold the positions. In general the standard of village officials is good and the V/O's guide their villages with authority. Luluai YANGWAS of Inmanmeri and Luluai AWA of Kundiman are probably the two most influential men in the area. The Luluai of Ambonwari, KAMBANGEI is a very pro administration and on the surface a progressive leader.

11. Traditional leadership has remained dominant in the area and the few that have had limited education have made no impression. It is to the areas detriment because it is most often the educated men who are selected to attend farmer training courses. on their return they claim no-one takes any notice of their efforts to try to convert the village into an agricultural society. It was also noted that no agriculture trainee taught by setting a fine example for the people to follow, they were advised that this would probably be the most successful method of extension and at the same time achieving something for the trainee. See Appendix 3 for a list of Village Officials.

LAND TENURE & USE.

12. Disputes over land ownership will be the biggest thorn in progress's side in this area. The disputes do not concern ground which is potentially valuable for cash cropping but tracks of ground that before law and order was introduced was no-mans-land because it was under dispute at that time and has remained so to this day. Now due to law enforcement both parties are safe to forage for food, hunt crocodiles and gather timber logs, the disputes arise when one or other of the parties find the other group on land they have always claimed rightfully theirs and vice versa. It is difficult to prove ownership because of the complexity of the situation now.

13. It may be found that the only practicable way to solve the problem would be to find the areas that were under dispute at the time of administration interference and divide the land equally between the two clans, tending to follow natural boundaries where possible and enforcing these boundaries if required. It would be impossible to satisfy both parties if all disputes followed the same pattern as those brought to the notice of the patrol. The above suggestion may work as the land has little commercial value at present and the disputes have been carried on as a matter of principle and the upholding of traditional pride.

14. There is no administration or crown land held in the area other than the station land.

15. All the villages sometime over the last 12 years have engaged in a cash cropping venture, some more enthusiastically than others. However due to floods, poor soils, neglect and pests some of the villagers are reduced to their former state. Three villages, Konmei Manjamai and Meikerobi have no ground at present under a cash crop.

16. Other villages that are more successful at farming enterprises usually begin as a communal venture and progress until the ground is ready for planting, by then only the keenest remain interested and the cleared area is divided into individual plots. The owners of ground nearer the village seldom refuse to make available land for clearing and planting communally but it is likely that in the future some long term projects may strike trouble due to insecure land titles.

17. Rice culture is often taken on by the whole village as a community project, often however after the initial clearing and planting it is left up to the more energetic to carry on till harvest. In most cases village rice gardens are small and could be looked after by two or three consistent workers quite adequately, the majority of efforts are erratic and never is full use made of the village labour force, in fact they don't believe that 'time is money'. It is hoped that plantings will increase and become individual efforts thereby giving the hard worker his dues and the loafer his just desserts when the time comes to market the produce.

LITERACY.

18. There are two recognised schools the area has access to, the Amboin PTS and the mission school at Timbunke. English is taught up to Std 5. It is rumoured that Std 6 is to be introduced at Amboin in 1970 along with an expatriate teacher, this should help raise the standard of the school leavers especially their ability to speak fluent English which at present is not good.

19. There are ten students following up their education in Wewak. It is unlikely that very many of these will be able to return next year as their parents will be unable to meet the higher fees recently introduced unless reductions are made in cases of hardship.

20. Three villages have none of their children at a school they are the villages of Marinyam, Konmei, and Kungriambon.

21. People with radios are confirmed fans of Radio WEWAK and follow such shows such shows as Sing Sing Bilong Tumbuna and Story Bilong Tumbuna with interest but interest declines when information and news broadcasts are made. During the patrol groups were supervised to listen to the ABC pigeon news at 20.00hrs, at the end of the bulletin it was attempted to see how much the people comprehended and retained, it was surprising how little they were able to account for. In one village after hearing the item on payments to be made to village officials the two v/o's present could not account for what was said. One of the problems it is thought is that the pigeon spoken has become too Englishised, or sophisticated with words such as 'mining', 'spacecraft', 'fly' and many others not known in this area being used.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

22. In general the housing was good to fair in condition. Mr L.C. Hicks during Amboin Patrol No 3 of 68/69 emphasised improving housing conditions in the area and results could be seen for his efforts.

STANDARD OF LIVING cont.

23. Sanitation is no problem in the dry water as the pit latrines work successfully enough but at times of high water the latrines become flooded in the low lying areas becoming a health hazard more so if the surrounding water is stagnant and this is surely one reason why the health of the region tends to deteriorate during prolonged periods of flooding.

24. Culinary utensils are popular through out the area and are prized and valued possessions, these include cheap enamel and aluminium fry pans, billies, plates, cups, buckets and occasional kettles.

25. Gardening implements are also becoming more popular and axes, spades and shovels are a common occurrence and to a much lesser extent rakes, picks and others are also seen.

26. Most people in the area have at least one change of clothes but at Kungriambon, Meikerobi and Kaiwaria the women folk still get about in grass skirts even when the patrol visits. The most fashion conscious village is Masandenai here the people take a pride in their appearance and many don shoes and socks for visiting patrols also at Masandenai sun glasses are a must for every young swinger even if both glasses are cracked or often missing.

27. The main food consumed in the area would be sago cooked dry on a hot plate or mixed with hot water, next would be root crops, pumpkins and marrows. Fish are the main source of protein and during receding floods abundant supplies are found trapped by the diminishing waters in small depressions and other natural and man made obstructions. Also eaten are bananas, breadfruit, watermelons, greens, corn, and to a lesser extent tomatoes, crocodile and other game meats, various crabs and beetles the latter are considered a delicacy.

28. Sporting activities do not have a very enthusiastic following out in most villages a soccer field has been laid out and is occasionally used when teams and a ball become available.

MISSIONS.

29. The main mission operating in the area is the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word run by Father Jansen based at Kaningara in the Blackwater, he has a small mission lease and base camp at Amboin. Over the last 12 months Father Jansen has visited the villages more frequently and is now well established in the Konmei Creek area.

30. The other mission is the Seventh Day Adventists who have successfully converted most of Masandenai's inhabitants, the SDA must teach that cleanliness is next to Godliness as the people of this village are the cleanest and neatest in the area. Some of the younger men are in 'revolt' against the mission as it forbids them dealing in pigs and the bush surrounding Masandenai abounds with pigs and some of the villagers wish to kill and smoke them and market the meat in Wewak but have met with opposition from the more faithful.

31. Mission influence is not very strong yet for instance few villagers are aware of the story behind Christmas. The two missions do not clash in their work and there is no competition for converts as both missions at present have more than they can handle.

NON INDIGENES.

32. Except for Administration officers and mission workers people in this area have little contact with other races while they remain in their village. Only rarely does an artifacts buyer visit the area because the quality of work is poor and the supply limited.

COMMUNICATIONS.

33. There are no roads in the area other than poor unimproved foot tracks inter connecting the villages. The Luluai of Imanmeri suggested to the patrol that by following a hill ridge he could build a road to Amboin within 6 months. He was advised to survey the route and look for any difficulties that may have to be overcome first. The road may prove a good idea when their rubber or other production warrents an improved transport system.

34. All travel is by water ways in the high water and as all villages are linked by natural water routes rivers will always continue to be the main mode of travel. People are becoming more aware of mechanised river travel and most villages strive to own their own out board motors, once the motor is purchased it usually keeps the whole village poor buying fuel for it and paying for maintainance which is often very high.

35. There are no operational airstrips in the area although a lot of work has been carried out voluntarily on the Amboin Air strip, but so far no interest has been shown by the administration in assisting with it. At present there is a floatplane that calls at Amboin once fortnightly and has greatly improved mail and communications for the whole area.

36. It has been proposed that the Kungrimai Creek could be opened up to allow an all year round passage to Angoram. Discussions with the villages in the area showed that,
(a) the job is feasible and need not be expensive;
(b) the villagers are willing to work on it as a self-help project;
(c) all that would be required to begin work would be hand tools - axes, grubbers, spades, crow-bars and mauls and wedges;
(d) no-one has any objections to the idea and it is generally felt that it would help to open up the whole area above the upper river end of the Kungrimai Creek;
(e) it is thought that no harm could come to either waterways, the Karawari River or the Kungrimai Creek. If the whole of the Karawari River was diverted down the Kungrimai Creek, no-one would be inconvenienced as there are no villages between Mindiabit on the Sepik River and the opening to the Kungrimai Creek.

37. It is recommended that work be started on this worthwhile project. Some villages have already begun ring-barking the larger trees that will need removing. If the project becomes officially recognized it is suggested money be made available to purchase:

- a. 40 axes, medium weight
- b. 40 spades
- c. 20 grubbers or mattocks
- d. 10 crowbars
- e. 12 wedges
- f. 2 mauls
- g. 1 chain saw.

It is thought that the chainsaw would expediate the work as all the logs and wider trees will have to be cut into short lengths, about 10' so they can be continually floated out and not jam and block the creek. Blasting powder should also be considered for removing and reducing the size of larger stumps and also in breaking down the present banks of the creek.

38. There is approximately ten miles of creek that is lined by heavily timbered country before flowing out into grassland. It is this first 10 miles that has always been the limit to navigation and most of the effort required would be to straighten, deepen and widen this section.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

39. As the whole area is still grossly undeveloped and has a minimal income, there are at present no openings for anyone wishing to introduce technical or clerical skills into the area. An individual who has been educated and has a trade seeks employment in the various larger towns where he is appreciated. There are the one or two who have worked for Department of Public Works and have come back to the village, but due to lack of tools and ingenuity are seldom able to add to the place.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

40. Until these people are in close contact with a Council of their own they will continue to feel that their lives are dominated by what the 'Kiap' says. In discussions the less sophisticated had no idea of central government organisation and the more knowledgeable had some idea that recently they voted for a man to represent them; in some cases they did not know who they voted for and in many cases did not know their present elected member although they often had his picture hanging in their houses.

41. Political awareness in this area will continue at a low level until the people are effected personally by the introduction of a Local Government Council.

ECONOMY AND AGRICULTURE

42. There are no major plantings in the area yet at a mature bearing stage. Village coconut trees are the only source of copra at present, and the only village exploiting copra and marketing it is MASANDENAI, which would have between 20 and 30 bags annual output. Following is a breakdown of village production or plantings:

MASANDENAI - had large plantings but '66 floods drowned all but one coconut tree. Have planted none since and obtain copra from village trees. No other agricultural economic ventures. Locally prepared and grown native foodstuffs are sold in Angoram and Wewak. Villagers claim Wewak prices are lucrative but after paying for fuel and motor costs to PAGWI and then buying a \$14.00 return ticket on the P.M.V., no profit could result.

MEIKEROBI - no production or plantings, those that had been planted drowned in '66. May attempt to plant rice in the near future.

(11)

KAIWARIA - no economic plantings: have recently made a disappointing effort at rice growing, it is hoped they show improvement.

KUNGRIAMBON - until this year they had shown no interest in agriculture, they have now planted about 1 hectare under rice and hope to increase the area. So far they are encouraged by the good results of their first plantings.

MANJAWAI - three attempts at establishing coconuts have failed, at the present time nothing is in evidence. It is hoped that they will start planting rice.

KUDIMAN - again all coconut gardens have failed. Villagers have three rice gardens nearing maturity with a total area of about 2½ hectares. It is hoped their harvest is a success and they are encouraged by the results.

KONNIEI - have at times shown efforts at establishing coconuts, but again all drowned in '66. They have planted rice and last years' production was about 600 lbs, but due to storage and transport difficulties it was damaged by rats and returns were thus disappointing. Villagers told to attempt another planting and people seemed mildly enthusiastic.

AMBONWARI - this village has ground not subject to flooding but the coconut plantings have not been a success due to poor, heavily leached soils, bad management and lack of attention. No production as yet. Also have two coffee gardens with a total area of about 2½ hectares. The trees are 1-3 years old and again due to lack of attention and poor management the planting has a poor amateur appearance. These people have been visited by D.A.S.F. Extension Officers but will not wake up to the fact that with horticultural practises it is often the little things that count towards success.

IMANMERI - is this area's success story. The population as a whole is progressive and not afraid of work. It is estimated by one Imanmeri trainee that they have 6171 established rubber trees - a drastic reduction on last years' estimates but, I think, far more realistic. The planting was neat and well cared for on inspection and every loss is usually reported as if one of the inhabitants had died. Only nine individuals at present own the gardens and it is now proposed to make new plantings as soon as seedlings become available.

Rice is also being introduced but so far production has been negligible. Imanmeri has about 300 established coconut trees and hopes to plant 1000 more this coming 12 months.

MARINYAM - over the last few years has concentrated on coconuts and would have about 800 established trees. The people aim to plant 2000 this year and it is hoped supplies can be found to meet this demand. Coffee has recently been planted out and although the planting is small (about 100 trees), care has been taken and the young seedlings looked healthy.

It may be seen that over the years only minor progress has been made. Some concentrated efforts in the past have fizzled out wasting time and money as the forest has reclaimed the gardens. There are many problems to be overcome, the main ones are:

- a. Getting the people to become consistent and enthusiastic about becoming agriculturists.
- b. Introducing the most suitable crops.
- c. Being able to supply planting material to the villagers at short notice as generally they are notorious organizers, and it is likely that from the time they prepare ground for plantings and the time it takes to find and prepare seedlings for planting, the bush has regrown or initial enthusiasm lost.
- d. Obtaining suitable ground for the crop, or, suitable crop for the ground available.
- e. Teaching the would-be farmers the best methods to apply to their venture.

43. Up to date the money earned from cash cropping would be insignificant in all cases. MARINYAM, AMBONWARI and IMANMERI are the only three places with large areas of ground not subject to regular flooding. It can be seen that all the other places will have to be reliant on crops that can tolerate flooding, and, it is hoped that rice growing will become the main activity. At present it is slow to catch on but it is felt that within two years returns from rice should assist the economy of the area as there is no shortage of ground suitable for rice growing.

44. Market gardening plays a minor part in the economy of the area because the distances to the markets are too great. Sago and smoked meats and fish can be readily sold at good prices at Angoram and Newak, but transportation is expensive and slow. The three villages nearest the station keep the market supplied with sago and other fresh foodstuffs and this would account for a large percentage of their income.

45. There are no outstanding entrepreneurs. Two Masendenai men with some education are attempting to break into the trade store business, but due to poor trading practises and lack of cash in the area it is unlikely they will be successful for some time.

46. No tax has been paid for the last two years in the hope that this money could be used by the villages to buy implements and seedlings to establish themselves at a faster rate. There is no evidence that this is so and some have said that they have less incentive to work now as no money has to be found for taxes. On this particular patrol the impression received was that \$1.00 for every able-bodied adult male could not have been found in many of the villages. Listed are the villages in order of increasing affluence:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Meikerobi | (2) Kungriambon |
| (3) Konmei | (4) Manjamai |
| (5) Kaiwaria | (6) Marinyam |
| (7) Kundiman | (8) Ambonwari |
| (9) Masendenai | (10) Imanmeri |

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47. It is considered that \$1 tax per head for the first four villages would be their limit, while \$2 would be the limit for villages (5) and (8), the last two could possibly go a little higher. This would only be a rough guide and up to six months notice would be necessary for the people to find the money.

(9)

48. To give some idea of the economic depression in the area it is estimated that the per capita income could be placed at between \$5 and \$10 per annum, certainly no more than \$15, although the more progressive might achieve the highest estimate it is doubted whether WEIKEROBI or KUNGRIAMBON would achieve \$2 income per head.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

49. There is no shortage of land if crops are found to suit the ground, however there is a shortage of well drained higher ground in many of the villages and a restriction is placed on the types of crops that can succeed.

50. Market gardening could be increased as land and potential labour are available. The problem is of marketing the produce economically. It is felt that there are plenty of other openings for less perishable goods and produce that could be considered for export as production increases.

51. There are no enterprises employing individuals within the Census Division and hence no wage earners. Also there are very few away working in the towns or on plantations. It is a pity that many of those who have worked on plantations, have worked on cocoa blocks and thus have seen what a success they can be. Over recent months approaches have been made by many men who wish to start cocoa plantings. This crop is not recommended in this area, for various reasons, and would-be cocoa farmers have to be persuaded that other crops can be just as lucrative if handled efficiently.

52. At present there are four main cash crops in the area, coconuts, coffee, rice and rubber, and at present it is felt that it would be unwise to try any more, unless an exceptional proposition turns up, until the villagers have proved their ability to concentrate and work on achieving satisfactory results from the crops they already have.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

53. It is felt by most villages that the introduction of a Council to the area now, would be a good idea. The villages of Masendenai, Manjamai, Ambonwari and Imanneri are all very pro-Council and would welcome one tomorrow. In all cases they realised that they would not likely be able to meet their tax obligations but felt that once the Council was established, and if it was not too harsh on them initially, they could soon get on top of their monetary problems and they would have a new incentive to work.

54. It was explained to the people that by necessity their tax commitment would have to be high as the population of the proposed Council is not high. In all cases the village leaders resolved to start in earnest at cash cropping but at the same time stated that many men of the villages would not work for the love of it but only under the threat of Court action that the Council would charge tax defaulters. It ended up in a vicious circle, people would not work until pressured by a Council to raise money for tax, but a Council could not get off the ground until it's wards could support it.

55. Ways of overcoming the above were suggested by various village leaders; one was that in future tax should be collected and put into a trust fund for a council so that in the council's first year it will have money for it's initial establishment. They all said that if the people became accustomed to paying taxes now they would not resent paying Council tax later. No village objects to the formation of a council, but many feel that will not be able to pay their taxes. All were reminded that they had been told that a Council was coming, some two years ago and to prepare for it, but now they find old man time has caught up with them unprepared. The people are unemotional towards a Council and will accept it as it comes with its advantages and disadvantages.

56. Many of the village officials especially wanted a Council so as to relieve them of their positions. Their ideas may have changed since announcements that they would receive remuneration for the past efforts. It was explained that Councillors would have to carry on the work and that the most progressive and keenest men from the area must be elected.

57. In general it was felt that mentally the people are ready for a council but financially they are not. It is recommended that in future years until a council is established tax should be collected at the rate of \$1.00 for adult males and 50¢ for adult female and the money be put into a trust fund.

KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION - SITUATION REPORT

INTRODUCTION

1. At all times in the Karawari Census Division the patrol was given a friendly reception and it was felt that the vast majority of people here are pro-Administration.
2. Many of the villages have no high ground that is easily accessible and with the exception of Imanmeri, Marinyam and possibly Kundiman and Ambonwari, agriculture and economic progress will be limited by shortage of suitable ground for some time.
3. The patrol moved along the natural waterways of the area and all places except Imanmeri can be reached by canoe if the water level is up. Imanmeri has a mooring site located on the river bank about 1½ miles from the village proper, which is situated on high ground overlooking the surrounding area.

NATIVE PROGRESS

4. Since my last full patrol to the area under Mr. L.C. Hicks, C.P.C. some aspects of progress have been encouraging but unfortunately little progress has been recorded in the economic field.
5. It was noted that housing in all villages has shown improvement and general tidiness had improved. The villagers have been discouraged from keeping pigs in the village and only on one occasion was a pig sighted in the village of Marinyam.
6. Education is a slow and continuing effort and to actually record progress is difficult but the school at Amboin is well patronized. High education of potential scholars may suffer in this area now that high school fees have been introduced and it is felt that assistance should be given to deserving cases in the form of scholarships or subsidized fees.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

7. This has shown far less progress than the labour potential could allow and the people must be shown that the only way to advance is to consistently put in a solid days' work. This is the limiting factor to economic growth through agriculture in this area.
8. Possibly the greatest money earner is timber logging which has recovered from the slump of the previous year. It is difficult to estimate production in the field but for example, twelve timber rafts were ready for sale and it was estimated that each raft was worth between \$50 and \$70. Villagers have just commenced timber gathering and this is the first major consignment from the area this year.
9. Increased plantings in rice have been noted but production has been minimal and no grain has been marketed from this area this year. Grain produced has been kept for increased plantings, some of which are now reaching maturity.
10. Copra production is limited to one village, Masandenai, but money earned is no great contribution to the village wealth. Planting of coconut trees has stopped at all

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places with ground subject to flooding. Plantings are continuing at Imanmeri, (proposed 1000 trees this coming 12 months); and Marinyam, (300 this past 12 months and 2000 proposed for the next 12 monthsh). As the Agricultural Assistant took compassionate leave just after the patrol commenced no accurate figures were obtained for the number of mature trees in each village. Figures given by the villagers showed too greater discrepancies so are not included. Last years' figures would be sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes.

11. Interest in crocodile hunting has declined slightly this year and fewer skins have been sighted. It is felt that future tax obligations would cause the crocodile to be hunted with more enthusiasm and greater success.

12. Coffee is Ambonwari's speciality and it is hoped that the two hectares now planted out will be expanded. The trees are not bearing yet and no production was recorded.

13. The village of Kungriambon has relied solely on trading sago with Sepik villagers for an income, Kaiwaric, Meikerobi, Kundiman and Masandenaï to a lesser extent also trade in sago.

14. Masandenaï is the only village which regularly produces locally grown food and meat for the Angoram and Wewak markets. Prices received at Wewak are good, about twice the Angoram prices, but transportation is costly and it is doubted that a profit could be shown after expenses.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

15. It was noted that more people are prepared to support a council in this area, some even showed enthusiasm and thought a council would be a good thing to establish as soon as possible.

16. Many more villagers have been considering local government and some reactions to questions put forward were encouraging. The people who are keen for a council consider that the only thing against establishing a council is the difficulty many would have in raising money for taxes.

17. It is recommended that in future annual head taxes at the rate of \$1 per adult male and 50¢ per adult female be fixed and the money be put into a Council trust fund so that the year a Council is established it may have increased financial resources on which to draw.

HEALTH

18. The health of this area showed improvement over the last visit and it is thought that drier conditions this year may have been partly responsible. No occurrence of any particular complaint was prevalent and no action needed taking.

19. The influenza had just been through the area and had infected most villages. A medical Assistant from Angoram was patrolling in the area seperately but simultaneously with this patrol and his efforts were greatly appreciated by the three worse hit villages, Imanmeri, Ambonwari and Marinyam. Three deaths had been recorded during the census, two from Ambonwari and one from Imanmeri. Two of these may be put down directly

(4)

due to the influenza and the third, influenza complicated a previous condition making it fatal.

20. There was a representation made to the patrol to establish an aid-post in the Kungrimal creek area. The people claim it is a necessity due to their isolation in the dry water.

21. There is a man at Kaiwaria who has trained and worked as an Aid Post Orderly at Timbunki. He was dismissed because of failing hearing, his hearing has now improved somewhat and it is proposed to send him to the A.P.O. refresher course at Angoram. He can then return to his village with medicines to carry out his work. It is proposed to build the Aid-Post at Kaiwaria. If the A.P.O. can not be officially recognised he claims he will work for the good of the area and perhaps claim a wage when the Council is established.

CONCLUSION

22. It is considered that this routine Census patrol achieved its aims and no unusual or outstanding occurrences were evident. During discussions with the villagers no date was mentioned or suggested for the establishment of the Amboin Council but the people were told to work to achieve this goal as rapidly as possible. By delaying the Council, as has been the case, it has been left for the people to show interest and enthusiasm for a Council to be formed and the impression received by the patrol is that this necessary participation by all the villagers is just coming to light.

G. Payne

(G. Payne)
Assistant Patrol Officer

APPENDIX 3.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	NAME	DESIGNATION
MASANDENAI	TANGANWAN NOUNGUMBAN	LULUAI
"	SISIMI DUMBAL	TULTUL
KONGRIAMBON	SOANMERI YIPOWI	LULUAI
"	SISUKOMEI YANGGRUREI	TULTUL(no hat)
KAIWARIA	KARIMBUNG KUNGGRONABI	LULUAI
"	XXXXXXXXXXXX WONGI GRARAPAI	TULTUL
MEIKEROEI	ABERIKEI KAORGI	TULTUL
"	AUIGAMEI KOPIGA	LULUAI
MANJAMAI	SIMBLAUWAN ANDAGOWI	LULUAI
"	KANJIMEI UAI	TULTUL
KUNDIMAN	AWA JIMERIBA	LULUAI
"	KWAGAP YANGANDEI	TULTUL
MARINYAM	KAMARI GAMAI	LULUAI
"	KAGIPI KONGAM	TULTUL
IMANMERI	YANGWIS KAMBUGAI	LULUAI(No.1)
"	KWASAM KASIKAMON	LULUAI(No.2)
"	ANJIMERI KANDUK	TULTUL(Retired 1969)
"		TULTUL(Appointed 1969)
KONMEI	WANANIA KAPEA	LULUAI
"	KONI WANSAT	TULTUL
AMBONWARI	KAMBANGE WONANIA	LULUAI
"	KARAK TUGUGUGAI	TULTUL

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APPENDIX 2.

METHYLATED SPIRITS PERMITS.

VILLAGE	NAME	No.	OFFICE ISSUED
MASANDENAI	LUKE	31	ANGORAM
"	NIKILI	536	ANGORAM
"	SAMUEL MUMBAL	1710	ANGORAM
"	LEI AMOING		AMBOIN
"	WANGI	45	ANGORAM
"	JERRY		AMBOIN
KUNGRIAMBON	FORI TAMAK		AMBOIN
MANJAMAI	YANGUMBI KAPARI	12	ANGORAM
"	AGUST WALMA	5	ANGORAM
AMBONWARI	ANDALI ANJABU	77	ANGORAM
"	KANABRI KARAOP	595	ANGORAM
"	ANTABI WOPAIKAI		AMBOIN
"	ALEKUO KAPARI	78	ANGORAM
"	YANGI ARGALI		AMBOIN
MARINYAM	YAMIN DAMBIAN		AMBOIN
IMANMERI	MASKI KASKAMUH		AMBOIN
"	SIMON YANGAS	17791	ANGORAM
KONMEI	KONI WANSAT	69	Angoram

It was found that some people had more than one pass or permit issued at different offices, it is now proposed to compile a Register for Spirit permits for the Amboin office to tighten up on illegal purchases of spirit.

(2)

APPENDIX 1.

SHOT GUNS.

VILLAGE	NAME	MAKE	SERIAL No.	C of R No.
MASANDENAI	TAMBAN BEI	TRUST EIBAR	15768	30822
"	APA DAMBUI	WINCHESTER	134363	
"	AMBUT MANDARI	JAPANESE	7468	45563
"	PANDI GUSGAN	K.F.C.	145462	45559
"	SAMUEL MAINBAN	EUSIBOI	61327	47411
KUNGRIAMBON	PAULI TAMAK	GECADO	20050	
"	AKIS YOANDAI	WINCHESTER	096470	47439
KAIWARIA	SAKAI KASAK	CYCLOPE	81832	45833
MEIKEROBI		CYCLPOE	80963	45637
MANJAMAI	YAKAN PANGAI	EIBAR	21607	
"	SIMBIAWAN ANDAGOWI	WEBLEY&SCOTT	76910	
"	YAMBUI MANGAE	GECADO	25399	
"	YAMDUK TRILINJALI	WINCHESTER	45490	←--→ 81636
KUNDIMAN	AWA SIMARI	WEBLEY&SCOTT	84578	
"	SANGI WABIJO	TRUST EIBAR	21590	45561
"	HAKWI KOMBIANG	GECADO	15889	
AMBONWARI	KAMBANGEI WANANIA	K.F.C.	145436E	45611
"	MANJAWEI MAPI	B.C.MY LUCK	140515	45610
"	AWINTA WAPRIMAI	TRUST	16000	45514
"	ANEABI WABAIKI	B.C.MY LUCK	141148	
"	YEMWAN KAVEN	WINCHESTER	80819	
"	PULIMARI PAIOWI	JOB	7992	45614
"	VISPAS			Confiscate
MARINYAM	KAWAGI SAUITIMA	EIBAR	21599	
"	KAKAPI KONGAN	WEBLEY&SCOTT	82780	
IMANMERI	ASUK KASKIMO	EIBAR	61142	
"	SIMAU LANGWAS	B.C.MY LUCK	140535	
"	MASKAMEI KASKAMON	EUSIBIO	67299	45609
"	ASMERI KUNDUWAI	B.C.MY LUCK	141832	
"	MIAS YANAGISA	B.C.MY LUCK	141123	
"	KABRI ENJIMERI	B.C.MY LUCK	144361	45558
"	WANBI PEPAK	GOOEY M840	36136	45560
"	MUBEI ANJAK	VPI	7986	28758 exp.
KONMEI	WANANIAR KAPIA	WEBLEY&SCOTT	84602	
"	ANGOMBI MAJAWI	GECADC	15913	

Where C of R No's are omitted fees have been paid and receipts are held but C of R have been delayed.

Amount Returned to Score



H. Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN No. 5 (A & B) of 69/70

Patrol Conducted by G.F. PAYNE (A.P.O.)

Area Patrolled 5 A.- Middle Sepik - Tambanum Village.
5 B.- Upper Arafundi River.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. & Mrs. REINHOLD MATERNA.
C1/c SAGI SenConst OMAKAN
Natives Const MINGI O/B Mctor O. TANGIT.
C1/c JAPJAP Various Carriers.

Duration—From 10/12/1969 to 6/1/1970

Number of Days 5 A. - ten days
5 B. - fifteen days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 15/10/1969

Medical 15/10/1969

Map Reference Ambunti Fourmil

Objects of Patrol To assist in obtaining suitable film for the promotion of New Guinea in the eyes of the world. Carry out routine administration as required.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

51 31 1970

E. L. Hills
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
.....
.....

67.8.52.

15

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Reference: 67-1-7



Division of District Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

9th March, 1970.

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

AMBOIN SPECIAL PATROL NO. 5
1969/70

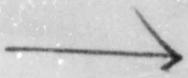
Thank you for the above patrol report and your covering comments.

Mr. Materna should be more than satisfied with the assistance given by Mr. G. Payne.

The matter of traditional dress is one for the people themselves.

(E. G. HICKE)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEBOBU.



For your information and records please.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. O.I.C.,
AMBOIN.

(12)

Division

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

67-1-2/353

26th February, 1970.

FHF:rf

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No.5 (A & B) of 69/70
SPECIAL PATROL.

Please find attached four copies of a report in respect of the abovementioned patrol carried out by Mr. G. Payne.

2. The patrol had no set destination and Mr. Payne's task was to accompany Mr. Materna, assist him in locating suitable village(s) for filming and to give further assistance in interpreting and liason with the local people.

3. Mr. Materna informed me before he left that he was most grateful for all the assistance given him by Mr. Payne and expressed high regard for Mr. Payne's ability in liasing with the local people and encouraging them to co-operate with the filming.

4. The situation with the Meakambut people is most unfortunate particularly as this group had only recently shown that they were at last prepared to establish friendly relations with the Administration and settle in a place where they could be contacted.

5. Although Mr. Payne made no complaint at having to spend Christmas and New Year on patrol, it was unfortunate that this should have been necessary.

6. Claim for camping allowance is included. A map was forwarded but was incomplete and has been returned for attention. It will be forwarded upon receipt.

(F.H. FAULKNER)

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C.,
AMBOIN.

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(11)

Division

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

67-1-2

4th December, 1969.

FHF:rf

Mr. G. Payne, A.P.O.,
AMBOIN.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 5 of 1969/70
SPECIAL PATROL.

As verbally instructed you are to prepare to depart on a Special Patrol in the company of Mr. & Mrs. R. Materna, film producers, employed by the Austrian Government.

You are already familiar with the Director of the Department of Information and Extension Services' 9/1/3 undated, which sets out Mr. Materna's terms of reference and sets out requirements of co-operation etc.

At this stage the ultimate destination is unknown and the first part of the patrol will be to locate a village suitable, (possibly in the Kuvemas area) for the filming as required by the Maternas'.

You are requested to act as liaison officer and interpreter and assist wherever possible.



(F.H. FAULKNER)

Assistant District Commissioner

AMBOIN PATROL No. 5a of 1969/70.

PATROL DIARY.

December

Wednesday 10th. 09.45 patrol equipment loaded aboard large canoe. After some difficulties had been overcome with a temperamental motor patrol departed 10.30, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Materna who wished to take films for the Austrian Government with the Administrations co-operation.

13.45 arrived at the Korosameri R junction

14.20 stopped over briefly at MUMERI to advise purpose of visit.

17.45 arrived at KUVENMUS. After a brief look over the place Mr. Materna decided that it was not the ideal location for his film.

Slept night Kuvemas

Thursday 11th. 07.30 canoe loaded with patrol equipment. 08.15 departed Kuvemas.

10.50 arrived Mumeri 11.15 departed Mumeri

13.40 arrived TAMBANUM.

15.00 village leaders gathered and all interested peoples told of purpose of visit and after general discussion most of the group decided to co-operate, and assist with the filming if called upon.

Slept night Tambanum.

Friday 12th. The day spent touring the village searching for suitable spots for filming. Also took note of various village customs and activities. The central leading people were also interviewed and auditioned.

Saturday 13th. A house in a suitable location was found, the decorations on the house were substandard and part of the day was spent making the house more attractive.

Sunday 14th. 08.00 canoe sent to return to Amboin to arrange a meeting with the Meakambuts and upper Arafundi groups as the Maternas now felt they could fit the making of another film in their schedual. Remainder of the day spent assisting the Maternas with the script and various suggestions.

Monday 15th. 08.00 to 09.30 located and prepared scene to film shots of early morning bathing and water activities. 9.30 - 12.00 completed house scene preparations and other domestic scenes prepared in readiness for filming as soon as good weather arrives. 13.00 prepared for filming, organised several rehearsals but poor weather prevented filming.

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(9)

Tuesday 16th. 08.00hrs sky clear and sunny Mr Materna began filming opening shots of children playing and washing in the river, completed by 10.30. Then checked that all the cast required for the afternoon session be present when required.
14.30 assisted to direct house duty scenes while Mr Materna filmed and Mrs Materna took sound recordings.

Wednesday 17th. 07.45 assisted Mr Materna to direct various village scenes especially reconstructed and rehearsed, including the preparation of sago, a woman setting out on a fishing expedition, and the activities of children playing in the water.
15.00 advised Mr Materna on canoe building and later films were taken as work ~~was~~ neared completion, film also taken of the firing of the canoe.
18.00 filmed youth scaling a coconut tree.

Thursday 18th. 08.00 filming equipment shifted to location of filming.
09.00 sun strengthened and film taken of elderly woman laying woven baskets fish traps. and later returning to collect the catch.
13.15 continued to film shots of general domestic scenes and village life.
18.00 filmed closing shot of a canoe heading into the setting sun, by this time Mr. Materna considered he had enough material to produce a short documentary so it was decided to depart the following day.

Friday 19th. 07.30 canoe loaded with equipment while the Maternas paid off the leading actors and others who assisted and bade everyone farewell.
08.55 departed Tambanum.
11.15 arrived Mindimbit
16.00 arrived Amboin - canoe unloaded and stored. Patrol disbanded.

Patrol Post,
AMBOIN,
East Sepik District,
10th February, 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 5 (A. & B.) of 1969/70.

Part A to Tambanum on the Sepik River.
Part B to the Upper Arafundi River.

This special patrol was ordered by Mr. Faulkner, A.D.C. Angoram in compliance with the Director of Dept. Information and Extension Services directive 9/1/3, undated, to all District Commissioners.

2. I was to assist and accompany Mr. and Mrs. Materna, Film producers for the Austrian Government, essentially a branch of the Education Dept, on a filming expedition and act as liaison officer and interpreter, and to find suitable locations and subjects for educational documentary type films.

FILM LOCATION

3. While at Angoram Mr. Materna discussed with Administration staff possible locations among them Yimas Lakes, Kuyenmas Lakes, Meakambut area and Tambanum, mainly in the Amboin administration area.

4. The first day the patrol proceeded to the Blackwater area and stayed over night at Kuyenmas. Water level was low and although some aspects of the area were very photogenic it was decided the area was unsuitable because the film and film title was to be closely associated with typical water or river people and it was essential that the village to be film be on a large expanse of water.

5. The following day it was decided to look at Tambanum on the Sepik River, the Maternas saw the village on the trip up from Angoram and thought it had considerable potential. On arriving the village was inspected with the view to filming and it was considered that no superior site could be found.

6. Word was sent out and all interested people were invited to hear what was being proposed for their village. After an unenthusiastic beginning the people's attitude improved when told that the filming would interfere with the daily routine of more than a dozen people. It is felt that the poor reception can be attributed to the fact that previous photographers and picture takers, including Mrs. M. Mead had promised various villagers that they would send back pictures when developed but have never done so. Mr. Materna told the villagers that he hoped to be back in New Guinea in 1971 to obtain more film material and would, if possible bring back the film for showing on the Sepik. Should this not eventuate the Dept of Information and Extension Services should make it a priority to show the film in the Sepik, so there will be no cause for resentment later.

7. Mr Materna found some difficulty in locating ideal sets for filming, usually because most shots showed much detail in close-ups therefore making it necessary to get good light, unrestricted by houses, trees or other obstructions.

8. The first three days were spent arranging the sets Mr Materna suggesting what he would like and if practical and proper his ideas being instigated. The only house in a suitable sunny location was rather plain and sub-standard compared with other village houses so this house had to be made more attractive and representative of the housing. Sago trees had to be brought up the river and placed on the bank in front of the house and a partly worked canoe was shifted to a sunnier location, in fact nothing just happened but all had to be arranged and some compromises made to keep the picture relatively authentic.

9. The film is to be an educational documentary depicting the 'typical' life of a family group in New Guinea's wet lowland areas. A family was composed, with photogenic characters, consisting of a man, his wife and three children, also a grandmother and grandfather. Extras as required were introduced into the community effort scenes and background action. The film when edited should run for 25 to 30 minutes.

10. Once filming commenced the weather held and there was enough sunlight in the following three days to complete the shots. In the morning filming could begin at sun rise through till 10.30 A.M. and again in the afternoon from 15.00hrs until sunset, late morning and early afternoon not being suitable for filming because the overhead sun produces dark shadows on the subject. Filming was completed on 18th December, 1969 and all who had assisted in the film were paid a small token of money in appreciation of their efforts by Mr. Materna.

11. To be included as a matter of general interest are various opinions overheard by myself lately regards traditional dress.

Mr. Materna feels that it is a pity that the only way these people know how to express their desire to advance and progress is to put on trade store clothing, symbolizing their affluence in their society. However after a short time the cheap clothing becomes tattered and ragged giving the village the appearance of a run down sium area. If on the other hand people kept to their traditional clothes which are clean and practical and can be replaced regularly with little effort or cost. They also make the village more picturesque, photogenic and unique thereby attracting more tourists camera men etc who may buy their artifacts.

Mr. W.Heathcote a Sepik tours promoter would also like to see traditional dress as he states that tourists when they come to the Sepik expect to see something a bit different and are disappointed to see village after village clothed in rags. Tourists would probably buy more artifacts as it would be a greater novelty to buy in traditional village surroundings than to buy a poorly worked artifact from an outwardly sophisticated man.

12. These opinions would be relevant to all Sepik villages but more so to villages like Tambanum which are attractive and depend for most of their income from tourists from the sale of artifacts.

(6)

13. Mr. Materna was satisfied with the material he obtained in the end but was somewhat disillusioned by the peoples false cover of sophistication especially their European type clothing. During the filming the main female actors were persuaded to put on grass skirts and after cvercoming their initial shyness proved competant actors. The men wore shorts.

14. The patrol achieved its main aim, to obtain suitable film material on river village life. There was nothing else of out standing interest to report.

G.F. Payne
G.F. Payne A.P.O.

(5)

AMBOIN PATROL No. 5 of 69/70 (Part B.)

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 23rd.

07.30 attended to outstanding office duties and made preparations for patrol.
10.00 organized loading of canoe while Mr. and Mrs Materna who were to accompany the patrol took film shots of patrol preparation.
10.30 departed Amoin.
12.05 after a brief stop over to deliver jute bags for rice departed Wablimas.
12.35 bypassed Yamondim.
14.05 arrived at Imboin and established camp.
15.15 villagers told of the purpose of the visit, people keen to co-operate and assist.
Slept night Imboin.

Wednesday 24th.

08.15 departed in the canoe for the MAMBUAN Creek to familiarize self with present situation. 9.00 hrs arrived at a point about 200yds up the Mambuan Creek at the limit of navigation, began walking.
10.30 arrived at the bush house reported to contain two bodies, investigation proved reports correct, no suspicious circumstances. After calming the guides fears and suspicions patrol continued along a well worn track crossing the Mambuan Creek about 20mins further on. After a fairly steep climb the summit was reached at 11.45, a bush house was sighted in the centre of a clearing. Investigation found two more bodies in the house, after a search of the area the patrol began to retrace it's steps but after 10 mins branched off due north down a steep slope then rested after reaching the Mambuan Creek at the bottom of the gully.
14.20 after walking in north easterly direction for 100 mins came to the road junction to the new rest house complex the Meakambuts had established.
13.20 arrived at R.H. complex but place deserted and over grown.
14.30 arrived back at the canoe.
15.50 arrived back at Imboin, delayed when canoe stuck fast on a semi submerged snag.

Thursday 25th.

Observed Christmas Day at Imboin. Made a survey with Mr. Materna of possible film sites within the vicinity of the village.

Friday 26th.

Weather overcast with intermitten showers, unsuitable for filming. Day spent discussing film script etc.

Saturday 27th.

Weather improved, decided to do a little walking patrol through the bush for the expressed purpose of getting some patrol action on film.
Retraced steps of Wednesday's walk while Maternas took film of patrol crossing creeks, logs, swamps etc.
16.15 located a suitable site and established camp.
Slept night bush.

PATROL DIARY cont.

- Sunday 28th. 7.30 broke camp and continued upstream, following the Mambuan Creek. Progress was slow as at any interesting or photogenic spots cameras and scene had to be set for filming.
12.15 sufficient film material had been gathered of this section so returned to over night camp, arriving back at 13.10. Collected remainder of gear that had been left behind and set a course for the canoes with which we had prearranged to rendezvous with.
17.15 arrived back at Imboin.
- Monday 29th. Sky overcast and light rain falling unsuitable for filming.
08.40 self returned to Amboin to collect new supplies and check station.
14.15 departed Amboin for Imboin.
17.15 arrived at Imboin.
- Tuesday 30th. 07.45 prepared equipment for film shots of patrol approaching the village. Pundugums, Aveimes and Tungums made up the cast.
10.40 this film sequence finished.
14.15 camp preparations while Mr Materna took film material he required. Cloudy sky slowed progress on filming down and full cloud cover at 16.15 put a stop to further filming.
- Wednesday 31st. Weather poor, skies overcast, not possible to film.
All idle souls put to work weeding Imboin's rice gardens.
Film sets prepared should weather improve.
- JANUARY, 1970
Thursday 1st. New Years Day. 08.15 myself and a member of R.P.N.G.C. departed to attempt to locate the Meakambut group who apparently have been suffering from attacks of the recent influenza and it's complications.
10.10 hrs reached their rest house complex, but as discovered on 24th December place deserted. Continued in an easterly direction led by a guide to their last known hamlet.
11.45 arrived at destination to find that it was completely overgrown and run down. This was the limit of the guides familiarity with the area so returned to Imboin without making contact.
16.00 back at Imboin participated in a few scenes of patrol work.
17.45 filming halted due to bad light.
- Friday 2nd. Weather unsuitable for filming so all able bodied men put to work cleaning Imboin's coconut garden, many had died out through lack of attention and only 46 trees remain.
15.30 weather improved resumed filming.

Patrol Diary Cont.

- Saturday 3rd Light rain falling again weather unsuitable for filming.
Opportunity taken to send the canoe to Amboin for fresh supplies.
- Sunday 4th. Skies clear and sunny with very light cloud.
07.45 Mr. Materna commenced filming shots of village activities and later a local dance scene.
15.30 while villagers demonstrated their prowess with their bow and arrows Mr. Materna recorded it on film.
- Monday 5th. Weather conditions favourable and good progress made on filming general patrol work and village administration.
Filming continued in afternoon.
20.00 hrs Mr Materna made film of general domestic duties carried on inside the house, filmed with the aid of a portable flood light.
- Tuesday 6th. Light cloud clearing Mr Materna filmed patrol in loaded canoes travelling up river, negotiating rapids. This proved difficult as film unit was located on another canoe and because of unreliable motors making it difficult to work both simultaneously.
Filming continued until 15.50 then canoe loaded and patrol returned to Amboin Station, arriving 18.30 hrs.
Canoe unloaded and equipment stored.
Patrol Disbanded.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 5 B. of 1969/70 Special Patrol to Upper Arafundi.

INTRODUCTION.

1. This patrol was mounted to assist Mr. and Mrs. Materna, film producers working for the Austrian Government, to obtain suitable material to make a short documentary showing general patrol work in remote and seldom contacted areas.

2. It was hoped that contact would be made with the colourful but shy Meakambut group but unfortunately this group has been hit quite severely by the recent influenza epidemic and the remaining members have broken up and scattered in the bush.

3. As a lot of effort and expense was needed to raise the patrol it was decided to actually stage a patrol and use the Upper Arafundi groups of Pundugum, Aveine, and Tungum as the subject material. These groups had already gathered and were going to be included as extras, they proved very keen actors.

4. The patrol was over a period of 15 days but because of poor weather only 7 days could be used for filming. The other days were made use of by general exploratory work into the Meakambut's area, general administration, and agricultural propaganda.

5. The film script was based on a patrol (a follow up to a contact patrol) into a fairly rugged and inaccessible area, the difficulties that are experienced and the fashion in which the patrol is conducted. The film may lose some of its effect because a woman accompanied the patrol and for this reason the patrol could not have been as rugged as made out.

6. On completion of the filming Mr Materna was pleased with the film material obtained considering the difficult circumstances

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

7. A week before the patrol departed from Amboin Sen. Const. Omakan visited the area to send word out to all the Upper Arafundi groups to meet at a week's time at Imboin. He sent scouts out to contact the Meakambuts but the scouts after finding two bodies in a bush house on the track to a Meakambut hamlet returned back to Imboin in great haste in a general state of alarm.

8. After receiving the report of the bodies a patrol had to go and investigate and although Mr Materna was told it was unlikely the Meakambuts would now want to be filmed he decided to accompany the patrol in the hope of finding something of interest to film, which he eventually did.

9. The first day after arriving at Imboin Mr. Materna accompanied myself and a small party to the location where the bodies were seen.

Para. 9. cont.

Investigation showed that it was a man and a woman who died about two months previously from natural causes most probably the recent influenza epidemic.

10. The track that by passed the bodies was well defined and had once carried a lot of traffic so it was decided to follow it although no guide would admit any knowledge of the area. About 100 yards further along the track an arrow was found with the shaft sticking into the ground and the arrow tip pointing at the on-coming traffic. After initial doubts and fears had been over come it was decided that the arrow was only a symbolic gesture to prevent the 'sick' following the fleeing survivors.

11. For one and a half hours the track was followed as it ran parallel to the Mambuan Creek then it branched, the Mambuan Creek taking the left fork. The patrol crossed over at this point, the track climbed steeply but still followed the general direction set by the creek, half an hour later a newly mounded heap of ground was seen, suspected to be a grave. On the summit was a clearing and a bush house, the grass was over grown and as the party approached the house the musty smell of death lingered in the air.

12. Investigation showed two bodies in the house, a middle aged man and woman, probably died two months previously.

13. There were no personal effects in the house all had been thrown outside, broken and scattered around the clearing, mats, string baskets, bows and arrows and even a prized axe, a previous patrol had given them, were found in the vicinity of the house.

14. The patrol descended the ridge line into the Mambuan Creek, cut across the creek and followed a well defined track around and back towards the newly made rest house complex the Meakambuts had built.

15. The rest house was deserted and had been for some time. Later a further trip to the Meakambuts last known hamlet 2 1/2 hrs east of here also failed to find any Meakambuts, infact this hamlet had fallen into disrepair and had not been inhabited since work had began on the new village site.

16. It may be some time now before the remainder of the Meakambut group will reunite and meet a government patrol as word has come down that the Meakambuts feel the previous patrol was responsible for introducing the influenza to them, where as in fact it came through the Yuat River area in the Angoram Sub District.

HEALTH.

17. Although the last patrol to the area warned all the groups, including the Meakambuts, of the danger of the influenza epidemic, (refer Amboin Patrol Report No3 of 69/70 para. 24) no word was sent to Amboin Station that the sickness was prevalent in the area.

HEALTH cont.

18. It is fortunate that although the influenza spread to the Meakambuts lack of contact between them and the other Arafundi groups prevented it from spreading further. It is confirmed that at least five died from the influenza or its complications, but it could not be determined how many actually died or how many Meakambuts remain as no contact was made with any of the survivors.

19. Other illnesses were not a cause for concern. Two cases of yaws were taken to the Aid Post at Amboin for treatment.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

20. The area is still economically undeveloped but the people are becoming more aware of the need to work consistently for an income but have only just scratched the surface of the land and labour potential. Time was spent cleaning rice gardens and coconut plantings (47 trees) at Imboin. Groups from further upstream also participated and it is expected they learnt something from the exercise.

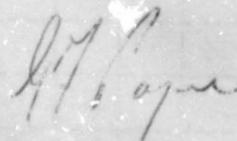
21. Tungums have already cut bush and planted rice but will earn their money carrying it to Imboin for the canoe trip to Amboin. Within a month it is hoped to send a farmer trainee to the area with seed and know-how to advise the people. (At the time of typing this report the trainee has been at Imboin for the last 3 weeks but the results are not known).

22. The lower Arafundi mainly Yamondim and Wablimas are still planting rice, they had sent 47 bags recently to Angoram.

23. Timber has still not recovered or regained the people's confidence from the previous low prices, it is also becoming harder to get so interest has fallen.

SUMMARY.

24. The patrol achieved it's aims although it is regretted it took so long but because of total dependence on weather conditions it could not be helped, however time was not wasted and in the end Mr Materna was satisfied with the results.



G.F. PAYNE. (APO)
Officer-in-Charge

Amount Returned to Store



H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN No.6 of 69/70

Patrol Conducted by G.F.PAYNE (Assistant Patrol Officer)

Area Patrolled ALANBLAK CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
Const SALPOI JAMBURI AMBURI
Natives Driver

Duration—From 16./3./1970 to 26./3./1970

Number of Days Eleven

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1./2./1970

Medical 2./1969

Map Reference AMEJNTL Fourail

Objects of Patrol Conduct Annual Census, Publicise applications for Prospecting Authorities, General Administration as required.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

M. J. J. J.

Forwarded, please.

25/5/1970

E. J. H. H.
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

Popu

KWA 67-8-75
Original - 74-3-8

23

74-1-12

Division of District
Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK. East Sepik District.

16th July, 1970.

The Chairman,
Water Transport Committee,
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KORODOBJ.

WATER TRANSPORT AMBOIN

Your 67-8-75 of 18th June refers.

Please find attached copy of memorandum 74-4-1/527 of 8th July 1970 from the Assistant District Commissioner Angoram, which sets out the outboard motor situation within his Sub-District.

It is essential to have a second river truck in the Angoram Sub-District as outlined in Mr. Faulkner's memorandum. To this end the attached pro forma, fully documented, is forwarded.

Your attention is drawn to the penultimate paragraph of Mr. Faulkner's memorandum, i.e., there has been no outboard motor replacement for the seven units that have been Board of Surveyed last year, and the requests for replacement have not been acknowledged.

Your attention is also drawn to memorandum 74-4-1/102 of 8th September 1969 from the Assistant District Commissioner Angoram, forwarded to you attached to my memorandum 74-1-12 of 18th September 1969.

(B. S. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

24

HRL/RG

In Reply
Please quote

No. 67-8-75

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, Papua.

18th June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
NEWARK.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 6 69/70

Your reference 67-1-7 of 25th May, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Annual Census and Situation Report by Mr. G.A. Payne, Assistant Patrol Officer of the ALANBLAK Census Division.

An informative and well presented report documenting local problems and attitudes adequately.

With reference to paragraph 9 of the Assistant District Commissioner's covering comments, the Water Transport Committee have not received a submission requesting a river truck for Amboin. I suggest this matter be followed up under separate memorandum and submission be made to the Chairman, Water Transport Committee.

Your comments adequately cover the points of interest raised by the report. I trust every effort will be made to carry out a patrol and visit the TOWI people.

(T.W. SMITH)

Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

67-8-75

20

67-1-7



District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

25th May, 1970.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1969/70

I am in receipt of the abovementioned report together with your memorandum 67-1-2/461 of 13th May, 1970.

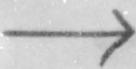
Your comments cover most of the main points raised in the patrol report. However, I would like to comment on the fact that preparations should be made for a sustained patrol to the area as soon as your Sub-District staff is up to strength again; as I am discussing this patrol report with the Rural Development Officer here at Wewak, efforts will be made for one of his officers to accompany the patrol.

Radios requiring repairs can be forwarded to this District Headquarters where they will be forwarded to the Department of Information & Extension Services Konedobu for repairs.

Your remarks vide paragraph 6 of your memorandum - the Senior Local Government Officer will be answering you direct on this suggestion.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.



For your information and records please.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

19

7. Paras 55-62: Although the picture economically is not encouraging, we should not underestimate the income earned by these people - particularly from artefacts and timber. In respect of the former, there is a fairly strong demand for pieces from this area and the Angoram Council as well as private people buy there regularly.

SITUATION REPORT

8. Paras 4-5: As stated in the report, anything to do with the political aspect means very little to these people and attempts, to have them gain some understanding, frustrating. The introduction of a Local Government Council should do a lot to giving them an initial understanding.

9. Although the river villages in the area patrolled are all fairly close to Amboin, the complete lack of Administration water transport at Amboin precludes regular visits. You will note that the patrol was forced to use a hired archimedes motor. We have constantly stressed the need for a river truck for Amboin. This would save a considerable amount of time on patrol and enable quick visits to be made (within a day) to most villages in the Amboin area.

10. Mr. Payne is nearing the end of a full term at Amboin and continues to show a keen interest in the area.

Claim for camping allowance is attached together with claims in respect of the increased camping allowance retrospective from the 31st July, 1969.

*Paul?
Can anything
be done*

JK

(F.M. FAULKNER)
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.D.C.,
AMBOIN

5

Ref: 67-1-2/461

Division of District
Administration,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

13th May, 1970.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No.6 of 1969/70
ALANBLAK CENSUS DIVISION - AREA STUDY.

Please find enclosed four copies of a report in respect of the abovementioned patrol carried out by Mr. G. Payne, A.P.O.

2. The report would have been submitted earlier but had to be returned to Mr. Payne for a few minor additions.

3. My comments on the contents of the report are as follows.

AREA STUDY

4. Para 10-12. The TOWI people, when last seen, (by Mr. Redmond 1962/63) were at the headwaters of the Karawari River and as such, the only way they can be visited is to mount a special patrol to the area. Judging by Mr. Redmond's experiences, the patrol would be long and arduous and at the present time a visit to this area would be hard to justify. It is intended that the next patrol to the area can be of longer duration to enable the remaining Gadio groups (KOMBATUA and BOMBOI-OUTJOI (SOGOBA)) to be visited. It would not appear necessary to make the long and difficult walk to KASAGALI as these people have to date, been administered from the Western Highlands. Although the Sogoba's and Kombatuas are two separate and distinct groups they are censused as one, i.e. Gadio. At last report the Kombatuas were going to move to the Sogoba area, so it is probably best to leave them as one "village" for the time being.

5. Para 29: With radios being such an important means of communication, particularly latterly with respect to political indoctrination, efforts should be made to assist village people to keep their radios in working order. I am not sure if Radio Wewak at present has the facilities for repairing radios. It is felt that this would be a worthwhile service for the Administration to provide.

6. Paras 49-53: The report emphasises the obvious difficulties that will arise with the proposed introduction of a Local Government Council. It is felt that a reasonable grant-in-aid would be required for the initial establishment of a Council.

PATROL DIARY.

MARCH, 1970

- Monday 16th. Morning spent completing outstanding office duties and patrol equipment preparation.
15.20 departed on patrol with canoes powered by 12H.P. Archimedes no other reliable motors were available.
16.30 arrived AMONGABI.
Camp was established after preliminary greetings.
- Tuesday 17th. 08.00 hrs villagers gathered for census.
10.00 spoke to villagers on Central and Local Government organizations, Agriculture and Health.
13.00 balanced population figures.
15.00 village inspection village generally neat and tidy.
16.40 departed village for CHIMBUT arriving 17.30. Made camp.
- Wednesday 18th. Heavy overnight rains rose river level by about 8ft inundating all but a small portion of ground on which the villagers were able to gather during the census.
10.00 patrol type talks given and population figures balanced.
12.45 departed village.
13.55 advised Sikiaum the date when their census would be conducted.
14.40 arrived BARAPIDGIN cargo unloaded and village inspection conducted.
- Thursday 19th. 08.30 Barapidgin villagers lined and census conducted. Talks given on the proposed local Government Council, Prospecting Authorities and Economical development.
Balanced population figures the departed for SIKIAUM at 12.30 arriving at 13.45.
15.00 villagers gathered and the census was taken. Talks given and census figures balanced.
- Friday 20th. 08.00 village inspection carried out, proved to be satisfactory.
09.15 departed village to return to Amboin.
10.40 patrol adjourned to attend to Urgent correspondence.
- Saturday 21st. 07.30 attended to Police pays and other office duties.
11.05 departed station and arrived at MARAMBA 12.00 hrs.
15.00 villagers gathered and annual census was conducted. Spoke to the villagers on a number of topics due for consideration.
- Sunday 22nd. 09.45 inspected village coffee gardens to the rear of the village, proved to be very amateur.
12.10 departed for Yenitaba k arriving 16.00 hrs - delay due to shear pin on out board motor breaking.
Slept Yenitabak.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 6 of 69/70 16th - 26th March 1970. 15

AREA STUDY OF THE ALANBLAK CENSUS DIVISION.

INTRODUCTION.

The Alanblak C.D. encompasses the Karawarri River from above Amboin and its tributary the Wogupmeri River, all the villages within the C.D. have now settled on the banks of these two river systems to allow ease of access and to improve communications which in the main are by paddle canoe.

2. The Wogupmeri is a large river and at most times is navigable as far as SUMARIUP by outboard motor, after this village the gradient increases and rapids and turbulence make travel difficult at high water and sand and gravel bars become a barrier at times of low water.

3. The Wogupmeri River shares its headwaters with the Korosameri and only one ridge line separates the two rivers as they run north - north westerly from the central mountains to the south before running in a easterly direction to meet again about 8 miles up stream from the Karawarri's junction with the Sepik River.

4. The villages below Chimbut are subject to flooding at odd times, but only in a continuously wet year is the flooding prolonged and becomes a problem.

5. The villages above Chimbut are all built on hilly rises and are not subject to flooding and therefore should benefit from a much healthier climate.

6. The lower half of the C.D. is made up of river flood plain and the soils are typical dark silty alluvium with pockets of low lying ground continually under water, further upstream the flood plain narrows, some times it is non existant as the mountains drop straight down into the river. The country is now dotted by steep hills and further inland high and rugged mountains are sighted.

ACCESS AND LOCATION.

7. Because of the availability of natural water ways the inhabitants tend to make full use of all methods of river transport available to them, and every one from the time they can walk have their own canoe. It is preferable, from information recieved, to paddle twice the distance in a canoe rather than walk half the distance along a road between two places.

8. The area is administered from the Amboin Patrol Post and all Administration patrolling is done by canoe except to the most isolated groups further to the south beyond the limits of navigation.

9. There have been no efforts made to improve walking tracks in the area, most probably because most places frequented can be reached by canoe.

10. The more isolated groups to the south, the TOWI'S, in the Upper headwaters of the Karawarri and the SIDI group to the west of them have not been contacted for some time, the last time was during Mr. H. Redmonds extensive patrol through the mountains to the south in 1962 /63/

(14)

11. The Gadic group namely members from MOMBOI'GPA hamlet met the patrol at SUMARIUP. The groups further to the south west, the Kasagali and Komatua's were not visited on this patrol as insufficient warning was given to them to gather at their more central meeting place from their wide spread and distant bush camps.

12. It is hoped that if time allows during the dry water that this area can be visited, because of the nomadic habits of these people a definite time has to be stated for the patrols visit and then it is to be hoped that no variable factor such as water levels or lack of rations or patrol funds interrupts the time-table.

POPULATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

13. The village population register was brought up to date for this C.D. with the exception of Towi. Amongabi which remained incomplete during the last revision should have read 257 for 68/69.

14. Census Statistics.

Adult males	270	
Adult females		222
Children males	241	
Children females		188

511 males. 410 females.

The above shows that the imbalance between males and females is approximately 5:4. Births also show that 62.5% of all births in the year ending were males, outnumbering females 2:1 so the predominance of males will remain for some time to come. This trend may tend to give rise to an increase in sex crimes and adultery if nature does not improve the ratio.

15. The total population of the area is 921. Towi is not included in this figure which would add approximately another 70 to the total.

16. There are only 6 working males outside the district. There are many who would like work but due to poor services rendered in the past the demand for Sepik labour has fallen off.

COMMUNICATIONS.

17. In the main all travel is by water transport with small foot tracks for inter-village link up. Out board motors are still the exception rather than the rule, but they are becoming more popular and at the same time a status symbol. It is fast approaching one motor for every village but it would be unusual to find more than three motors running at any one time. See Appendix 2 for motor figures.

18. Ambuin could be considered the limit of navigation for larger vessels, 30 - 40 ft x 4ft draft (government work boat types) but in high water it would be possible to reach Amongabi.

19. Near the village of MEINGENDA is the Amboin Air Strip but is not open to operation yet. The Pacific Islands Regiment hope to bring the air strip into operation with the aid of local villagers to assist in bring in men and materials for the civil aid project to begin on the 18th April. At the time of writing the villagers were in the process of cutting and up grading the surface.

LEADERSHIP.

20. There are no particularly outstanding or forcefully leaders who can influence a large proportion of the population. YAUIMBLI the Luluai of Bainyig has been considered a notable leader in the past but lately he has lead a more retired life and leaves little impression on the area outside his direct control.

21. SIRAPON the Luluai of Amongabi died last September. Due to a lack of satisfactory candidates being nominated to fill the position, a younger man, BARPIOGAN was named to sit in his place.

22. YAGOM BAUWIK the Luluai of Meingenda a progressive man is keen to improve the village out look on economic development but he fails to rally the rest of the villagers to assist him with the work. This is prevalent through out the area, the efforts of one or two men in each village who are keen to forge ahead are lost through lack of support from the rest of the villagers.

LAND TENURE AND LEASE.

23. There is a mission lease at Amongabi of about 10 acres leased out to the New Guinea Gospel Mission based at Timboli behind Timbunka on the Sepik. Several visits have been made to the site by missionary lay workers but as yet no attempt has been made by the mission to establish itself in any strength possibly because of lack of finance and lack of interest on the Amongabi villager's behalf.

24. The majority of land is still being used for foraging and hunting and yields all food requirements required by the people who still subsist from the bush.

25. There is very little cash cropping and the past attempts at establishing coconuts have failed due to lack of attention, insects and flooding, there are no coconut planting of any note in the area.

LITERACY.

26. The nearest school attended by children from this area is at Amboin. This school is now staffed by two expatriate (one of them working voluntarily) and three indigenous school teachers and standard 6 is now being taught for the first time.

27. At the beginning of the school year a drive was made for more school starters and the increased enrollments indicate that at least some of the parents took advantage of the offer to have their children educated. There are approximately 26 children from this C.D. attending schools.

28. Neo Melanesian is almost universally spoken within the C.D. and it is only a few of the more isolated groups who have not completely mastered this second language.

29. Most villagers have between one and three radios and tend to tune in to the local Administration network when batteries are charged. An on the spot check revealed that only about one in five radios were capable of receiving at that time, the others were in various states of disrepair but in most cases it was just a shortage of batteries.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

30. As to be expected the per capita income remains very low and perhaps more importantly very erratic, even so relatively large in-fluxes of money from the sale of genuine artifacts does little to raise the standard of living as the people are very conservative spenders and the money is usually spread around amongst certain villagers and hoarded.

31. The houses are moderately well maintained due to the perseverance of previous Officers and the average number of persons per house range from 10 at amon-gabi to 5 at Dainyig.

32. As with the Sepik River people undue emphasis is laid on obtaining trade store type clothing when the money spent on such items could be better spent on other essential items necessary to help improve the economy. All the women have items of trade store clothing and it is becoming a very uncommon occurrence to see the traditional grass skirts while on patrol, except on the elderly who have always found it hard to make the change. Unannounced visits to the village reveal that about 50 to 60% of the village women still wear grass skirts while carrying out their daily chores.

33. All the villages except the most isolated have aluminium or enamel plates, cooking utensils or knives.

34. Sanitation is fair with the pit latrines, if constructed correctly, functioning well in dry water but as to be expected they become a bit of a problem at times of flood.

35. All the essential foods eaten by these people are found in the bush on hunting and foraging expeditions. Gardens are becoming increasingly popular and kaukau, taro and pumpkins are easily grown with little attention.

36. Sago is the staple diet and protein is obtained from fresh meat from game found in the bush. The diet is slowly becoming more sophisticated and food preparation improving but they have a long way to go before their culinary art approaches a presentable tropical banquet found in other areas of the South Pacific.

37. The locally grown foods are substituted with purchases from the trade stores, the most popular items being sugar and salt then to a lesser extent rice and tinned fish and corned meats.

HEALTH.

The nearest aid post is at Amboin and the majority of the population are within two days travel by paddle canoe. Most minor illnesses, sprains cuts and sores can be successfully treated here.

39. The general health was fair but some type of cold virus was affecting the village of Sumariup and two deaths were noted recently, a young infant and an elderly man.

40. The most common malady would be malaria and the high occurrence of this illness is one reason why the people are not capable of working earnestly for any considerable period of time.

MISSIONS.

41. Mission influence was not found to be very noticeable and basic knowledge of the doctrines of the Christian faith were found to be scarce. As it was approaching Easter some of the villages were told the Easter story and for many it was the first time they had even heard of the main characters.

42. The Catholic Mission based at Kaningara in the Blackwater run by Father Jansen is going to assist the villagers to set up a small trade stores. The idea is unlikely to succeed and may even give rise to ill feeling if not watched carefully. The mission is at present collecting money from the villagers, usually a villager initiates the idea and collects the money and forwards it to the mission. The mission will then supply trade goods to the value to be distributed or sold in the village concerned.

43. At Amongabi, the New Guinea Gospel Mission has leased land on which to set up a mission station, to date nothing has been done other than the periodic visits by mission workers. Amongabi's are also hoping to convince the Catholic mission to staff a small village school, if in the future both missions become established it may give rise to friction amongst the village.

44. In general the missions are doing a worthwhile job in the area and are accepted by the majority of people in this Census Division.

COMMUNICATIONS

45. As stated previously communications depend solely on the two main water ways, the Karawari and Wogupmeri Rivers and their tributaries. It is to be expected that some time in the distant future these water ways could be harnessed with a series of locks and dams to maintain water levels and control floods. It would be possible then to take larger vessels as far as outboard motors can now go.

46. Villagers have maintained an interest in the air strip they have built and still hope that one day a regular service may be introduced when it becomes more feasible. The army has shown an interest in the airstrip and hope to use it during the coming army patrol from Ambunti to Daiyer River and associated civil aid project here at the Anboin Primary 'T' School involving the erection of a new classroom block.

47. The airstrip is subject to flooding at times of extreme high water but it is thought that further work on drainage and levelling will lessen the extent of the present level of flooding.

48. The Aviation Fellowship floatplane is on a fortnightly roster run for the Administration and

is available at times for any medical emergency that may arise

POLITICAL DEVELOPEMENT.

49. Over the years and more so over the last three years the people have been conditioned to accept a Local Government Council and to participate in the running of it. It is safe to say that mentally the people are prepared and ready for a council to be established and are keen to give it a go if asked. However for a council to be a success it must be able to raise revenue far in excess of its day to day running costs so that benefits may be passed onto all villages within the council.

50. If the council is formed and enough finance is raised to purchase all office equipment, water transport and fuel etc and all that can be achieved is a regular pick up for councilors for the monthly meeting and their subsequent return to their village little would be gained by forming a council which could not allocate some money to village improvement programs. A council with the expected resources of the proposed Karwarri Council would expend all its finances on general administration and this would induce anti council feeling if not soon rectified.

51. A rough estimate would show that at a tax rate of \$4.00 per adult male head, from an anticipated taxable population of one thousand \$4,000 revenue would be raised and it is obvious that this amount would not go far towards establishing a flourishing council. For example to bring in and return all councilors from the monthly meeting would, conservatively use 160 gallons of fuel a month, based on the consumption rate of a 20 h.p. motor on a canoe. At Amboin prices of 80cents per gallon the cost per month would be \$128.00 or a total \$1536 per year.

52. Other sources of revenue must be found and it has been suggested that in addition to the head tax all able bodied men could devote time (e.g. two weeks per year) working on a council project designed to increase council revenue such as rice, coffee or coconut gardens or plantations. This idea could be feasible and advantageous because it would show the villagers the necessity to work to earn money and at the same time demonstrate to them the correct planting methods and how to tend to the various agricultural pursuits.

53. It has also been suggested that council meetings be called quarterly for the initial starting period, this would mean a considerable saving in the fuel bill.

54. The people's main concern regarding the establishment of a council is the financial side, will they be able to find the annual tax money, probably not new, and if they can what will be done to benefit the individual villages. On many occasions it was heard 'if only we had a few more years we could establish a profitable agricultural business' This is a bit like crying over spilt milk as they have been warned years ago that if they did not show interest in planting cash crops the council would catch them unawares. It is felt that even if the council did not eventuate in the near future exactly the same plea would be made for more time in years to come.

ECONOMICAL DEVELOPEMENT.

55. The limiting factor to developing this area is basically the peoples unwillingness to work. Lack of finance and technical know-how are also reasons for the slow economic growth but these could be overcome and made up for by hard work and a progressive capitalistic attitude.

56. It would be fair to say that the majority of people in the area see no strong and convincing reason why they should toil on the hot sun eight hours a day for monetary gain, this concept is still new to them and until the old idea of wait until we're hungry before we make an effort must be overcome. One would think that if some one, possibly an expatriate, took up land and demonstrated to the people it's potential for output it would show far better results than all the extension services and talks by advisors as these people are more likely to follow a practical example rather than follow what they have been told should work in theory by an agricultural advisor. It is hoped that the proposed council may see fit to begin cash cropping to raise extra revenue and at the same time show the local villagers what is possible.

57. It has been seen that the people will work and although they have no great affinity for it they are quite capable of doing a fair days work. However they need some outside driving force to encourage them and supervise their efforts for maximum effectiveness.

58. Since about 1960 there has been ^{massive} emphasis on coconut planting but to date no success has been noted or any returns received for coconut products. The big floods of 1966 drowned all the young plantings and any that escaped were not looked after and competition from the jungle regrowth proved too fierce and it has been also suggested that various types of borers took their toll of coconut trees. Generally coconut planting has been a failure in this census division.

59. Much of the initial drive and energy that was displayed during the first few years after Amboin Patrol Post's establishment is not present any more and the people show little interest in establishing any enterprise for profit that entails constant care and attention. However there are a few young men who are still keen to give new ideas a fair trial, these men should be given every assistance and encouragement because if they are successful it should follow that more may follow their example.

60. Maramba, Chimbut and to a lesser extent Amongabi have begun planting coffee, to date no more than a thousand trees have been planted out and in the main plantings have been made in hastily prepared ground with no successfully established shade trees preceding the plantings. The people have been encouraged to clear more bush so that plantings can be extended under the guidance of the Assistant Agricultural Officer stationed at Amboin, who will ensure that the gardens are laid out in a business like manner.

61. Over the last year rice has been encouraged but production to date has been minimal due to the small size of the rice gardens and bad management practises. Since the January 1970, 620 lbs of rice have been sold to D.A.S.F. Angoram. It is suggested that this low production figure could be increased if they had more intensive extension or good examples to follow. The general trend is to cut small areas of bush, about a quarter to a third of an acre, along the river's edge and then plant it, 2 or 3 men may tend this garden. It has been explained that worth while returns cannot be gained from these minute patches of rice plantings, the people are under the impression that their rather pathetic efforts are quite an undertaking and should return good results. Rice still has good potential here and if handling facilities could be improved and then made to keep pace with any future increase in production rice should have a good future here.

62. Milling facilities would also have to be improved to make the finished product more presentable to the buying public. From samples obtained through Stores and Supply for Government Institutions it is fair to say that there is still a lot of room for improvement.

63. Timber milling at Angoram is now increasing as the sale of milled timber is increasing with greater demand. A good income can be obtained from cutting trees then assembling the logs and tying them into timber rafts for the drift down to Angoram. It usually takes about three weeks to three months for a group of men to prepare their timber rafts for the trip down to Angoram. Time taken for the drift down to Angoram ranges from a record of about threedays to do the trip in a high water with a strong tide to about seven days if the current is not running.

64. Artifacts have remained a good source of income and would presently rate the number one money earner. This is mainly because of a new buying policy introduced by Mr. W Heathcote of Ambunti who personally makes buying trips to this area searching out a few genuine artifacts of stone carved origin. For these he pays relatively high prices, from 100 to 220 dollars. These higher prices are now inducing any owners of stone carvings to bring them into the open and sell them, this practise has been going on for the past year and genuine artifacts are still coming to light although not in large numbers. Naturally this source of income is not open to all but only those that did not sell their carvings previously when prices were not so high. There are probably enough originals left to make a noticeable contribution to the areas economy for the next 12 months but by then they should become less significant as they become fewer and farer between.

65. Crocodile skins have never been very plentiful in this area and are even less so now. The few skins that do become available are sold at the local trade store and all monies thus recieved are soon spent.

66. Very little money is brought back in the form of wages earned in other districts and transferred with the recipient on his return. There are only 6 absentee workers at the time of the census.

67. To sum up, the economical position here in this C.D. is not encouraging at it's present level but the potential is here and could be exposed with greater effort on the peoples behalf and a more rigorous and forceful extension service.

ATTITUDE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

68. It is difficult to gauge the true feeling towards Central Government as very few people are capable of relating it to the House Of Assembly and all affiliated government departments. When speaking of the Central Government the peoples' minds are limited to what they see, i.e. the Patrol Post Office, the Aid Post, and the School. Although it has been explained, probably time and again it is not felt that the people acknowledge the idea of a central tax collecting agency which then allocates money to all public utilities necessary to run the country.

69. Most of the inhabitants do not relate themselves to a country called Papua and New Guinea and show no spirit of national pride. This is born out by the fact that they are not motivated when told that Papua New Guinea can only become stable, affluent and self supporting if and only if every man contributes to improving the gross national product of the country rather than to leave it to the few who are prepared to work, make money and pay taxes.

70. The people are pro Administration which can be taken as - they are happy with the present arrangement and appreciate the services offered to them and are not disillusioned by the way the Government in Pt Moresby functions.

71. One way that would help every body to understand the present arrangement and the way the Government runs would be more frequent visits by the film unit attached to the Dept of Information Extension Services. If the documentaries could be made more light hearted they would be recieved better as the people in this area have proved themselves to be great listeners of all propropaganda material but they fail to absorb any information unless it has particular application to their every day use. It is fifteen months since the last visit from the film unit, it was due to make a visit recently but electrical failure prevented the films being shown. It is hoped that more frequent trips can be arranged, perhaps quarterly as this is one of the few medias available that the people readily accept for spreading propropaganda.

ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

72. At the present time it is difficult for travellers to find accommodation in the Amboin Area, the only satisfactory accommodation is the O.I.C.'s new residence at Amboin. In the near future Mr. J. Pasquarelli hopes to establish and open a tourist lodge at Amboin, however he intends to specialize in high class expensive catering only.

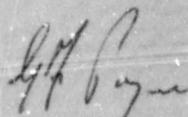
73. All the villages have acceptable rest houses which are moderately well maintained and at most times would be habitable during any unannounced visits.

74. Services and facilities are at a minimum but mail and supplies can be expected twice a month.

PUBLICITY PROSPECTING AUTHORITY NO.177

75. During the patrol wide publicity was given to the above Authority made out in favour of Mr T.R.Watts. The people are enthusiastic to give every assistance to any avenue which may lead to the development of the area. No objection was raised to this Prospecting Authority and this will be revealed at the hearing at Amboin on the 21st April, 1970.

76. Publicity was given to a previous Prospecting Authority No.124 also covering part of this Census Division. It is to be hoped that an economic discovery can be made as this area is desperately short of such enterprises which could lead to the employment of a large number of people.



G.F. Payne (A.P.O.)

(OFFICER-IN-CHARGE)

APPENDIX 2.

VILLAGE	No. of MOTORS	RADIOS	SHOTGUNS.
AMONGABI	1 x 12h.p.	3	3
BARAPIDGIN	1*x 12h.p	1	3*
CHIMBUT	1 x 20h.p.	4	1
DANYIG		1	1
GADIO	On order		
INIAI	1 x 20h.p. 1 x 9 HP.	1	1
MARAMBA		1	2
MEINGENDA		2	3
SIKAIUM	1*x 9h.p.	1	1*
SUMARIUP			2
TOWI			
YENITABAK		1	1

Each * represents one item unsevicable.

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

1. This area is one of the few remaining that retain the village officials to assist the people's general welfare. Before a Council can be ideally formed it will be necessary for the majority of the population to show a marked interest in economic and political advancement.

2. Although they have had little opportunity for political advancement they would in the future have to show far greater interest in their council than they have shown with economic development, for the council to be the success that the Administration hopes it to be.

3. Because of the dependence of political and economic development on each other, political being far more dependent on economic development for stability, it is hoped that the people can be awakened into a period of cash cropping using all the ideas and technology available to them from twentieth century science.

Political Education

4. This is a necessary and continuing process (if I may borrow a phrase). It is also a laborious and slow process in this area where there are very few familiar similes available with which to compare the ideas of a modern parliamentary system. During the patrol discussions were initiated on political matters beginning with lecture type speels on general government bodies and their functions, and ending with question and answer periods on what had been discussed. Although the villagers sat through the discussions and seemed to concentrate on what was being said, they showed very little response to leading questions and seemed to pick up very little of what was said - possibly because they could not relate it to any present situation.

5. A council of course, would be the best practical means of teaching the people how to run their own lives and on a larger scale, the very basic ideas on running a country to the satisfaction of the majority. If the council can succeed in increasing the overall productivity and living standard of the area, it will be a good start for the people to accept future democratic type governments. If, on the other hand, the council cannot get off the ground due to lack of interest, finance or prematurity of its establishment, the people could hardly be expected to show enthusiasm for other government bodies run on similar lines and ideas.

Economic

6. General rural development is slow and only minimal interest is shown in following typical tropical agricultural pursuits.

7. Coconuts have been a failure mainly due to flooding but also due to bad management and poor extension services. Several villages have switched to coffee recently and it is hoped they can be shown how to go about coffee planting in a professional manner. SARAMBA and CHIMBUT have shown

the greatest interest in this project and have cleared or are clearing areas in preparation for coffee plantings. It can only be hoped that people can be encouraged to drink more coffee and that processing and marketing techniques of all products available in the future can be improved to enable successful competition on world markets.

8. Rice was the only cash crop sold last year and only in minute quantities. With vigorous extension this industry could be expanded but the people's minds are still geared to low and their present efforts will never bear fruit.

9. Timber and artefacts are the present source of income. During the patrol many large timber rafts were seen ready for the trip to Sepik Timber mills. The size of the logs was also noted to be decreasing as they have worked the easiest timber nearest the rivers and creeks and it is becoming increasingly difficult to get the big timber further away from the waterways over the ground and into the nearest creek to be floated to the nearest assembling point.

Social

Education

10. It was noted that greater interest was shown this year by parents wishing to educate their children. More children from this area attend the Amboin P.T.S., which at present has an enrollment of 153. Interest was also shown in encouraging the missions to put in village schools.

Missions

11. Mission influence is not concentrated although the Catholic mission based at Kaningara is trying to put Catechists in many of the villages; it is finding it difficult however, due to lack of thought in assisting the Catechists with the essentials of living.

12. The Summer Institute of Linguistics hopes to do a study on the Amongabi, Maramba and Chimbut villages. A Mr. Les Bruce and his wife hope to build a house in the area and settle on a permanent basis although they gave no date of commencement.

MISCELLANEOUS

13. At present a tourist lodge is being built at Amboin and if Mr. Pasquarelli's present optimistic estimates of tourist numbers and money turnover are correct, a lot of money should come to the owners of the lodge and secondly many benefits will be passed on to the people in the Alanblak Census Division, who are near enough to supply native building materials, fresh foods and artefacts.

14. The Army is at present conducting a patrol in the area and staying over at Amboin to assist the villagers to build a classroom block. After first reservations of the Army intervention was overcome, everything to date has run smoothly. Before the Army's arrival, publicity was given to this end and a rumour was spread that the Army was known in the past to deflower every young village lass between the age of 16 and 40.

Four villages made representation to me and asked if it was indeed true and whether or not they should lock up their daughters. It was also rumoured that the Army was not subjected to civil law and this was drawn to my attention and things explained to the contrary. To date there has been no incident which has been of any discredit to the P.I.R. and their efforts have been appreciated.

Amount
Returned
to Store



H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SERIK Report No. AMBOIN NO. 7 of 69/70

Patrol Conducted by G.F. PAYNE -A.P.O.

Area Patrolled ALONG THE ARAFUNDI RIVER TO WABAG

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Two P.I.R. members

Natives Approx 40 members P.I.R. & two Members R.P.N.G.C

Duration—From 14/5/1970 to 29/5/1970

Number of Days Fifteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes P.I.R.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 15/10/1969

Medical 15/10/1969

Map Reference Ambunti Fourmil

Objects of Patrol To accompany the P.I.R. 5th Battalion, attend to general administration as required.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29/7/1970

E. G. H. Hoops
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

67-8-92

(14)

67-8-92

Division of District Administration,

Dist. KARAWAN District Administration,
District Office,
KARAWAN East Sepik District.

11th August, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
KARAWAN.

REF. NO. AMBOIN 7/69-70

Your reference 67-1-7 of 29th July, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. G.F. Payne, Assistant Patrol Officer of parts ARUFUNDI and KARAWAN Census Divisions.

Mr. Payne displayed commendable tenacity and energy during this difficult trip.

The report is a particularly sound submission. The map comparing the ARUFUNDI and the KARAWAN people of the Western Highlands is extremely interesting. Copies of the map will be forwarded under separate cover.

A first class piece of field work.

Department of the Administrator,
KARAWAN.

(T.M. BLISS)

Secretary
Department of the Administrator

c.c. Mr. G.F. Payne,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN,
East Sepik District.

67-8-92.

(13)

67-1-7



Division of District
Administration,
District Office,
NEWAK, East Sepik District.

29th July, 1970.

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

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1969/70
ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION

Thank you for the abovementioned report and your covering memorandum 67-1-2/15 of 22nd instant.

I have no comments to add to those already expressed by yourself. It would appear that Mr. G. F. Payne has conducted quite a good patrol.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

→ c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Could six sun-prints of the attached map be forwarded in due course please.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

*Forwarded
6/8/70. G*

Division of District
Administration,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

Ref: 67-1-2/15

22nd July, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No.7 of 1969/70 -
ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION - WABAG

Please find enclosed four copies of a report in respect of the abovementioned patrol carried out by Mr. G. Payne, A.P.O.

2. Because of a late decision to conduct this patrol there was not time for written instructions to be forwarded to Mr. Payne and verbal instructions only were given by radio.
3. It has now become obvious, after repeated attempts to locate the two suspected murderers that their apprehension by a ground patrol will be virtually impossible until the suspects return to the village and are prepared to give themselves up. The only alternative then would be - as mentioned in para 24 - the utilisation of a helicopter.
4. Although unsuccessful, Mr. Payne is to be commended for his efforts to locate these two gentlemen. By carrying his own supplies it was possible to travel much faster than he would have been able had a team of carriers been utilised. The physical effort in walking five days in a large circle, catching up again with the army patrol, and having done so proceeding ahead of the patrol to Wabag, was outstanding.
5. It is pleasing to note that the Pandugums and Tangums are, as a result of previous encouragement by Mr. Payne, now planting rice.
6. As was considered initially, it was advantageous from a mutual point of view, for Mr. Payne to accompany the Army patrol. As is suggested the people in this area are still somewhat primitive and could have easily been frightened by the sight of an army patrol moving through the area.
7. Claim for camping allowance is enclosed. No map was received and Mr. Payne has been instructed to forward this as soon as possible.

F. H. Faulkner
(F.H. FAULKNER)

Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C.,
AMBOIN.

(9)

Friday 22nd. 08.30 departed Ilai village - road conditions poor due to recent rains and pig damage.
 12.30 - 13.50 lunch break, then self departed for KAI'IMKOT arriving 15.50 - an easy walk along a well made road.
 16.15 made villagers aware of the visit and sent word out that the patrol was in the market for fresh food
 Army patrol arrived after awaiting stagglers with foot complaints to catch up.
 Slept night Kai'imkot.

Saturday 23rd. 08.30 departed Kai'imkot progressing steadily up a ridge line until 10.50 when a single engine aeroplane flying over head, Contact made with small radio transeiver and proved it to be under charter to the army to locate and resupply the platoons. Our altitude made it impossible to drop rations close by so a drop made back down in the creek bed from which we had just climbed.
 11.00 - 16.00 spent searching for rations - unsuccessful.
 Slept night bush.

Sunday 24th. 08.30 self and own party parted from Army patrol and took road to Wabag, while others returned to search for the rations which were eventually located.
 10.30 reached the summit of Mt MARAMUNDO
 12.20 - 13.15 lunch break.
 16.15 washed in the ALLIO Creek before making camp 25 minutes further on, at TAMANDA.
 Slept night bush.

Monday 25th. 07.45 departed camp and continued across the desolate landscape of the moss forest.
 11.50 - 12.40 lunch break, after resuming track conditions improved as work had been carried out on the road sometime previously.
 14.15 on the brink of Mt NAEMYAK over looking the LONDOL Catholic Mission.
 15.30 after steep descent washed in the UMP Creek.
 16.30 arrived at the Mission station.
 Slept night Londol Rest house.

Tuesday 26th. 08.45 departed Londol after learning that a Government road inspection vehicle was due out this way to inspect road maintenance.
 10.30 met vehicle which ran to end of road then returned to pick up small party.
 12.50 arrived Wabag.
 13.00 Patrol stood down to await transportation back to Wewak by compliments of the Army.

5. After Tungum to Pundugum the track takes to the eastern bank and gradually rises, at times going inland and following the ridge lines, and at times cutting directly across a series of gullies and ridges. From Pundugum the track through to the MARAMUNI area is fair, following water courses and ridge lines alternately. This country is moderately mountainous and the principal peak, Mt McGregor, stands over 5,500 feet.

6. The patrol was at all times well received and after explanations and briefings on the Army's purpose and intentions, people discarded any apprehensions they had and came forward to meet P.I.R. members and barter fresh foods in exchange for various commodities offered.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

7. The Arafundi C - D still remains under the Village Official system as does the MARAMUNI. The Upper Arafundi has no progressive or highly enlightened V/O's, in fact all the people are inclined to be very content with things the way they are and of course see no reason why they should change their attitude if it means disturbing the blissful, peaceful laziness that they have enjoyed for the last 1,000 years.

8. Village Officials in the MARAMUNI are more enthusiastic and show a readiness to cooperate in various schemes designed by the administration to assist them. From my brief tour through the MARAMUNI area the main impression made upon me was the keenness of the people to keep pace with the other groups in the more progressive accessible areas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

9. The people of the Upper Arafundi C. D. are still a backward lot as regards knowledge of the complexities of governing bodies, but as far as establishing a council in the Amboin area is concerned they would not be a deciding factor because of their minority. The only way to bring these people to the realization of the benefits of councils is by introducing them to council meetings and showing them what the council is capable of by combining the resources of its constituents.

10. Due to their isolation and dependence on weather it may be difficult for them to attend meetings regularly but if they show enough interest the old adage, 'where there is a will there is a way' would stand true.

11. The Maramuni group seems much more prepared to work for the establishment of a council or to be included in part of the Wabag Local Government Council, as they are aware that their united voice may achieve for them what their individual cries fail to, mainly the establishment of a road link to Wabag or any other outlet for their agricultural produce.

12. Once again due to their location and isolation all elected councillors would have to be exceptionally dedicated to their task to complete the return trip to the council meeting at Wabag should they become affiliated with the council.

AGRICULTURE

13. To make a comparison between the Arafundi groups and the Maramuni or highland people in general tends to bring to light why there has been so little success recorded in the Sepik flood plains and near surrounds agriculture wise.

14. The people in the Sepik do not have to depend upon cultivated root crops for subsistence but tend to rely upon sago trees and whatever wild game they can locate. On the other hand the highlands people are totally reliant upon root crops they tend and nurture themselves for their very survival. Highlands people were already agriculturalists (subsistence) and all that had to be introduced were suitable crops that were of value to give them a cash income. Sepiks have been hunters and gatherers and have never had the necessity to learn the art of continually caring for a crop for it to produce abundantly and prolifically. Various cash crops have been introduced but in the main have not been the success they should have been because of lack of attention and effort given them.

(5)

15. Until the people of the Sepik River area learn how to organize their way of life to fit into an agricultural community I can see no great overall improvement being made by the majority of potential farmers.

16. The Maramunis have no economical cash crops due to their isolation and many voiced the thought that they felt they had been neglected in agricultural fields and if only given the chance they would make every effort.

17. The main source of income is from the sale of pigs which they walk to more lucrative markets on road links with Wabag and other population centres. It may take them 8 - 10 days to make the journey there and back after returning with unsold pigs, however when they do make a sale the highly inflated highland pig prices make it worthwhile. The only other source of income worthy of note is the money brought back home by labourers returning after serving their contract on coastal plantations.

18. After my previous patrols it was interesting to note that the villages of Pundugum and Tungum in the Arafundi C. D. have begun planting rice made available to them. They have many problems to overcome but with encouragement and assistance they may find this crop the only answer to their rather bleak looking financial future. They tend to make their gardens long distances from their village site often because of unavailability of suitable ground and after planting leaving it unattended for the ravage of wild pigs, birds and rodents.

19. The Pundugums failed to heed advice given on a recent patrol (Report No. 3 of 69/70)- Paragraphs 7 and 14-20) to make their plantings nearer to river transportation. They have established a garden near their village and it was explained to them that they would certainly earn their money by the time they carried bags of rice on their shoulders to Imboin.

FORESTRY

20. In this area there is an enormous amount of millable timber but no matter how valuable the timber or large the stands present indications are that above Imboin or Tungum, because of difficult terrain and mountain streams, the timber will be an uneconomical proposition to get and beyond the resources and capabilities of the owners.

21. Imboin and all lower Arafundi villages gather logs for rafting to Angoram. Recently a delegation from W.BLIMAS and YAMONDIM villages approached me about finding someone to establish a mill near Amboin. They claimed it a necessity as their last log rafts, either due to mismanagement or strong tides, failed to tie up at Angoram or MARIANBERG mills but carried on to the sea being a complete loss of 6 months work. Suitable land is available to be purchased near the station should it be decided to see if such a business lease would attract any interested parties.

LAW AND JUSTICE

22. Throughout the patrol peaceful and lawful conditions prevailed and there were no accounts where matters became out of hand.

23. One of the aims in my accompanying the patrol was to attempt to locate the whereabouts of two suspected murderers who have been out of custody since April, 1968. Guides with a working knowledge of the area were non-existent and the patrol could only head in the general direction of their suggested hide-out. The patrol was limited by shortage of rations and could only remain self sufficient for five days. In this five days a lot of distance was covered south-west of Pundugum but not a solitary soul was seen although recently cleared garden plots were observed.

24. As Kennecott Explorations are frequently operating in the area it is hoped that advantage can be taken of their offer to survey the area from the air by helicopter in the near future.

MILITARY FORCES

25. The 5th Battalion Pacific Islands Regiment stationed at MOEM Barracks Newak was staging a three pronged patrol from AMBUNTI to the highlands area in the vicinity of BAIYER RIVER and WABAG.

26. One platoon went to the west of AMBOIN station skirting the eastern edge of the Hunstein mountains, one platoon travelled to the east of Amboin through the Chambri Lakes and along the river system to Konmei creek, and from this creek's upper reaches crossing overland to follow the YUAT River up land. The third platoon led by Lt. M. Darling came to Amboin to carry out a civil aid project in constructing a new classroom block.

27. The work was carried out from the 28th April to the 10th May. The building 70' X 25' was worked on by the whole platoon, the posts, bearers and joists were laid, the main frame supports and the roof rafters were secured before a combination of shortage of time and materials culminated the work. However, the back of the work was broken and it is now up to the school committee to ensure that the job is completed satisfactorily.

28. The work carried out was not of a high standard because of several factors, mainly that the builders were not qualified tradesmen, there was a shortage of suitable tools and materials. However, the Platoon's effort was much appreciated and I feel the school at Amboin should benefit from the gesture for years to come.

29. Once the work was completed the patrol travelled by canoe to Imboin then walked to the Maramuni, crossing it at BRUMEI, a small hamlet on the northern side of the river.

30. The exercise being as extended as it was, lasting approximately 6 weeks, and at times being fairly strenuous going by any standards, certainly brought to light all weaknesses and failings in the army's support, resupply and communications systems and also found a limit to the regular soldier's physical endurance during a day's walk. The experience the soldiers gain on such exercises, when all communications with headquarters temporarily fade and resupplies are delayed is invaluable in teaching them the necessity to be a little independent of all variable factors.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

31. Both groups, the Maramunis and Uprer Arafundis, still do not realize the importance of sanitation in settled communities. Latrines and toilets are still a novelty and their bad sanitary habits bring flies and disease to their villages. Because they have been encouraged to settle in a permanent location poor sanitation soon becomes a health hazard and it has often been mentioned to me that only recently have villages become sick, with some deaths, since they have moved into village groups and ended their nomadic ways, and because of their ignorance, they tend to blame 'poisoned' ground or some other spiritual evil on their present predicament and move camp so as to escape their influence.

32. Other than the occasional outbreaks, health in the region is good and very few cases of YAWS or SCABIES were sighted.

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.....
G.F. Payne.
(Assistant Patrol Officer)

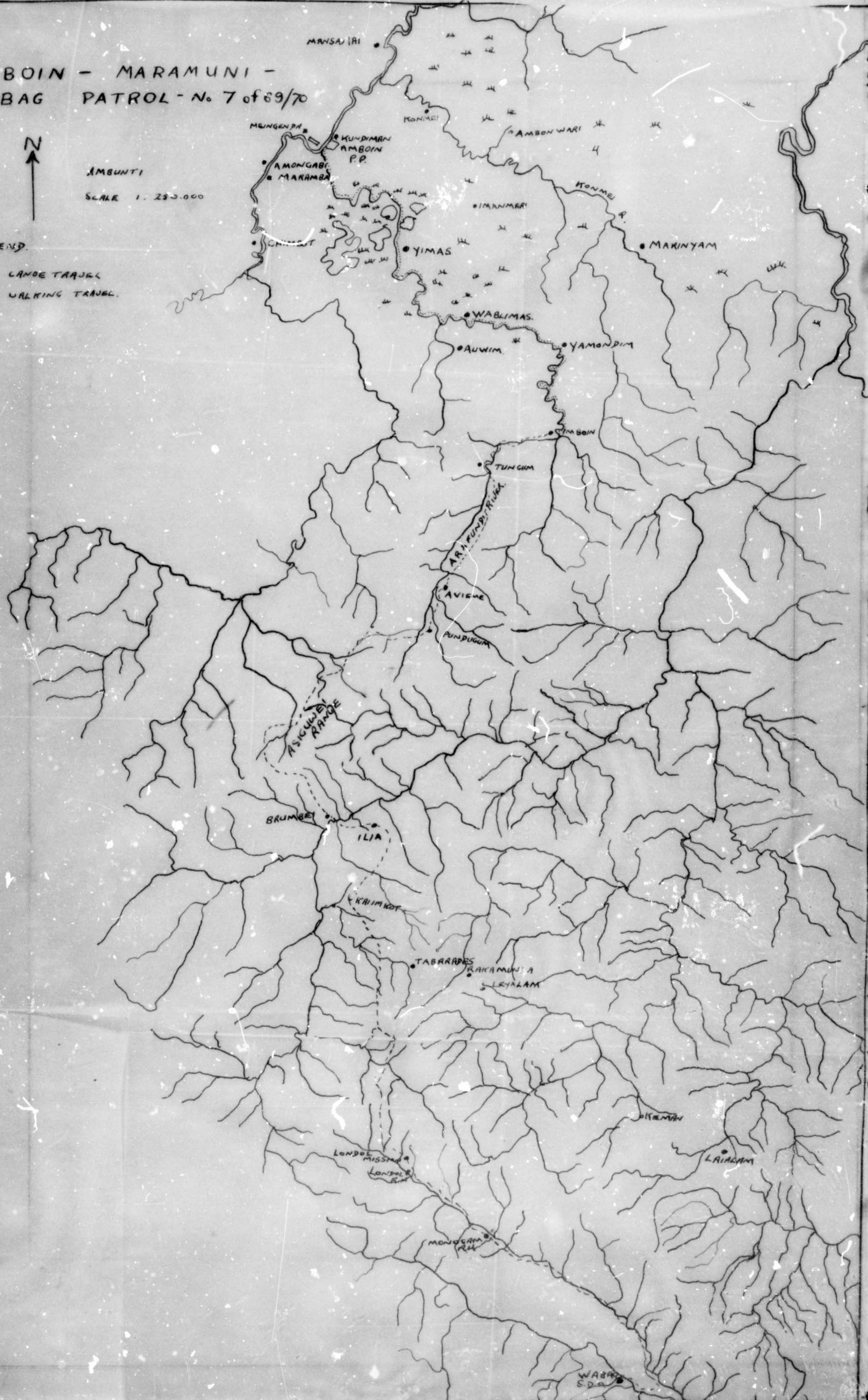
AMBOIN - MARAMUNI -
WABAG PATROL - No 7 of 69/70



AMBUNTI
SCALE 1:250,000

LEGEND

- LAND TRAIL
- WALKING TRAIL





AMBUNTI
SCALE 1:250,000

LEGEND
..... LAND TRACK
- - - - - WALKING TRACK

