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DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: AMBUNTI

VOLUME No: 20

ACCESSION No: 496.

1973 - 1974

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: AMBUNTI - EAST SEPIK
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 23/8 1973/74 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 15

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED		MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1973-74	1-58	D.J. MAHAR	P.O	KORESAMERI AND KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION	67-68		20.8.73 - 21.9.73
[2] 1A OF 1973-74	59-81	L.M. YIMITEN	P.O	BURUI - KUNAI	68-69		20.8.73 - 5.9.73
[3] 1B OF 1973-74	82-84	W. BRAGGE	A.D.C	PARI MAIN RIVER, BURUI KUNAI AND CHAMBRI LAKES	69		13.8.73 - 23.8.73
[4] 2 OF 1973-74	85-136	P.J. MOORE	A.D.O	UPPER SEPIK.	69-70		18.10.73 - 27.10.73
[5] 3 OF 1973-74	137-139	J. BORI	A.D.O	MAIN RIVER	70		8.1.74 - 9.1.74
[6] 3A OF 1973-74	140-149	D.B. ROBERTSON	A.D.O	MAIN RIVER.	70		24.10.73 - 6.11.73
[7] 3B OF 1973-74	150-153	D.J. MAHAR	P.O	ARAFUNDI	70		16.11.73 - 29.11.73
[8] 4 OF 1973-74	154-201	D.L. STEVENS	ADO	NUMAU - ABLATAK	70-71		22.10.73 - 3.11.73
[9] 5 OF 1973-74	202-291	L.W. BRAGGE	ADC	UPPER SEPIK; BURUI - KUNAI & MAIN RIVER - CHA	70-72	MAPS	N.A.
[10] 6 OF 1973-74	292-294	L.M. YIMITEN	P.O	MAIN RIVER	72		27.12.73 - 30.12.73
[11] 7 OF 1973-74	295-299	D.B. ROBERTSON	ADO	ARAI MAY	72		8.1.74 - 20.1.74
[12] 8 OF 1973-74	300-302	L.W. BRAGGE	ADC	SEPIK RIVER	72		12.1.74 - 17.1.74
[13] 9 OF 1973-74	303-305	L.M. YIMITEN	PO	NUMAU - ABLATAK	72		25.1.74 - 15.2.74
[14] 10 OF 1973-74	306-307	A.B. BOKU	TPO	MAIN RIVER	72		29.1.74 - 4.2.74
[15] 11 OF 1973-74	308-313	L.W. BRAGGE	ADC	SAMASI - WONGAMUSEN	72-73		24.1.74 - 25.2.74
[ ]							
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EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.

PATROL REPORTS.

1973 - 74

AMBUNTI

REPORT NO.	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED
1-73-74	D. J. MAHAR	Korosaneri & Karawari C/D
1A-73-74	L. M. YIMITEN	Burui-Kunai
1B-73-74	W. BRAGGE	Pts Main River, Burui Kunai & Chambari Lakes C/D - jacket
2-73-74	P. J. MOORE	Upper Sepik
3-73-74	J. BORI	Main River - jacket
3A-73-74	D. B. ROBERTSON	Main River
3B-73-74	D. J. MAHAR	Arafundi C/D - jacket
4-73-74	D. L. STEVENS	Numau-Ablatak
5-73-74	L. W. BRAGGE accomp by A. BAROKU	Upper Sepik, Burui Kunai & Main River - Chambri Lakes
6-73-74	L. M. YIMITEN	Main River - jacket
7-73-74	D. B. ROBERTSON	Arai May - jacket
8-73-74	L. W. BRAGGE	Sepik River - jacket
9-73-74	L. M. YIMITEN	Numau-Ablatak - jacket
10-73-74	A. BAROKU	Main River - jacket
11-73-74	L. W. BRAGGE	Samasi Wongamusen(Report 11a 1973-74 - Jacket.

67.8.6.

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1 of 1973/74

District: East Sepik

Patrol conducted by: D.J.Mahar

Area patrolled: Korosameri and Karawari Census Divisions

Duration of patrol: 20/8/73 - 21/9/73

Last D.D.A. patrol: Mid 1971 & No.1 of 72/73

Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A

Map reference: Formil Ambunti

Objects of patrol: (Revise Census of the two (Census Divisions, compile (Area Study for KorosameriCD (Update Area Study Karawari (CD, Update LGC Survey &

Station: Amboin Patrol (General Admin.

Subdistrict: Post Angoram Subdistrict

Designation: Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: (2 T.P.O.'s, 1 A.P.O., (1 O.M.O., 1 R.D.A., (1 R.P.N.G.C.

Number of days: 33

Total population of area: 4369

Council area: Non Council Area

House of Assembly Electorate: Angoram Open

The District Commissioner,

EAST SEPIK District,

WEWAK.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 1 To 11,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Reports No's 1— 3,	(✓)
Patrol map,	(✓)
Camping Allowance Claim	✓

DATE: 27 / 9/1973.

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Report No's. 1— 3	(✓)
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report

Above average
Average ✓
Below average

Date: 3 / 10 /1973.

District Commissioner

POPULATION

KOROSAMERI Census Division

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
21/8/73	Rumeri	29	33	23	27	6	4	22	10	154
22/8/73	Sangriman	58	57	82	92	4	3	18	5	319
23/8/73	Tungambit	33	25	39	40	4	3	32	5	181
24/8/73	Yesimbit	17	13	28	31	2	1	18	3	113
25/8/73	Kabriman	37	37	64	60	8	5	27	8	246
26/8/73	Mariamei	12	18	32	28	1	-	5	-	96
27/8/73	Angonamei	28	18	35	34	-	-	5	-	120
28/8/73	Sevenbuk	15	17	22	18	1	-	9	1	83
29/8/73	Tarakai	14	15	25	25	1	-	6	1	87
29/8/73	Kuvenmas	40	48	41	70	9	3	33	6	250
30/8/73	Yamondinâei	37	45	35	40	4	1	16	2	180
31/8/73	Kaningara	35	54	39	48	5	2	15	5	203
1/9/73	Kraimbit	64	48	79	85	5	4	46	13	344
5/9/73	Bugumute	5	15	16	10	-	-	-	-	46
6/9/73	Watakataui	35	45	41	45	-	1	7	-	174
8/9/73	Inaro	18	9	19	11	-	-	-	-	57
8/9/73	Bugiaui	4	4	9	8	-	-	-	-	25
	Totals	481	501	629	672	50	27	259	59	2678

10th October, 1973
67-8-6
B.J. Maume
District Officer (Projects)

67-1-7
3rd October, 1973

The District Commissioner
East Sepik District
P.O. Box 72
WEWAK

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 1 - 1973/74

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of KOROSAMBRI and KARAWARI Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study amendments as submitted by Mr. D.J. MAHAR.

Situation Reports have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

GENERAL COMMENTS ON UPDATED AREA STUDY, KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION

I am not satis fied that the sharp decline in the average population increase can be attributed to the recently abnormally high wet season. The flood on the Main Sepik River was much more serious than that on the Karawari and yet there has been no decline in the average natural increase amongst the residents of the Main Sepik River. I have asked the patrolling officer to look a little more closely into the possible reasons for the decline he mentioned.

It is pleasing to note the development of the Rubber plantation at Inmanmeri. This group has shown remarkable propencity for co-operating with D.A.S.F. in the rubber project. It is hoped that their attitude will spread to other Karawari villages.

C.G. Sanderson

C. G. SANDERSON
Assistant District Commissioner.
27th September, 1973.

67.1.7
3/10/73

The Secretary
Dept of Ctl & D Admn
Konedobu

endorsed the Comment by the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram
E.L. Hicks DC

Area Study Karawari
Census Division

The following pages are the updated replacements for the area study of the Karawari Census Division , con-
-tained in Amboin Patrol Report No. 1 of 1972/73.

Population - Distribution & Trends

Each village in the census division was visited and censused, on a village enquiry basis it was found that there had been no unusual increase or decrease in the birth and death rates through out the area. It is only eight months since the last census was conducted in the area during this period the population has only been in-creasing at a rate of 1.25%p.a., which is less than 50% of the average rate of the previous three years (2.7% per annum) , the sharp decline can only be attributed to the recent abnormally long "high water" wet season which undoubtabley was a contributing factor in the death of many of the older residents of the area. The present population of the area is 1691.

Three villages in the area registered population de-creases they were Kaiwaria village a decrease of 2 , Marinyam village a decrease of 5 , and Meikorobi vil-lage a decrease of 14 , the large decrease in Meiko-robi village is due to a migration of some 16 people to Yambimbot village on the Biwat Census Division, where they have traditional ties, the migration has has been a gradual process over the past three years but the adjusting of registers has only been effected this year.

There has been a decrease from 97 to 87 in the number of people absent from the electorate , the majority of these were males working on plantations in the islands , the other absentees are made mainly of highschool students and people receiving medical treatment at Bo-ram Hospital, Wewak.

The patrol was conducted during the dry season and all villages except Marinyam were visited , the following is a list of walking and river times for both wet and dry seasons;

Dry season- Manjamai to Kaiwaria - 2 hrs walk
Kaiwaria to Meikorobi - 20 min walk
Kaiwaria to Kungriambun - 1 hrs walk
Kungriambun to Masandenai - 3 hrs paddle canoe
Masandaenai to Manjamai - 1½hrs paddle canoe 1hr walk & 15min by river truck.
Manjamai to Konmei - ½hr by river truck
Konmei to Ambonwari - ½hr " " " & 10 min walk
Ambonwari to Inmanmeri - 10 min river truck & ½hr walk

Wet season- refer appendix no.3 on river information.

There has been no outward flow of labour from the area over the past twelve months.

Non-Indigenes

There are two non -indigenous commercial establishments in the censusdivision both situated at Amboin Patrol Post.
A Trade Store owned and operated by Las Kompani P/L, (Mr. W. Hansen),this establishment employs one storeman and one labourer , both indigenes.
The Karawari Lodge - Sepik Expeditions P/L (owned by TALCO and managed by Mr. G. Gilmor) , this is a tourist buisness and employs fourteen indigenes on the staff.
The above buisnesses do not provide an outlet for primary produce.

The Economy of the area

The following is a list of the economic trees in the area; Masandenai village has a few hundred coconutx trees but these were all but destroyed in the recent floods and are not producing any copra, Marinyam vil--lage has some 1500 coconut trees none of which are mature also they have 300 coffee trees which have not been picked due to the distance to marketing facilit--ies, Ambonwari has a 100 odd coffee trees which re-cently yeilded two copra bags of dried coffee beans , Inmanmeri ,which is undoubtably the most productive village in the whole of the Amboin area, has well over 14000 rubber trees planted of which 5 to 6 thousand are matured and are in the process of being tapped, to date Inmanmeri has sold some 3900 lbs of rubber ~~xxxxxx~~ for which they have received over $600 , the mature trees are not at full production yet.
Several other villages ,namely Manjamai, Konmei, Marin--yam, and Ambonwari villages, have nurseries of rubber plants around the Inmanmeri plantation, but these were not recorded as economic trees as it is felt that some of these villages might lose interest and the trees will get no further than the nurseries.
It is not envisaged that there will be any increse in the production of coffee due to the distance to market -ing facilities and the lack of interest by the people , as mentioned above production this year was two bags valued at $10.00 . Undoubtably Inmanmeri village will increase its rubber production as more and more trees become mature at the present rate they would produce between 12000 and 15000 lbs of rubber a year which at present prices represents a return of some $3000 per year but it is possible that production could be much higher.
It would be very hard to estimate what is earnt by the people of the area from market gardening each year as there is no regular market within the area apart from occaional sales to the public servants at Amboin the only other markets are at Angoram and in some cases the villages on the sepik river and the distances to these is a bit of a deterent, a rough estimate of the return from market gardening for the area would be between $1000 and $1500 per year.
The only constant wage earners in the area are the em-ployees of the Administration and six local people working at the Karawari Lodge, the total cash earnings of these people would be $2800 per year. Over the past 12 months approximately $4000 has been paid to the pe--ople of the area for work on the two RDF projects in the area (Amboin Airstrip and Airstrip to Amboin stat--ion road) , Also a small amount of money comes into the area from the sale of artifacts and Crocodile
[redacted].

The economy of the Area (cont.)

skins(which are mainly from Masandenai village), the tourist industry (Karawari Lodge) has put approximately $800 into the area for SingSing's and Sago making demon--strations over the past 4 months.
There are no co-operative operating in the area under survey.
There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in the area under survey.
For details of savings bank accounts refer Appendix no.5 there has been very little change in passbook balances over the past eight months.
The average per capita income figure for the area would be approximately $15.00 this small increase can be att--ributed to three facts, Inmanmeri's rubber production, R.D.F. money coming into the area and the start of the tourist industry.
Markets for primary produce of the area (vegetables, Sago , and smoked fish) are Amboin ,Angoram, and Sepik River villages (for Sago) and to a lesser extent Wewak.

Appendix no.2
Scools and Students
attending from
Karawari Census Division

School	Std. 1		Std. 2		Std. 3		Std. 4		Std. 5		Std. 6	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Amboin PTS	23	6	-	-	4	-	5	-	5	1	-	-
Angoram PTS	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
Angoram SDA PTS	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Schools outside electorate	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Totals	24	6	2	-	10	5	7	1	7	2	1	-

Total primary school students 65

School	Form 1		Form 2		Form 3		Form 4	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Schools outside electorate	1	-	4	-	3	-	2	-
Totals	1	-	4	-	3	-	2	-

Total high school students 10

GENERAL COMMENTS - KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION AREA STUDY

Mr. Mahar has submitted a good detailed area study. The economic deve lopment of these people will always be retarded by a lack of natural resources, a sparse population and the remoteness of the area. The political development should be assisted by the development of a Local Government Council, but I do not see a very bright developmental future for the area as a whole.

C. G. SANDERSON
Assistant District Commissioner,
27th September, 1973

AREA STUDY

Introduction

The Korosameri Census Division covers an area of approxi-
-mately 1900 square kilometers and encompasses the land surrounding three water courses, those being the Korosameri ,Blackwater, and Salumei rivers. The majority of the area is made up of sago swamps and low lying areas of equaterial type rain forest, which are subject to flooding during the wet season (november to april), and thus unsuitable for most types of cash crops. The southern section of the Cen-
-sus Division extends into the foothills of the central ranges (Hunstein Range , Double Mountain Range, etc.) with some of the mountain peaks reaching 1350 meters.
Temperatures in the area are typical of the tropical cli-
-mate ,that is they vary between 25 and 34 degree centigrade with a high humidity the majority of the time. The average annual rainfall at Amboin station is 220 inches, and as the Census Division has a similar climate one could assume that the rainfall would be much the same with a possible vari-
ation of 5 to 8 inches.
The only access to the Census Division is by River, it is approximately 120 river miles from the Sub-District Head-
quarters Angoram and approximately 60 river miles from the Patrol Post Amboin .In a direct line from Amboin the centre of population of the Census Division (Kaningara Catholic Mission station), is approximately 12 miles.
The majority of the area has been patrolled regulary since the mid 1930's ,it is only the small group in the head-
-waters of the Salumei river that have only come under Ad-
-ministration influence in recent years (i.e. the early 1960's). Administration has influenced the people consid-
-erably with the result that they realize the shortcomings of law-breaking and also have a reasonable understanding of what the administration represents in the area.

Population - Distribution and Trends

Each village in the census division was visited except Bis-
-oric village , enquiries in the villages on the Blackwater
river and the Korosameri river revealed that there has been
no unusual increase or decrease in the birth and death rates
over the past few years. Over the past six years the popu-
-lation of the villages on the Blackwater river has incre-
-ased from 1996 to 2222 , which represents a percentage in-
-crease of 11.4% or 1.9% per annum, where as the three villages
on the Korosameri river only show an increase of 2.78% over
the past six years or 1.29% per annum. Of the remaining vil-
-lages in the census division , Bisorio on the Yogopos river
were not visited , one of the villages on the Salumei river,
Holi, have left the area and are now being censused in the
Nikaek Census Division (Ambunti Sub District), the remain-
-ing two villages on the Salumei river, Inaro and Bugisui
, have small populations , 57 and 25 respectively, accurate
figures for previous censuses of these two villages are
not available for comparison purposes, but enquiries in the
villages revealed that the population has decreased over
the past few years , due to various sicknesses.

Only three villages could not be visited by River Truck or
Motor Canoe , they were Yamondindei village, which is 2 hr
hour walk from Kaningara, Tarakai village, which is 4 hour
by paddle canoe and ½ hour walk, and Sevenbuk village,
which is another ½ an hour walk from Tarakai village.

394 people were absent from the area and outside the Ingora
open electorate at the time of the census , this represents
14.7% of the population ,of this figure 9.1% were male ad-
-ults, approximately ½ of these male adults are working on
plantations in various districts the majority of the other
half can be found at Bulolo or Madang, and from enquiries
it would appear that all they are doing is turning out art-
-ifacts for sale to tourists in.

The total population of the Census Division is 2776. exclud-
ing Bisorio village.

Social Groupings

The main distinction between the different social groups in the Census Division , is the language differences, there are eight different languages ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ groups in the census division, although most of these are closley related.
The social unit in the area is based on lineages, with at least two forming, in all cases, the village unit. But for operational common day to day work the unit is the simple family.
The eight language groups are; Numeri language called Cup-
-magandi, which is spoken by the middle Sepik people (i.e. upstream as far as Brukihaui above Ambunti and downstream as far as Kambunan), the Blackwater language called Sari is spoken by Sangriman, Yesimbit, Tunganbit, Kabriman, Kreis-
-bit and Kuvenmas villages, the Kaningara language includes only Kaningara and Yamondindei villages, and is called Kon-
gakuvae, The Kuvor language is spoken by Mariamei, Angamamei, Tarakai and Sevonbuk villages, Watakataui language is call-
-ed Warkum and is only spoken by Watakataui, Bugumute vil-
-lage have their own language called Bistor, Inaro and Bug-
-iaui villages speak a language called Umbung, and the Sis-
-orio people have a language of their own. It was noted that the villages on the boader of a language group , in all cases had a dialect with which they conversed with the next lan-
-guage group, e.g. Tarakai and Kuvenmas villages have a dia-
-lect with which they communicate.
There is a reasonable relationship between the various com-
-ponent groups within the census division , but their is a certain amount of friction between some of the villages on the blackwater river and Mindimbit village on the Sepik river, due to land disputes.
Traditional trade between the various groups in the census division and some outside groups still exists, but to date there has ~~xxxxxx~~ been a few marriages between people of di-
-fferent language groups.

Leadership

The area is still administered under the village officals (Luluai's and Tultul's) system ,the usual practice of app--ointing the most influential men in the village as village officals appears to have been adhered to through out the area ,as the standard of village officals in the census division is reasonable.
Traditional leadership stillx prevails through out the area but to a small degree it is being undermined by a tenden--cy of the village people to lean towards the younger ed--ucated and travelled men as their spokesmen.
The census division does not have any one person who could be considered to have influence right thrcugh out the area. The influence of the majority of the village officals does not go any further than their own village , ~~it is that~~ it does not extend to cover their own villages in some cases, The only two village officals who appear to have any in--fluence outside their own village are the Luluai and Tul--tul of Kabrinan village, they are Kumbira/Unduani and Wanimari/Tinit, but their little bit of influence only ex--tends to cover the three of four surrounding villages, both these men have no known prejudices against the Admin--istration, in fact they are both pro- administration.
Refer Appendix No. 4 for information on village officals.

Land Tenure and Use

The Mumeri people are an extension of Kamindimbit village, Sangriman, Yesimbit, Tungambit, Kabriman, Kraimbit and Ku--venmas villages originated from Kuvenmas, Kaningara, and Yamondindei villages came from some where near Amongabi village on the Karawari river, Mariamei, Anganamei, Tarakai, and Sevenbuk villages originated from the headwaters of the Karawari and Wogupmeri rivers, Watakataui people have an ancestral place called Bobotos near the old watakataui vil--lage, Bugumute people originated from a mountain a little upstream from the present village site, Inaro and Bugiaui people come from the headwaters of the Salumei river, and the Bisorio people were not contacted and their ancestral history is unknown by other villages.
Traditional inheritence of land in the area is fairly un--iform and is based on the patrilineal system, i.e. xx land is handed down from the father to his sons, and the daughters have gardening and food gathering rights on the land until they marry.
The Catholic Mission have a lease over approx 10 hectares of land at Kaningara, on which the mission station is sit--uated, this is the only x land under lease in the census division.
The people of the area have very little if any understand--ing of tenure conversion, as the majority of the area is subject to flooding during the wet season, it was felt that the purpose of land tenure conversion would be lost as the land can not be used for cropping, thus this sub--ject was no pursued to any great extent by the patrol.
Over the past several years many attempts have been made by almost all villages at some kind or other of cash cro--pping ,all of these attempts have been communal efforts on communally owned ground.

Literacy

There is only one registered school in the area , and that is the Kaningara Catholic Mission Primary "A" School , which teaches students up to standard four.
Refer appendix no. 3 for information on students attending the above school and students attending schools outside the Census division.
There are very few persons in the area who are literate in english , the following is a list of the villages and the number of persons residing in the villages who have compl--eted standard 6 education and could be considered literate or semi literate in english.

Numeri village	2 persons	Sangriman village	3 persons
Yesimbit "	2 "	Tungambit "	3 "
Kabriman "	7 "	Kraimbit "	2 "
Kuvennas "	- "	Mariamoi "	- "
Anganamai "	- "	Sevenbuk "	1 "
Tarakai "	1 "	Kaningara "	- "
Yamondindei "	- "	Watakataui "	- "
Bugumute "	1 "	Bugiaui "	- "
Iharo "	- "	Bisorio "	- "

Total 22 persons.

In the area the Kaningara Catholic Mission operate two vil--lage schools which teach mainly pidgin and some very basic english , these schools are at Sangriman village and Weimat (junction of the Salumei river and the Korosameri river), the Sangriman village school has 46 male students and 4 female students, while the Weimat school has 36 male st--udents and 18 female students.
All the villages on the Blackwater river and the Korosameri river have quite a few people who are literate and semi literate in Melanesian Pidgin.
One male person ,Teiar/Bowiban , from Tungambit village is studying for his form 6 at Bogeri in the central dist--rict, he is 20 years of age. No students have been sent to Australia for education.
The only interest shown by the people in newspapers is for their use as smoke paper. The following is a list of Radios which were functioning when the patrol visited the villages;

Numeri village	13 radios	Sangriman village	3 radios
Tugambit "	9 "	Yesimbit "	4 "
Kabriman "	9 "	Mariamoi "	1 "
Anganamai "	3 "	Sevenbuk "	- "
Tarakai "	4 "	Kuvennas "	8 "
Yamondindei "	5 "	Kaningara "	7 "
Kraimbit "	10 "	Bugumute "	- "
Watakataui "	8 "	Bugiaui "	- "
Iharo "	4 "		

Standard of Living

Housing through out the area suffered a great deal of dam-
-age during the unusually high water from November '72 to
May '73, the villages effected the most were Numeri ,San-
-griman, Yesimbit, Kabriman, and Kraimbit villages, repairs
were being effected in these villages when the patrol vi-
-sited them, housing in the other villages was reasonable
with the exception of Bugiaui - Inaro village whose houses
are a little on the flimsy side. Toilets in the census div-
ision were also victims of the resent floods ,but it was
pleasing to note that in the majority have been replaced.
With the exception of Bugiaui-Inaro village ,every person
in the census division owns at least one set of european
style clothing, but the majority of the women still pre-
fer their traditional grass skirts for daily use while
doing their daily chores. The children in the area usually
run around naked until they reach the age of 6 to 8 years.
European artifacts are used extensively through out the
census division ,both inside and outside the house.
The staple diet of the people of the area is essentially
sago with fish the main protein food ,other protein sour-
-ces are pigs, cassowari's, wallaby, crocodiles and other
pidgeons, these are also supplemented by kaukau, taro,
tapioc, bananas, green leaves, sugarcane, pawpaw ,etc..
Canned foodstuffs are occasionally purchased while a vil-
-lage to village enquiry indicates that the average fam-
-ily spends between 8 to 10 dollars per annum on canned
foodstuffs.
No community centres existing in the census division, nor
are there any organisations such as Rodcross, Guides or
Scouts in the area. The people of the Blackwater river
are quite keen on playing soccer.

Missions

The only mission operating in the census division under survey is the Catholic Mission ,which has its base at Kan--ingara, and its influence extends to all villages in the area , most people in the area claim to be members of the faith. No tension exists between this area and others over religious beleifs, or between villages in the area.
The services provided by the above mission covers three fields, religon, education and health. Religious services are conducted in the villages of the area on a fairly re--gular basesx,except for the villages on the Salunei river, where the mission only visits once or twice a year. In the education field, the mission has a registered primary "B" school at Kaningara which has five indigenous teachers, the mission also conducts two village schools one at San--grinan village, which has one indigenous teacher, the other is at Wimat , this has two indigenous teachers.
Medical facilities provided by the mission encompasess, a permernent material hospital ward for maternity and gen--eral patients, and a permernant material clinic with an observation ward, Brother Mathew runs the medical services ,he is a trained male nurse.
Two priests, futher Jensen and father Geoff conduct the religious services in the area. The census division is also favoured with regular visits from a sister from the Tim--bunki Catholic Mission, while in the area she conducts clinics for expectant mothers and small children, she also keeps the Aid post at Weimat supplied with medicines.
The people of the area have great respect and admiration of the Catholic Mission at Kaningara, for the way in which they have assisted the people ,since the mission station, was established , by providing a school , aid post, etc..
No complaints against the mission were voiced to the patrol.

Non-Indigenes

There are no plantations ,factories ,or commercial establishments owned and operated by non-indigenous persons in the area under survey, as a result of this the young men of the region tend to seek employment outside their area, many sign on as indenture labourers for periods of two years, but in some cases they have not returned to their village but have prefered to stay in other districts and seek employment, this has resulted in numerous enquiries being made to the patrol by village officals and relatives, as to the possiblitiy of the patrolling officer, tracing these people and trying to entice them to come home as their parents are getting old and would like to see their son before they die ,etc.,etc..

Communications

Roads; no roads as such exist in the census division, but some of the villages are connected by walking tracks , the majority of these tracks are only used during the dry se--son as they are under water during the wet season, the following is a list of these walking tracks and times be--tween villages;

Sangriman village to Yesimbit village	½ hour walk dry season only
Yesimbit village to Tungambit village	1 hour walk dry season only
Kaningara village to Yamondindei village	½ hour walk all year round
Kaningara village to Kraimbit village	2 hours walk dry season only

Sea ; not applicable.

Air ; There are no airstrips in the census division, the Catholic Mission at Kaningara hope to construct one in the near future but as yet work has not started.

Rivers; Refer appendix no.5 for information on rivers.

The area is not served by a regular shipping service, the most common form of transport in the area is by motorcanoe.

Technical and Clerical Skills

From village to village enquiry, as to how many people with technical or clerical skills are residing in the area, it was ascertained that there were no fully trained persons in either the technical or clerical field, although there were a considerable number of men who claimed to be carpenters, painters, storemen, mechanics, etc., but on further questioning it was revealed and these people had worked as labourers at some time or another with firms that were associated with OR directly involved with the above mentioned trades.
There are a few men working outside the area as boatsmen, and some who are receiving training in other trades, and one young male adult is training to be a Patrol Officer.

The Stage of Political Development

As mentioned previously the area is still being administered under the village officals (Lulual's and Paltul's) system which in itself has retarded political development to some degree, this coupled with the fact that the only co--tact the people have with their local Member of the House of Assembly, is when they visit Angoram has resulted in the stage of ~~political~~ political development not being very far advanced.
The majority of political information received By the people of the area is either hear say or given to them by Adminis--tration officers patrolling the area. It is understandable that the people have difficulty in comprehending that the machinery of government is more than just the assembling of senior officals of all departments in Port Moresby. Over recent years it appears that a better understanding of the machinery of government has been obtained by the people, due to more regular visits by the people to main centers, e.g. Wewak and Madang, also people can afford to buy batt--eries for their radios more regulury now, but as mention--ed above they still have a lot to learn.
Mission influence extends through out the area, and no do--ubt assists with the development of the area, e.g. the Mission hands out publications of the Wimi Press such as "Wantok", and no doubt the teachers at Kaningara pass on a lot of information on current affairs to their students. Only two people from the area have visited Australia, and that was during the Second World War for training purposes. No one from the area has observed the house of Assembly in session.

The Economy of the Area

Varies types of cash cropping have been tried by some of the villages over the past several years, all of these attempts have failed forvarious reasons ,but mainly because the area is subject to flooding and unsutable for cash cropsxxxx, thus there are no economic trees in the area except for natural stands of Kwila, Taun and Garamut trees high up in the headwaters of the Korosameri and Sal-umei rivers.
The Agricultural officer for the area advises that the land xx in the southern section/of the area (foothills of central ran-ges), could possibly support coffee trees and crops of similar nature, but the vast distance to markets has been the deciding factor, and the people do not wish to try planting coffee. For the same marketing difficulties and poor quality of the ground which is subject to flooding no market gardening enterprises exist in the area.
The only cash earnings in the area from wage labour is by the Mission employees at Kaningara and their total cash earnings would not exceed $1000 per year. Other sources of income to the city are crocodile skins which on an avera-ge would provide less than $100 permonth to the area, xxx and artifacts, it is very difficult to acertain the value of artifacts sold as the majority are xxx sold at Angoram or Madang, the people of the Blackwater river make arti-facts in the village then take them to Madang for sale, but it would be a fair assumption to say that the majority of the money earned fromthis source is spent on clothing and food and the remaining money is hoarded until there is enough for the purchase of an outboard motor, which appears to be a real status symbol in the area.
Co-operatives do not function in the area, originally some men of the area bought shares in the Angoram Society, but have failed to see any return on their investment, thus they no longer support the idea of co-operative societies.
Mumeri village has three entrepreneurs, who would be cla-ssed as business men, they are Peter Dimi ,Sei/Tawasei and Mambu , all three deal in the purchase and sale of crocodile skins, all are doing quite well as each owns at least two outboard motors and Peter/Dimi has a pass book with a balance of $1200.
45 Commonwealth Savings Bank Accounts were sited in the ar-ea with a total deposits of $1688.90 , no other bank op-erates in the area, the above figure represents a saving of less than $1 per person which reflects the amount of income in the area.
It is very difficult to calculate a average per capita income figure for the area, a rough estimate would in-dicate a figure of $25.00 for Mumeri village , $14 to $16 for the villages on the lower reaches of the Blackwa-ter River(Sangriman, Yosimbit, Tungambit, Kabriman ,

The Economy of the Area cont.

Kraimbit, Yamondindei ,Kaningara and Kuvenmas villages), $7 to $8 for Tarakai, Sevenbuk, Angunamei, Mariamei, Wa--takataui, and Bugumute villages and $2 to $3 for Bugiaui and Inaro villages, making an overall average per capita figure of $11.47 .
Marketing Facilities for fish,sago and beetle nut exist at Amboin, Angoram, and to some extent sepik river villages, but for markets further afield distance and transportation cost would make the sale of the above products uneconomical.

Possibilities of expanding the Economy

There is sufficient arable land around the villages in the so-uthern section of the area for the planting of permernant tree crops but once again it is felt that any such activity would have to be on a very large scale to over come they freight costs to get products from any crops to markets. Market gardening would serve no purpose as the markets are already over supplied at Angoram and Amboin.
An increase in the recruitment from the area of 5% for la-bour for plantation companies in the islands (Rabaul, Kavieng, Manus, etc.,) would still leave sufficent man-power in the villages for subsistance farming.
There appears to be a plentiful supply of fish through - out the census division, but one wonders whether large scale fishing would produce good economical catches ,if so the area is faced with the old problem of getting the fish to marketing facilities, it is felt that before any large scale fishing project is considered for the area a very thorough fesability study would need to be conducted first.
The headwaters of the Korosameri and Salumei rivers are good sources of timber, but once again it would re-quire a large scale operation to tap this source and over-come the peoples reluctance to raft the timber to Angoram for what they class as a small return, at present timber is occasionally rafted to Mariemberg but the people say it costs them all the money they get for the timber to get back home to their village.
It is felt that should a sago industry be started at Ang-oram the people would be reluctant to raft sago palms to Angoram for the same reson as timber.
The intial reaction by the people , to any project to inc-rease the cash earnings of the area would be favourable but it is considered that any such project would require constant supervision to keep the people interested until the project was producing or operating at full capacity so as the people realised what the possibilities of the project were.

Attitude Towards Local Government

The people of the Blackwater river and Muneri village on the Korosameri river are only to keen for a council to be started in the area. Various village officals suggest -ed that once a council were introduced and the people started paying taxes , the people as a whole would make a determined effort to become economically stable.
The people of Watakataui and Bugumute villages were a little indifferent about their feelings towards a Local Government council, they realize that the people of the Blackwater river are pushing for the introduction of a council, and they say if one is established then they will be part of it but they will probabley have troubled find -ing money to pay their taxes.
The two villages in the headwaters of the Salumei River, Bugimui and Incro , have very little if any idea as to what a local government council is or means and it is felt that until they obtain some form of income they would be better left out of any proposed local government council for the Amboin area.

Attitude Towards Central Government

As mentioned previously the people of the area do not have a very comprehensive understanding on the machinery of the central government, although detailed explanations were given the people still find it hard to associate the Patrol Officer and other members of the patrol with as being employees of government departments run by elected members of the House of Assembly.
The Majority of the village officals in the area are pro-administration and the mention of the Administration receives a favourable reaction from the people , no anti administration factions were encountered by the patrol. It is felt that the majority of the people do not associate the words central government with the Co-alition in the House of Assembly, but once we are past the 1st Dec. '75 and self government this fact will be appreciated , but now people are still a little unsure as to what Self - government means even though it was explained to some length by the patrol.

Accommodation Services and Facilities

There are no Hotels, Guest Houses, Service Stations, and Workshops in the area under survey, but each village in the area has a waterproof habitable resthouse, suitable for sleeping accommodation .
The only trade store in the area is run by the Catholic Mission at Kaningara and caters for the local population.

Appendix No. 1

Village Officals

Kubor/Tuba, Luluai, Mumeri village, aged 47 years, married no children, nil education, nil convictions, co-operative and knows his job.
Jaungan/Kumboi, Tultul, Mumeri village, aged 50 years, mar--ried with one child, nil education, nil convictions, pro administration, and very co-operative.

Dangi/Walaba, Tultul, Sangriman village, aged 56 years , married with three wives and no children, nil education , nil convictions, has the respect of the people, but not altogether trustworthy.

Wanimbung/Yambundre, Luluai, Tungambit village, aged 57 years married ,two wives and five children, nil education, nil convictions, pro administration , co-operative , but gets excited easily.
Yowi/Kumbugwei, Tultul, Tungambit village, aged 55 years, married with two children, nil education, nil convictions, quiet and able assistant for the Luluai.

Muranduma/Mariawa, Luluai, Yesimbit village, aged 58 years, married with two children, nil education,nil convictions, most co-operative, and has the respect of the village peo--ple.
Wanagri/Mambung, Tultul, Yesimbit village, aged 54 years, married with two wives and four children, nil education , nil convictions, pro administration and able assistant for the Luluai.

Aikuma/Woborinda, Luluai, Mariamei village, aged 55 years, married no children, nil education ,nil convictions, very little control of village.
Ibo/Kariop, Tultul, Mariamei village, aged 32 years, mar--ried with three children ,nil education ,nil convictions, young and eager to please.

Wateno/Abomare, Luluai, Anganamei village, aged 40 years, married ,no children, nil education ,nil convictions,has some respect from the village people.
Kuranga/Lebuntua, Tultul, Anganamei village, aged 48 years, married with six children, nil education, nil convictions, not very effective since losing a leg in 1972.

Appendix No 1
cont.

Indu'aifot/Kasinin, Luluai, Sevenbuk village, married with two wives and three children, aged 40 years, nil education, nil convictions, quite co-operative.

Yikop/Andarabang, Luluai, Tarakai village, aged 33 years, married with one child, nil education ,nil convictions, not much respect from the people ,suffering from T.B..
Kosima/Kobia, Tultul, Tarakai village, aged 52 years , married with three wives and three children, nil education, nil convictions, not a very effective offical.

Mari/Wuni, Luluai, Kuvenmas village, aged 57 years, married with two wives and five childrenx, nil education ,nil con--victions, pro administration and keen to please.
Anoukmari/Kubinja, Tultul, Kuvenmas village, aged 60 years married with two children, nil education , nil convictions, a bit old but still respected by the people.

Andawas/Yorabi, Luluai, Yamondindei village, aged 64 years, married with two wives and four children, nil education , nil convictions, pro administration , effective officalx, but getting a bit old.
Kermari/Marajawun, Tultul, Yamondindei village, aged 53 years, married with two children, nil education nil convictions , in Malang when patrol visited the village.

Petrus/Yambi, Luluai, Kaningara village, aged 55 years , married with two children,nil education ,nil convictions, very capable village offical.
Babrima/Ungandi, Tultul, Kaningara village, aged 49 years, married with two children, nil education ,nil convictions, an able assistant for the luluai.

Kambaryingi/Kanagora, Luluai, Kraimbit village, aged 40 years, married with three wives and one child, nil educa--tion , nil conviction, very little respect from the vil--lage people.
Amo/Kumbarawan, Tultul , Kraimbit village, aged 57 years, married with two children, nil education, nil convictions, not very enthusiastic.

Mari/Wotu, Luluai, Bugumute village, aged 40 years, married with three children, nil education ,nil convictions, keen offical, with the respect of the people.

Yakaman/Ramboi, Luluai, Watakataui village, aged 40 years, married with five children, nil education, nil convictions, not very enthusiastic officalx.
Winama/Yabareimi, Tultul, Watakataui village, aged 43 years keen and effective offical.

Appendix No.1

cont.

Lipa/Taban, Lulusi, Bugiaui village, aged [illegible] years, mar-
-ried with two children, nil education, nil convictions, [illegible]
keen and eager to please.
Sangu/Wanu, Lultul, Bugiaui village, aged [illegible] years, wife
dead has one child, nil education, nil convictions, young
keen and eager to please.

Appendix No.2

Shotgun Register

Numeri Village;

Kuba/Tuba	B.C.My Luck	S/gun	S/no.	141552	d/d	2/10
Tambu/AMNUOIMLI	STEVENS	"	"	94x	"	26/10
Sei/TAWASEI	WEBLEY + SCOTT	"	"	72816	"	19/10

Sangriman Village;

Dangi/Marabo	Gecado	S/gun	S/no.	11535	d/d	4/11
Sawa/Kobrus	Astra	"	"	88272	"	11/10
Waiap/Agundini	Winchester	S/gun	"			

Tungambit Village;
Nil

Yesimbit Village;

Sungil/Tutmangan	Webly & Scott	S/gun	S/no.	82814	d/d	1/1
Tapugai/Kundiei	Topper	S/gun	"	AF218029	"	

Kebriman Village;

Tinbunabun/Yangumaban	B.C.My Luck	S/gun	S/no.	141151	d/d	13/7
Anton/Wopmai	Winchester	"	"	c224991	"	13/1

Mariamei Village;

Wandambi/Wonsa	" "	S/gun	S/no.	7885	d/d	1/2
Matua/Anabi	Webly & Scott	"	"	82794	"	1/2

Angnamei Village;

Rulanga/Rebontaua	Winchester	S/gun	S/no.	097426	d/d	1/2
Bontap/Manapat		"	"	15985	"	1/11
Umbi/Giriupon	Winchester	"	"	c240795	"	1/2

Sevenbuk Village;
Nil

Tarakai Village;

Ningama/Sikuka	Winchester	S/gun	S/no.	45687	d/d	1/2

Kuvenmas Village;

Mera/Miso		S/gun	S/no.	7983	d/d	1/2
Kami/Wimera	B.C.My Luck	"	"	141825	"	1/2

Yamondindei Village;

Mathias/Kawaramei	Winchester	S/gun	S/no,	c240667	d/d	6/2

Kilameri/Masawam (confiscated Local Court Case 6- 72/73)

Kaningera Village;

Petrus/Yambi	Steven	S/gun	S/no.	1x3	d/d	26/11

Kraimbit Village;

Maladambi/Kanagoa	K.F.C.	S/gun	S/no.	1454438	d/d	13/7
Lepa/Sangon	Webley & Scott	"	"	74059	"	18/7
Kalobin/Pondok	K.F.C.	"	"	1454538	"	18/7
Sami/Kasinga	Gecado	"	"	25553	"	13/7
Kanone/Aganap	Winchester	"	"	c275178	"	23/6
Marakos/Mundo	Gecado	"	"	25540	"	3/7
Lucas/Pombok	Cyclops	"	"	106629	"	7/12

Bugumate Village;

Make/Keisu		S/gun	S/no.		d/d	15/2

Watakataul Village;

Benni/Laguma	Webley & Scott	"	S/no.	82804	d/d	15/2
Yamban/Wompapin	B.C.My Luck	"	"	141881	"	15/2
Meiauwa/Idagoga	Winchester	"	"	81031	"	15/2

Inaro & Pugiaui Villages Nil Shotguns

Appendix No. 3

Schools and Students
attending from
Korosamori Census Division
1953

School	Std. 1 M	Std. 1 F	Std. 2 M	Std. 2 F	Std. 3 M	Std. 3 F	Std. 4 M	Std. 4 F	Std. 5 M	Std. 5 F	Std. 6 M	Std. 6 F
Amboin PTS	2	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	5	-	-	-
Kaningara CM	27	11	23	13	32	10	35	4	-	-	-	-
Kapimari CM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	[illegible]	16	-
Tambunki CM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Mariemberg CM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	1
Schools out-side electorate	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	2	-
Totals	29	11	23	13	35	12	43	4	26	4	18	1

Total Primary School Students 219

School	Form 1 M	Form 1 F	Form 2 M	Form 2 F	Form 3 M	Form 3 F	Form 4 M	Form 4 F
Schools out-side electorate	6	2	2	1	2	-	3	1
Totals	6	2	2	1	2	-	3	1

Total High School Students 17

One male student is attending Form 6 at Sogeri

Appendix No. 4

Outboard Motors

Inumari Village;	4 x 20 hp Johnsons
	2 x 20 hp Mercury's
	2 x 9½ hp Johnsons
	1 x 9½ hp Mercury
	2 x Arcamedies
Sangriman Village;	1 x Arcamedies
Tungambit Village;	Nil
Kesimbit Village;	Nil
Kabriman Village;	1 x 15 hp Yamaha
Mariamai Village;	Nil
Anganamei Village;	Nil
Sevinbuk Village;	Nil
Tarakai Village;	Nil
Kuvenmai Village;	2 x 20 hp Evinrude
	1 x 9 hp Evinrude
	1 x 15 hp Yamaha
Yamondindei Village;	Nil
Kaningara Village;	1 x 20 hp Johnson
Kraimbit Village;	1 x 20 hp Mercury
	2 x Arcamedies
Bugumute Village	Nil
Katakatauí Village;	Nil
Bugiaui Village;	Nil
Inaro Village;	Nil

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 73/74

Station..... Amboin Patrol Post ..... Officer Compiling..... D.J.Maher .....

District..... East Sepik ..... Subdistrict..... Ingorm .....

Census Division Korosameri & Karawari C.D.'s L.G. Council..... Non council area .....

(For recording of routine information *not* of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.) Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Amboin Patrol No.1 of 1973/74 was mounted to complete the following objects; (a) revise the census of the Korosameri census division, (b) compile an area study for the Korosameri census division, (c) revise the census of the Karawari census division, (d) update the area study of the Karawari census division, (e) collect information for the updating of the Local Government Council Survey for the Amboin area, (f) ~~xxx~~ and general administration , the patrol was com--menced on the 20th August 1973 , accompanied by one Aid Post Orderly , Iginas Yakambua, one Rural Develop--ment Assistant, one Outboard Motor Operator and one member of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary, the patrol was joined by Trainee Patrol Officers , V. Atusa and M. Mattes at Kuvenmas village on the 27th August 1973. It is considered that the patrol succes--sfully achieved its objects and was stood down on the 21st September, a period of 33 days.

The patrol programe was interupted slightly when the Officer in Charge, became involved in a couple of land disputes, between Mindimbit village and Yesimbit vil--lage, and between Mindimbit village and Kraimbit vil--lage, just breifly these two disputes are in the sa--me vicinity, and are old disputes which were report--edly settled by District Officer Townsend before the second world war and again by Patrol Officer Stobart in the early 1960's , both decisions were the same , that is Mindimbit village have no claim on any of the land between the Korosameri and Karawari Rivers above the junction of these two rivers , Yesimbit and Krai--mbit villagers are of the same opinion , that is they refuse to co-operate in having the land under dispute surveyed , because they have already been to "court"

twice and won both times and are sick and tired of the Mindimbits trying to claim their land, and as there is no law inforce that can instruct them to co-operate in having the land surveyed for a lands Title Commission hearing, thus there does not appear to be a solution to these land disputes.
Aid Post Orderly ,Iginas Yakambua, ablely carried out his duties during the patrol,and was always on hand when required, thus doing his bit to make the patrol run smoothly.
Rural Development Assistant,Trukom Taiki, accompanied the patrol to answer any queries regarding agriculture problems and offer advise on existing projects in the area, he conducted himself well and was always willing to assist.
Outboard Motor Operator, Tangit Kubu, co-operative , does his job well, and his knowledge of the local rivers and waterways, proved very valuable to the patrol.
Const. 1/c 0586 Manang , a capable NCO , a good bush worker, carries out orders as instructed, and always keen to assist.
Trainee Patrol Officer, V. Atusa , accompanied the patrol to receive training in all aspects of conduct-ing and management of patrols, he conducted some of the census revisions ,under supervision, and appears to have understand this aspect of patrol work, he also took part in other aspects of the patrol and it is hoped that this patrol has assisted in his training.
Trainee Patrol Office ,M.Mattes, also accompanied the patrol to receive training in all aspects of patrol-ling, he also took an active part in the patrol,and it is also hoped that the patrol has furthered his knowledge of patrol work.
The patrol was conducted during the dry season , and three villages were not visited due to the low water level, to have visited these villages would have meant extending the patrol another week, and due to the pri-ority placed on the L.G.C. Survey updating these vil-lages were assembled at more convienient places to save time.
No events of extraordinary consequence occurred dur-ing the patrol.

→ 67-80-16

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1 of 1973/74

District: East Sepik

Patrol conducted by: D.J. Mahar

Area patrolled: Korosameri/Karawari

Duration of patrol: 27/8/73 to 20/9/73

Last D.D.A. patrol: Mid 1971, no1of1972/73.

Last O.L.G. patrol: N/A

Map reference: For Mill

Objects of patrol: Census, Area Study Survey on Establishment Of Ambion Council.

Station: Amboin

Subdistrict: Angoram

Designation: Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: Mr M.Mattes P.O. Mr V. Atusa A.P.O. 1 1st/const 1 D.aA.S.F. 1 A.P.O.

Number of days: 25

Total population of area: 4,369

Council area: Non Council Area

House of Assembly Electorate: Angoram Open.

The District Commissioner,

East Sepik District,

WEWAK

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 13 To 18 ,	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	(X)
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1—3 ,	(X)
Patrol map,	( )

Camping Allowance

DATE: 9/10/1973.

[signature]
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1—3	(✓)
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

Above average

Average ✓

Below average

A.D. Staian
District Commissioner

Date: 12/12/1973.

POPULATION KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION

Date of Census	Village	Totals Excluding Absentees				Absentees				Grand Totals
		Cild		Adults		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
21/8/73	Mumeri	29	33	23	27	6	4	22	10	154
22/8/73	Sangriman	58	57	82	92	4	3	18	5	319
24/8/73	Yesimbit	17	13	28	30	2	1	12	3	106
25/8/73	Kambriman	37	37	64	60	8	5	7	8	246
26/8/73	Mariamai	12	18	32	28	1	-	5	-	96
27/8/73	Anganamei	28	18	35	34	-	-	5	-	120
28/8/73	Sevenbuk	15	17	22	18	1	-	9	1	83
29/8/73	Tarakai	14	15	25	25	1	-	6	1	87
29/8/73	Kuvenmas	40	48	41	70	9	3	33	6	250
30/8/73	Yamomdedei	37	45	35	40	4	1	16	2	180
31/8/73	Kaningara	35	54	39	48	5	2	15	5	203
1/9/73	Krambit	64	48	79	85	5	4	46	13	344
2/9/73	Mugemute	5	15	16	10	-	-	-	-	46
6/9/73	Watakatui	35	45	41	45	-	1	7	-	174
8/9/73	Inaro	18	9	19	11	-	-	-	-	57
8/9/73	Bugiui	4	4	9	8	-	-	-	-	25
	Totals	481	501	629	672	50	27	259	59	2,678

POPULATION OF KAKAWARI CENSUS DIVISION

DATE of Census	VILLAGE	EXCLUDING ABSENTEES				ABSENTEES				GRAND TOTAL
		Child		Adults		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
13/9/73	Manjamai	24	19	30	23	-	1	4	1	102
14/9/73	Kaiwaria	39	23	51	41	-	1	3	-	158
14/9/73	Meikerobi	21	23	27	26	1	-	14	1	113
15/9/73	Kungriambun	30	14	27	25	6	5	18	6	106
16/9/73	Masandanai	38	38	45	57	6	5	20	6	215
17/9/73	Konmai	33	20	30	22	-	-	1	-	106
18/9/73	Kundaman	49	42	46	49	1	-	1	-	188
19/9/73	Ambonwari	62	54	93	52	-	-	1	-	263
19/9/73	Marinyam	24	18	41	34	-	-	1	-	118
20/9/73	Imanmeri	80	67	87	80	-	-	8	-	322
	TOTAL	400	318	477	409	9	7	62	9	1,691

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

15

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-8-16
Date: 6th December, 1973

The District Commissioner
P.O. Box 72
WEWAK
East Sepik District

RE: AMBLON PATROL NO. 1 OF 1973/74

CONDUCTED BY MR. D.J. MAHAR

TO KOROGAMERI/KARAINIARI CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. 1 to 3 together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- Area Study amendments/recompilation.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

(14)

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
P.O.BOX 70,
ANGORAM

E.S.D.

67-1-1

23rd August, 1973.

Mr. M. Mattes, T.P.O.,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

You are instructed to be ready to proceed to the Korosameri River on Monday, 27th August, 1973. You will contact Mr. D.J. Mahar, P.O. and place yourself under his unstruction for the duration of the patrol which should last for approximately three weeks.

Before proceeding on this patrol I insist that (a) you complete the area study from your previous patrol and type it, even if you have to work on Saturday and Sunday, and (b) you will acquit the patrol advance which you received frmm for Patrol No.1 of 73/74.

Please acknowledge receipt of this instruction.

C.G.SANDERSON
Assistant District Commissioner.

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
P.O. Box 70,
ANGORAM
E.S.D.

67-1-2

9th October, 1973.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
P.O. Box 72,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORTS - T.P.O's M. MATTES and V. ATUSA

... Please find attached copies of the above reports.

All matters contained therein were well covered by Mr. D.J. Mahar, P.O., in his Amboin Patrol No. 1 of 1973/74. The Trainees appear to be getting a fairly good grasp of patrol work. They should have benefited greatly from the experience gained on this patrol. I should imagine that after perhaps two more accompanied patrols they will be able to conduct solo patrols.

For your information, please.

C. G. SANDERSON
Assistant District Commissioner.

File: 67-1-4
12th October, 1973

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister &
Development Administration,
Post Office Box 2396,
KONEDOBU

I have no comment. For your information, please.

A.D. STEVEN A/District Commissioner,

ANGORAM 1 of 1973/74 (12)

PATROL REPORT No.

Station ~~Angoram~~ Amboin Officer Compiling V.E.Atuda

District East Sepik Subdistrict Angoram

Cencus Division Korosameri& Kerowari L.G. Council non Counxil Area.

(For recording of routine information *not* of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.) Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

INTRODUTIO N

The patrol was to accompany Mr Mahar Patrol Officer as per instructe

It wasx an area study and a census revision patrol. Also it was a ix survey of an e stablisment of the Amboin council.The people are xxfvery eager to have the council established and ha ve told the Administxra tor during His recent visit to Angora m Sub District.

They feel that they have been neglected by the Administration for a ix long time and a re stil ruled by the old time administration (Luluaix & Tultul) although there is a lot of changes in the gove rnment today and most parts of PNG.are ruled by council. As requested by the people and the District Commissioner the patrol was conductedin the areas concerned.

The patrol did achieve its aim, although there were many patrol personels,and the topic paragraphs are delt with in detail below.

POLITICALx EDUCATION

LOCOL GOVERNMENT

The old system of luluais and tultuls are stil the administration representatives in the villages i n the area.
Recently the Administrator Mr Johnson visited the Angoram Sub District and the people of the Amboin area asked him to establish a locol government in the area,although there were some talks on the matter before. The Administxator thentook the complain up to the District Commissioner and he requested a survey to be carried out in the area patroled . The patrol did achieve it s aim and found out that tthe people are waiting for the establisment of a council as xxx soon as possible. The council when established will be called Amboin Local Government council and the councilx elections will probably in November or December.
In the area it is planned to establish wards too, and every two or three small villages area regarded as one ward xx and a big vi llage is regarded as one ward. A councillor will be elected to look after the area or ward .

The people have no objections as far as the majority is concern except in Kraimbit village three men object ed t he idea and came up with veriouse points.
1) There is no means of i ncome to pay council tax.
2) It is too late to establish a council because Self Government is o n the verdge.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The people of the area have a good knowledge of the House of Assembly and where the laws come from. Also the area has been contected by the Administrat ion for a long time and have been to many times about what is happening in the House of Assembly and what changes are taking place in the House.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

The Angoram Open Elected Member Mr.B. Eichorn is the member for the whole Sub District and that the people know him very well. He visits Amboin station some times to talk to the people and hears their complaind and worries. The people of the area patrolled do know some other members of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY and what ministerial Position they hold . The most popular ministers like Mr. Chan, Dr. Guise, and Mr. Toliman who died recent ly the opposition leader. When the people heared about Mr. Toliman's death, they were very sad and said he is a good material of this country as farras leadership is concern.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

Political education talks were informally discussed with the people. Discussed points were Self Government and Independence, locolisation, public service, and what the governments plans on the presence of Aus tralian Officers in the public service. The people listened attentivelly and came up with no questions. How ever t hey of caurse knew the Officer (the O.I.C. of Amboin, Mr. D. Mahar) very well and that he has spoken to them many times on the political significance of the government and its changes.

ECONOMIC TRENDS
(Village cash Crops and Extension)

The main cash crop in the area is crocodile skin. The people are very good crocodile hunters as far as K I a m concern. The avarage income for a crocodile would be 2$25.00. This looks as though it is one of the major income for cashin Sepik. The crocodile skin is soldto the skin buyers of Sepik.
Carving is also very important in the area too. The people sell carvings to the tourists and also transport them to Madang to sell.

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(10)

Economic Trends Cont.

The people of Kuvemas village have formed an association in Madang. It is a co operative association. The people transport their artifects by ship,any ship thats on her way to Madang to the co operative. The co operative i s staff by the Kuvamas people themselves. Its only aim is to sell artifects and crocodile skin if possible.
At Masandanai village the people sell copra and smoked fish. plus crocodile skin as stated above. Theres is also a smoked house for smoking fish. Besides crocodile skin, copra, and carving the people of Imanmeri grow rubber. The people grow rubber trees about eighteen months old and grow them i n their plantat ions individually owned. The track to the village has about six gardens, there are about eight hundred or more trees. Arround the village itself you could see gardens of rubber. This is very amaising as in this area the people have no such cash crops and they earn a high income. The avarage planter plants about eight or nine hundred and his cash income after taping is about sixty dollars a month. The people are very interested on the job they are doing and so far there wer e not many absentees with the exception of students in the high schools and two who joined the Police Force. This a great difference compared with the other villages. I think what the education department should tell the young ones not to go out to look for money but stay home and make money. As Imanmeri is a good example I herein state so.
For marketing, this crops are sold to the Department of Agriculture in Angoram and the buyers in the area.
The only means of access to transport these marketing goods is by river and on t racks to Amboin to sell carvings to tourists. Tourists are also entertained by the villagersclose to the Amboin station to preform singsing and sago making. This is part of their income too.

EDUCATION

The Catholic Mission has established a few unregistered schools The unregistered schools are Wimatin in the Koroxsameri census division, Kaiwa ria,Masandanai,Kundiman, Abonwari, and Imanmeri a ll in the Kaiwa ria census division. The two registered ones are the Amboin Primar y School and the KaningereePrimary School which is run by the Catholic Mission . These unregistered schools are all regarded as village schools and most of them are run by the Catholic Missi on with the exception of the one in Masa nda nai which is the Seventh Day Adventist Mission school.

Cont. Education

Most young men and wome n at the age of 18 years have som e schooling eithe r in one of the village school or in the t wo registered schools. Although the area is remote, the people are very interested in education and have sent most of their kids about 5% of them. As a very good example to suport the writer Mr.E.Kami a T.P.O. who is now on course at the Public Service Board Training Centre in Boroko, Port Moresby. I quote this because t he people are not as sophisticated as the Lower Sepik and so on. they have had been contected by the administration and the missions for a long time, for years I should say.

HEALTH

The people are generally healthy and thereare aid posts in most parts of th e area which is administered by Amboin.
The patrol met influenser at Konmei village and it was just by luck spoted and stoped during its start. The patrol was accompanied by an APO (Aid Post Orderly) and thats why we manage to stop t he desease from spreading . When the patrol proceeded for t he station, never saw any sign of th e desease again.
T.B. pations were taken to Wewak, Timbuke and Kaningere. Five peopl got TB and under treatment in these three places. Those who go to Wewak are treated intensivelly.

LAW AND ORDER

Law and Order is carred out b y th e luluaisand tultuls, and things are fair as usual. Durng the patrol there were a few complaints heared and a few people were court actioned and imprisoned .
The re was also a land dispute to which Mr. Gigmai and Mr. Kampit patrol officer and the assistant field officer went to in vestigate The OIC Amboin was present too and the the two officers were to investigate the matter however the mission failed due tox lack of cooperation from the villagers. The dispute was between these villages:

Mindibit verses Kraimbit
" " Mamori
" " Changriman

The dispute is stil very hard to settle y our officers. So we left it it in the air as Mr J.Gigmai reported in his report.

~~As far as the bible is concern there are mi~~

MISSIONS

As far as the bible is concern there are missions in the area patrolled. The missions are the Catholic Mission and The Seventh Day Mission . The two missions help the people socially in the fields of health and education especially the Catholic Mission in Kaningere and Kundiman. The S.D.A. Mission in Masandanai.
Concerning health the Catholic Mission has ~~xxx~~ some lay missionerie who act as medical officers and are doing a fine job , and h as educated more village young men and wonen up to the level of standard six also establish village schools as mentioned above in the topic paragraph. Successful passes in these village schools attend more senior schools an d eventually end up to high schools either in Brandi or in other high schools in the district.

~~MISCELLANEOUS~~

~~The patrol did achieve its aim~~

SIGNITURE : .....[signature].....
DESIGNATION : TRAINEE PATROL OFFICER

D J MAHA ANGORAM 1 of 1973/74

(7)

PATROL REPORT NO.1 Page1

Station Amboin		Officer Compiling	M.Mattes P.O.
District East Sepik		Sub-District	Angoram
Census Division	Karawari-Koro-sameri	L.G.Council	Non Council Area

---

Introductmons.

Amboin Patrol No. 1 of 1973/74 wa s conducted by Mr.D.J.Mahar P.O. and was accompanied by Mr M.Mattes and Mr.V.Atusa. The objectives of the patrol was (a) revised the census for the Korosameri census division (b)compiled the area study for the Korosameri census divisior (c) revised the census for the Karawari census division (d)compiled the area study for the Karawari census division (e) update the survey on ~~xx~~ establishing of the Local Government Council in the Amboin area (f) general administration.

A. Political

(1) Local Government

This Census Divisi ns are the non council area,and in each village there are Village Officials appointed by the Government to keep law and orderin the villages, and keep their sphere under control. The frequent trips are made by these village officials to either Angoram or Amboin the Administration centres to see whats happening and then take the massage back to the people. Since the late1960s the villages on the lower reaches of the Black water river and the Korosameri river that is Kuvenmas, Kaningara, Yamomdedei, Kraimbit, Kambriman, Tungambit, Sangriman, Mumeri and also Masandenai in the Karawari River have been requesting to the Government that the Council be established in the Amboin area. Some of the reasons is that they are economically stable enough to pay the council tax, and thus are ready for a change from the Tultuls and Luluais to the council the other reason being that it is considered a status symbol,that is the people of Angoram Council Area treat the Amboin people in rather condecending manner because the area is still administer by the Village Official systemand the feel that if the introduction of the Council will put them on par with the Angorampeople. Over the past two or three years other villages have joined together in the request for a council, the are Tarakai,Anganamai,and Mugemute in the Korosameri census division the Vatakataui people told the patro l thatif the council is form they wouldbe the part of it,but if the councildid not come to the area the would not be unduely concerned. The remaining villages of the Karawari census division Manjamai, Konmai,Abonwari, Immanmeri,Karawaria ,Aonrianbun Merkerobi have agreed to have the council set up but they are in the same mood with the Mugemute.

(6)

Local Government Continued

During the course of the patrol the formal discussions were held with the people to explained the topics
(1)how the council should come about.
(2)taxation.
(3)what the council should be doing. Maney had expreesion that when the council is form it wil l bring political, social and the economicl development and changes. The council would be needed tox wake up the people to do something economicaly and the tax would make the people work harder.From the economical point of view it is suggested that if the people dont have any source of income to pay the counxil tax , it would be the thing that they do some work on the coungil projects to make up for that. Iniatial it is felt that the council would requirex heavy subsidization fro the Government due to heavy fuel andt transportation costs.

(2) Local Government Councillors.

Thesex census divisions are under the Village Officials System and the moment they are doing a tremendous job in keeping the villages under control and are much respected by the people. They have been in control for decades and what some changes in their area .During the course of the patrol formal discussions were held to explain the
(1)role of the Councillors.
(2)duties of thex Councillors.
(3) Council elections.
(4) Council meetings, and the other relevant informations regarding the councillors.

(3)House Of Assembly

These census division only about one fifth of the electorate. In this knew or politicaly aware of the political changes.When mentioning House Of Assembilyonly the few could tell what it is this tends to be the young Men or Women who had been out of their home area and do know or have knowledge aboutit.

(4) House Of Assembly Menbers.

These census divisions are in the Angoramm Open electorate and the local menber who represent this census divisions xrx is MrWilliam Eichorn.The patrol was told that the people are not happy with their local menber because he never pay a visit to themor imform thepeople about whats happening in the house of assembly. they stated that hes not doing much for his electorate. Nothing was was said or mentioned about Mr M.Somare.

(5) Political Activities.

The politicalx awareness in these census division is not high. Thepeople of Inaro and other villages in the headwaters of Salumei and the Korosameri still pratised their nomadicx way of life and they are not aware of any political social or economical changes.They recon that if they want something they have to see a Kiap about it .It will be xxxxxx many years before these people could realizedthe political economical and pxix social changes. Thxx The only figur that is really doing something is Mr Luke Mai of Manjamai village who is on the Committee of Pangu Pati Branch at Angoram, thus he is trying to passhis ideas to the others.

(1) Economic.

(5)

A General Rura l Development.

IN these Census Divisions there is not much development has foster. The area is mostly swamp with sago palms. Under this Sub heading it can be say that the only development which has taken place is the construction of Amboin Airstrip and the Road from the station to the Airstrip about 2 miles. The road and the airstrip are under the supervisoion of the Patrol Officer stationed at Amboin.

(2) Activities of Development Department.

The only departments putting effort preasure is the D.A.S.F and the DC&DA. The D.A.S.F. have set up a Rubber prosessing plant and th e smoke house at Imanmeri in the Karawari census division.

(b) Processing Marketing.

In the Karawari Census Division rubber is grown on large scale in the Ambonwari, Marinyam and Imanmeri. Thepeople of these villages are putting much of yheir time to extend this crop. A survey was done andit wa s found that approxmately 50-100 dallars is earned from marketing rubber Coffee is also grown in this census division but not on large scale. In the Korosameri census division most of the income is earned from selling pukpuk skins. In the Yambiyambi area small proportion of coffee is grown. Due to the flood situations and infertalityof the soil people are not showing much interest ,and also lack of transportation which involved because of long distance to the marketing.

(d) Village Cash Crop Extention.

Rubber cash cropping in the Imanmeri, Ambonwari andMarinya areas should be encourage. Apart from rubber the coffee cash cropping in the headwaters of Salumei should be encouraged. From the authors point of view the soil around the area is siutable for growing Arabbica coffee. More enphasis should be made on establishing sawmillsin the rea as there seemed to be great deal of potential timber in the reas of Korosameri.

Economi c Contintinued

(e) Non Indigenous Development

The only n on indigenous commercial establishing in the area is the Karawari Lodge Sepi k Expandition adjacent to the Amboin station which is the Tourist business. It was started in 1970 with the Lodge been constructed along the lines of the motel and the two jets boats to transport tourist around the area. Now that the airstrip is opened it should not be long more flow of tourist wil pour into the area , already the Territory Airlines have made chartered frightsinto the area bring the tourist . The Establishment have employed labour from the villages around Amboin.

(6) Social

(a) Education

In these census division ther is only one reconized Primary T. School and that is Amboin.The schoolsthat are in these census divisions are mostly runned by the Missions.There are quite a large number of abseentee mostly students away from the census divisions receving education at reconized Missions schools.

Some village school teached what is termed as Prep and this is is in pidgin or basic english. These schbols are situated in Kaningara, Vimat,Ambonwari, Imammeri, Kaiwaria., and Masandehai

(b) Health

The health of the people are quite satisfactorily due to the Aid Post s Set up in Amboin ,Masandenai,Tumbunke, Kaningara, and Vimat which treated the whole entire populationof these census divisions.During the course of the patrolti was found in Blackwater rivers few of the people were suffering from T.B. the fathers at the Catholic Mission Station at Kaningara reported this to the patrol and the patrol did chased some of thos still infected to the aid post at Kaningara.

(3)

Social continuied

In the Karawari census division the village of Konmai WAS found to be suffering from a mild epidemic of influenze and the treatment was given to 8 females (adults) and 8 female (childre n) and 7 male (childern) by the Aid Post Orderily accompaning the patrol.

(c) Services Provided By THe Governmekat And The Government Age -ncies.

The station of Amboin which is situated in the Karawari census division serves the people with the sevices needed by the peopl -e. There is a low grade airstrip situated at Amboin.Also at Amboin there is the Commonwealth Banking agent operating,ther e the Post Office service, the Development Bank agent.

(d) Law And Order.

The administrative centre at Ambcin watches and restore law and order in the entire census divisions of Korosameri, Karawari, Alanblack, Aranfundi.The Kiap at Amboin made regular patrols every year or two to these census divisions to make su -rse that ther is no break down of law and order. THere is a sm -all detachment of Field Constabulary to assist himin enforcing law and order. There consist of about 5 five constables.

(e) Missions

The missions have being spreding their beleif just as the Administration was opening up new areas. The mission provided the services in health and education as well as preaching the gospel so many people came to realized thatmission is number two tothe government. Theyare saying that government iskey for their present lif and the mission is the key for their future life. The missions operating in these area are the Roman Catholics and THe Seventh Adventist Church. THe later onl -y imfluence in the Masandenaiare and the remainder followed t the Catholic doctrine. There seemed to be no conflicts between the followers of these religious group. The people have been advised that basically ~~xxxxx~~ each religion has the same christ -ain motives so ther is no need to make rivals to themseves. The S,D.A. mission has expatriate Father stationed at Angoram and makes occassional visit to the area for the church ceromoni -es. The Catholic Mission is stationed at Kaningara and holds iregular masses in the villages. Kaningara mission statin is staffed by 2Fathers and 3 Brothers. Mission station at Tumbumke keeps ank eye on its activities. The infant Welfare Sisters make frequent trips in the area. Catholic mission the most influ -ental.

(f) Community Education Including Womens Club.

Thare are non existent about this topicin the area but during the coursre ti was found that there are lot of sewing machine in the villages patrolledthis shows some indication thatstill there is no Welfare Officer but the woman are quite capable of handlingit. IT was found that tere were basketballcourts, soccer fields, tolley ball courtsin the schbolsvisited so ther must be some activities going on which could be of intrest to the adul -ts.

(g) Cults

Non was reported or observed by the patrol.

(1)

(d) Miscellaneous

In these census divisions non was observeds or reproted on this subject.

For your actions please.

Signed Michael Mattes
Designation Patrol Officer.
Date 4th October 1973.

POPULATION

KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION

Govt. Print.—1946/20,000.—5.72.

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13/9/73	Manjamai	24	19	30	23	–	1	4	1	102
14/9/73	Kaiwaria	39	23	51	41	–	1	3	–	158
14/9/73	Meikorobi	21	23	27	26	1	–	14	1	113
15/9/73	Kungriambun	30	14	27	25	1	–	8	1	106
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18/9/73	Ambonwari	62	54	93	52	–	–	2	–	263
19/9/73	Marinyam (Kansimai)	24	18	41	34	–	–	1	–	118
20/9/73	Inmanmeri	80	67	87	80	–	–	8	–	322
	Totals	400	318	477	409	9	7	62	9	1691

PATROL REPORT

Station: Pagwi
Subdistrict: Ambunti
District: East Sepik
Report No: A 1/1973/74
Conducted by: [illegible].M. Yimiten
Designation: Patrol officer
Duration: 20/8/73 To 5/9/73
No. of Days: 17
Census Division: Burui-Kunai

Population: 5185
Council Area: Gaui
House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera-Gaui Open
Map Reference: Ambunti
Last Patrol: 21/6/71 To 31/7/71
Objects of Patrol: Up-Dating of Area Study, Census Revision, General Administration, Familarisation with area.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
Wewak

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 15 To 20,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	(—)
The Report and my comments,	( )
Area study, Revision	(✓)
Updating of area study	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	( )
.....	
.....	

DATE: 29/10/1973.

Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister and Development Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study, ✓	(✓)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ✓	(✓)
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

Above average
Average
Below average ✓

DATE: 31/10/1973.

District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
28.8	Gaikarobi	93	109	106	148	20	11	68	31	604 586
30.8	Jiginimbu	8	16	55	54	18	12	22	11	96
24.8	Kaimbiam	62	40	52	54	9	3	23	10	253
4.9	Maiwi	36	34	17	36	14	9	11	3	160
23.8	Marap 1	58	62	74	69	7	1	5	0	276
23.8	Marap 2	54	71	59	71	1	1	4	1	262
27.8	Miambei	16	15	31	26	1	1	4	0	95
29.8	Namangoa	35	37	56	64	10	5	28	12	247
1.9	Nambagoa	23	33	23	29	8	3	5	0	124
22.8	Nogosop	82	70	62	87	4	1	36	5	347
28.8	Sarum	15	35	32	30	0	0	2	0	114
5.9	Sengo	54	48	64	93	34	11	40	7	351
29.8	Slei 1	23	22	33	36	11	9	20	21	175
29.8	Slei 2	21	23	20	27	4	5	13	2	115
31.8	Torembi 1	58	64	57	76	32	24	54	15	400
30.8	Torembi 2	35	23	29	28	23	9	31	12	190
1.9	Vagiput	35	34	28	36	3	0	8	3	147
24.8	Waniko	20	26	31	35	3	1	15	3	134
3.9	Wereman	39	50	56	80	27	11	41	11	315
25.8	Worimbi	82	68	71	80	5	3	22	9	340
28.8	Yakiap	17	25	30	39	4	1	8	0	124
1.9	Yangit	36	24	53	74	14	4	10	1	216

Error ~~has~~ to be done again.

(21)

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-8-12
Date: 21st November 1973

The District Commissioner
East Sepik District
P.O. Box 72
WEWAK

RE: PAGWI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR. L.M. YEATMAN
TO BUBUI-KUBAI CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

. Situation Report Nos. 1
together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

. Area Study amendments/recompilation.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67.8.12

(20)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

CHIEF MINISTER'S DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
DISTRICT OFFICE, P.O. BOX 72,
AMBUNTI.

62-2-7

5th November, 1973.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Dept. of the Chief Minister &
Development Administration,
AMBUNTI.

RE: PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1973/'74

The above patrol report as submitted by Mr. L. Yimiten, Patrol Officer is acknowledged with thanks.

I endorsed the comments made in your 67-1-9 of 29th October, 1973. As this officer is incapable to be an officer-in-charge at Pagwi base camp, he is to be transferred to Ambunti as discussed, under your close supervision and training so that he may be able to gain more experience in report writing.

He is also to be trained more to deal with people's problems as he lacks this whilst at Pagwi. This I feel to be very important at the present development of the country and in the national interest.

E.G. Hicks
E.G. Hicks
District Commissioner

C.C. The Secretary,
Dept. of the Chief Minister
& Development Administration
AMBUNTI

... Attached two copies of report together with the copy of covering memo from the Assistant Dist. Commissioner, Ambunti.

For your information, please. (E.G. Hicks)

(A)

Papua New Guinea

DEPARTMENT OF THE ~~ADMINISTRATION~~
CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,
Sub District Office,
AMBUNTI.

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-9
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-9

29th October 1973

Secretary
Rowdo Jen

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
P.O. Box 72,
WEWAK.

PAGWI PATROL REPORT No. 1/1973-74

*** The above Patrol Report and camping allowance claims are attached.

The report is extremely poor apart from being over a month late. The census figures are to be done again.

I am disappointed in Mr. Yimitin's first Patrol Report in this Sub District.

L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer In Charge,
Patrol Post,
PAGWI.

c.c. Mr. L. Yimitin,
Patrol Officer,
PAGWI.

(18)

INDEX.

1. SITUATION REPORT.
2. PART "A". UP-DATING OF AREA STUDY BURUL-KUNAI C/D.
3. APPENDIX "A" POPULATION REGISTER (SEE PATROL JACKET LEFT LEAF)
4. " " B" SHOTGUNS.
5. " "C" BANK BOOKS.
6. " "D" TRADE LICENCES.
7. " "E" RADIO RECEIVERS.
8. " "F" MISSIONS.
9. " "G" TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL.
10. " "H" LEADERSHIP.
11. " "I" REST-HOUSES.
12. " "J" SCHOOLS.

(17)

INTRODUCTION.
PAGWI PATROL NR. 1 1973/74.

No comment.

(16)

UP & DATING - OF AREA STUDY (BURUI-KUNAI).

POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

1. Refer to Appendix "A".

2. The total population of the area patrolled is 5185, with an increase of 235 on the previous census in 1971.

3. No. comment.

4. No. comment.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

No. comments.

LEADERSHIPS.

No. comments.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

No. comments.

L. YUMIMIN
Patrol Officer.

(LAND TENURE AND USE, CONT'D)

No comment

LITERACY.

1. The Burui Catholic Mission caters for approx. 212 children in the Standards 1to 6 excluding Standard 2, There are 5 teachers all Local Officers. At Torembi Catholic Mission there are 247 students enrolled - with the Classes ranging from 1 to 6 inclusive. There are 6 teachers, 3Europeans and 3 Locals. Furthermore there is a new registered Administration at Yamuk which was opened recently, and is enrolling approx. 40 students- with only Standard 1. There is only 1 one teacher.

2. There is an increase ~~in~~ the number of boys who are away at various centres obtaining technical and more advanced education - increase from 15 to approx. 30.

3. This vocational centre was constructed early last year but had to be pulled down again and ~~transf~~ got removed to Warabug Catholic Mission due to the following reasons. Firstly the Mission thought that there is an Agricultural Training centre at Marui and secondly a school Anger at Kunjingini which are very close to one another.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

No comment.

No comment.

L. YIMIWIN
Patrol Officer.

STANDARD OF LIVING, (continued).

No comments.

MISSIONS.

No comments.

NON - INDIGENES.

No comments.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No. comments.

L. YIMIWIN
Patrol Officer.

COMMUNICATIONS. (CONT'D)

No comments.

L. YIMININ
Patrol Officer.

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

No comments. (Refer to Appendix'G).

THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

No comments.

THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

1. Coffee - the total annual income from this product is $ 6,700 August 1971 to June 1973.

2. Rice has a total income of approx.$10,000 over the last 22 months.

3. There are four cattle projects in the area that hold approx. 121 herd. Unfortunately they have not realised any income into the area, nevertheless this this should occur late this year or early next year.

L. YIMIWIN
Patrol Officer.

(11)

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

No comments.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

No comments.

L. Yimiten
Patrol Officer.

L. YIMIWIN
Patrol Officer.

(10)

APPENDIX "B". SHOTGUNS.

1. No. comment.
2. Nil shotguns were confiscated during this patrol.
3. No. comment.
4. Below is a list of new shotguns issued and held in da each village.

KAIMBIAM.			
Pangar Piambu	Belgium	583	C/R ~~584~~ 91137
MARAP Nr. 1.			
Tanginoli Mariamae	W/chester	C227483	C/R 19801
SLEI Nr. 1.			
Guawikumban Pite	W/chester	C386148	C/R 56240
YAGIPUT.			
D. Joken	W/chester	81599	?
WEREMAN.			
Tarangu Kambe	~~Enfield~~ Vanguard	23494	C/R 91111
WARIMBI.			
MALAPI ASAPI	W/chester	C268236	C/R 19904
YANGIT.			
Nil	confiscated		

L. YIMITIN
Patrol Officer.

(4)

APPENDIX "C". BANK PASSBOOKS.

GAIKAROBI.

Unpresented

JIGINIMBU.
Unpresented

KAIMAMAMKamas

Kamisamban	028896	Wewak	$10.11
Wari	20046	"	$2.20
Motal	16903	"	unpresented
William Piambu	19321	"	$1.57

MAIWI.

Yakabus Kani	039977	"	$18.63
Tarmarikamban	024081	"	$ 37.28
Ngwai	01559	Madang	$0.54
Mrs. Memberawi	26784	Wewak	$10.00
Tobias Kanaut	020694	Madang	$1.00

MARAP Nr.1.
Unpresented

MARAP Nr. 2.

Unpresented

MIAMBEI.
Nil

NAMANGOA.
Unpresented.

NAMBAGOA.
Unpresented.

NOGOSOP.
Unpresented.

SARUM.
Unpresented.

SENGO.

Wangavi	22368	Wewak	$11.00
Chimamgowi	11415	"	$ 3.44

the rest were unpresented

SLEI Nr. 1.
Unpresented.

SLEI Nr. 2.

Jerry Katakmban	22369	Wewak	$33.52
Markus Tambul	28072	"	$10.40

TOREMBI Nr. 1.
Unpresented.

TOREMBI Nr. 2.

Yapi	17544	"	Unpresented.
Tobias Pat	24455	"	$5.00
Anton Kambak	21873	"	$100.00

L. YIMITIN
Patrol Officer.

VAGIPUT.

Mendeng	19418	"	$0.10
Karpat	21408	"	$0.13
Dambwi	[illegible]	"	$1.31
Ndambwi	21176	"	$8.00
Komgu	011140	Madang	$0.10

WANIKO.
Unpresented.

APPENDIX "C". (cont'd.) BANK PASS BOOKS.

WEREMAN.			
Markus Taragum	027056	Wewak	$30.00
Dokumban Mainje	27074	"	$4.73
Bundi Mambu	17669	"	$1.67
Mepasun Dakuri	027073	"	$12.00
Paden	030315	"	$2.00
Alfons Sul	17599	"	closed
Alandumbwi	042764	"	$2.50
Tumarapum	025066	"	$20.00
Kinjinman	039989	"	$2.00
Kinjinman	027757	Rabaul	$8.00
Kuso	042771	Wewak	$1.00
Pibia	028892	"	$0.78
Banjye	21558	"	$0.10
Kapa	70	"	$0.40
Wereman Village A/C	SPB 1815	"	$0.96
Tamangu	045268	"	$1.40
WORIMBI.			
Tobias Kamburu	028869	"	$5.24
Saun Dangunimbi	028878	"	$0.19
others unpresented.			
YAKIAP.			
Unpresented.			
YANGET.			
Gotnon	022493	"	$0.17
Malingambu	19257	"	unpresented
Maisou	022357	"	"
Sui	22611	"	$0.10
Masim (F)	034513	"	$6.00
Lina Saun	189	Maprik School A/C	$1.62
Sibundemi	027750	Wewak	$20.41
Jambinan	16741	"	$10.00

L. YIMITIN
Patrol Officer.

(7)

APPENDIX "D". TRADE LICENCES.

1.

2. No comments.

3. No comments.

4. Below are a list of existing trade stores.

GAIKAROBI.
Wanawe Timangueyavan Lic. Nr. 58484
Dambia Lic. Nr. 58492

JIGINIMBU.
No comment.

KAIMBIAM.
Agasui Ambukamei Lic. No. 58483

MAIWI.
No comment.

MARAP Nr. 1.
NIL

MIAMBEI.
Yange Kanjuek Lic. No. 58434

NAMANGOA.
Gerad Kamadgaui Lic. No. 58310
John Ganlanawi Lic. Nr. 58475

NAMBAGOA.
NIL

SARUM.
NIL

SENGO.
Joseph Wapal Lic. Nr. 58419
Alois Mawat Lic. Nr. 58447
Yakop Kumbuya Lic. Nr. 58335
Peter Bambien Lic. Nr. 58337
Simoh Mambanagwan Lic. No. 58313

SLEI Nr. 1.
NIL

SLEI Nr. 2.
NIL

TOREMBI Nr. 1.
CLOSED

TOREMBI Nr. 2.
Paulus Pagiagu Lic. No. 58343

VAGIPUT.
CLOSED

WANIKO.

NIL

WEREMAN.
No comment.

YAKIAP.

NIL

YANGIT,
No comment.

TOREMBI C.M.
No. comment.

BURUI C.M.
No comment

L. AYMITIN
Patrol Officer.

A total of 19 licensed trade stores in the area.

(6)

APPENDIX "E". RADIO RECEIVERS.

GAIKAROBI.	10	
JIGINIMBU.	4	
KAIMBIAM.	8	+ 1 taprecorder.
MAIWI.	6	~~& 1 taperecorder.~~
MARAP Nr. 1.	3	
MARAP Nr. 2.	NIL	
MIAMBEI.	2	
NAMANGGA.	3	
NAMBAGOA.	NIL	
NOGOSOP.	7	
SARUM.	1	
SENGO.	6	
SLEI Nr. 1.	9	
SLEI Nr. 2.	1	
TOREMBI Nr. 1.	5	
TOREMBI Nr. 2.	2	
VAGIPUT.	5	
WANIKO	1	
WEREMAN	9	
WOLIMBI.	13	+ 1 taprecorder.
YAKIAP.	1	
YANGIT.	1	
96		Total

There are approx. 96 radios and 2 taprecorders in this census division.

No further comments.

L. YIMITIN
Patrol Officer.

(5)

APPENDIX "I". MISSIONS.

1. At Torembi Catholic Mission, Father Francis Metherboup is in charge and has been thre since June this year.

2. No further comment .

3. There is no Priest at Burui Catholic Mission, only Father Herman van Burgsteden at Marui. Father Tom Russell was got transferred to Warabung Catholic Mission. There was talks on vocational school to be established at Burui but the whole proposalwas altered and got shifted to Warabung Catholic Mi Mission. The whole reason being that there is a Anger school at Kunjigini Catholic Mission and an Agricultural Training Centre at Marui which are relatively close to ons another.

L. YIMITIN
Patrol Officer.

Pagwi Patrol No. 1/1973-74 Burui Kunai Census Division

APPENDIX "G". TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS. (7)

1. No. comment.

2. A total of 447 adult males were absent either working inside or outside the District. Of the 447, 248 were inside the District and 199 outside.

3. Bellow is a list of occupations, engaged by the absentees.

Car drivers	22
Carpenters	32
Storeman	6
Police Force	28
Warders	4
Mechanics	3
Malaria Service	2
Teachers	23
P.W.D.	13
Agric.	6
P.I.R.	4
Medical Orderlies	4
Clerks	5
Plant Operators	1
D.C.A. Firemen	4
Radio Announcers	2
P.& T.	5
Elcom.	3
	167

Total male absentees.	Total in skilled occupations.	% of males in skilled occupation
447	167	22

4. No. comment

5. Non were away in Yangoru.

L. YIMITIN
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "H". LEADERSHIP.

NO. further comments on this particular subject.

L. YIMITIN
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "I". REST-HOUSES.

1. Referred to Mr. Assistant Patrol Officer, D,B.Robertson's Pagwi Patrol Report Nr. 5 1970/71, on this patrol I have noticed that most of the unsatisfactory rest-houses have being pulled down and new ones being put up.

GAIKAROBI. New one being put up.
JIGUNIMBU. No further comment on this one.
WORIMBI. Rest-House at Worimbi and not Kaimbiam. In good condition.
MAIWI. No.comment.
MARAP 1.. No comment.
MARAP 2. No further comment.
MIAMBEI. No further comment.
NAMANGOA. New one beig constructed. Quite good.
NOGOSOP. In very poor condition,have suggested to get the new one built before the next patrol.
SARUM. No comment, in good condition.
SENGO. No real complaints about this one.
SLEI 1 and 2. Had been pulled down after the last patrol and ther was no attempt in putting up a new one, since. Ordered to have a new one built before the next patrol goes into the area.
WEREMAN. New one being constructed, quite okay.
YANGET. Brand new , completed a week before I arrived.
2. No further comments.
3. No further comments.

L. YEMITIN
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "J". SCHOOLS. (1)

1. The two former mission schools in the area take in approx. 459 this year, and the other newly oppened Administration Primary 'I' Schoolenrolls about 40 pupils, brings a grant total of 499.

2. A break down of attendance figures shows the following:

Male children at Mission schools inside the Dist. 183

Female " " " " " " " 77
Adult male " " " " " " " 30
" female " " " " " " " 27

~~Adult~~ Male " " Govt. " " " Dist. 19

Female " " " " " " " 7

Total 343

Adult male at Mission schools outside the Dist. 11

Male children at Govt. " " " " 1
Adult Male " " " " " " " 6
Adult female " " " " " " " 1

Total 19

3.	Total Nr. of schoolaged children in the area.	Nr. attending school.
	1342	362

4. No. comment.

L. YIMITIN
Patrol Officer.

PATROL REPORT

Station: Ambunti
Subdistrict: Ambunti
District: East Sepik
Report No: 1/1973-74
Conducted by: L. W. BRAGGE
Designation: Assistant District Commissioner
Duration: 13-8-73 to 17-8-73
22-8-73 to 23-8-73 inc
No. of Days: 7 days
Census Division: Pts Main River, Burui Kunai and Chambri Lakes C.D.'s

Population: -
Council Area: Gaui
House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera Gaui
Map Reference: Formil Ambunti
Last Patrol: Various 1972-73
Objects of Patrol:
1. National Cultural Property Investigation
2. Riot Investigation/Arrests
3. Land Purchase

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 5 To 7,	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	(-)
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	(-)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports Nos 1—2,	(X)
Patrol map,	(-)
.....	
.....	

DATE: 17/10/1973.

L.W.BRAGGE
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1—2,	(✓)
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report .....

✓ Above average
Average
Below average

Date: 29/10/73.

E.G. Hicks
District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—1452/10,000.—2.73.

(2)

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-8-8
Date: 21-11-73

The District Commissioner
East Sepik District
Box 72
WEWAK

RE: AMBUNTI PATROL NO. 1 OF 1973/74
CONDUCTED BY MR. L.W. BRAGGE
TO PT. MAIN RIVER, BURUI KUNAI & CHAMBRI LAKES CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. 1 & 2 together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

- Area Study amendments/recompilation.

Your above average assessment has been noted at this Headquarters.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67.8.8.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,
District Office, Post Office Box 72,
WAIGANI

67-1-12

29th October, 1973

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMBUNTI

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO 1 OF 1973/74

The above Patrol Report as submitted by you is acknowledged with thanks.

The comments I have relate to the following:

The investigation of National cultural property at KANDINGAI Village appears to have been conducted efficiently.

The matter of land dispute between Chambri and Timbuhmeri villagers seems a typical situation. I hope this should be settled at your next proposed patrol in December, 1973.

An excellent report by Mr. Bragge ADC Ambunti!

E.G. HICKS
District Commissioner

c.c. Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
& Development Administration,
KONEDOBU

Two copies of the above report for your information, please.

E.G. Hicks

E.G. HICKS
District Commissioner

PATROL REPORT

Station: Ambunti

Subdistrict: Ambunti

District: East Sepik

Report No: 2 of 1973/74

Conducted by: P.J. Moore

Designation: A.P.O.

Duration: 18-10-73 to 27-10-73

No. of Days: 10

Census Division: Upper Sepik

Population: 2,962

Council Area: Ambunti

House of Assembly Electorate: Upper Sepik Open

Map Reference: AMBUNTI Fourmil

Last Patrol: November, 1972 (Elections)
March, 1973. Part Only

Objects of Patrol: 1. Census
2. Routine Administration
3. Investigate Boswei Waterway

The District Commissioner,

District,

East Sepik

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 26 To 30,	(*)
Patrol Instructions,	(*)
The Report and my comments,	(*)
Area study,	(*)
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(*)
Patrol map,	( )

DATE: / 19 .

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(✓)
	( )
	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

~~Above average~~

Average ✓

~~Below average~~

Date: 20 / 11 /1973 .

E.G. Fiens

District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.73.

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
18-10-73	Malu	60	76	84	101	51	53	57	38	519
20-10-73	Yessan	73	79	68	78	22	10	17	6	353
20-10-73	Maio	11	39	28	30	7	1	1	0	117
21-10-73	Brugnowi	21	35	29	31	29	15	21	15	196
23-10-73	Yamoon	51	65	64	69	27	10	14	8	308
25-10-73	Avatip	96	105	105	152	100	63	112	37	770
[illegible]-10-73	Yau'umbak	45	58	38	55	18	8	29	12	263
26-10-73	Yerikai	28	34	26	39	18	7	14	2	168
27-10-73	Ga[illegible]ambu	48	72	39	56	25	6	17	5	268
		432	563	481	611	297	173	282	123	2962

SPEEDIMEMO

67 2 10 A 67.8.15

CAN BE TYPED OR HANDWRITTEN

ORIGINATOR SENDS PARTS 1 & 3 INTACT WITH CARBON. RECIPIENT RETURN PART 3 WITH REPLY.

From - A.D.C. At Ambunti

TO District Commissioner | AT Wewak

SUBJECT Ambunti Patrol Report 2/73-74 | DATE 16-11-73

** Attached please find an index to be included in the
* above mentioned patrol ~~Part~~ Report that was forwarded
* to you this morning.

Our Ref. 67-1-12

PLEASE REPLY TO → SIGNED. L.W.BRAGGE ADC

REPLY HERE →

Secretary
Immediately

26/11/73.

Forwarded please.

E.L. Hicks
DC

DATE | SIGNED.

Patrol No 2 of 1973/74.

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AREA STUDY-Upper Sepik Census Division.

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1. Patrol Instructions

2. Field Journal Folio's 26-30

3. Situation Report-Political Education and Assessment Political Atmosphere.

4. Patrol Report No 1-Boskwe Waterway

5. Patrol Report No 2-Social(Health)

6. Patrol Report No 3-Political Situation, Malu and Apan.

Area Study.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-8-15
Date: 3/12/73

The District Commissioner
East Sepik District
P.O. Box 72
WEWAK

RE: Ambunti PATROL NO. 2 OF 1973/74.

CONDUCTED BY MR. P.J. Moore

TO Upper Sepik CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. 1 together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.
- Area Study ~~amendments~~/recompilation.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA67.8.15

(46)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
District Office, P.O. Box 72,
WEWAK

67-2-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
26 NOV 1973
KONEDOBU

20th November, 1973.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT - NO. 2 OF 1973/1974

The above report is acknowledged with thanks.

I have no comment to make except to mention here that Mr. P. Moore (A.P.O.) had recorded a good activities of the area study in his report.

E.G. HICKS.
District Commissioner.

c.c. Secretary,
Dept. C.M.D.A.,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the above patrol reports, for your information, please.

E.G. Hicks

E.G. HICKS.

Patrol No 2 of 1973/74.
Area Patrolled- Upper Sepik Census Division.
Patrolling Officer- P.J. Moore A.P.O.

AREA STUDY.

Introduction.

1. Topography, Rainfall, Climate and Vegetation.

(i) The main feature of this area is the Sepik River, on the shores of which 77% of the total population of this area reside. Downriver, the Census Division is boundered by the village of Avatip, the largest single village in the Ambunti Council area. The main village is situated on the south bank of the river but a small proportion of it's population reside in small hamlets further downriver, and north of Avatip along the banks of the Screw River. Upriver, the small hamlet of Baku forms the boundary of this Census Division; Baku being a hamlet of Yessan village and situated one hours walk West of the main village. Inland the Division stretches as far as Garamambu and Yerikai villages, South East of Ambunti station.

(ii) Generally, the landform of this area is flat and swampy, with few ridges or hills breaking this pattern. However, in the environs of Yerikai and Garamambu a small range is situated, which rises to a peak of approximately 2,000 feet,(Mt Garamambu or Maiwan). Also, in the vicinity of Yessan and Maio villages a short broken range of hills is situated, peaking at approximatly 400 to 500 feet. There are isolated small hills scattered through out the area but none of any significance.

iii) Ambunti station,because of its central location to much of the area being surveyed and since climatic records for the station are the only ones in existence, for this area, these records can be used to typify the climatic pattern of the Census Division. The mean annual rainfall for this area is 100 inches, the wettest month being March, when the North Easterlie's are strongest. The mean annual temperature for thää area is 81 degrees Fahrenheit , with the mean annual maximum being 89 degrees and the mean annual minimum being 73 degrees Fahrenheit. Full temperature and rainfall characteristics and evaporation figures are illustrated in Appendix A.

iv) The vegetation cover for this area varies from the mid height forests covering the Garamambu/Yerikai range, to sago palm and reed and grass swamps on the flat. The swamps of thää area are generally covered with 1 to 4 feet of water some 4 months of the year, with vast areas being burnt during the brief dry period.

v) The Sepik River reaches its greatest depth in this Sub District at a point some 10 miles above Ambunti station, at Yambon Gates. Here the river narrows to 200 yards and drops to a depth of 32 fathoms.

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Area Patrolled-Upper Sepik Census Division.

Patrolling Officer-P.J. Moore A.P.O.

Area Study.

Introduction Cont.

vi) Access.(Sub District H.Q. Ambunti.)

a) During high water all villages may be reached by motor canoe. Yessan village upstream is approximately two hours travel and Avatip dowstream approximately 40 minutes. Inland from the South bank of the Sepik River, a waterway gives access to both Yerikai and Garamambu villages, being an hour and hour and a half respectively. Yaumbak may be reached during high water by a small waterway the mouth of which is approximately half a mile upstream from Avatip village offthe South bank of the river, thence ½ hour motoring to the village. The remaining villages in the area are all located on the banks of the Sepik. (All travelling times given are by a medium loaded canoe with a 25 h.p. motor.)

b) Low water periods, that is generally from mid May until late November , difficulty can be experienced in travelling to those villages located elsewhere than on the Sepik River. Water travel to Yau'umbak and Garamambu is not possible, access being along good walking tracks from Avatip and Yerikai villages. Times are approximately one hour in both instances.

c) Malu village is linked to Ambunti Station by a reasonable walking track. Walking timesis 45 minutes.

vii) From District H.Q., Wewak.

a) Pagwi Patrol Post, 36 miles downstream from Ambunti, is linked to Wewak by a good gravel road. (Distance 112 miles). Thus access from Ambunti station to Wewak is two fold:

i) by air from Ambunti airstrip or
ii) by water to Pagwi (2 hours) thence by vehicle to Wewak,(3 hours).

viii) History.

a) Prior to 1924 no attempt was made to establish law and order in this area. Numerous German and Dutch expeditions had travelled through the area but civil administration did not commence until March 1924 when officers Townsend, Walstab and Medical Assistant Christrian established Ambunti Station on the site of one of Behrmann's camps, (1912/13 German expedition).

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Patrolling Officer-P.J. Moore A.P.O.

Area Study.

Introduction Cont.

The immediate reason for the establishment of Ambunti was to investigate the Brugnowi massacre at Yambon, upriver from Ambunti. Townsend states 28 heads were taken in the raid. The Brugnowi survivors and descendants, however list by name eighty people killed.

b) During 1943 Japanese forces occupied parts of this Census Division. Detachments were based at various times at Avatip, Malu, Yambon and Yessan villages and environs. The people remember the Japanese Administrators as a force to be feared.

c) Since the re-establishment of Civil Administration after the war, the peole of this area, being as it is within the immediate environs of Sub District Head Quarters, have had intense patrolling and contact with Administration officers and officers from the Department of Agriculture. Their attitude toward officers and the Government is certainly not 'anti'.

d) During early 1972 the ideas of the Peli Association movement found some support within this area. 'Money' houses were established at Yambon and Appan(Malu) villages. During the last Sepik flood these houses were destroyed and no attempt has been made to re-establish the houses or the associated cerimonies. It may be fairly said that only a minor percentage of the population of this area actively supported this cult.

Upper Sepik Census Division.
Patrol Report No 2 of 1973/74.
Compiling Officer-P.J. Moore A.P.O.

(12)

AREA STUDY

B. Population Distribution and Trends.

i) The latest population figures are attached. The figures show an overall increase of 0.6%.

ii) During the annual Census in 1972 it was found that 52 people from Yessan village migrated to their ancestral land and re-established the small village of Kauembi, known as Kauia before their movement to Yessan around 1945-46. No further migrations occured during 1972/73.

iii) Garamambu people continue to drift and settle in the newly established hamlet of Naui. The population of Garamambu is now scattered into the three hamlets of Naui, Walifeun and Garamambu,(originally the main village). The break-up of people residing in each of the hamlets is as follows:-

Walifeun.....80
Garamambu.....57
Naui.....131
Total....268

iv) There has also been a significant drift by the population of Yessan village toward the two hamlets Baku and Kambaui. These two hamlets are both located on the banks of the Sepik River, approximately 5 miles(Kambaui) and 7 miles(Baku), upstream from the main Yessan village. The population break-up here is:-

Yessan Village.....226
Baku Hamlet.....100
Kambaui..... 27
Total....353.

Thus 33% of Yessan's population no longer reside in the village. The reasons for this shift is two-fold; firstly the shortaage of good land in the immediate environs of the main village and secondly the desire of Yessan to maintain active interest in land near their boundary with Swagup and protect this ground from unwelcome poachers, namely Swagup people.

v) There is a definite trend for Maio village to shift further from their main settlement also. At present there are 28 Maio's residing at Manugai hamlet in the close proximity of Beglam village,(Waskuk Hills). This to could be to strengthen their claim to a piece of disputed ground known as Baganap, which is quietly disputed by both Beglam and Maio. It is on the ground in the environs of Manugai hamlet that Maio is proposing a small scale cattle project.

vi) This years Census figures show 29% of the total population to be absentees. A break-up of the absentees, village by village is shown in Appendix M. No attempt has been made to breakdown all the absentee's, only the major proportion.

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Area Patrolled-Upper Sepik Census Division.

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AREA STUDY.

C. Social Groupings.

i) Four distinct social groupings based on language are operative in this area. They are:

a) Yessan/Maio village-"Klembanda" language.
b) Brugnowi village-"Nyaula" language"
c) Yerikai & Garamambu villages-"Watamandale" language.
d) Avatip, Yau'umbak, Malu & Yambon villages-"Tipamanj" language.

ii) The operative social system are patriclans. Appendix B lists the clans operative in each village of the Division except that of Brugnowi, which appears to have a different system.

iii) At Brugnowi the village is divided into two halves, Piui and Saun, which were originally probably two separate clans. A family name is given to each family in the two clans on a genetics basis. For example Saun had sago, Nogusiue, Seciepei, Ungungu and Saru families. When the eldest, then the second and later sons of the sago family each will then be given new family names. These family names are discussed in the same way "Pisens" and clan-line groups are discussed elsewhere. Their significance seems to be that of an exogamous family unit.

iv) The relationship between the component social groups in this area can best be explained by summarizing the current disputes over land, firstly between those groups within the Census Division and secondly between those groups outside but adjacent to the Census Division.

a) Yambon and Yessan - currently disputing an area of land known as Sirimbu upstream from Yambon village on the southern bank of the Sepik River. A court order was neccessary to restrain any confrontation between these two groups over this land.

b) Yambon and Brugnowi/Yessan/Maio-a recently settled dispute over two narrow areas of land approximately 3,500 metres long on the two banks of the Sepik River, adjacent to Brugnowi village. The area is subject to complete inundation in the annual floods. This dispute was settled by the L.T.C. in March, 1973 but not to the satisfaction of Yambon village. The land was awarded to Brugnowi village. After this decision a fighting force of some 44 Yambons assembled at Ambunti with the intention of doing battle with Yessan, who sided with Brugnowi in the dispute. A confrontation was averted.

c) Yambon and Malu(Appan hamlet)- not actively disputed but strain developed recently over the area of land upon which Appan hamlet is situated. This land is owned by the Saun clan of Yambon with Appan having permissive residence only.

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AREA STUDY.

C. Social Groupings Cont.

A request was made by the Appan people through their Councillor that the Ambunti Council gazette a road that the Appan people use so the road could be included in the Road Maintenance Rule for Council workdays. The Council agreed but the Yambons became worried that this "improvement" to their ground constituted a breach of Appans residence rights since permission was not sought from the true owner first. The matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the Ambunti Council.

d) Malu and Yerikai-currently disputing the rights to an area of sago palm to the South East of Ambunti Station, on theKwoikan creek near Yerikai. The sago is called "Kabai" by theTipmanj language group and "Sokwoi" by the Watamandale group.

v) Adjacent to the Upper Sepik Census Division the following is relavent:

a) Avatip and Japandai- currently disputing a vast area of swamp with numerous lagoons on both sides of the Sepik River below Avatip village and above Yamanumbu village and including the present Japandai village area.

b) Maio and Beglam(Waskuk Hills)-a sago swamp known as "Baganup" under dispute. Now jointly used by both villages.

c) Yambon and Melawei- a sago swamp known as "Awaku" is disputed as to food rights

vi) As the population continues to increase in this area and the shortage of land becomes more acute both through the increase in population and the trend of cash cropping any suitable ground that may yet be available, the degree of social unity must continue to be strained.

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Area Patrolled-Upper Sepik Census Division.

Patrolling Officer-P.J. Moore.

AREA STUDY.

D. Leadership

i) The leadership responsibilities in this area are shared both by the Councillor as the elected representative and spokesman, and the traditional "big man" or clan leaders of the village. In only one instance in this Census Division does both offices exist in the hand of one man and that is at Yambon village where the Councillor is also leader of the Saun clan. Generally the traditional or "elders" are prepared to leave the day to day affairs of the village to the Councillor but are still are a force in any clan disputes or decisions which are to be made under traditional lines.

ii) Appendix C sets out the Councillor's who have influence and respect in their own right, rather than that which the badge of office provokes.

iii) The Peli Association leaders of last year, Veliangen Nyamowen of Yambon and Besuar Aganawai of Malu have as the period of dormancy for this cult continues, lost any influence they may have been gaining while the Association was active. This is not to discount the possibility that if the movement again becomes paramount that their influence won't be felt. However, it cannot be expected that any 'leader' will endure as such if his platform promises are not realized, especially when the people who support him realize that promises don't make fortunes.

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Patrolling Officer-P.J. Moore A.P.O.

E. Land Tenure and Use.

i) The customary land tenure throughout this area is similar with all groups. The claim to a piece of land is long standing, a family working a garden where their ancestors worked it. The land is owned in the name of the clan. The Garamambu's land for example is divided into two "Pisens", the Pig and the Cassowary clans. These are further sub divided into the lesser clans of Coconut, Betel Nut and Sago(Cassowary), and the Ironwood tree and Eagle(Pig). These areas of clan land are then divided into smaller family workings.
ii) When a man marries he is entitled to the use of his wife's clan land.

iii) All groups are entitled to hunt and gather within the confines of the combined clans land, that is the area of land that is claimed by the whole village.

iv) With respect to alienation of land, no individual has rights to alienate. It is only by the consent of the individual clan members that any land may be sold.

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AREA STUDY.

F. Literacy.

i) Refer Appendix D for the list of schools in the area.

ii) Appendix E details the number of English speakers in the area.

iii) Appendix F details the individuals in the area who have or are in the process of receiving higher education.

iv) Refer Appendix G for a detailing of radio receivers in the area.

v) Correspondence as a form of receiving higher education, continues to be popular within this Division. Assistance is received by the Primary school teachers both at Ambunti and Avatip for those who attempt this difficult path to high school education. At Maio tutoring assistance is given by the resident S.I.L. missionaries, but the student at Yau'umbak is in the unfortunate position of having no help available, except at Avatip village one hour away.

vi) Absenteeism has decreased on last years estimation. At Ambunti Primary School, the figure is 2½%, while at Avatip the figure is 4%. The figure/percentage is arrived by totalling the number of absentees over a sample period thence offsetting the total against the total enrolment for that same period. The improvement in the number of children regularly attending school could possibily be attributed to the Ambunti Council's recently introduced Regulation of School Attendance Rule, where parents of children are responsible for the attendanceof the child at school once they have been enrolled. No prosecutions have been necessary under this rule but warnings have been given to parents who regularly keep their children home for no reason than to help with the garden.

vii) All registered schools in this area have Parents and Citizens Association in varicus stages of activity. At the Government Establishment at Ambunti it has been necessary again this year to send the children home from school until their parents began work on an essential project at the school, such as new toilets. It seems that at P&C meetings, many promises to assist are forthcoming but very little actual work. Recently, however a school fete was held to raise money for the children to make a trip to Wewak. This fete was well supported by the station personel.

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Area Patrolled-Upper Sepik Census Division.

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AREA STUDY.

G. Standard of Living.

i) Housing-constructed of sago palm material and bark, raised 4 feet to 6 feet from the ground. Length varies with the social grouping. For example the Tipamanj language group have by far the larger housing structures in this area, average length being from 70 to 90 feet. The actual standard of housing in the area is poor, but much can be blamed on the Sepik flood earlier this year where the houses were damaged and some destroyed. Very little re-building has been undertaken as yet, since much of the work and time has been put into re-planting gardens.

ii) Sanitation- Adequate for the area with a small building being erected, usally at a distance of 30 to 50 feet from the main house. The hole is sunk to a depth of 10 feet or less if the water table is less. Doors are built on all constructions and the toilets all have a cover. For garbage the method of disposal is by way of the Sepik River.

iii) Village Cleanliness-the river villages still exhibit the effects of the Sepik flood of some 6 months ago. Very little actual rebuilding or cleaning up has been undertaken, with temporary repairs being the order of the day. Old posts and flood debris still litter the villages. A reason can be found in that much of the effort of the people of this area has gone into the planting of supplementary food crops which were destroyed. The new plantings were evident in great numbers along the banks of the Sepik both upstream and downstream, from Ambunti station.

iv) Diet-the staple in this area is sago and fish. Supplements include most varieties of root crops, (yam, sweet potato, taro), bananas, pineapples, pumpkin, with the occassionary pig, bird and cassowary providing addittional protein. Again in villages close to the trade stores at Ambunti tinned fish and rice is also purchased and consumed.

v) Clothing-totally European style in this area at Census time. However, during the normal working days many of the women support grass skirts.

vi) European Artifacts- abundance of European type saucepans, steel and plastic buckets, spoons, plates etc. All can be purchased at the well equipped tradestores at Ambunti and in a few of the better stocked locally owned village stores.

vii) Community Centres- a) The only centre of this type is

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Area Patrolled-Upper Sepik Census Division.

Patrolling Officer-PJJ. Moore.A.P.O.

AREA STUDY.

G. Standard of Living Cont.

located at Ambunti station. The history of these Centres at Ambunti has been one of many frustrations and failures for those who attempt to organise them. Usually it it only the efforts a individual teachers of the wives of station Public Ser vants who have managed some success with this type of Centre, but only while they continue to be actively involved. Upon transfer of these individuals the Centre falls down; just ceases to exist. At present a Woman's Club is functioning reasonably well on the station. The two main organisers of this club are a Primary school female teacher and a young female from Mah village who has recently graduated from Yarapos High School, Wewak. Activities of the centre include softball, basketball, sewing classes and also a regular fortnightly dance is organised.

b) Also active on the station is a soccer association. Games are played regularly between Ambunti teams and the Avatip teams, and also a trip to Wewak was organised earlier this year. This sport is by far the popular in this area. Cricket matches are played fairly regularly between station teams, with players also drawn from those interested at the closer villages of Malu and Avatip.

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Area Patrolled-Upper Sepik Census Division.

Patrolling Officer-P.J. Moore A.P.O.

H, Missions.

i) The missions operative in this area are:
a) Catholic
b) Seventh Day Adventist
c) Assemblies of God
d) Summer Institute Of Linguistics.

ii) While it is difficult to assess the amount of influence each individual mission has in each village, below is an estimation.

	Catholic	S.D.A.	A.O.G.	S.I.L.
Yessan			100%	
Maio	10%		40%	50%
Yerikai	10%	90%		
Yau'umbak	20%	80%		
Yambon	60%			40%
Avatip	40%	30%	15%	15%
Garamambu	50%	50%		
Brugnowi	80%	20%		
Malu	80%		20%	

iii) S.I.L. mission and A.O.G, mission policies and doctrines are similar. The main object of S.I.L. is to translate their version of the Gospel into the local 'tok ples'. They combine with the A.O.G's with regard to religious aspects.

iv) The percentages given above are percentages of total mission influence in each village. It does not mean each village is one hundred percent influenced by the missions. A percentage of heathens against Christrians would be very difficult to calculate. The villages least effected by missions continue to be Avatip and Yessan/Maio and at the other end of the scale would come Yau'umbak and Yerikai (both mainly S.D.A.).

v) Avatip village seems to have selected the better facets of mission offerings and adapted them to suit themselves, but have still managed to retain their traditional beliefs and customs. Each mission has a church in the village, there are no mission schools in the village and the tradestore owners buy the majority of their goods from both the Catholic Mission at Ambunti and the A.O.G. store at Maprik.

vi) THe New Tribe Mission has established residence at the hamlet of Appen. close to Ambunti station. They were not included above since it is felt that they have no influence whatsoever in this area, concentatrating their efforts to convert the 'heathen' further upriver in the environs of May River.

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AREA STUDY

Missions Cont.

vii) The adults of the villages of this area tend to pick and choose those aspects of the mission teachings which appeal to them. For example, they agree with the aspect of no work on Saturday or Sunday (Which depaends on the doctrine of the mission in the village). However, the 'sins' of betel nut, polygamy, and the consuming of pork are enjoyed continually. Howevere the younger generation, who perhaps have lived under mission influence all their lives, do generally follow the laid down laws of their respective missions.

Patrol Report No 2 of 1973/74.

Area Patrolled-Upper Sepik Census Division.

Compiling Officer-P.J. Moore A.P.O.

AREA STUDY.

I. Non-Indigenes.

i) Two non-indigene owned enterprises exist in this area. They are:

a) Las Kompani- operated by W Hanson-activities include a trade store and the buying of crocodile skins-used to be actively involved in the tourist industry but now has ceased this facet-has accomadation facilities available.

b) Sepik River Safari-as above but actively involved in the tourist industry and artifact buying.

ii) The local component of the workforce is deatiled below:

a) Las Kompani- 1 cook and 3 domestics
3 storekeepers
1 gardener/general labourer

b) Sepik River Safari- 4 cooks/domestics
4 storekeepers
2 workshop assistants
3 drivers.

iii) Unless both companies expand their operations in this area, which is unlikely, it cannot be expected that the component workforce will be increased.

iv) There have been moves by both companies during the past 12 months to offer shares in their enterprises to the local population. Sepik Safari's share offer seems to have died a natural death, while Las Kompani is rumoured to be continuing in their efforts but nothing concrete has yet emerged.

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AREA STUDY.

J.Communications.

i) Roads- Their are no major roads in this Division. The Sepik River can of course be classed as a 'road' in the sense that it is the mai communication link with the villages and the market outlets at Ambunti.

ii) Air-a) Ambunti station has the only airstrip in the area. It is a Category B strip 2,380 in lenght and a displaced threshold of 200 feet; 200 feet in width, suface being grass on gravel.

iii) Wharf-at present no structure of any note-however, a permanent structure costing 24,000 dollars has been approved for Ambunti and work will commence shaortly.

iv) The following are details of the walking tracks in the area:

Villages	Walking Times.(Hours)
Avatip to Yau'umbak	1
Yau'umbak to Yerikai	not known
Yerikai to Walifuen Hamlet	1
Walifuen to Garamambu	20 minutes
Malu to Yerikai	track exists during dry water-not commonly used-times not known
Ambunti to Malu	45 minutes
Brugnowi to Yessan	½ hour
Yessan to Baku hamlet	1½
Yessan to Kambaui hamlet	1

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AREA PATROLLED- Upper Sepik Census Division.

(30)

Compiling Officer- P.J. Moore A.P.O.

AREA STUDY.

K. Technical and Clerical Skills.

i) The collection of information on this subject was inadvertently overlooked. No direct enquiry at village level was made. However, the experienced tradesmen and clerks prefer to work in the larger centres of Wewak, Madang and Lae, rather than stay in their village where no work opportunities are available.(Appendix H). If work ppportunities did become available in this area, it would be difficult to then attract them from the 'bright'lights of town life.

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Upper Sepik Census Division.

(29)

P.J. M oore A.P.O.

AREA STUDY.

L The Stage of Political Development.

i) The people of this area have interest in politics at a National level, and little interest in politics at local level ie Council. There are individuals who show an active interest in both, but generally the people are much involved in village affairs to be concerned with something which to them is well down the scale in order of priorities.

ii) Concepts such as Self Government and Independance are familar but not understood in their entirity. There are fears that upon attaining self determination taxes at village level will increase; that Papua New Guinea is not yet 'strong' enough to resist occupation by neighbouring countries since the countiryhas no factories to manufactire weapons and e. generally overall feeling that their will be a sudden mass exodus of Australian Government officers. Reassurances and expalantions on these points by officers are listened to and the people claim to understand them and are reassured,but it remains a sceptical point if this in fact is so. Upon gaining self determination and actually experiecing and seeing that the above points are in fact nothing with foundation is when they will be convinced that theyhad no need for their fears.

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Upper Sepik Census Division.

Compiling Officer-P.J. Moore A.P.O.

AREA STUDY.

M. The Economy of the Area.

i) Coffee- Income from this source during 1972/73 was down on the figures obtained for 1971/72. Direct enquiry revealed that $469 was obtained as income from this source. Last years figure was $605. Avatip is the biggest grower of coffee in this area, and with an estimated 15 to 20 per cent of that villages coffee gardens destroyed during the Sepik flood, the decrease in production could be expected. The estimate of the number of coffee destroyed was also based on direct enquiry.

ii) Crocodile skins-an improvement is seen in this industry in this area over the past twelve months. From nil skins sold during 1971/72, atotal of $680 has been realized from skin sales during 1972/73. The major skins were aquired since the drop in the level of the Sepik after the flood waters receded, from late April until the present time. Traders at Ambunti found that the peak buying period was over a four months from June until September, 1973.

iii) Gold-only two villages, Yerikai and Garamambu work this metal. A good improvement in total income from this source was also realized this past year. From a total of $357 during 1971/72 the figure has increased to an actual $685. The increased gold subsidy has renewed interest in this venture. The bulk of the gold sold has been since the increase in June, 1973.

iv) Outboard Motor Hire- has also shown an increase in the past twelve months. From $196 in 1971/72 it has increased to $1156. The bulk of this was realized by the hire of the motors to the Council by the Council President Garu Jam and the village motor from Yerikai and Garamambu.

v) Appendix I details the full income for the area and calculations to arrive at a per capita income figure for this Census Division.

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AREA STUDY

N. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

i) Coffee-the shortage of arable land on which to plant cash crops such as coffee remains a problem in this Division. The Hills of Yessan and Maio, Garamambu and Yerikai provide some prospect of increased economic gains in this field. However, further plantings mean increased hardwork on the part of the people, and unless they are willing to put this effort into it, nothing more than a token advancement in this area can be expected.

ii) There were no increased plantings during 1972/73 of any note. An individual at Yessan has stated that he is now clearing ground for planting, and if his garden is a success perhaps the other people of Yessan will follow his example. At Avatip people are actively replanting gardens lost during the flood. Until the Rural Development Assistant at Ambunti completes a coffee census in this Division (now underway), the figures for last year will be used to illustrate the possibilities of increased income from this source.

iii) There are approximately 13,717 immature coffee trees in this Census Division, after adjusting the figures to include the loss at Avatip. If the full potential yield of 5lb of fermented coffee per tree is realized, and using the Average price at Ambunti during the past 12 months of 14 cents per pound, the potential income over the next 2 to 3 years is in the vicinity of $10,000. However, the full potential yield is certainly not realized in this area. Taking Avatip for example, with 2,490 trees that should have been harvested during 1972/73; if a full yield was realized then the income should have been in the vicinity of $1,680. However, actually only $234 was recieved, which is less than 20% of the potential.

iv) Crocodile Industry-an improvement has been seen over the past 12 months and local buyers are again purchasing skins, but the future of the industry in this area as outlined by Mr Puffet of the Division of Animal Industry to the Ambunti Council in January of this year, is grim to say the least.

v) Figures such as these illustrate the situation; breeding crocodiles (over 20 inch belly width) made up 8% of all the crocodiles killed in 1969 in New Guinea. The 1972 figure indicates that only 1% of the crocodiles killed were 20" or better. This reduction is a reflection on the composition of the crocodile population as there is no restraint locally on killing breeding crocodiles.

vi) The numbers of crocodiles taken in New Guinea has dropped from over 20,000

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from over 20,000 in 1970 to approximately 12,000 in 1971 to 6,000 in 1972. This is partly due to the drop in prices as at October, 1970, as well as the decreasing numbers of crocodiles. Corresponding figures for Papua where the breeding crocodiles are protected are far more encouraging. It will be interesting to read the figure for 1973.

vii) With the above figures in mind and the fact that the locals in this area refuse to support any notion of the protection of the larger breeding crocodile, the future of this industry to this area cannot be seen as one of great economic potential.

viii)Fish Industry+ the potential for a large scale fish idustry on the Sepik remains enormous; this Census Division has many back waters, creeks, swamps and lakes where vast quantities of the introduced tilapia could be harvested. The fish meal plant proposed by the Department of Agriculture introduces a chance of exploiting a previously untapped resource. Combined with a proposed canning factory in the area, the potential is staggering in its proportions.....etc etc

BUT

ix) The attitudes of the people of this area toward large scale utilization of this natural resource present the main barrier toward success of the above to proposed ventures. Fears such as the depletion of the fish numbers to an amout not conducive to their own subsistence and disputes over land and water rights in many of the lakes in this area remain in the forefront. An example of the possible conflict which could arise would be the setup with the main creek feeding and draining the Yerikai lake. Part of the creek is owned by Malu, thus two different social groups would be fishing the creek. It would not be long before Malu gets upset and claim Yerikai are stopping the natural migration of the fish from the lake down the creek into the Sepik and vice versa when the river is rising.

x) The Ambunti Council's smoked fish venture has failed partly because the people failed to see the potential in the industry on a large scale basis and partly because of the price that the Council was forced to pay in order to be able to market the finished product at a reasonable price.

xi) Cattle Industry- a request from Maio regarding a Development Bank Loan to initiate a small scale cattle project in the area tyoifies a growing interest in this industry in this area and

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the adjoining Waskuk Hills Census Division. Progress will be retarded until some form of vehicle is put on the river capable of being used to transport the stock to and from Pagwi, 36 miles downriver from Ambunti. At present the Department of Agriculture is 'studying' the problem.

xii) Tradestores- a few individual entrepenuers could emerge in this field when the Co-operative venture becomes established at Ambunti. At present the venture is bogged down over land required for a bulk store and office to be biult at Ambunti. The Co-operative proposes to open a wholesale supply store for the tradestores in this area. The present tradestores in the villages could not be called a success, mainly through the prices they are forced to pay for their goods and also because of the lack of knowledge in business procedures and practices on the part of the owners. A course to train potential trade store owners is badly needed in this area.

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O. Attitude Toward Local Government.

i) The main criticism of the Ambunti Council by the people of this area is that what is said inside the meeting house at AMbunti does not get back to the village. This point was brought out many times on this patrol when the people continued in their complaints re the Member Anskar Karmel not visiting their village.My standard answer to this was that the Member's electorate is huge and that a line of communication is always open thriugh your Councillor as the Member invariably attends meeting's of the Ambunti Council. However, this line of communication is useless according to the people as the Councillors never tells them what was dicussed at the meeting.

ii) Generally however few complaints are voiced at the Ambunti Council from this area. Thier were relatively no tax problems from this Division, and the peoples wishes as discussed at tax payers meetings regarding the tax rate is invariably followed.

iii) While certainly not being overly active in Council politics, being more interested in affairs of the village, they have recognized the Council as a fact of life and undertake their obligations accordingly. During 1971/72 the people of this Division actively supported the Council's self help programme by working on the Waskuk Hills road, in large numbers.

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AREA STUDY.

Q Accomadation Services and Facilities.

i) Accomodation- is available at the two non-indigene owned enterprises established at Ambunti, Las Kompani and Sepik Safaris. The prices quoted are the daily full board rate.

a) Las Kompani 12 dolars per day.

b) Sepik Safaris 18 dollars per day.

ii) Transport-Air transport is offered by Aerial Tours on the following days;

a) Tuesday-Depart Wewak 1300 thence Maprik&Ambunti.

b) Friday-Depart Wewak 0800 thence direct to Ambunti. Return via Maprik.

Depart Wewak 1540 thence Ambunti. Return via Maprik.

In addition to the above, on Tuesday mornings a direct flight Wewak-Telefomin is in operation. As this flight overflys Ambunti Areal Tours will land passengers if required and will also pick up passengers for Telefomin and vice versa.

iii)River- adequate locally owned and operated motor canoes with varying size motors are available. The average price for the hire of motors is $10 per day exclusive of fuel. In addition Sepik Safari will hire out river trucks and motor from $50 per day exclusive of fuel.

iv)Tours-Sepik River Safari by proir arrangement can organise tours by either river truck, jet boat, or houseboat. Prices are by arrangement depending on requirements but they usually range from $50 per day by river truck to in excess of $100 per day by houseboat.

v) Workshops-Sepik River Safari and the A.O.G. mission operate workshops for the repair of outboard motors. S.I.L. workshop has been closed down, which has left the owners of Mercury motors of which S.I.L. had the selling agency, without a workshop which will repair the motors. Las Kompani also run a workshop but on a very irregular basis.

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APPENDIX A.

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS-AMBUNTI STATION.

	Jan	Feb	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	DE=
Mean Maximum	91.2	88.9	87.9	88.8	88.8	88.2	87.8	87.3	88.9	89.4	88.9	94.3
Mean	82.3	81.1	80.2	81.2	81.1	80.5	80.3	80.1	81.1	81.3	80.7	81.6
Mean Minimum	72.7	73.3	72.6	73.7	73.5	72.8	72.8	72.9	73.4	73.3	72.6	69.0
Highest Max.	98.1	91.6	90.5	91.2	91.3	90.8	90.2	90.2	91.3	92.4	97.1	99.1
Lowest Min.	70.9	69.8	70.9	70.9	71.2	70.3	66.3	69.9	70.3	70.1	70.1	64.1

Annual Mean Max=89.2

Annual Mean Min=72.7

Annual Mean= 80.9

MEAN MONTHLY RELATIVE HUMIDITY AND EVAPORATION

Relative Humidity 0900(%)	91	90	93	90	87	90	91	91	88	88	88	90
1500(%)	79	78	78	78	75	78	75	75	75	75	78	79
Evaporation inches	5.7	5.1	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	53

Mean Annual total=59.8"

MEAN MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL(INCHES)Length of Record=25 years.

	10.04	9.56	12.63	9.75	7.11	4.98	5.72	6.00	7.02	8.48	9.0	10.07

Mean Annual Total=100.48"

" Lowest Annual Total=62.55"

Highest Annual Total=117.40

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AREA STUDY.

APPENDIX B Social Groupings.

Details of the clans operative in each village of the Upper Sepik except that of Brugnowi.

Yessan/Maio	Crocodile/Sago Domestic Fowl Cassowary Coconuts Bird of Paradise
Malu	Cassowary Sun/Moon Crocodile Crested Pidgeon White Cocatoo Crane Domestic Fowl Bird of Paradise
Yambon	Pig/Cassowary Sun/Moon Crane Crested Pidgeon Bird of Paradise Eagle Crocodile/Sago
Yerikai	Cassowary Moon Pig Raintree
Garamambu	Cassowary Coconut Betel Nut Sago Pig Ironwood Tree Eagle
Avatip	Crested Pidgeon Crocodile Eagle Crane Bird of Paradise Cassowary Sun/Moon White Cockatoo Domestic Fowl
Yau'umbak	Bird of Paradise Crested Pidgeon Eagle Crocodile Pig/Cassowary Crane Domestic Fowl

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APPENDIX C.

Leadership.

Below are details of Councillors who I consider have real rather than assumed influence in their respective villages.

Garu Jam-Yambon Village-Council President-was elected 15 votes to 4 defeating the out going President Ambaningi from Bangwis. Formally Vice President-has the Education Portfolio-has still a lot to learn re chairing a meeting but is a tryer-reticent in manner-vitally interested in Council affairs and does show some interest in Nation politics- a tendency to neglect his own village in favour of the Council office, Ambunti.

Saun Mungleibimeri- Brugnowi village-active business man- not very interested in Council affairs or politics on a higher level-effective because of the nature of himself and the personality of the Brugnowi people-has little to say at Council meetings and was in fact was elected to the Finance Executive Committee and given the Portfolio of Agriculture but resigned after 2 months because of the work interfering with his motor hire and trade store business.

Wani Wasmukon-Yerikai Village-gold miner-not active in Council politics and professes little interest in National affairs-however he has his people effectively behind him, mainly by putting himself up as the force which was instramental in increasing the gold subsidy!

John Angi-Avatip Village-active voice and force at all Council meetings and takes his Health Portfolio seriously-was absent at Census time and have not seen him in action at village level but is a strong man and a good orator which suggests he is effective.

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APPENDIX D

LITERACY- Schools in the Area.

St Joseph's Primary, Ambunti.

	Males	Females.	Total
Standard 1	28	12	40
Standard 2	33	14	47
Standard 3	40	9	49
Standard 4	33	8	41
Standard 5	31	2	33
	155	45	200

Staff:- C.Kupia
P.Saun
J.Menanoe
J.G.Nimbinanj
I.Anndambiu

S.D.A. Mission School, Amabunti.(Unregistered)

Standard 2	11	9	20
Standard 3	11	7	18
Standard 4	18	3	21
	40	19	59

Staff:- Reuben Roawe
David Yaraong
Daniel Welasi

Ambunti Primary School, Ambunti.

Standard 1	22	13	35
Standard 2	30	11	41
Standard 3	24	9	33
Standard 4	34	12	46
Standard 5	24	6	30
Standard 6	20	5	25
	154	57	211

The Avatip Primary School figures are not available because of the absence of the Head Teacher in Wewak at the time of the patrol.

The S.I.L. Mission run a Pidgen school at Ambunti on a stop start basis. They operate three 6 week terms. The enrolment figures are not available since the school is at present in mid term and all the staff are absent.

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APPENDIX E

Literacy

English apeakers in the area-these do not include people currently at a school.

Name	Sex	Age	Village
Diminoi	M	19	Malu
Mabam	M	17	Malu
Aikan	M	28	"
Mrs Aikan	F	23	"
Wangwi	M	22	"
Mankikai	F	13	"
Kapaisumban	M	17	"
Meiwobai	M	23	"
Sepponoli	F	19	"
Wopaimeri	M	16	"
Mawul	M	19	"
Sinmari	M	24	Yerikai
Surramang	F	16	Avatip
Taugansim	F	16	"
Ivarmuk	M	13	"
Veringei	F	15	"
Galabmeri	M	16	"
Singanimbit	F	16	"
Abanouti	F	16	"
Dumbamowi	M	14	"
Yuwolimber	M	20	"
Woisau	M	14	"
Kumbugi	F	16	"
Nowandimi	M	11	"
Kandawai	F	19	"
Kulam	M	15	"
Kambai	M	15	"
Wamber	M	24	"
Maka	F	17	"
Yeinangi	M	21	"
Kongwanmeri	M	17	"
Gwingaimeri	M	15	"
Kabogod'ai	F	20	"
Poinsui	M	12	"
Fetembogwo	M	22	Maio
Nogumbobo	M	22	"

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AREA STUDY

APPENDIX F

Literacy

Details of those individuals who have or are in the process of recieving higher education.

Name	Age	Village	School
Beliendumba	17	Brugnowi	Correspondence Form 2
Kisanaui	18	Yambon	Brandi High School F 1
Kunowundi	19	Malu	Vocational School, Maprik
Kobotanget	17	Malu	Yarapos Girls H/S. F3
Jimbandan	19	Malu	Yarapos Girls H/S. F4
Yambunmuis	21	Malu	Kairiru Is H/S. F4
Seponoli	19	Malu	Recieved F1, Brandi H/S.
Dulaimanga	19	Malu	Recieved F1, Brandi-1972
Mabam	17	Malu	Recieved F2, Catholic High School, Madang-1970-71
Wangwi	22	Malu	Recieved F1, Kairiru High School-1970
Kabogod'ai	20	Avatip	Recieved F3, Brandi High School, 1970-72.
Petembogo	19	Maio	Currently Studying F2 Correspondence.
Bandowan	19	Malu	Technical Colledgem Madang
Kapanai	19	Malu	Senior High School, F6
Wapai	17	Malu	Kairiru Is, H/S. F2
Wolinjam	17	Malu	Yarapos Girls H/S, F3
Kungumeri	18	Malu	Brandi H/S, F2
Andupi	17	Malu	Yarapos Girls H/S. F3
Gamiandu	26	Malu	Port Moresby University, 5th Year.
Singi	17	Malu	Teachers Colledge, Moresby
Paijuk	17	Malu	Maprik H/S. F1
Sanguryam	19	Malu	Technical Colledge, Lae
Yambeioli	17	Malu	Yarapos Girls H/S. F3
Saubunanber	19	Malu	Yarapos Girls H/S. F3
Tsisu	18	Malu	High School, Moresby F4
Sungenberou	15	Malu	Yarapos Girls H/S F1
Tepei	19	Garamambu	Maprik H/S F4
Miangwal	19	Garamambu	Agricultural Colledge, Rabaul.
Tambag	19	Garamambu	Brandi H/S, Wewak F2
Maimbo	19	Yerikai	S.D.A. School, Nagum
Ambulmai	21	Yerikai	S.D.A. School, Nagum
Timsikai	20	Maio	Recieved F3 Yarapos Girls High School 1970-72.
Junguthou	21	Brugnowi	Yarapos Girls H/S. F2
Kisanaui	19	Yambon	Brandi H/S. F1
Musonbung	23	Avatip	Technical Colledge, Lae

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Literacy.

APPENDIX F Cont.

Name	Age	Village	School
Younmeri	16	Avatip	Maprik H/S F4
Jonjindu	13	Avatip	Brandi H/S F1
Buis	15	Avatip	Maprik H/S F2
Susanna	13	Avatip	Yarapos Girls H/S F1~~Kimbu~~
Jimbutungi	20	Avatip	Teachers Colledge, Madang
Monjagaman	19	Avatip	3rd Year Nurse, Boram.
Kus'ranmeri	19	Avatip	Madang H/S. F2
Yu'asup	14	Avatip	Brandi H/S F1
Sugamin	20	Avatip	Technical Colledge, Madang
Gwandi	20	AVATIP	Teachers Colledge, Madang
Kisaobei	21	Avatip	Teachers Colledge, Madang
Damuroi	27	Avatip	3rd Year Nurse, Boram
Mairabi	15	Avatip	Maprik H/S. F4
Angloman	21	Avatip	Technical Colledge, Madang
Kaingumeri	18	Avatip	Technical Colledge, Madang
Mobgimi	21	Avatip	Port Moresby University 3rd Year.
Chis	16	Avatip	Brandi H/S F1
Ambonagan	15	Avatip	Port Moresby H/S F1
Granbank	19	Avatip	Port Moresby University, 1st Year.
Toaman	20	Avatip	Rabual Teachers Colledge
Babisoan	16	Avatip	Rabual H/S F1
Dogulmbang	22	Avatip	Teachers Colledge, Goroko
Yasarambo	18	Avatip	Yarapos Girls H/S, F2
Yandu	15	Avatip	Madang H/S. F1
Kotili	20	Avatip	Technical Colledge, Lae
Pusingili	21	Avatip	Medical Colledge, Moresby
Irasan	23	Avatip	Technical Colledge, Madang
Worandu	20	Avatip	Technical Colledge, Madang
Kai	16	Avatip	Brandi H/S. F4
Tamaimang	14	Avatip	Brandi H/S. F2
Nyiki	14	Avatip	Brandi H/S F1
Kamakundi	18	Avatip	Yarapos H/S. F2
Kasa	15	Avatip	Maprik H/S F1
Abalaga	16	Avatip	Maprik H/S F1
Yimianbunu	17	Avatip	Yarapos Girls H/S. F2
Kumewan	16	Avatip	Madang Technical Colledge
Akumban	22	Avatip	Technocal Colledge, Lae
Yoanai	18	Avatip	Rabaul Senior H/S F6
Imbraugi	14	Avatip	Yarapos Girls H/S, F1
Nyapai	20	Avatip	Port Moresby University
Lungan	16	Avatip	Maprik H/S F1
Dumeme	15	Avatip	Brandi H/S F2

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AREA STUDY.

Literacy.

APPENDIX F Cont.

Name	Age	Village	School
Pugau	16	Avatip	Angoram Vocational School
Yangi	17	Avatip	Moresby Teachers Colledge
Manambu	22	Yambon	3rd Year Nurse, Boram
Yanjim	23	Yambon	3rd Year Nurse, Boram

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Area Study

APPENDIX G

Radio Recievers.

The majority of the radios examined were tuned to radio Newak- choice of programmes was mainly news in Pidgin, traditional 'sing-sing's, 'tok save' and guitar music. The only real variation to the above was at Yau'umbak where one Gaikoban an ex-school teacher, preferred concert music and half complained that Port Moresby was very difficult to tune into and thus he could not get enough of his choice.

	Type	Condition
Avatip Village		
Barangiui	Sanyo 2 band	OK
Mingamir	Phillips 3 Band	O.K.
Munamowi	National 3 Band	O.K.
Kobanja	Philip's 2 Band	O.K.
Wokurahambai	Sanyo 4 Band	O.K.
Yautogo	National 3 Band	O.K.
Kwongaigumban	Toshiba 4 Band	O.K.
Wogarangoi	National 4 Band	O.K.
Knaramanji	Sanyo 3 Band	O.K.
Katowi	Sanyo 2 Band	O.K.
Wamber	Cassette/Radio Philip's 4 Band	O.K.
Yau'umbak Village		
Manambobwa	Sharp 4 Band	O.K.
Meimlapan	Sanyo 2 Band	O.K.
Gaikoban	National 2 Band	O.K.
Yibandogowan	National 2 Band	O.K.
Yibandogowan	National 2 Band	O.K.
Tapas	Philip's "Ondas Pesqueras" Duel Power.	O.K.
Garamambu Village		
Woki	Philip's 2 Band	O.K.
Maman	Sanyo 3 Band	O.K.
Asuit	Tridsat 4 Band	O.K.
Dumut	National 4 Band	O.K.
Yav'Ambundau	National 4 Band	O.K.
Gigio	Philip's 3 Band	O.K.
Tabari	Sony 3 Band	O.K.
Yerikai Village		
Paul	Philip's 3 Band	O.K.
Wani	National 4 Band	O.K.
Gleibo	Philip's 3 Band	O.K.
Yessan Village		
Birapei	Sanyo 2 Band	O.K.
Komnabi	Nationaaal 2 Band	O.K.
Dumakwa		

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APPENDIX G Cont.

Radio Recievers.

Yessan cont.		
Dumakwa	Phillip's 2 Band	O.K.
Maio		
Klapuwat	Philip's 3 Band	O.K.
Gilias	National 2 Band	O.K.
Girigar	Sanyo 2 Band	O.K.
Sokara	Philip's 2 Band	O.K.
Laimau	National 2 Band	O.K.
Yambon		
Garu Jam	Sony 3 Band	O.K.
Yamnum	National 2 Band	O.K.
Alui	Toshiba 4 Band	O.K.
Naundimi	National 2 Band	O.K.
Mai'ip	Philip's 2 Band	U/S
Tagrapi	Unknown Chinese Band	O.K.
Naida	Sanyo 2 Band	O.K.
Kwagwan	Sanyo 3 Band	O.K.
Kalawas	Sanyo 2 Band	U/S.
Brugnowi		
Kameri	National 4 Band	O.K.
Micheal Kwasimai	National 4 Band	O.K.
Joseph	National 3 Band	O.K.
Yagat	National 4 Band	O.K.
Nogans	Sanyo 4 Band	O.K.

Total Number of Serviceable Recievers - 47

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AREA STUDY

APPENDIX H.

Technical and Clerical Skills.

Details of those absent from their villages but employed as skilled or semi skilled labour, including Public Servants.

Name	Village	Place Employed	Occupation.
Wanoi Tumak	Yambon	Port Moresby	Police Colledge, Trainee.
Sowun Ganbang	Yambon	Rabaul	R.P.N.G.C.(Sgt.)
Kunjaman	Yambon	Bogia	D.A.S.F.
Jerikumba	Yambon	Port Moresby	Painter
Tandumi Tapur	Yambon	Wewak	D.I.E.S.(Announcer
Timsikai Seila	Maio	Maprik	Typist/Clerk, S.I.L. Mission
Vi Wongunyambwi	Brugnowi	Ambunti	Driver (O/B Motor) S.R.S. Ambunti
Nyaga Kaimalabi	Brugnowi	Port Moresby	P.I.R.
Tomas Nyaga	Brugnowi	Port Moresby	P.I.R.
Molibunga Batnau'uk	"	Rabaul	P.W.D. Carpenter.
Numbak Mangwa	Brugnowi	Rabaul	Barman
Tongolie	Brugnowi	Rabaul	Teacher
Wingiameri	Brugnowi	Ambunti	O/B/M. Driver, S.R.S.
Jo'ongen Nakwi	Malu	Ambunti	P.H.D.,Cook
Golman	Malu	Ambunt	P.H.D.,A.P.O.
Yambunwane	Malu	Rabaul	Warder, C.I.B.
Kabarakaun	Malu	Aitape	R.P.N.G.C.
Magingoi	Malu	Port Moresby	P.I.R.
Imbanjamari	Malu	Nuku, W.S.D.	D.A.S.F.
Mariakor	Malu	Wewak	Warder, C.I.B.
Kalankas	Malu	Wewak	Carpenter, Cath. Mission.
Wasaka'gau	Malu	Port Moresby	P.I.R.
Wauwandimi	Malu	Lae	R.P.N.G.C.
Yambi'aui	Malu	Mendi	P.W.D., Carpenter
Nauwul	Malu	Port Moresby	ComWoks(Surveyor)
Manukwori	Malu	~~Officer~~Port Moresby	Officer, P.I.R.
Naperi	Malu	Kundiawa	R.P.NG.C.
Rauna	Malu	Wewak	Clerk
Wuliagi	Malu	Buka	Dept. Lands&Mines
Imbwimba	Malu	Nuku, W.S.D.	P.W.D. A.P.O.
Yuandukur	Malu	Port Moresby	Warder. C.I.B.
Malo	Malu	Ambunti	O/B/M. Driver, S.R.S.
Kombal	Garamambu	Mt. Hagen	Warder. C.I.B.
Kanu	Garamambu	Wewak	P.I.R.
Madi	Garambumbu	Wewak	P.I.R.

Upper Sepik Census Di[illegible]ion.

Patrol No 2 of 1973/74.

Compiling Officer-P.J. Moore. A.P.O.

AREA STUDY.

APPENDIX I Cont.

Wangerau	Garamambu	Madang	P.W.D. Carpenter
Temin	Garamambu	Kubkain.(Ambunti)	P.H.D. A.P.O.
Woppoi Wamguan	Yerikai	Madang	P.W.D.Carpenter
Gleibo	Yerikai	Madang	Carpenter, Madang Contract.
Mei'ei Wabi	Yerikai	Madang	Plant Operator
Kilinowi	Avatip	Wewak	Clerk. C.I.B.
Umbiangi	~~Ambunti~~	Ambunti	Warder. C.I.B.
Winganjua	~~Ambunti~~	Ambunti	P.H.D. A.P.O.
Wisoan	Avatip	Madang	Med.Ass.P.H.D.
Gatali	Avatip	Goroka	Clerk. S.D.A. Mission
Yautobi	Avatip	Rabaul	P.W.D. Painter
Abanjui	Avatip	Bogia	R.P.N.G.C.
Bombomai	Avatip	Yangoru,E.S.D.	D.C.M.&D.A. Clerk
Chavinjimi	Avatip	Port Moresby	R.P.N.G.C.
Sibungowi	Avatip	Wewak	Warder.C.I.B.
Yuondenei	Avatip	Lae	Teacher. DofE.
Agameri	Avatip	Port Moresby	R.P.N.G.C.
Mambanowi	Avatip	Madang	R.P.N.G.C.
Nor'alau	Avatip	Mt Hagen	P.W.D.Electric.
Tongwimeri	Avatip	Rabaul	R.P.N.G.C.
Kingindimi	Avatip	Mt Hagen	R.P.N.G.C.
Dami	Avatip	Wewak	P.I.R.
Woliagwi	Avatip	Rabaul	R.P.N.G.C.
Ongarantu	Avatip	Port Moresby	Officer, R.P.NGC
Sangumai	Avatip	Port Moresby	R.P.N.G.C.
Tabiwa	Avatip	Wewak	Warder C.I.B.
Abakam	Avatip	Goroka	Warder C.I.B.
Yakuman	Avatip	Mt Hagen	R.P.N.G.C.
Nankan	Avatip	Samarai	R.P.N.G.C.
Gramian	Avatip	Wewak	Clerk, S.D.C.
Jangun	Avatip	Wewak	P.W.D.Carpenter
Tambiaknoa	Avatip	Wewak	Warder. C.I.B.
Tuwali	Avatip	Wewak	Driver.Dept. of Transport
Yagiogwi	Avatip	Kunjingini	P.H.D. A.P.O.
Yambunwsa	Avatip	Madang	Baker
Mandeimeri	Avatip	Wewak	R.P.N.G.C.
Winyeri	Avatip	Rabaul	P.W.D.
Gabanou	Avatip	Goroka	R.P.N.G.C.
Sugaman	Avatip	Bogia	R.P.N.G.C.
Kuna'pisen	Avatip	Rabaul	R.P.N.G.C.
Yuangowi	Avatip	Wewak	Driver.Alcom.
Chingowi	Avatip	Port Moresby	R.P.N.G.C.
Arvingan	Avatip	Bogia	R.P.N.G.C.

Upper Sepik Census Division.
Patrol No 2 of 1973/74.
Compiling Officer-P.J. Moore A.P.O.
AREA STUDY.
APPENDIX H Cont.

(10)

Wonginman	Avatip	Wewak	P.I.R.(Officer)
Tambamowi	Avatip	Lae	Airline Trafficm Officer.
Maiakumpan	Avatip	Port Moresby	R.P.N.G.C.
Nupa	Avatip	Aitape	Teacher DofE.
Yoantunga	Avatip	Port Moresby	P.H.D. Infant Welfare Officer
Meliakian	Avatip	Madang	Baker
Nolkumban	Avatip	Port Moresby	R.P.N.G.C.
Nyakomban	Avatip	Lae	P.H.D. Malarial Service
Kambaoi	Avatip	Port Moresby	Warder C.I.B.
Apame	Avatip	Lae	P.H.D. Infant Welfare Officer
Turnimbo	Avatip	Port Moresby	Police Colledge, Trainee.
Aglindu	Yau'umbak	Port Moresby	R.P.N.G.C.
Ihendimi	Yau'umbak	Port Moresby	P.I.R.
Wainboat	Yau'umbak	Goroka	Teacher.S.D.A. Mission
Magalap	Yau'umbak	Yanimo	Clerk. S.D.A.
Sanginbuit	Yau'umbak	Yangoru	Teacher. S.D.A.
Yinginmanu	Yau'umbak	Finschhafen	R.P.N.G.C.
Chimbarau	Yau'umbak	Mt Hagen	Teacher. Dof E.
Yagwandu	Yau'umbak	Mt Hagen	R.P.N.G.C.
Kumbarangaui	Yau'umbak	Port Moresby	R.P.N.G.C.
Kanchaiiapan	Yau'umbak	Buka	P.I.R. Cook
Mindik	Yau'umbak	Lae	P H.D.Storeman
Goman	Yau'umbak	Port Moresby	R.P.N.G.C.
Numbimi	Yau'umbak	Wewak	P.W.D.Carpenter
Tumwi	Yau'umbak	Yangoru	Teacher.S.D.A.
Yangas	Yau'umbak	Manus	Ship's Crew

Upper Sepik Census Division

Patrol No. 2 of 1973/74

Compiling Officer - P. J. Moore.

AREA STUDY

APPENDIX I

Income per Capita Head

1) Coffee

	$	
Yessan	70-00	
Maio	29-00	
Brugnowi	Nil	
Yambon	58-00	
Malu	54-00	
Avatip	234-00	
Yau'umbak	Nil	
Yerikai	24-00	
Garamambu	Nil	TOTAL $469-00

2) Crocodial Skins

Yessan	218-00	
Maio	Nil	
Brugnowi	124-00	
Yambon	Nil	
Avatip	160-00	
Yau'umbak	95-00	
Yerikai	21-00	
Malu	62-00	TOTAL $680-00

3) Artifact Sales

Maio	42-00	
Yambon	70-00	
Yerikai	20-00	TOTAL $132-00

4) Market - Ambunti (Estimate Only)

Yambon	60-00	
Malu	60-00	
Avatip.	60-00	
Yerikai	25-00	TOTAL $205-00

5) Outboard Motor Hire

Garu Jam, Yambon $746-00
Councillor Saun, Brugnowi $42-00
Councillor Ruman, Garamambu $68-00
Yerikai 20 HP $100-00
VI Wongunyambwi, Brugnowi $200-00

TOTAL $1,156-00

Upper Sepik Census Division.
Patrol No 2 of 1973/74.
Compiling Officer-P.J.Moore A.P.O.
AREA STUDY.

APPENDIX I Cont.

Income Per Capita Head Cont.

Outboard Motor Hire Cont.

The majority of the above income from outboard motor hire was reci recieved from the Ambunti Council. Vi Wongunjambu recieved the greater proportion of his earnings from Sepik River Safari under contract basis.

6) Net Earnings From Trade Stores.
Not one trade store visited in the area could be described as a viable enterprise. The estimated earnings of all the stores in the area is $60-00

7) Patrol Carriers.
Yerikai $225-00
Garamambu $750-00 TOTAL $975-00

8) Alluvial Gold
Actual $685-00 (combining both Yerikai&Garamambu)
Estimated on Hand $150-00
Gold forwarded but no subsidy Recieved as Yet.

Amos Kaibu	28 grams	(Estimated to be Worth	$49-00
Wadi Tapri	19 grams	(" " " "	$33-00
Wanmal Bunmari	16 grams	(" " " "	$27-00
Peter Gaui	154 grams	(" " " "	$261-00

TOTAL $1,205-00

TOTAL $1,367-00

9) Police Pensions:

10) Disability Pension-to Kitamini, Brugnowi Total $24-00

11) Multiple Birth Bonus-Tangua Bungein Total $36-00

12) Wages/Salary:Mission, Private Enterprise, Government.

Nogumburo Klapuwat, Catholic Mission, Yessan	$80-00
Kobi Taun, Catholic Mission, Yessan	$80-00
Mikrosa No'apa, S.I.L. Mission, Brugnowa	$168-00
Andi Yugala, Driver, Sepik Safaris, Ambunti	$780-00
Wungumeri Moligio, Driver, Sepik Safaris, Ambunti	$780-00
Jo'ongen Nakwi, Malu..Cook..Ambunti Hospital	$307-00
Golman Kauiani, Malu...Aid Post Orderly..Ambunti	$426-00
Nagume Kalambanji, Malu....Domestic, Ambunti	$150-00
Palanmane Nagume, Malu.....Domestic, Ambunti	$150-00
Soneibay Nagume, Malu.....Storekeeper, Ambunti	$200-00
Malo Wangi, Malu...Driver, Sepik River Safaris	$780-00
Monduminja Wangi, Malu...Storekeeper..Ambunti	$200-00
Ansangi Yaki, Garamambu...Storekeeper, Ambunti	$200-00

Upper Sepik Census Division.
Patrol No2 of 1973/74.
Compiling Officer-P.J. Moore.A.P.O.
AREA STUDY.

(7)

APPENDIX I Cont.

Income per Capita Head.

Kokwai'epi Kamapan, Garamambu	Labourer, Council	$280-00
Kisei Kambi, Yerikai	Driver, Anskar Carmel	$300-00
Umbiangai Granguang, Avatip	Warder..Ambunti	$1200-00
Winganjua Baginap, Avatip	Aid Post Orderly..Ambunti	$426-00

TOTAL S&W	$5,519-00
plus	$1888-00
	$7,407-00

Total Amount Overall.....$13,716-00
Thus Incmoe per Capita head = $4.63

Income per Adult Male Resident in Area = $28.31.

Upper Sepik Census Division.
Patrol No2 of 1973/74.
Compiling Officer-P.J. Moore A.P.O.

(6)

AREA STUDY.

APPENDIX J.

Outboard Motor's and Operators.		Type	Condition.
Vi Wongunyambwi	Brugnowi	Johnson 25h.p.	Good
Vi Wongunyambwi	Brugnowi	Mercury 35h.p.	Good
Boli Kitami	Brugnowi	Archimedes8.5	Good
Councillor Saun	Brugnowi	Johnson20h.p.	Good
Councillor Saun	Brugnowi	Archimedes8.5	Good
Simbagwa Kabvan	~~Evinrude~~	Evinrude18h.p.	Good
Yagat Kitami	Brugnowi	Archimedes8.5	Good
Kwaningoui Kumbui	Brugnowi	Archimedes8.5	Good
Kaimeli Yabukumban	Brugnowi	Evinrude9.5h.p.	Good
Garu Jam	Yambon	2xMercury20h.p.	Good
Gabra Nakwan	Avatip	Mercury10h.p.	Good
Benedict Upika	Avatip	Mercury10h.p.	Good
Benedict Upika	Avatip	Archimedes20h.p.	Good
Walapako Sua'bri	Avatip	Mercury 20h.p.	Good
Franaui Yuskan	Avatip	Archimedes20h.p.	U/S
Peter Kangaui	Avatip	Evinrude 25h.p.	Good
David Galeman	Avatip	Johnson 20h.p.	U/S
P&C,Avatip School	Avatip	Mercury 20h.p.	U/S
Koni	Garamambu	Mercury15h.p.	U/S
Pius Towon	Garamambu	Mercury20h.p.	Good
Councillor Ruman	Garamambu	Mercury15h.p.	Good
Paul Wasmukon	Yerikai	Johnson20h.p.	Good

Upper Sepik Census Division
Patrol No 2 of 1973/74.
Compiling Officer-P.J. Moore.A.P.O.

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APPENDIX K

Social

The Maira Ceremony-Tipamanj Group-Informants: Mungoi Tumbanau, Yambon
Kungian Maimban, Yambon

1) Preparations were underway at Yambon and Malu to partake of a traditional ceremony, named Maira; the ceremony is part of the initiation rites performed by this group. The order of ceremony is as follows:

Walambangu- initial "sing-sing"-the men's skin is cut in accordance with tradition and they are shown the magic flutes. They are then beaten by the elders with sticks, cane, wire heated in the fire and hammers;payment is then made to the to the elders by the giving of two pigs after the ceremony is completed.

Minja-same as the Waskuk Hills Minja ceremony.

Maira- is the last"sing-sing" and which is currently being undertaken. The last time this ceremony was performed was in 1935.

2) The reason for Maira is that it is reputed to overcome fear and give strength to the men when fighting. At this time they have also associated this ceremony with Self Government and Independence, by claiming that after self determination if any country wishes to "triam strong bilong Papua New Guinea", then the Tipamanj group at least will be ready and waiting.

3) Preparations for the ceremony include the giving by men elegible to have the rite performed of their sisters or adopted sisters to the clan elders for secret sexual liason. The sisters and adopted sisters are only given to the 'enemy' clans. For example the clans of Crane, Hornbill/Crested Pidgeon are 'enemies of the Sago and Parrot clans. Thus, a man who is eligible for the ceremony will send his sister or adopted sister to the elders of the Crane/ Hornbill/Crested Pidgeon clan if he happens to belong to the Sago clan. The full significance of the term 'enemy' clan is not at this stage known. The fact that the sister may be marrie has no bearing on the matter. The liason is kept a closely guarded secret.

4) When all preparations are completed and on a pre-arranged day, the elders of Yambon, Malu and the Malio clan of Avatip will gather at the 'haus tambaran' at Malu, which will have been fenced with coconut palms so that outsiders cannot view the ceremony. Certain elders of Waskuk and Bangwis(Waskuk Hills), have also been invited in case the Tipamanj group has forgotten some point of procedure in the performing of the ceremony.

5) The elders will gather and stay inside the fenced 'haus tambar an for two weeks, dressed in traditional garb and playing "Tumwei' the"garamut" associated with this ceremony.

Upper Sepik Census Division.
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Compiling Officer.-P.J. Moore A.P.O.

APPENDIX K Cont.

6) The following elders from Yambon will be gathered at this time.

Name	Age	Clan
Kambaramsei Kapai	53	Sago
Tagrapui Meblikumban	49	Parrot
Bulamai Aimas	45	Hornbill
Kanumeri Maimban	45	Parrot
Maiwan Aimas	44	Hornbill
Nungoi Tumbarau	49	Parrot
Urangai Manguwalmeri	52	Hornbill
Kwangi Yansun	53	Crane
Tapur Meiblikumban	44	Parrot
Maklu Yambingowi	55	Hornbill
Kungianmeri Maimban	45	Sago
Pumbandai Maimban	57	Sago
Jamnagur Kutunbei	53	Crane

7) At the completion of the two weeks the eligible men will gather, naked, at some pre-designated area of ground near Malu. Here they will be grabbed by the elders and rubbed all over with stinging nettles. The elders will not be harmed since they will wear socks,(traditionally it was leaves), on their hands. Other than the socks the elders will be completely in traditional garb, made up as 'tambarans'.

8) The following day the eligible men will be allowed to enter the 'haus tambaran'. As they enter they will each be burnt on the chest area with fire brands. It is claimed by the elders that the pain of this application is not great, as the fire merely scorches the skin and is then removed and a special oil manufactured from some species of tree is then applied as a salve, which cools the wound.

9) At the rear of the 'haus tambaran' a small room is constructed in which is housed the ancestral carvings of the participating clans. The names of the carvings are:-

Sago Clan
Umbi'ungi)
Mairuban)male figures)
Bagusaun)
Numamaira(female figure)

Parrot Clan
Nogauintum)
Numwaiui)male figures
Ambamia)

Hornbill/Crested Pidgeon Clan.
Kabakrau)male figures.
Kumangi)

Crane Clan
Karandai(male figure)

10) The entrance to this room where the above figures are housed is blocked by two shields buried into the ground, with only a very small opening by which the men crawl through, to act as a door. As the men enter through this small opening they are speared in the thigh or leg. Blood must be drawn but it is

(3)

APPENDIX L Cont.

claimed the wound is not deep, or at least will not be deep, since in the more traditional ceremonies of the past, it was often the case of the spear completely penetrating the leg to protrude on the other side. This kind of wound will be avoided this time since the traditional bamboo spears have been replaced by black palm spears,(it is claimed). After being [illegible]ured the men are required to display the bleeding wounds [illegible] their ancestral carvings.

11) Upon returning to the main area of the 'haus tambaran', the men are requi[illegible] to drink a soup prepared from sago and garnished with ginger, stinging nettles and ash from the burnt bodies of the Souli Mogunai, people killed by combined Tiperanj [illegible] Wask[illegible] forces in the p[illegible]

12) At the completion of the ceremony it is customary for the payment of pi[illegible] to be made by the newly initiates to the clan elders. Two p[illegible] are given but it is not clear whether it is two pigs per man or two pigs per clan.

Upper Sepik Census Division.

Patrol No 2 of 1973/74 .

Compiling Officer-P.J. Moore.

AREA STUDY.

APPENDIX L

Shotgun Details.

Name	Village	Reg. No.	Expiry Date.
Magamauwi	Avatip	A91157	22-1-74
Weimo	Avatip	A91163	24-1-74
Kani	Avatip	A91170	20-3-74
Songel	Avatip	A91196	20-4-74
Wainak	Avatip	A91210	15-5-74
Lomoi	Avatip	A91225	21-6-74
Yuandu	Avatip	18129	26-11-73
Brugnowi			
Sauswan	Brugnowi	91287	13-10-74
Vi	Brugnowi	91155	20-1-74
Andreas	Brugnowi	91276	19-9-74
Garamambu			
Sapu	Garambmbu	91151	16-4-74
Samben	Garamambu	91288	23-10-74
Yagi	Garamambu	91165	26-2-74
Yerikai			
Mabui	Yerikai	91224	13-6-74
Paul	Yerikai	91275	15-9-74
Yessan			
Sambasau	Yessan	91195	21-4-74
Kilelo	Yessan	91249	24-9-74
Talio	Yessan	91250	18-9-74
Paruama	Yessan	91251	2-8-74
Maio			
Lemo	Maio	91175	14-3-74
Yambon			
Kungwianmeri	Yambon	91248	23-8-74
Yamnumb	Yambon	91212	30-5-74
Walio	Yambon	91226	15-6-74
Malu			
Koranduma	Malu	91152	8-1-74
Yamkau	Malu	91181	25-3-74
Wanai	Malu	91220	2-6-74
Wanu	Malu	91266	17-8-74

Upper Sepik Census Division.
Patrol Report No 2 of 1973/74.
Compiling Officer-P.J. Moore A.P.O.

(1)

AREA STUDY

APPENDIX M.

Population Distribution and Trends.

1. Code: a) Attending Local Schools,(Ambunti,Avatip)-A
b) Attending Other Schools Inside District-B
c) Attending Schools Outside District,(includes Tertiary and Technical Schools).-C
d) Gainfully Employed Inside and Outside District-D
e) Hospital Patients, Ambunti, Maprik and Wewak-E

Village	A	B	C	D	E
Malu	33%	7%	4%	9%	5%
Yessan	26%	0	0	0	1%
Maio	89%	0	0	0	0
Brugnowi	40%	1%	0	7%	2%
Yambon	49%	17%	0	8%	0
Avatip	43%	7%	8%	16%	10%
Yau'umbak	9%	12%	1%	19%	8%
Yerikai	63%	7%	0	7%	1%
Garamambu	30%	3%	1%	8%	7%

DD&67.8.40 H.Q.

PATROL REPORT

Station: Pagwi
Subdistrict: Ambunti
District: East Sepik
Report No: 3/ 73-74
Conducted by: J.Bori, A.P.O.
A.Baroku (T.P.O.)
~~Designation:~~
Duration: 8/1/74- 9/1/74
No. of Days: 2
Census Division: Main River

Population: 5431
Council Area: Gaui
House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera/ Gaui- Open
Map Reference: Ambunti Fourmil
Last Patrol: December 1973
Objects of Patrol: Law and Order
Training
Familiarisation

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
Wewak

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	( )
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report and my comments,	( )
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(X)
Patrol map,	( )
.....	
.....	

DATE: 12 / 2 1974.

L.W.Bragge
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

Above average
Average
Below average

Date: / /19 .

District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.75.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref. : 67-8-40

Date : 1/5/74

The District Commissioner

East Sepik District.....

P.O. Box 72.....

WEWAK.....

RE :.....PAGWI.....PATROL NO.....3.....OF.1973/74...

CONDUCTED BY MR.....J. BORI.....

TO :.....MAIN RIVER.....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

Pagwi Patrol Report No. 3/1973-74:

In this Patrol Report i have no SITUATION Report matter.

Patrol Contucted by: A.Baroku
Designation: Trainee Patrol Officer

A.Baroku

A.Baroku (T.P.O.)

41 Q

PATROL REPORT

Station: Ambunti.
Subdistrict: Ambunti.
District: East Sepik.
Report No: 3 of 73/74.
Conducted by: D.B.Robertson.
Designation: Assistant District Officer.
Duration: 24.10.73 - 6.11.73.
No. of Days: 14 days.
Census Division: Main River.

Population: 5620.
Council Area: Gaui Council.
House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera-Gaui Open.
Map Reference: Fourmil Ambunti.
Last Patrol: November 1972.
Objects of Patrol: Census Revision.
Area Study Revision.
Political Education.
General Administration.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
Wewak.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 27 To 29	(x)
Patrol Instructions,	(x)
The Report and my comments,	(x)
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	(x)
Situation Reports Nos 1— 2, & 3.	(x)
Patrol map,	( )
.....	
.....	

DATE: 19/11/1973.

D.W.Bragge. Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	(✓)
Situation Reports Nos 1—3,	(✓)
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

~~Above average~~
Average ✓
~~Below average~~

Date: 27 / 11 /1973.

E.G. Hicks
District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.73.

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
31.10.73	Indabu	39	33	22	30	49	27	52	28	280
26.10.73	Japanaut	80	64	44	71	34	23	41	22	379
24.10.73	Jepandai	42	58	41	34	10	6	14	11	216
27.10.73	Kandingai	114	102	70	100	25	15	46	11	483
5.11 .73	Kanganaman	108	136	98	116	52	45	116	54	725
30.10.73	Korogo	145	142	125	144	54	51	99	54	814
2.11.73	Kulingai	66	73	62	76	22	19	54	29	401
27.10.73	Nyaurenga i	26	24	20	31	26	18	34	16	195
2.11.73	Parambei	97	67	69	103	87	68	139	98	728
31.10.73	Suapmeri	53	51	32	51	31	20	46	24	308
5.11.73	Tegoi	29	37	16	26	21	9	34	17	189
25.10.73	Yanamambu	29	40	60	47	17	9	21	3	226
1.11.73	Yentchan	47	50	36	56	42	46	73	44	394
29.10.73	Yentchanmangua	37	55	38	53	12	10	43	14	282
		832	932	733	951	482	366	812	425	5620

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-8-17
Date: 6th December, 1973

The District Commissioner
P.O. Box 72
WEWAK
East Sepik District

RE: AIRDROP PATROL NO. 3 OF 1973/74.
CONDUCTED BY MR. D.B. ROBERTSON
TO MAIN RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos. 1 to 3
  together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

- Area Study amendments/recompilation.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
A/Secretary

DDA67.8.17

(8)

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
District Office, Post Office Box 72,
WEWAK

67-2-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION
29 NOV 1973
KONEDOBU

27th November, 1973.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT - NO. 3 OF 1973/1974

The above patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

My only comment which I have relate to the following:

Political Education

People still to understand the raal concepts of Self Government and Independence.

Yentchan-Parambei Land Disputes

Whatever the measures to settle land disputes by the land titles Commission, the problem will remain the same.

A good patrol report as submitted by Mr. D. Robertson, Assistant District Officer.

E.G. HICKS.
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,
Dept. C.M. & D.A.
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the abovementioned report for your information please.

E.G. Hicks

E.G. HICKS.
District Commissioner.

Assistant District Commissioner's Comments

Ambunti Patrol No. 3/1973-74 - AREA STUDY

(c) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Since arriving in this District I have held the opinion that Pagwi needs an A.D.O. or D.O. as O.I.C. Pagwi is a difficult station and Administrative Area. The means of successful administration of the Gaui Council has been a regular source of disagreement between A.D.C. and D.A.O.O. Supervisory staff being the main question under discussion.

D.B.Robertson.
Assistant District Officer.

L. W. BRAGGE
Assistant District Commissioner
19th November 1973

(b)

Ambunti Patrol Nr. 3 1973/74.
Main River Census Division.
Area Study Revision of Patrol Nr. 8 72/73.

(B). POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

1. Population figures are included on the inside of the Patrol Report cover.

2. With a population figure of 5620 this is an increase of 189 over last years total, an increase of 2.88 over the 12 months.

3. Apoint to note is that whereas last year the absentee total was 2473, even with an increase in total population, the absentee figure has dropped to 2085 this year.

D.B.Robertson.
Assistant District Officer.

(5)

Ambunti Patrol Nr. 3 73/74.
Main River Census Division.
Area Study Revision of Patrol Nr. 8 72/73.

(E). LAND TENURE AND USE.

1. It was pleasing to note that the population has recovered from the Sepik River flood which occured earlier this year. Gardens are flourishing again and at the time of this patrol, there was an abundance of tomatoes, water melons and beans. All other crops are doing well.

2. As mentioned in my Sitrep 2 of this report, the Yentchan-Parambei dispute still continues over the land known as "Tambigu".

3. The Suapmeri-Indabu dispute in which a decision was given by an LTC hearing during March 1973, is currently awaiting a reply from the LTC regarding their application for a review of the decision. Application lodged by Indabu. The decision given stated that the land belonged to Suapmeri and Indabu were to vacate the land, which is their village site, by September 1974. Suapmeri to pay them $800 compensation.

4. Yentchanmangua report that their dispute with Wereman in the Burui-Kunai C.D. over land known as "Yauwik" is still simmering. This could be another indication of a division amongst the Nyaula villages, Wereman is attached to Japanaut. A remark passed at Yentchanmangua referred to, "Those three villages up there", referring to Japanaut, Yamambu and Japandai. Yentchanmangua is more closely allied to Kandingai and Nyaurengai with the school of "Simbagit" being shared by these three.

5. Whilst at Korogo, I approached Vi Namangara regarding the payment of $50 offered to him as a mollifying payment for the ground known as "Kubaruba" and on which the Korogo Administration School now stands. (The ADC Ambunti 34-1-2 of 17.10.73 to D.C.Wewak also refers). I made the approach to Vi just on the off-chance that he may have had second thoughts about accepting payment but his attitude is still the same. His reply was, "I do not want payment, if I want to build or plant something on that land I will".

D.B.Robertson.
Assistant District Officer.

(4)

Ambunti Patrol Nr. 3 73/74.
Main River Census Division.
Area Study Revision of Patrol Nr. 8 72/73.

(N). POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

1. A Rural Development Officer, Mr. Haro Mirou, has now taken over as OIC of the BASF Dept. at Pagwi. Currently he is concentrating on the fish industry. To date 2,500 lbs of fish has been brought off the population for processing at Bainyik as fishmeal for pig fodder. The fish are being brought whole at .4¢ per lb and crushed at Bainyik. The Councillor Tegoi village, Gwalai, has now established a smoke-house and another one is to be established either at Aibom or Indingai in the Chambri Lakes C.D.

2. The number of gill nets now in the villages in the Census Division are as follows:

Japanau	13
Suapmeri	2
Japandai	14
Korogo	45
Kandingai	21
Nyaurengai	13
Yentcnanmangua	3
Yamanambu	12
	123

These are full size nets only and shows the increasing interest by the people in using them and with further encouragement from DASF there may yet be a possibility of expanding this business.

D.B.Robertson,
Assistant District Officer.

(3)

Ambunti Patrol Nr. 3 73/74.
Main River Census Division.
Area Study Revision of Patrol Nr. 8 72/73.

(O). ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. I was not surprised at the attitude of the Councillors from the villages further downriver. Their attitude towards attending Council meetings was, "I do not know when the next meeting is, but unless they send the police to get us, I will not worry about going".

2. At Japandai and Kanganaman villages there were calls for a by-election because the people were dissatisfied with the present Councillor. At Japandai, people said the Councillor, Joseph Anganjuan did not spend enough time in the village and that he had too many loans around the village which he has never paid back. At Kanganaman the complaint was that the Councillor wants the men to work too often on the upkeep of the Catholic Mission airstrip at ~~KANGANAMAN~~ Kapaimari.

3. At Japanaut village, many comments were made that the present Gaui Local Government Council clerk has too much power and further that there is no one to supervise his work.

4. From my observations during the two days I spent at Pagwi just prior to the patrol and from the comments passed then and later, it is my impression that the peoples attitude towards the Council, and the Councillors attitude towards their work has degenerated.

D.B.Robertson,
Assistant District Officer.

Ambunti Patrol Nr. 3 73/74.
Main River Census Division.
Are a Study Revision of Patrol Nr. 8 72/73.

(M). THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

1.Crocodiles: The catching and selling of crocodile continues but at a very subdued pace. There are not very many crocodiles around and most are rather small. Mr. K. Trueman has been the main buyer throughout this area. Mr. K.Dowrie at Pagwi has dropped out as a buyer because there is no demand for skins.
From enquiries made in the villages the total income from the sale of crocodile skins for this Census Division amounts to $ 4150. This is a decrease of $614 on last years figure.

2.Artifacts: The sale of artifacts continues unabated. The main villages from which sales are made are Kandingai; Yentchanmangua; Koro[illegible] Kanganaman; Yentchan and Parambei. There have been no major ~~x~~ single items sold this last year.

3. At Kanganaman, a post (name Bangameri), of the "haus tambaran", is on offer to the National Museum at a price of $2800. Apparently this the price paid for a similar sale last year. This post is owned by the "Walkim" family. A second and much larger post is also on offer at $4000.

4. A Miss Dodo Folkerts of Melbourne, had just preceded me to the village, on an artifact buying spree and has reserved a small and very old "garamut" drum, (name Yimbandaua) which she is allegedly going to purchase for $300 from the "Samiangwat" family.

5. The greatest single seller on the river is the "Mai" masks from Korogo. Kandingai and Yentchanmangua also indulge in this style.

6. Estimates of artifact sales over a year are difficult to obtain accurately, enquiries reveal a income of $11,150 from this source last year. This is an increase of $650 on last year if the sales of "Magisaun" and the Kanganaman post are deleted.

7. Outboard Motors: There are 33 serviceable motors in the Census Division. A large number of these are brand new, mostly Johnson 20hp and Yamaha. The figure of 33 is an increase of 7 over last years figure.

8. Tourism: With Talco positioning the MV "Mareeba" at Pagwi last year the influx of tourists increased. Although the tourist schedule for this firm includes a lot of time spent in the Chambri Lakes, a certain amount is spent on the main river. Sums of money were paid out to Kandingai village to have the "barat" cleared continuously.

Ambunti Patrol Nr. 3 73/74.
Main River Census Division.
Area Study Revision of Patrol Nr. 8 72/73.

continued (M).ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

This barat connects the main river to Chambri Lakes.

9. Sepik Safaris had 20 tours last year. Their programme included "singsings" which are now performed at Korogo and not Kanganaman. The fee paid to the villagewas $80 per performance but this has lately been reduced to $60.

10. A total figure of $2700 covers the two tourist firms, this is an increase of $1280 or 95%.

11. Per capita income: A total income from all sources of $69,966 is calculated for the area, this is a decrease of $5611 on last years figure. This gives a per capita income on the total population of $12.44, and per present ~~xxxxx~~ male a rate of $42. In each case this is a decrease, firstly of $1.47 and secondly of $8.12.

D.B.Robertson,
Assistant District Officer.

HQ

PATROL REPORT

Report number: 3 of 1973/74

District: East Sepik

Patrol conducted by: D.J.Maher

Area patrolled: Arafundi Census Division

Duration of patrol: 16/11/73 to 29/11/73

Last D.D.A. patrol: Amb.Petrol no. 2 of

Last O.L.G. patrol: 1972/73(Feb.,'73)

Map reference: Ambunti Formil

Objects of patrol: Revise consus of Arafundi C.D., collect info.for L.G.C

Station: Survey and General Admin. Amboin Patrol Post

Subdistrict: Angoram

Designation: Patrol Officer

Personnel accompanying: 2 members R.P.N.G.C., 1 A.P.O., & O.M.O.

Number of days: 13

Total population of area: 776

Council area: Non Council Area

House of Assembly Electorate: Angoram Open

The District Commissioner,

EAST SEPIK District,

WEWAK

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 25 To 28,	(✓)
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report and my comments,	(✓)
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1— 3 ,	(✓)
Patrol map,	( )
Camping Allowance Claims	(✓)
.....	

DATE: 7 / 12/1973 .

.....
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1—3	(✓)
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

~~Above average~~

Average ✓

~~Below average~~

Date: 12 / 12 /1973 .

.....
District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
20/11/73	Pundugum ✓	18	18	28	24	-	-	-	-	88
21/11/73	Aviomi ✓ (Andambut)	6	4	8	8	-	-	-	-	26
22/11/73	Yungum ✓	13	17	27	23	-	-	-	-	80
24/11/73	Meakumbut ✓	6	5	11	6	-	-	-	-	28
25/11/73	Imboin ✓	12	10	13	11	-	-	-	-	46
26/11/73	Yamondim ✓	31	33	41	33	-	-	-	-	138
27/11/73	Auvim ✓	25	19	23	24	-	-	6	-	97
28/11/73	Wablimas ✓	11	7	17	17	-	-	-	-	52
28/11/73	Yimas ✓	46	54	49	55	3	2	8	4	~~216~~ 221
	Totals	168	167	217	201	3	2	14	4	776 ✓

(2)

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-8-22
Date: 28th December 1973

The District Commissioner
East Sepik District.....
P.O. Box 72.....
WEWAK.....

RE:...AMBOIN.....PATROL NO...3.....OF.1973/74.

CONDUCTED BY MR...D.J. MAHAR.....

TO....ARAPUNDI.....CENSUS DIVISION.

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

. Situation Report Nos...1 - 3.....
together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

Area Study amendments/recompilation.

P. Bourage

P. BOURAGA
a/Secretary

DDA 67.8.22 (1)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
District Office, P.O. Box 72,
WEWAK

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
19 DEC 1973
KONEDOBU

67-2-5

12th December, 1973.

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

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT - NO. 3 OF 1973/74

The above patrol report as submitted by Mr. D.J. Mahar, Patrol Officer, is acknowledged with thanks.

Local Government Survey - Amboin Area

I have no pertinent comments to make other than your comment except to mention here that people in the Amboin Area appear to be mentally prepared and ready to give it a go.

A good detailed Local Government Survey report by Mr. D. Mahar.

E.G. HICKS.
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,
Dept. C.M. & D.A.,
KONEDOBU.

... Two copies of the above report for your information, please. Please Note Local Government Survey report will be forwarded in due course.

E.G. Hicks

E.G. HICKS.
District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT

Station: AMBUNTI
Subdistrict: AMBUNTI
District: EAST SEPIK
Report No: 4/73-74
Conducted by: David L. Stevens
Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer
Duration: 22.10.73 to 3.11.73
No. of Days: 13 days
Census Division: NUMAU-AMATAK

Population: 1861
Council Area: AMBUNTI
House of Assembly Electorate: EAST SEPIK
Map Reference: Fourmil Ambunti
Last Patrol: No. 15/72-73, March 1973.
Objects of Patrol: Census Revision & Area Study Recompilation.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 45 To 51,	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	(X)
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	(X)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(X)
Patrol map,	(-)
.....	
.....	

DATE: 2 / 11 1973.

.....
Assistant District Commissioner
T. W. BRAGGS A.D.C.

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(✓)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(✓)
.....	( )
.....	( )

DIVISION OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION 29 NOV 1973 KONEDOBU

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

Above average ✓
~~Average~~
~~Below average~~

Date: 27 / 11 /1973.

E.G. Hicks
.....
District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.73.

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
25.10.73	ABLATAK	33	44	42	30	-	-	4	-	153
26.10.73	AMAKI	87	114	81	75	1	-	1	2	361
24.10.73	AMBUKEN	39	28	33	42	1	-	1	-	144
31.10.73	ASAWUR	15	13	19	16	-	-	-	-	63
23.10.73	BIANANAMBU	27	18	15	19	1	1	2	-	83
27.10.73	KAWAKA	81	82	73	81	-	-	5	-	322
29.10.73	KWAKAURU	59	52	53	52	-	-	2	-	218
30.10.73	NAGERI	36	45	41	32	1	-	-	-	155
1.11.73	WARASAI	54	53	49	49	-	-	2	-	207
22.10.73	YAMANUMBU	9	11	9	10	-	-	3	-	42
31.10.73	YAUNGET	19	33	29	31	-	-	1	-	113
		459	493	444	437	4	1	21	2	1861

(46)

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-8-18
Date: 6th December, 1973

The District Commissioner
.....
.....
.....

RE:.....PATROL NO....4.....OF.....1973/74.....
CONDUCTED BY MR.....
TO.....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos.....1.....
  together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

- Area Study amendments/recompilation.

W.P. Ryan
W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67.8.18

(45)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
District Office, Post Office Box 72,
WEWAK

67-2-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION
29 NOV 1973
KONEDOBU

27th November, 1973.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT
No. 4 of 1973/1974

Thank you for the above patrol report as submitted by Mr. D. Stevens, Assistant Patrol Officer.

My comment:-

Political Education

My comment is pertinent as stated to the patrol report No. 3. of 1973/1974.

Local Government

Will see what the Committee come up with the present Review of Local Government.

A very good detailed report as presented by Mr. Stevens.

E.G. HICKS.
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,
Dept. C.M. & D.A.,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the above patrol report for your information, please.

E.G. Hicks

E.G. HICKS
District Commissioner.

Assistant District Commissioner's Comments

Ambunti Patrol No. 4/1973-74 - AREA STUDY

The Area Study submitted by Mr. Stevens is very detailed and in my opinion accurate in its comment.

I feel the Mission section however paints a rosier picture than the facts warrant.

The 1960's and 1970's saw a number of airstrips built on the promise of schools, Mission staff etc. These were followed by broken promises in some cases and half fulfulment of promises in others.

The situation on one hand is one of isolated people striving in any way possible for education and development and on the other of Missions looking at their resources available to handle marginal areas such as Numau Ablatak.

This is Mr. Stevens' best report to date.

L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner.
21st November 1973

(43)

AREA STUDY

Ambunti Patrol 4/1973-74

Numau Ablatak Census Division

A. INTRODUCTION

1, Numau Ablatak Census Division is situated to the north of Ambunti Sub-District Headquarters, and its southern boundary half-encircles the Waskuk Hills Census Division.

2. Access to the area is usually by motor canoe, but within the Census Division travel is mostly on foot. In fairly high water, a motor canoe can reach as far as Ambuken in the east via the Screw River, and Ablatak in the west via the Minanjubwa Waterway (otherwise known as Benchi River). A smaller craft such as a small speed boat can in high water reach Nageri via the Yangimba Creek, although at the time of this patrol, it would not even have been possible for paddle canoe.

3. Ambunti is the nearest shipping point to the area which is one day's journey by paddle canoe from the nearer villages, and two days alternate walking and paddling from the more distant villages. Ambunti is 35 minutes flying time from Wewak, the District Headquarters, and is serviced by three regular commercial flights per week. Alternate access to Ambunti from Wewak is by (a) a 2-day journey by ship, or (b) a 4- or 5-hour road journey to Pagwi, followed by a 2-hour trip by river to Ambunti.

4. There are four main types of vegetation in this area: rain forest, sago swamp, reed-and-grass swamp, and kunai grasslands. Whilst the rain forest predominates, large areas are also covered by sago swamp. The kunai grasslands are limited to the northern part of the census division between Ablatak and Ambuken; and a small area of swamp flanking the lower reaches of the Boskwe waterway (in the western section) supports only grasses, reeds and scattered swamp trees.

5. The area is very flat, with the exception of the kunai grasslands, which consists of rounded hillocks with water runoffs 40--50 ft. deep.

6. Rainfall in the area is roughly 100--110 inches per annum, and the climate is hot, steamy and tropical.

(42)

AREA STUDY

Ambunti Patrol 4/1973-74

Numau Ablatak Census Division

INTRODUCTION (cont'd)

7. Most of the villages in this area had been contacted by the early 1950s and regular patrolling (at least one patrol per year) was commenced in the 1960s. In the last fiscal year 1972-73, there were four patrols into this area, which is indicative of the more frequent patrolling undertaken here in recent years.

8. The attitude of the people towards the Government is favourable, although there is still much uncertainty in their minds about what self-government will mean for them. Strong interest has been awakened in economic development, education and road-construction, but the people are disappointed at the Ambunti Local Government Council's inability to give them everyting they want or need in these three fields.

9. No cargo cult activity is evident in the Numau Ablatak Census Division.

David L. Stevens

.....

DAVID L. STEVENS

17.11.73

AREA STUDY
Ambunti Patrol 4/1973-74
Numau Ablatak Census Division

(41)

B. POPULATION--DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

1. Village population figures can be found on the front inside cover of the patrol jacket.

2. A sharp drop in the total population of the area is explained by the transfer of Nau'ali Village to the Nuku Sub-District.

3. The bulk of the population is in the western half of the census division, whilst there are three villages in the eastern half, ranged along the Screw River (or Anagu) and its tributary the Yubunda or Yimi River. The central and north-eastern areas are unpopulated.

4. All the villages are connected by walking tracks, and some also by waterways. Appendix 10 gives the travelling times between the villages.

5. Absentees outside the electorate total 28, of whom
11 work at plantations at Rabaul, Talasea, Keravat and Buka.
8 are variously employed as store clerk, warder, policeman, member of P.I.R., carpenter,(3), and one unknown.
1 is attending a Bible Teachers' Course,
6 are attending High Schools, and
2 are attending Primary Schools.

6. The rate of absenteeism is very low, which could indicate a concern for local development, although a more convincing reason given by one villager was that work at plantations was very hard and unrelenting, and so they prefer to work at their own pace in the village.

D. L. S.
.....
DAVID L. STEVENS
17.11.73

(40)

AREA STUDY

Ambunti Patrol 4/1973-74

Numau Ablatak Census Division

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

1. The five major social groups in the area are
   (a) The simple family
   (b) The extended family
   (c) The clan
   (d) The village
   (e) The language group.

2. The operational unit in village affairs such as bride price and other such allied decisions, in the first instance, is the simple family, however, the extended family is there and usually will interfere as a "second line of defence".

3. There are four distinct languages in the Numau Ablatak Census Division, as detailed in the succeeding paragraphs.

4. The Yessan-Maio language is spoken by Warasai, Asawur and Yaunget villages, as well as two villages in the Upper Sepik Census Division, Yessan and Maio. This language is being studied by Summer Institute of Linguistics (S.I.L.), but no official publications have been made.

5. The Waskuk language (Nukuma)dialect) is spoken by Ablatak, Amaki, Kawaka, Kwakauru and Nageri Villages. This language has been studied by Mr. O. Kooyers of S.I.L. at Ambunti who is shortly to publish the New Testament in this language.

6. The Screw River Language is spoken by ~~Ambulen~~, Biananambu and Yamanumbu Villages.

7. The fourth language is that spoken by Ambuken and the Komanjui group of people, who originally broke away from Yelogu Village in the Waskuk Hills Census Division and settled at the present site of Biananambu Village in the late 1950s. Together with the Ulambur or Jaminja group who came from Klange near Moi Village in the east, they constitute for census purposes Biananambu Village.

8. Communication is possible between language groups, since some villagers understand the neighbouring languages and are able to interpret. Pidgin English is spoken by all but some of the older men, middle-aged to older women and toddlers.

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SOCIAL GROUPINGS (cont'd)

9. The three villages Warasai, Asawur and Yaunget are mutually friendly and also friendly with the villages of Yessan and Maio, where people from these three villages will often overnight when they are travelling to or from Ambunti. Warasai, Asawur and Yaunget have in the past, co-operated on construction of community projects such as an airstrip and aid post, and indications are that these villages will again co-operate,in clearing the Boskwe Waterway.

10. Strong ties exist between the three Screw River ~~language~~ villages; Biananambu and Yamanumbu also have strong ties with Avatip Village in the Upper Sepik Census Division, where some of their children are attending primary school. The Avatip councillor has even made his home at Yamanumbu.

11. Relations between the other villages, all of the Waskuk language group, appear to be congenial, and these people are presently united in their aim for a road from the Wosera Council area, for which the Ambuken and Biananumbu people are also keen, and establishment of a registered primary school at Meresai between Amaki and Kawaka.

12. Clans generally exhibit a strong cohesion, although one instance would seem to deny this. The "Pik-muruk" (Pig-Cassowary) clan has members at both Kawaka and Kwakauru, and the groupsfrom each village are at present disputing rights of ownership of a stand of sago. The other Kawaka and Kwakauru people are disinterested in the dispute. Disputes between clans frequently arise over bride-price and death-price payments, but are usually settled amicably after much talking. A list of the clans has been compiled as Appendix 1.

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D. LEADERSHIP

1. Appendix 2 lists names and personal details of the village leaders, including both traditional leaders and councillors.

2. The councillors are mostly mature men, and all have worked outside the district at plantations. There does not seem to be any trend to change this pattern of leadership. The traditional leaders who are generally older men usually have more influence in matters of tradition, whereas the councillors have more influence in matters affecting community development.

3. To achieve their position as "big men" of a village, the men must fulfill several prerequisites. They must be elderly men who are the head of a clan, and they must be successful on the village social scale. The mere fact of being senior man of a clan does not entitle a man to the respect of the village as a "big man". He must have a large family and most important a large group of debtors in the village.

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E. LAND TENURE AND USE

1. Traditionally, each family has its piece of ground, which is passed on to the male descendants. If a man marries a girl from another village and goes to live in her village, his father-in-law will usually give him some ground.

2. The Catholic Mission Diocese of Aitape is the only holder of land on lease in this census division. Following purchase by the Administration, of the airstrip and some akjacent land at Warasai, the lease of this land has been granted on lease to the Catholic Mission. It was felt by the people of Warasai, that they should have some monetary recompense for their hard work on the airstrip.

3. Cash-cropping is restricted to coffee, but this Census Division has the highest coffee output of all the census divisions in the Ambunti administrative area. The coffee gardens are individually-owned, and are usually cleared by community effort, but the planting, tending, harvesting, processing and sale is the responsibility of the individual, who claims the entire proceeds. The only exception is one of the Kwakauru gardens, which is communally owned: The coffee is picked and distributed to the men of the village, each of them processes and sells his own share.

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F. LITERACY

1. There are two schools in this area, neither of which are registered: Catholic Mission school at Warasai and South Seas Evangelical Church (S.S.E.C.) school at Biananambu. Of these schools, the former would seem to be the better organized, although both are of preparatory standard only, and the medium of instruction is Pidgin English.

2. The Warasai school has 2 classes: the junior class has 16 boys and 17 girls, and the senior class has 15 boys, all of whom are from Warasai itself. Tuition is given five days per week in basic literacy, arithmetic and religious studies. Biananambu school is basically a Bible school, and serves a number of Biananambu children and 3 boys from Ambuken Village.

3. Appendix 4 shows the number of persons, 18 years or over, claiming to be literate, or who have completed at least 2 years' schooling. In most cases, their literacy would have to be described as semi-literacy. Some persons from Kwakauru are also semi-literate in the vernacular (Waskuk language), after receiving a few months literacy training at the Summer Institute of Linguistics (S.I.L.) school at Ambunti.(Unregistered school).

4. No people from this area have received a tertiary education. One person has completed Form 4, and he is now employed as a clerk in a Lae storehouse. Three young men from Kwakauru have completed a two-year training course at Kawain River Vocational School in Basic Carpentry, basic mechanics, animal husbandry, general agriculture and canework. Two of these men have returned to the village (see Appendix 3), whilst the other is still in Wewak. Six students from the area are currently attending secondary school (Forms 1--3), and details are given in Appendix 6, together with details of attending primary schools.

5. Printed matter receives minimal circulation in this area, but all villages have at least one serviceable radio, even if batteries are frequently not to hand (Ref. Appendix 7). The most popular programs are locally recorded music, "toksave", news and political education.

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G. STANDARD OF LIVING

1. Housing in this area, is generally satisfactory and is of native materials. The floors are raised off the ground, the walls made from the sago-palm stem, and the roofs from sago leaves. Some houses have a separate cook-house, and all have a toilet either finished or under construction. Sanitation is generally good, but the people of Nageri Village had built the rest house toilets adjacent to the creek which provides their drinking water. Instructions were left for the removal of rest houses and toilets to another site.

2. The majority of the men wear shorts, and many a shirt as well, whilst a few wear a length of material ("laplap"). Women are not so well dressed, and the dresses or lengths of material worn are often tattered. Many still wear the traditional grass skirt, although they seem to consider a tattered, dirty dress more appropriate at census time. The torso is usually left uncovered.

3. European artefacts are quite common in this area, such as bush knives, axes, saucepans, cigarette lighters and pipes (men and women), beads, hooks, razor blades. Radios, shotguns, and outboard motors are covered by Appendix 7.

4. The staple diet consists of sago, yams, taro, mamis, supplemented by bananas, pineapples, pawpaws, some pig-meat, cassowary-meat, fish and wild birds. At the present time, there are only four trade stores operating in the Amaki, Kawaka and Warasai. Current licences are held for the Amaki, Kawaka and Warasai stores, but the Ambukon storekeeper was absent at the time of the patrol, and his licence and store were not inspected. Other stores had been operating, but are temporarily inoperative because of the shortage of money in the area following payment of 1973-74 Council Tax and Ambunti Producers' Co-operative Ltd. membership fees ($10-00 per member).

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G. STANDARD OF LIVING (cont'd)

5. There are no introduced food crops in the area.

6. Canned foodstuffs are popular, but are not readily available to the villagers because the village stores are mostly poorly stocked, and because of their own economic limitations. When the people visit Ambunti, they nearly always return with a supply of tinned fish.

7. There are no community centres or organizations in the area. Some of the men are fond of soccer, play quite frequently, and occasionally the young men from Amaki, Kawaka and Awakauru arrange a match at Ambunti with men from Ambunti station.and Avatip Village. Basketball is also played, but to a much lesser degree.

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H. MISSIONS

1. Mission activity in the area is sponsored by Roman Catholic Mission and the South Seas Evangelical Church (S.S.E.C.). The former has a fairly strong influence in the villages of Warasai, Amaki and Kawaka, whereas the latter is quite strong in the Screw River language villages of Ambuken and Biananambu. Kwakauru and Nageri Villages used to be influenced strongly by the Catholic Mission, but since the catechist has left, little has been done in this area by the Catholic Mission, although the Catholic Mission is at present training in their schools 14 students from Nageri, and 18 from Kwakauru. S.S.E.C. has lately shown interest in these villages, and is planning to build an airstrip at Nageri and establish a European-staffed mission station with a pidgin school (A 3-year course is planned, which would cover most of the subject matter except English which is usually taught in the first 4 years of primary schooling.) No tension or conflict in or between villages is evident as having been caused by allegiance to different missions.

2. There are no non-indigenous mission staff in the area, and only four indigenous staff. Catholic Mission employs three persons: two at Warasai, who look after the mission school and church there, and one (a catechist) at Amaki. The Amaki catechist, as well as conducting daily services at Amaki, conducts a service at Kawaka every Sunday. The S.S.E.C. has one indigenous pastor, who is stationed at Biananambu, but occasionally visits Ambuken to conduct services. One non-indigenous Catholic priest and two medical sisters visit Warasai by aircraft once every month, and the two medical sisiters visit Asawur and Yaunget as well.

3. Summer Institute of Linguistics, although not officially a mission, nevertheless performs some functions of a mission, and is included in this category. S.I.L. do not have any staff stationed in the area, but many of the young people from Kwakauru have received a few months schooling at the

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H. Missions (cont'd)

S.I.L. school at Ambunti in basic literacy (pidgin English and vernacular--Waskuk language), arithmetic and religion. The S.I.L. team at Maio Village in the Upper Sepik Census Division used to visit Yaunget and Asawur villages occasionally, but this was discontinued about 12 months ago.

4. Relations of the people with missions are congenial. The people of Warasai especially, but also of Asawur and Yaunget, are appreciative of the assistance given them by the Catholic Mission, who transport 4 or 5 bags of coffee to Nuku each month as backload on the Mission's aircraft, send two medical sisters to spend two days (consecutive) each month visiting Warasai, Asawur and Yaunget, and who provide some education through their school at Warasai. Catholic Mission registered primary schools at Ambunti, Oum, Siaglum and Kunjingini provide an education for 69 students from this area, whilst Catholic Mission high schools provide an education for 5. The people of Amaki, Kawaka and nearby villages are still anxious for a registered school to be established as soon as possible at Meresai between Amaki and Kawaka, and they intend applying to the District Education Board to have a registered, Catholic Mission-run school established next financial year 1974/75. The present school has been abandoned, and no work has been done on the airstrip site at Meresai for some months, and much clearing remains to be done. Any feelings of enmity between the people and the Catholic Mission have apparently abated.

5. Assistance to this area by S.S.E.C. is at present far less tangible, and the people are less co-operative with S.S.E.C. than with Catholic Mission. The people resent having constructed airstrips at Wingi (Kautapa hamlet) near Ablatak and at Ambuken for S.S.E.C., who, after using the airstrips only a few times withdrew their personnel. Mr. F. Urschitz of S.S.E.C., Nungwaia was in the area at the time of the patrol, and he explained the circumstances of the Ablatak airstrip: Missionary Aviation Fellowship (M.A.F.) considered the Ablatak airstrip too soft and unsafe,

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H. Missions (cont'd)

and advised that a layer of topsoil would need to be replaced by a layer of gravel. The Ablatak people could gain no assistance from other villages and considered the task too great for themselves alone, and so the mission station was abandoned, and the airstrip is now out of use and overgrown. The reason for abandonment of the Ambuken airstrip is not known to the writer, but the people claim that S.S.E.C. considered the small number of people at Ambuken did not warrant a mission station. If this claim is valid, such action is to be deplored, and it is doubtful if S.S.E.C.'s credibility will be sufficient to gain the co-operation of the people for any other like venture.

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I. NON-INDIGENES

1. There are no non-indigenous persons residing or operating businesses in this area.

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J. COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

1. There is no road in this census division, and none are planned for the forseeable future. The villages are connected by walking tracks, and some villages are also connected by waterways. (Appendix 9 refers). Travelling times on these routes are given in Appendix 11.

2. At present a road is being made from Ambunti to Tongwinjamb in the Waskuk Hills Census Division, and some time in the future, a road may be constructed from Wosera Council area through Ambuken to connect up with this road, but no definite plans have yet been made by the Ambunti Council in this regard. Tongwinjamb can be reached by a 2 hr. 35 min. trip by paddle canoe from Amaki, and so could be used as a coffee pick-up point for Amaki and its neighbouring villages, saving many hours of paddling now required to transport coffee to Ambunti.

3. The people of Ambuken, Biananambu, Ablatak, Amaki, Kawaka, Kwakauru and Nageri are adamant that a road link-up be made with a road in Wosera Council Area. Market trading and accessibility of schools were the reasons given by the people. The Wosera Council has constructed the road to within about two hours' walk of Ambuken, and has inspected the ground between the road-head and Ambuken, and is prepared to continue the road as far as Ambuken if the Ambunti Council assists financially with the project. Unfortunately, the Ambunti Council is unable to assist at this time, and so the project will probably have to be shelved. Extension of the road from Ambuken to Ablatak (about 15 miles) would not be warranted at this time by the population of Ablatak, but considering the nearby villages as well, it may be considered worthwhile at a later date. Topographically, the main problem will be presented by two small sections of sago swamp, about ¼ to ½ mile in all, the rest of the route being tropical rain forest and kunai grasslands.

Sea

4. This Census Division is land-locked, and so has no wharves or anchorages on the sea.

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J. COMMUNICATIONS (cont'd)

Air

5. There are Category E airstrips at Warasai, Ambuken and Wingi (Kautapa hamlet near Ablatak). The Warasai airstrip is approx. 120' wide and 1500' in length, and could be extended further if necessary. The surface is firm and in good condition, and is used on two (consecutive) days per month by the Catholic Mission. The airstrip at Ambuken is not used and very overgrown, but could be quite easily cleared again if required. The Wingi airstrip was found to be too poorly drained and too soft for safe operation, and would require considerable work to re-open it for operations, involving replacement of the present topsoil by a layer of gravel.

6. Plans were made by the Catholic Mission for an airstrip to be constructed at Meresai between Amaki and Kawaka, but only a small part of the airstrip has been cleared of trees, and even this is badly overgrown again with grass. South Seas Evangelical Church (S.S.E.C.) are now considering construction of an airstrip at Nageri, and have just surveyed the site, although as mentioned in Section H of this area study, co-operation from the villagers may not be forthcoming.for clearance of the site.

Rivers

7. River transport provides this area with its best link with Ambunti station, but the twisty nature of the waterways limits the size of canoe that can navigate some parts, and submerged logs at low water do not encourage poor canoe operators. Full details of waterways are given inAppendix 9.

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K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

1. Appendix 3 lists all skilled or semi-skilled workers living in this census division. Outside the area are 1 store clerk, 1 policeman, 1 warder, 1 member of P.I.R., 3 carpenters, and 1 man who has completed a course at Hawain River Vocational School in Wewak--two others have completed this course and are listed in Appendix 3 under Kwakauru Village.

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L. The Stage of Political Development

1. The Ambunti Local Government Council has been operating in this area for about six years now, and the councillors from the area have a fairly good understanding of the process of democratic government.

2. Most of the village men have a fair idea of the way in which the Local Government Councils work, and thanks to the Political Education talks and news programmes on Radio Wewak, at least a superficial understanding of the House of Assembly. Some of the younger men who have been to various training courses, worked outside the district, or attended primary schools for a few years have some idea of the nature of Self-Government, whilst the majority do not. All the people were wary of Self-Government because they either did not understand it or because they felt Papua New Guinea was not yet ready.

3. A few of the more enlightened young men were concerned about the radio reports of Miss Josephine Abaijah's activities in relation to the Papuan Separatist movement.

4. Attitudes towards Government Officers and non-indigenous persons are cordial, and people are anxious for non-indigenous persons to remain in Papua New Guinea after Self-Government to assist the development of the country.

5. No persons from the area have been away to Local Government or Co-operative Conferences or as Observers to the House of Assembly, or as Representatives to the South Pacific Commission.

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M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA

1. Cash income in the Numau Ablatak Census Division comes almost exclusively from sale of coffee. Details of number of coffee trees and maturity of plantings are to be found in Appendix 8, which also provides an estimation of the total production possible for the present number of trees if approved agricultural and processing techniques were widely used.

2. No serious effort is being made in the field of market gardening, owing to the transport problem in this area. A very small amount of income is obtained from sale of fresh foods, smoked fish and smoked meat at the Ambunti or Nuku markets on infrequent visits to these centres, and a liberal estimate of $40.00 per annum has been included in the calculation of total cash income for the area.

3. Of the six persons resident in the are who are receiving a wage, five are "foreign" to the area (4 mission personnel and 1 Aid post orderly) and their wages have not been included in the income figures for this Census Division. The other wage-earner is an Aid post orderly at Amaki, who is receiving about $427.00 per annum.

4. Twenty persons from this Census Division are variously employed outside the area as plantation labourers, carpenters or carpenters' labourers, and in other capacities. Their estimated wages have not been included in the income figures for the area, since it is doubtful whether much of their earnings would be brought into the area.

5. Income from outboard motor hire has not been included in the income figures, since the communally-owned motors are not run on a profit basis, and the individually-owned motors are generally hired out cheaply to the villagers, so as to recoup the cost of benzine, and perhaps a part of the endless repair costs.

6. Similarly, the trade stores are invariably run more as a community service than a business, and do little more than "break even", with the exception of the Catholic Mission Store at Warasai, the profits of which do not remain in the area.

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M. Economy of the Area (cont'd)

7. A buyer from the Sepik Producers' Co-operative Association (S.P.C.A.) has visited Ambunti three times this year to buy coffee, (1973). The Ambunti Producers' Co-operative Ltd. has been formed but has not yet commenced buying operations. At least 206 men from this Census division are members of this new co-operative society, and are impatientto see the new society commence operations so that they can have some return for their $10.00 membership fees. Total share capital (membership fees) invested in the Ambunti Producers' Co-operative Ltd. from this area is $2060.00.

8. There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in this census division. The coffee planters do not employ labourers but are assisted only by family members.

9. Sale of carvings and crocodile skins is an occasional source of income, but has brought little or no income to the area over the last 12 months.

10. There are at least 123 Commonwealth Savings Bank passbooks.in this census division, the balances of which total at least $508.39. The number of passbooks and totals of balances for each village are given in Appendix 7. The average account balance is $4.13, which is well below the 1972/73 figure of $7.28, which was calculated by this writer from figures given in Appendix H of Patrol Report 12/72-73. An increase in the number of Ambunti Producers' Co-operative Ltd.members would probably account for the sharp drop.

11. There has not been any great difficulty in meeting Tax obligations, although 5 persons have been convicted of failure to pay the 1973/74 Council Tax.

12. Average per capita income figure is approximately $7.22. The stronger coffee growing areas would be slightly higher than the other villages. Amaki would have the highest income, due to the extensive coffee business and the mid post orderly's wage.

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M. Economy of the Area (cont'd)

13. Marketing facilities are available at Ambunti and Nuku, but the difficulty of access and distance from each of these centres precludes any serious ventures in the area of market gardening. Coffee is brought in to Ambunti for sale by motor canoe or paddle canoe, and because of the relatively high return per pound, remains a viable enterprise.

14. The Rural Development Assistant presently stationed at Ambunti, Mr. Robert Mowa, believes that the previous R.D.A. at Ambunti relied too much on figures provided by the village men, and obtained greatly inflated figures for the number of coffee trees at certain villages, whereas he relied more on councillors and certain reliable men to do the counting. He believes that this explains the discrepancy between his figures and those that appear in Appendix 8 of Patrol Report 10/71-72.

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N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

1. Large areas of arable land are available for increased plantings of tree crops such as coffee, Existing output could be increased by complete rather than partial, harvesting, and refined methods of processing, as well as by an increase in plantings. The Department of Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries (D.A.S.F.) has not been encouraging further plantings of coffee due to the possibility of a market glut.

2. Market gardening could be increased, but the transportation problem in terms of time and trouble would not make the effort worthwhile, since a 3--4-day return trip by paddle canoe or by foot and paddle canoe would be the average requirement.

3. D.A.S.F. has not tried to introduce new cash crops, preferring to concentrate on coffee at the moment because of its comparatively high return per pound (currently 14¢). Introduction of such activities as timber, and fishing, would be made impracticable by the transportation problem. In the case of timber, the difficulty is lack of roads and large waterways, and in the case of fish, the distance to the market, and low price per lb.

4. The people are certainly concerned about improving their economy, and, provided they can forsee the benefits, will work hard to achieve such improvement. Transportation is the problem felt keenly by these people, and the villages of Yaunget, Asawur and Warasai are presently enthusiastically clearing the Boskwe waterway, the lure of payment for the clearing work, and easier transportation provideing the impetus.

5. Completion of the Ambunti--Tongwinjamb (Waskuk Hills) Road, commencement of coffee buying by the Ambunti Producers' Co-operative Ltd., as well as clearance of the Boskwe waterway, will all upon realization do much to encourage coffee production in the area.

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0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. At all the villages in this area were observed strong feelings of dissatisfaction with the Ambunti Local Government Council. The feeling that this area has been neglected in favour of development of and assistance to the Waskuk Hills Census Division, viz. the construction of the Waskuk Hills Road, is widespread. The people of the Yessan-Maio group of villages--Yaungot, Asawur and Warasai are not so disaffected with the Council, since they appreciate the 1973-74 allocation of Rural Improvement Project (R.I.P.) funds for the clearance of the Boskwe Waterway, a potential "business-road" for them. The other villages are insistent on their "right" to have a road made from the Amaki-Ablatak area to Ambuken, and on into the Wosera Council area (see Area Study Section J).

2. The people of Ablatak, Amaki, Kaweka and Kwakauru expressed their displeasure that all their Council Tax was not being used to help their area, and they threatened that they would not pay Council Tax next year unless some move was made to help them with either construction of the road into Wosera Council area, or establishment of a recognized school. The people of Ablatak see the establishment of a road as the most important, reasoning that a road would make it easier to send their children to school, and to transport coffee and fresh foods to market, and to transport fresh foods to their school-children. Some expressed a desire to join either Nuku or Wosera Councils if the Ambunti Council should fail to assist them.

3. These threats may not materialize, but I feel that relations with the Ambunti Council and patrolling officers could be smoother if the District Education Board (D.E.B.) approve the establishment of Meresai School between Amaki and Kwaka for next financial year 1974-75 (The application submitted in 1973-74 was rejected, and the people intend to apply again for a Catholic-Mission-run primary school to be established at Meresai). The Ablatak--Ambuken will not be financially possible for the Ambunti Council in the near future, although perhaps the roadhead in the Wosera Council Area could be extended as far as Ambuken sometime somewhat earlier. The advantages of the Waskuk Hills Road for this area, though not as great as for the Waskuk Hills Census Division, should be continually stressed.

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P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. Ideas in this area about functions of Central Government are still very vague, despite the lectures and discussions held by each patrol to the area, and the Political Education and news broadcasts on Radio Wewak.

2. At each village the people expressed displeasure that their Member in the House of Assembly, Mr. Anskar Karmel, had not visited them for a long time. Many villages had not seen the Member since the last House of Assembly elections in 1972. The writer took the diplomatic stand that the Member has his own business to run, as well as affairs in connection with the House of Assembly, and that it was difficult for him to visit all the villages in his electorate. The people were encouraged to approach their Member with their problems when they visit Ambunti, either personally or through their councillors. Visits to villages by Mr. Karmel would do much to educate these people about Central Government.

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Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

1. There are no hotels, guest houses, service stations or workshops in this Census Division.

2. Two bush materials rest houses are located at each village except Ambuken, where one rest house is under construction, and a second planned. At Ambuken, the patrol personnel were accommodated in the dilapidated Aid Post sleeping quarters, which the people were told to rebuild. The Nagori rest houses and toilet were built adjacent to the creek, and in the interests of sanitation, instructions were left for new rest houses to be built further away from the creek. The dilapidated rest houses at Yaunget are also to be replaced.

3. The numbers of trade stores and outboard motors operated by each village are given in Appendix 7.

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APPENDIX 1

	CLANS
ABLATAK	Kakaruk (fowl) Kalangar (parrot) Saksak (Sago) Tarangau (eagle) Kapiak (breadfruit) Kumul (bird of paradise)
AMAKI	Gungar (type of bird) Blakbokis (flying fox) Kumul Pik-Gungar (pig & type of bird) Tarangau Pukpuk (crocodile)
AMBUKEN	Malus (type of bird) Saksak Pik-Muruk (pig-cassowary) Yam Kalangar
ASAWUR	Ton (type of tree) Saksak Kapiak Garamut (drum) Pik Mami (similar to yam) Malas (type of tree)
BIANANAMBU	Pik Koki (cockatoo) Pukpuk Kalangar
KAWAKA	Kumul Guria (Goura or Crowned Pigeon) Kakaruk Pik-Muruk Pukpuk Saksak
KWAKAURU	Tarangau Pukpuk Kalangar Pik-Muruk Guria Saksak

(17)

Appendix 1 (cont'd)

NAGERI	Garamut
	Banana
	Kumul
	Malas (type of tree)
WARASAI	Guria
	Kapiak
	Kakarnk
	Pik
	Muruk
	Snek (snake)
	Garamut
	Banana
	Sak (fish with spikes)
	Tarangau
	Kumul
	Maras
	Pukpuk
	Mumut (bandicoot)
	Kokonas (Coconut)
	Saksak
	Mami
YAMANUMBU	Saun (crane)
	Koki
	Tarangau
	Guria
YAUNGET	Ton
	Saksak
	Kapiak
	Garamut
	Pik
	Mami
	Malas

APPENDIX 2

VILLAGE LEADERS

ABLATAK:

Miau/Wansingia	Head man of Kakaruk clan. About 50 years of age with one wife and five children. No experience outside of Ambunti Sub-District, no formal education--considered head man of village.
Amingu/Ukwaiya	Head man of Kumul clan. 58 years of age with one wife and two children. No formal education, 1 year at Rabaul on a plantation.
Dongusumbu/Yatiambu	Head of Tarongau clan, seems venerated by most, has one wife and is 62 with no formal education and no experience outside sub-district.
Gambaina/Ragantonga (Councillor)	First elected as councillor at last election. 49 years, has 1 wife and 3 children. Has worked at plantation.

AMAKI:

Yinigis/Bonboinch	Head of Gungar clan, about 58 years, has 2 wives and has had no formal education.
Sambiap/Bombwanj (Councillor)	Councillor for some years now. Has 1 wife and 5 children. He is 37 years, and has had experience in Rabaul and Talasea to a total of six years. Has learned to drive a tractor. A fairly impressive man.

AMBUKAN:

Barman/Ambutu	Born in 1913, is the ex-luluai, and is given a deal of deference. Married with three wives, and one child. He has spent time working on the Bulolo gold fields. He has had no formal education, appears to be pro-Administration.

.../2

(15)

Appendix 2 (cont'd)

AMBUKEN	
Hokau/Misiyapa	Was appointed tultul after a prison sentence in Rabaul. He is 58 years of age and has one wife. Has had no formal education.
ASAWUR:	
Nespow/Gama	Elder of Malas clan, is 58 years old and has one wife. Would appear to be major power-holder in this village.
Epamba/Naplas (Councillor for Yaunget & Asawur)	Aged 42 years, with one wife and 5 children. A poor councillor, and rather lazy. Will fabricate stories to hide the truth from a Government Officer.
BIANANAMBU:	
Nyaurungi/Tuapa	Ex-luluai, is 53 years old, and has one wife. Has had no formal education but seems to have a very strong influence.
Kanjindu/Alipi (Councillor for Ambuken, Biananambu & Yamanumbu)	Ex-tultul. Has one wife and is 43 years old. No formal education. Influential in his own village, but Ambuken and Yamanumbu villagers are critical of his performanceas councillor. Very helpful and pro-Administration.
KAWAKA:	
Bunangu/Pokokoma	54 years of age, is the senior male of Pik clan, and as such is looked upon as the head man of Kawaka. He has one wife and has had no formal education. Has one wife.
Suano/Gani	Ex-luluai, is 50 years old, is married with 4 wives, and is the head of Guria clan. He has had no formal education and no experience outside the Sub-District.
Ibombonj/Gausomba Councillor)	Has been educated to Standard 1 at Roman Catholic Mission, Burui, and has had working experience at Rabaul and Kavieng and has attended a 12-month course in agriculture at Bainyik. Married with 1 wife and 5 children, and is 50 years old.

.../3

(14)

Appendix 2 (cont'd)

KWAKAURU:

Lumbipwi/Moiau	Married, with 7 children. Has spent 4 years at Rabaul, and 1 year on Manua Is. on copra plantation. Was luluai from 1961 to 1963. 42 years of age. Has had no formal schooling. Talks a lot and from our point of view doesn't always think. If not handled carefully, could foment discord between the people and Government or mission. Considered joint head of village with below.(Surugur)
Surugur/Mainge	62 years of age, head of Tarangau clan. Married but has no other dependants. No experience outside Sub-District and no formal education. Aged and venerated.
Watsipeka/Ungin /(Abunai) (Councillor for Kwakauru & Nageri)	35 years of age, has 1 wife and 5 children. Not a very strong leader, but is concerned for welfare of his village both in matters of economic development and village hygiene.

NAGERI:

Kubsaga/Ubnigambau	53 years of age, widowed. Head of Garamut clan, elderly man with much respect in the village. No outside experience or formal education. Considered head man.
Aimbu/Kwatsingai	Head of Kumul clan. 55 years of age, married. Much respected in village. No outside experience or formal education.

WARABAI:

Bos/Siminter	Father of present councillor, about 58 years of age, with no formal education or experience outside the Sub-District.
Nimbu/Sangulumb	Senior of Garamut clan and ex-luluai. 45 years old, and has four wives and 11 children. No experience outside Sub-District.
Tamaraki/Bos (Councillor)	34 years old, married, with 5 children. Son of former luluai. A good leader. One of Youngest members of Ambunti Council.

(13)

Appendix 2 (cont'd)

YAMANUMBU:

Lukungri/Wanti	43 years of age. Has 3 wives. An ex-policeman, and has a 3-year prison record. He is the most influential person in the village.
Tampsin/Jambundu	Councillor for nearby Avatip, has two wives and is an ex-policeman. Extremely alert and clear thinking.

YAUNGET:

Yaugwi/Malikapa	Head of Ton clan. 56 years old, no experience outside Sub-District.

APPENDIX 3

TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

ABLATAK	Tamu/Simisama	Farmer trainee at Bainyik 1/4/64 to 7/9/64. Rice and coffee production.
	Pianguru/Windaba	Farmer trainee Passam 1/2/69 to 31/5/69
	Mandu/Ugusaga	Tractor driver
AMAKI	Jiruwanke/ Wakenagunji	Semi-skilled carpenter's labourer.
	Kwaranuk/Sukusambui	Tractor driver
	Sambiap/Bambwonj	Tractor driver.
	Waniwangou/Basym	Semi-skilled carpenter's labourer.
AMBUKEN	Woswin/Abungir	Tractor and car driver.
	Hiliui/Mogi	Farmer trainee Ambunti. Coffee production.
ASAWUR	NIL	NIL
BIANANAMBU	Toka/Yesande	Trainee farmer Ambunti 65/66. Coffee production.
KWAKA	Kaikas/Tabuk	Ships' Engineer's assistant. (Roman Catholic ship)
	Wansingei/Taktau	Farmer trainee--Ambunti
	Gingi/Pakie	Farmer trainee Ambunti.
KWAKAURU	James/Sume	Two years Hawain River Vocational School. Carpentry, basic mechanics, Animal husbandry, General Agriculture and Canework.
	Dominic/Geramk	As above.
NAGERI	Ambangu/Apwi	Farmer trainee Bainyik 3/10/62 to 25/2/63.
	Sio/Ukunombo	Farmer trainee Passam 1/2/69 to 31/5/69.

(11)

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

WARASAI	Amogusa/Sigego	Farmer trainee Bainyik 1/5/67 to 4/8/67. Coffee, rice, peanuts, coconuts.
	Simida/Wanikom	Farmer trainee Bainyik 1/4/64 to 7/9/64
YAUNG T	NIL	NIL
YAMANUMBU	NIL	NIL

APPENDIX 4

LITERATE ADULTS **

VILLAGE	PIDGIN MALE	PIDGIN FEMALE	ENGLISH MALE	ENGLISH FEMALE
ABLATAK	8	--	--	--
AMAKI	25	1	4	1
AMBUKEN	3	--	--	--
ASAWUR	--	--	--	--
BIANANAMBU	4	--	--	--
KAWAKA	14	2	5	--
KWAKAURU	4	2	--	--
NACERI	5	--	4	--
WARASAI	6	6	--	--
YAMANUMBU	2	--	--	--
YAJNGET	--	--	--	--
	--	--	--	--
TOTALS	71	11	13	1

**All persons over the age of 18 years have been considered as adults, whether or not they are attending school.

**Most of the persons who claimed to be literate would be better classified as semi-literate.

(9)

APPENDIX 5

AGE BREAK-UP OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 0 - 7 YEARS

	0 - 1		1 - 2		2 - 3		3 - 4		4 - 5		5 - 6		6 - 7	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ARLATAR	3	5	1	5	4	2	2	1	1	-	4	5	-	3
AMAKI	3	4	8	6	5	8	3	6	3	6	12	11	1	9
AMBUKEN	-	3	2	1	1	6	2	1	1	-	3	1	3	2
ASAWUR	1	2	1	1	2	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	1
BIMAN/AMBU	3	1	1	1	2	1	-	4	-	-	1	1	2	-
KAWAKA	8	6	7	7	6	6	5	5	6	6	2.	5	4	4
KWAKAURU	3	-	9	6	1	4	1	5	4	4	1	3	4	2
NAG[illegible]	1	3	1	1	3	5	2	2	2	3	3	5	2	3
WARABAI	3	-	6	6	3		4	3	3	4	3	6	5	1
YAMANUMBU	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
YAUNGET		3	-	2	2	8	6	2	[illegible]		1	-	1	1
	61		70		75		57		51		71		53	

(8)

APPENDIX 6

PRIMARY & HIGH SCHOOL ENROLMENTS
OUTSIDE CENSUS DIVISION

		STANDARDS						FORMS			
	Prep	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	TOTALS
ABLATAK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
AMAKI	-	2	7	11	-	1	2	1	-	1	25
AMBUKEN	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ASAWUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
BIANANAMBU	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
KAWAKA	-	3	6	-	12	-	1	1	-	1	24
KWAKAURU	9	9	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	21
NAGERI	1	3	5	-	1-	3	-	-	1	-	14
WARASAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--
YAMANUMBU	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
YAUNGET	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	12	19	29	11	13	5	6	3	1	2	101

Notes:

1. Of these 101 students, 95 are attending primary schools, and 6 are attending high schools.
2. Only 7 of these students are female, 5 in primary schools and 2 in high schools.
3. 25 students attend Government schools (Avatip and Ambunti, (primary), 69 attend Catholic Mission primary schools at Ambunti, Siaglum, Kunjingini and Oum, and one primary student attends S.S.E.C. school at Nungwaia.
4. High schools attended are Kairiru, Yarapos and Maprik.

APPENDIX 7 (17)

GENERAL INFORMATION

	Aid Posts	Trade Stores	Shot-guns	Outboard Motors	Radios	Coffee Machines
ABLATAK	-	-	2	1	4	2
AMAKI	1	1	5	2	3	2
AMBUKEN	1	1	3	-	6	2
ASAWUR	-	-	1	-	1	1
BIANANAMBU	-	-	-	-	2	1
KAWAKA	-	1	4	3	3	4
KWAKAURU	-	-	3	1	6	1
NAGERI	-	-	3	2	9	1
WARASAI	-	1	2	-	4	1
YAMANUMBU	-	-	-	1	1	1
YAUNGET	-	-	1	1	1	-
TOTALS	2	4	24	11	40	16

	No. of Ambunti Producers' Co-operative Ltd., Members	No. of C.S.B. Passbooks	Total of Balances
ABLATAK	22	6	$70.95
AMAKI	42	27	116.20
AMBUKEN	9	4	76.65
ASAWUR	9	--	--
BIANANAMBU	-	1	3.46
KAWAKA	34	19	53.16
KWAKAURU	40	38	71.60
NAGERI	17	23	114.37
WARASAI	16	1	.46
YAMANUMBU	-	1	?? Not Sighted
YAUNGET	17	3	1.54
TOTALS	206	123	$[illegible]8.39

Total Capital Invested in A.P.C.L.: $2060

APPENDIX B

ECONOMY

COFFEE PLANTINGS AS AT AUGUST, 1973

VILLAGE	TOTALS	IMMATURE (Yrs.) 0-1	1-2	2-3	MATURE (yrs.) 3-4	5-6	5+
ABLATAK	13161	327	-	1557	-	647	10630
AMAKI	12406	-	-	424	926	-	11056
AMBUKEN**	7897	-	-	-	-	2172	5725
ASAWUR	2781	-	-	-	-	2781	-
BIANANAMBU**	3381	-	-	-	-	733	2648
KAWAKA	13361	282	-	810	3544	-	8725
KWAKAURU	7220	-	-	367	429	-	6424
NAGERI	4066	-	-	-	347	-	3719
WARASAI	8145	-	345	378	266	847	6305
YAMANUMBU	No figures available.						
YAUNGET	4162	-	271	365	452	-	3074
TOTALS	76580	609	620	3901	5964	7[illegible]0	58306

**Coffee plantings figures for Biananambu and Ambuken are as at March, 1970, since no census of coffee plantings has been taken at those villages since that time.

Revenue possible from existing plantings if recommended agricultural techniques were universally adopted $21000 p.a.

++ Estimated revenue from Coffee++ 7500 p.a.

Loss in revenue due to faulty techniques, etc 13500 p.a.

* * *

Revenue from Coffee	$7500
Wage--A.P.O.	427
Sale of smoked fish and garden produce	40
TOTAL INCOME	$7967

Ave. Income = $\frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Total Adult Pop'n}}$

= $\frac{7967}{1104}$

Ave. Income = $7.22

Based on figures received from D.A.S.F. Baipyik

++ Based on information received from D.A.S.F. Ambunti

* * *

APPENDIX 9 (5)

NAVIGABLE RIVERS INFORMATION

MINANJUBWA (also known as Sanchi R.)

Length of Section:	30 miles.
Depth of Water in Channel:	High Water: 12'--25' Low Watee: 1'--13'.
Tidal Range:	Nil
Restrictions to Navigability in Section:	a. Occasional floating logs. b. Sand bars in low water. c. No special channels known. d. No rapids or falls e. Surf N/A f. No tidal Bores g. No whirlpools. h. Sharp turns limit length of craft to 40'.
Landing Places in Section:	No jetties or wharves. Waterway goes through a swamp and then through higher bush country. No landing places in swamp but landing is possible all along the latter section.
General:	The waterway is 16 to 30 yards wide, and is navigable by motor canoe in high water as far as Ablatak, and in low water as far as Amaki. Current speed is 2--4 knots in low water and 4--6 knots in high water.

YANGIMBA (Kwakauru to Mino)

Length ofSection:	10 miles (approx.)
Depth of Water in Channel:	High Water: 14' Low water: 1'.
Tidal Range:	Nil
Restrictions to Navigability in Section:	a. Occasional floating logs. b. Sand bars in time of low water. c. No special channels known d. Surf N/A e. No rapids or falls f. No tidal bores. g. No whirlpools. h. Sharp turns limit length of craft to 20'.
Landing Places in Section:	No jetties or wharves. Landing is possible along banks of waterway.
General:	The waterway is 20--30' wide. It is navigable in high water as far as Kwakauru; but is not navigable in time of low water. Current speed: Low water 1--2 knots, High water 3--4 knots. Suitable only for a short motor canoe.

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

(4)

MAMBIAPWA (joins Yangimba ½ mile below Kwakauru).

Length of Section:	10 miles
Depth of Water in Channel:	High Water: 2--3' Low Water: Dry
Tidal Range:	Nil
Restrictions to Navigability in Section:	a. Floating logs b. Sand bars c. No special channels d. No rapids or falls e. Surf N/A f. No tidal bores g. No whirlpools h. Sharp turns and over-hanging foliage.
Landing Places in Section:	No jetties or wharves but landing is possible all along edge of waterway except in high water when entire area becomes covered with 2'--3' of water.
General:	This waterway is suitable only for small paddle canoe. Width of 15' to 20' is too small for powered canoe.

BOSKWE (also known as Marua) From Maio to Warasai. Ch M.W.

Length of Section:	27 miles (approx.)
Depth of water in Channel:	High Water: 9'--15' Low Water: 2'--8'
Tidal Range:	Nil
Restrictions to Navigability in Section:	a. Floating logs and log jams. b. Sand bars. c. No special channels d. No rapids or falls e. Surf N/A f. No tidal bores g. No whirlpools h. Fallen logs used as native bridges. i. Sharp turns
Landing Places in Section:	No jetties or wharves but landing possible all along edge of waterway.
General:	This waterway has not yet been opened completely. Fallen logs and debris in the lower reaches makes it impassable. If this is cleared, as planned by Ashunti Council, it will be navigable as far as Yaunget in low water and even as far as Warasai in high water.

(3)

Appendix 9 (cont'd)

YUBUNDA (Screw R., Below Biananambu called Amaku).

Length of Section: 40 miles.

Depth of Water in Channel: High Water: 10' to 15'
Low Water: 2' to 7'.

Tidal Range: Nil

Restrictions to Navigability in Section:
a. Floating logs.
b. Sand bars.
c. No special channels.
d. No rapids or falls.
e. No tidal bores
f. Surf N/A
g. No whirlpools
h. Submerged and projecting timber and branches are a hazard particularly in low water.

Landing places in Section: No jetties or wharves but landing is possible all along edge of waterway.

General: In high water, motor canoe can go to Ambuken. In low water only to Biananambu and in extreme low water, only to Yamanumbu. Width 60' to 100'. Current 4 knots.

APPENDIX 10 (2)

TRAVELLING TIMES

AMBUNTI--YAMANUMBU	1 hr. 30 min. Motor canoe
YAMANUMBU--BIANANAMBU	1 hr. 15 min. " " OR 3 hr. 30 min. Walking
BIANANAMBU--AMBUKEN	2 hr. 15 min. " OR 2 hrs. Motor canoe
AMBUKEN--ABLATAK	5 hrs. 45 min. Walking OR 5 hrs. walking + 15 min. Paddle canoe (high water)
ABLATAK--AMAKI	30 mins. Motor canoe (high water) OR 45 mins. " " (low water)
AMAKI--KAWAKA	1 hour walking
KAWAKA--KWAKAURU	3 hrs. 20 min. (1 hr. to Mambiapwa waterway & 1 hr. by pull canoe along Mambiapwa &1hr. 20 in. walk)
KWAKAURU--NAGERI	10 mins. walking
NAGERI--YAUNGET	1 hr. 40 min. walking
YAUNGET--ASAWUR	55 min. walking
ASAWUR--WARASAI	1 hr. 15 min. walking
YAUNGET--MAIO	1 hr. walking + 7 hrs. 40 min. by small motor canoe (motor operated for about 2 hours, canoe paddled for 5 hrs. 40 mins.)

APPENDIX 11 (1)

ALTERNATIVE VILLAGE NAMES

(1)	(2)
ABLATAK	YANGARABA
AMAKI	NUMAU
AMBUKEN	---
ASAWUR	BUR
BIANANAMBU	KOMANJUI
KAWAKA	WASKWAI'A
KWAKAURU	WAIAWAS
NAGEKI	---
WARASAI	KWARATUK
YAMANUMBU	GAIK
YAUNGET	MARUA

Those names appearing in column (1) are the official names as listed in the village directory; those in column (2) are commonly used by the villagers when referring to these places.

PATROL REPORT

Station: Ambunti

Subdistrict: Ambunti

District: East Sepik

Report No: 5/1973-74

Conducted by: L.W.BRAGGE - A.D.C.

Accompanied by ~~Designation:~~ A.Baroku - T.P.O.

Duration: 31 days

No. of Days: 23-11-73 to 23-12-73

Census Division: pt. Upper Sepik, Burui Kunai & Main River: All - Chambri Lakes

Population: Chambri Lakes 2847
Main River 5431
Burui Kunai 5185
Upper Sepik 2944

Council Area: Gaui & Ambunti

House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera Gaui & Upper Sepik

Map Reference: Ambunti Formil

Last Patrol: Various 1973

Objects of Patrol:
1. Census Revision
2. Compilation Area Study
3. Observation of effects on arrival of Self Government
4. Training T.P.O.
5. Inspection R.I.P. Project.

The District Commissioner,

East Sepik District,

Wewak

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 12 To 20;	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	(X)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(X)
Patrol map,	(X)
.....	
.....	

DATE: 27 / 12 19 73.

L.W.BRAGGE

Assistant District Commissioner

~~Department of the Chief Minister & Development Administration~~

~~Division of District Administration,~~

KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(X)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports Nos 1— 4	(X)
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

Above average ✓

~~Average~~

~~Below average~~

E.G.HICKS

Date: 16 / 1/19 74.

District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.73.

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		
December 1973	Chambri Lakes C.D.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
4th Dec	Aibom	126	130	93	118	51	29	82	33	662
22nd "	Arinjone	14	12	13	21	9	4	9	9	101
15th "	Changrimai	35	23	24	34	1	-	10	-	127
7th "	Indingui	51	41	37	48	28	24	39	17	285
8th "	Kilimbit	70	74	49	50	33	21	74	53	424
22nd "	Luk Luk	25	13	19	22	6	1	6	4	96
16th	Mari	16	23	21	21	1	-	2	-	84
11th "	Mensuat	34	38	29	26	4	7	15	3	156
17th "	Nilae	7	12	18	14	-	-	-	-	51
14th "	Timbunmeri	72	71	48	64	4	2	18	5	284
7th "	Wombun	56	98	51	76	55	41	35	17	429
12th	Yambi Yambi	31	40	33	26	3	4	8	3	148
		537	575	445	520	195	133	298	144	2,847

NB Of the 70 'Present' 17 people were actually seen at ARINJONE after 4 days notice of census

LUK LUK 79 'Present' - 23 people seen

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

TELEGRAMS: CHIEFMIN
TELEPHONE: [illegible]
LOCAL GOVT. DIV. [illegible]
CABINET DIVISION [illegible]

P.O. BOX [illegible]
KONEDOBU,
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The District Commissioner
East Sepik District
P.O. Box 72
[illegible]

The District Commissioner
[illegible]
[illegible]

Date: 22nd March, 1974.
Our Reference: 67-1-0
Action Officer: [illegible]
Designation: District Officer (Projects)
Your Reference: 67-1-10 [illegible] R.Allen
Date: 7th March, 1974.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT [illegible] APPENDIX [illegible]

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of photographs and captions submitted by Mr. Bragge, Assistant District Commissioner. They do indeed enhance his excellent area study as well as reflecting great [illegible] on the officer himself. This Headquarters has come to expect [illegible] high standard of work from Mr. Bragge and it is [illegible] that this case is no exception.

Situation

The Papua New Guinea Museum's [illegible] Dr. David [illegible] has expressed great interest in [illegible] and will be pleased to accept the duplicate [illegible] Dr. [illegible] has also requested [illegible] for the Papua New Guinea Institute, [illegible] Would it be possible for Mr. Bragge to [illegible] photographs? Alternatively, he might [illegible] atives here for printing. [illegible] registered mail and clearly marked "FOR ATTN. [illegible] Projects Officer, D.D.A.".

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

[illegible]
a/Secretary

Poor Copy of the Original

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.: 67-27-1
Date: 1st February, 1974

The District Commissioner
.East Sepik District.....
.P.O. Box 72.....
.WEWAK.....

RE:.....AMBUNTI.....PATROL NO...5.....OF.1973/74...

CONDUCTED BY MP...L.W. BRAGGE.....
PART UPPER SEPIK, BURUI KUMAI, MAIN RIVER
TO.....(CHAMBRI LAKES).....CENSUS DIVISION(S).

... I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

. Situation Report Nos.....1-4.....
together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

. Area Study amendments/recompilation.

P. Bouraga

P. BOURAGA
a/Secretary

DDA67.8.27

(86)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
District Office, P.O. Box 72, NEWAK

67-2-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION
23 JAN 1974
KONEDOBU

16th January, 1974.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1973/74

Receipt is acknowledged for the above report which is interesting to read with thanks.

A very detailed, comprehensive report, well compiled and presented, requiring little comment from me.

Your situation reports have indicated the problems occuring at these villages and they appear to have been satisfactorily dealt with during your long patrol.

You are to be complimented for the work well done.

R.R. Allen

R.R. ALLEN.
a/District Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,
Dept. C.M. & D.A.,
KONEDOBU

Two copies of the above reports forwarded please.

R.R. Allen

R.R. ALLEN.
a/District Commissioner.

(85)

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74

Area Patrolled - Chambri Lakes : pt Main River : pt Upper Sepik CD's

Patrolling Officer - L. W. BRAGGE, Assistant District Commissioner.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE

AREA STUDY - Introduction (A)

a. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

Appendix 'I' for a map of inundation areas. Chambri is a shallow lake which dries up at the height of the dry season (August). In the lake are scattered steep rocky Islands and the south end of the lake is bounded by the Hunstein Range and the eastern side by the Garamambu Range in which alluvial gold is mined. The lake is under 100' above sea level.

Climate

Temperatures average 30°C

Rainfall approx. 80' - 100' pa: Wet - Dec/May - Dry - June/Oct.

Vegetation: Water grass, lilies on the lake and Sago, pit pit, water grass in Swamp fringes of the lake. Low land rain forest and Kunai patches on dry ground/mountain areas.

b. ACCESS

By Water - through one of the channels described in Appendix 'A'

By Air - to Catholic Mission strip at Wombun.

Road Head - Pagwi at the end of the Sepik Highway feeder road from Maprik to the Sepik. Pagwi is the nearest regular shipping point. There are no wharves in the area.

Distances

	Direct	By River & Kamilio channel
To Pagwi P.P.	14	50
To Ambunti S.D.O.	20	86
To Wewak, District HQ	65	50 to Pagwi & 110 by road.

c. DURATION ADMINISTRATION CONTACT

3 visits (at least) by German Administration - one via Garamambu, and 2 via Nyaurengai to Indingai area.

Apparently at least 2 Australian patrols entered the area prior to 1930 and then the area was regularly patrolled until the War, under Ambunti until 1938, then under Burui Patrol Post.

The areas was occupied by Japanese forces 1943-45. Post war Chambri was Administered from;

Angoram	1946
Marui	1947/8
Ambunti	1948/64
Pagwi	1964 to date.

The Administration of the area has been through the Gaui Local Government Council since its establishment in 1964.

The area has been under full Administration control since the 1930's except for the War period. The predominant characteristics of the Chambri and Nyaula people is their all out belligerent commitment to their mutual land disputes.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (A) Introduction (cont'd)

The Mari and Bisis (Mensuat, Yambi Yambi and Changriman) are friendly bush people of variable sophistocation.

Cargo Cults that have Affected the Area:

January 1949 - Affecting Parambei, Malingai, Aibom and Yambi Yambi was inspired by Yali of Madang.

Bowi of Aibom the present Councillor) was a leader.

Details at Aibom:

Clean tracks and village
Pigs killed, half eaten and the other half buried
Treatment charges - non believers to English speaking believers
Signs in cemetery with queer writing - English
Songs sung in 'English'
Secrets hidden by Government/Mission - Mission books stolen
Anti Government talk
Bowi was jailed as a result

Yambi Yambi:

Leader had visions of God then claimed to be God himself
Demanded his wife be called Maria
A self ordained priest assisted and heard confessions
Cargo was due in November - movement died when cargo didnot arrive.

1958 Kero of Malingai's Cult Affected Aibom

Confidence tricks/sorcery threats
Influence of Hanna of Yangoru evident
Young female assistants/companions
Kero Jailed for sorcery.

1956-7/61 Kavan of Arinjone - Business Cult - Affected whole Gaui area.

Initially Kaven to go to Australia to be executed
Airstrip cut at Bensim
Skins to turn white
Stores built everywhere
money left eventually repaid to store holders.

1971-73 Peli Assn

Very limited affect - no money houses - a few observers to Yangoru.
Mari took students out of Schools.

There are ideas among the people about Co-operatives and Tourists which approach cargo cult thinking.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (B) Population - Distribution and Trends

a. The lates WPR's are on the inside cover of this report. No neo natal mortality calculation has been made.

b. The only villages linked by tracks are Yambi Yambi, Mensuat (old village site) and Changriman.

On Chambri Island Wombun, Kilimbit and Indingai are adjacent to each other.

There are no roads in the division. See Patrol Map.

c. Absenteeism is not as bad in Chambri as in the Main River Census Division. Most Chambri's are to be found in Wewak squatter settlements particularly Kreer.

7. Extended Families

8. Simple Families.

The detailed information on Social Structure on Page 3-4 of 'Social Groups', Ambunti Patrol Report No. 5/1972-73 is equally applicable to Nyaula, Aibom and Chambri groups with in the Chambri Lakes Census Division.

Biwia has a simple Moiety system containing few clans.

Mari's social structure is based purely on clans.

9. The most common village activities are fishing and sago production and market going - this is done on the basis of the simple family.

Representation on land disputes is on village or language group basis.

e. Language pattern is described in Appendix 'G'. There are four distinct languages and one dialect:

1. Chambri	2. Iatmul		3. Biwia	4. Mari
Indingai	Tinbunmari)	Nyaula	Mensuat	Mari
Wombun	Arimjona)	Dialect	Changriman	Hilso
Kilimbit	Luk Luk)		YambiYambi	
	Aibom - Parambei "			

d. Appendix 'E' sets out the native history of the area and explains wars, migrations, market affiliations etc.

Marketing arrangements/relationships are set out in Appendix 'H'.

Strong cohesion exists between villages of the same language. The Biwia language group is also on very good terms with the Chambri Language group.

Nyaula's land disputes with Chambri and associated intense feeling is probably the most important element in drawing lines of affiliations - Nyaula on one side and all other groups on the other.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (C) Social Groups

a. Distinct Social Groups can be found at different levels and for different purposes - on the bases of:

1. Language - See Appendix 'G'
2. Village
3. Haus Tambarans within the village - Appendix 'B', pages 7 - 16
4. Moiety within the haus tambaran or village - Appendix 'B'
5. Clan within the Moiety
6. Sub Clans
7. Extended Families
8. Simple Families.

The detailed information on Social Structure on Page 3-4 of 'Social Groups', Ambunti Patrol Report No. 8/1972-73 is equally applicable to Nyaula, Aibom and Chambri groups with in the Chambri Lakes Census Division.

Bisis has a simple Moiety system containing few clans.

Mari's social structure is based purely on clans.

b. The most common village activities are fishing and sago production and market going - this is done on the basis of the simple family.

Representation on land disputes is on village or language group basis.

c. Language pattern is described in Appendix 'G'. There are four distinct languages and one dialect:

1. Chambri	2. Iatmul		3. Bisis	4. Mari
Indingai	Timbunmeri	) Nyaula	Mensuat	Mari
Wombun	Arinjone	) Dialect	Changriman	Milae
Kilimbit	Lux Luk	)	YambiYambi	
	Aibom - Parambei	"		

d. Appendix 'N' sets out the native history of the area and explains wars, migrations, market affiliations etc.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (C) SOCIAL GROUPS (cont'd)

Alliances and affiliations vary considerably as Appendix 'N' indicates happened in the past.

e. 1. The Nyaula groups in the Lakes were established in recent years (See Appendix 'N') and still associate closely with mother villages Japanaut (for Luk Luk), Nyaurengai (for Arinjone) and Kandingai (for Timbunmeri).

2. Hunstein Range groups were enemies of the Mari people - relationships are not yet on a friendly basis - contact is very slight.

3. Garamambu and Yerikai in Upper Sepik C.D. claims much of the land/water area of the Chambri C.D. - Garamambu's role is a placid one, but is still an element in the complex land picture - Appendix 'E'.

4. Parambei and associated villages in the Main River C.D. are closely associated with Aibom - through historic conquest and rehabilitation and language - Appendix 'N'.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (D) Leadership

a. & b. The Gaui Local Government Council President Mathias Yambumbe of Indingai is the outstanding leader of the Chambri area. His details are set out in Appendix 'J'. Shis status is not traditional as he is merely of the middle or warrior age class.

c. Village leadership throughout the area is based on age class systems, which are examined in detail in Appendix 'B'. Mathias Yambumbe is a younger leader who traditionally would not be a leader, but he is an exception. Many younger men have some influence, but do not play important roles in village or Local Government politics/affairs.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (E) Land Tenure and Use.

a. Land Tenure is discussed in Appendix 'F'. An interesting element has evolved with the cash economy. Wombun, Kilimbit and Indingai have individual boundaries in the lake for crocodile hunting, whereas all three villages use the lake without restriction of boundaries for Subsistance fishing.

b. No individual in the area holds a lease. Land Tenure conversion is not well known in the area.

c. Cash cropping has been commenced (Coffee Census, Appendix 'S') but has also been all but abandoned as an economic pursuit and the coffee is overgrown and unmaintained. The plantings are apparently on a family basis. Except for 5 gardens (959 trees) at Kilimbit which are communally owned - these gardens are on clan land - no problems are evident as the trees are not harvested.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (F) Literacy

a. Schools and enrollments are set out in Appendix 'M'.

There is only one recognised school in the Census Division, the Catholic Mission PTS at Chambri.

Yambi Yambi children attend the Catholic Mission School at Wimat.

b. Literacy and semi litracy in vanacular and Pidgin in the male population are estimated as following

Aibom	35%
Chambri Language group	35%
Nyaula Language group	15%
Bisis language group	15-20%
Nari Language group	5%

Literacy in English, apart from school children is limited to few people in the Chambri, Nyaula and Aibom Groups.

c. & g. Higher Education: The divisions only university student is Raphael Wari of Indingai, who entered University in 1971.

Several students, included Gabriel Wau are attending Lae and other Technical colleges. Numberous Aibom, Chambri and a number of Nyaula children are attending high schools.

e. Appendix 'P' shows the numbers of radios, village by village. Radio Wewak is extremely popular - all groups except Nari and Milae can be contacted through that station any evening. Pedgin newspapers are distributed through Gaui Local Government Councillors, who take them back to the village.

'Wontok' news paper was also seen at Indingai and Aibom.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1972-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (G) Standard of Living

a. Housing, sanitation, clothes, European artefacts are comparable with standards of any sophistocated coastal village.

b. Staple diet is sago and fish - See appendix 'H' for details of sago markets - an important element in Chambri village subsistence life. Macheral pigs and rice are consumed at times, but are not significant part of diet. Gardening as in the pst provides some yams, sweet potato, bananas to the diet. Pineapple and pawpaw have been introduced but are of little importance.

c. The Catholic Mission at Indingai has a school and church, near by is the Ward Local Government Aid post - this could be considered to be the only community centre in the area.

Sport is popular, particularly soccor and basketball.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - I.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (H) Missions

a. The only Mission which is active in the area is the Catholic Mission (Divine word). Although the station at Chambri was established as late as 1958 the area has been under Catholic Mission influence since at least the early 1920's from Marienbery Mission (est. 1911) and later Marui (est 1931-2).

In 1923 the Catholic Mission marked out land for its purposes at Aibom (Restoration of Titles files)

The S.D.A. Mission commenced operation in Ambunti Sub District in the early 1950's and Japanaut and its child village LUK LUK are S.D.A. Villages. Suapmeri has declined since the Missionary departed on transfer to Kavieng in 1972 and the degree of S.D.A. Mission influence is thus considered for less than the long established Catholics.

The S.D.A. Mission established a Paster at Aibom, but withdrew him after clashes with the Catholic Mission in the 1960's.

There seems to be no serious conflict between native groups of different faithf. The strength of traditional beliefs gives the Christian Missions little hope of making any headway - eg Initiations were opposed by the Catholic Mission, now the Mission tolerates them See Appendix 'B'

b. Services provided include the Primary 'T' School with 3 teachers, and retail trade facilities at Chambri and Aibom employing 4 casual part time store keepers. Catahists are located in most villages. The only European employed is Father Padlo.

c. The Mission has been in the area so long it is part of every day life. The people accept and tolerate the Mission, but do not allow it to prevent them doing as they please as far as traditional spiritualism is concerned.

Cargo cults have regularly showed a strong mission influence in this area in the past.

Chambri leader Mathias Yambumbe is still regarded as being anti Mission.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (I) Non Indigenous

a. The Catholic Mission at Indingai is the only non Indigenous institution in the Census Division.

b. People employed by non indigenous persons are listed in Appendic 'C'. No fur-ther employees are likely to be taken in.

c. The Mission buys little food and does not expect to commence buying more.

d. There is non indigenous interest in Tourism, artefact buying and crocodile skin buying. 1973 values of this produce is set out in Appendix 'C'.

Situation Report No. 2 examins Tourism in detail.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (J) Communications

a. Roads

None in the C.D., and none required. The whole C.D. is without road access. Access is possible only by air or water.

b. River

Appendix 'A' sets out water access in detail. Briefly the traveller is offered a choice of 6 access channels from the Sepik River at high water time, or one access channel (Kamilio) at low water.

c. Air

The only airfield in the area is the Catholic Mission private heading field at Wombun. No regular flights visit Wombun. TALCO wishes the people to improve the strip to all weather standards - See Situation Report No. 2 This could be done - stone is available, but it would be a major task with only hand labour.

Another site exists at Kilimbit. Neither could foreseeably hope to ever cater for more than Cat. D aircraft.

The lake is suitable for float plane, although the numberous sticks planted to support nets and fish traps are a hazard near village areas

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (K) Technical and Clerical Skills

See list in Appendix 'O'

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (L) The Stage of Political Development

Political development varies greatly within the Census Division:

MARI Speakers are still of fragmented hunter/gather groups. They play no part and apparently have no interest in the affairs of the Gaui Local Government Council (apart from paying tax to stay out of jail) or any other Political body.

MENSUAT, YAMBI YAMBI and CHANGRIMAN

Particapate in Council affairs as ineffective units following the line taken by Chambri, through Council President Mathias Yambumbe. Mathias and his people have an interest in the House of Assembly. Mathias has stood for election and been defeated 3 times. Mathias has also been to Australia to broaden his outlook.

Village and Council politics centre around land disputes, particulary with Nyaula people at Timbunmeri, Arinjone and Luk Luk. This is reflected in Nyaula/Chambri clashes in the Gaui Local Government Council. Nyaula (Chambri and Main River groups combined) is the strongest faction in the Gaui Local Government Council.

The situation of Aibom, the Chambri villges and Nyaula villages is they are policically sophistocated as far as Papua New Guinea politics go, but reserve nearly all their political initiative and interest for internal local politics usually over disputed land/water rights

...15

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (L) The Stage of Political Development

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (K) The Economy of the Area.

a. Economic Trees: For Coffee Census - see appendix 'S'.

Coffee sales for 1973 were: - Mensuat $67

YambiYambi $119

The overall Chambri Lakes attitude to coffee expressed in October 1971 (Ambunti Patrol Report No. 6/71-72)is still relevant.

In October 1971 Chambri coffee growers were prosecuted under the Gaui Local Government Cash Crop rule. They said at the time it was their coffee and if they were to be prosecuted they would pull it out. The DASF Officer present did nothing to dissuade them. The coffee is still there but is overgrown and not harvested. Lack of interest is re-inforced by lack of a ready market.

Coconuts were encouraged by A.D.O. Ambunti in 1960, but although Aibom was an active copra producer for some time, all coconuts are used now for purely subsistance purposes.

b. Total production - See para (a)

c. Total production should be 19,423 trees @ 5 LB for tree = 97,115 lb @ 15¢ = $14,567.25¢. A pointless calculation as these trees will not be harvested again while present attitudes prevail.

d. Market enterprises: See Appendix 'H' for details of traditional sago/fish markets. These have been adopted to the cash economy - for figures in details see Appendix 'C'

Extracted figures	Total	% of '73 economy
Sago sales	4500	8.82
Live stock sales	1037	2.03%
Fish sales	3862	7.56
Other market items - betal nut tobacco etc	954	1.74
Crocodile skins	2944	5.66
Artefacts - carvings & Pottery	17288	33.81

e. Wage Labour & Salaries - See Appendix 'C'

Extracted figures		
Wages/Salaries paid by Administration	12394	24.48
Missions	1451	2.84
Private inc LGC	2974	5.81

f. Co-Operatives and Rural Progress Societies

None are functioning in the area. Although the little coffee sold is sold through Sepik ProducersCo-operative Assn., Hayfield.

History of Co-operatives in the Area.

The Angoram Co-op, established 1961/2 was recorded in Ambunti Patrol Report No. 3/1961/2 as being regarded in cargo cult logic throughput the eastern part of Ambunti Sub District.

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In Chambri, Aibom was most affected, and when the Co-op. failed Aibom was still active, it was thus attempted to establish an Aibom Native Society.

Aibom Village book entry of 20th May 1964 states -

"..discussed the formation of the proposed co-operative Society - Aibom Native Society to be later registered under the Native Economic Development Ordinance. The proposed society to comprise Aibom village alone, so as to provide a compact society with wieldy membership.

There are 78 members of the Angoram N.S. LTD with total share contributions of £670, presently resident at Aibom. It is proposed to transfer these shareholdings to the new Society. The society will be formed if and when:
a. Share contribution reaches £1,000 mark
b. Arrangements for the lease are at an advanced stage...

The proposed society is to operate a store and it will be the venue for marketing cash crops and products.

E.Joseph Co-Operative Officer, Angoram".

This failed - the Aibom people still seek to have their $1,340 share capital returned. Other villages were involved in the Angoram Society, but to a much lesser extent. As this is tied up in derelect buildings/assest at Angoram, they have little Hope. Co-Op's Officers in 1972/3 were still "assessing the wishes of the people".

SPCA is successful and thepeople can see Co-Operatives can be made to work. Arecent suggestion by myself to Gaui LGC to handle the artefacts trade, wholesaling packing shipping etc did not meet with support. (ie through Co-op arrangement).

g. There are no outstanding entrepeneurs in the Chambri Lakes - the leader would probably be Mathias Yambumbe - See Appendix 'J' for full details.

h. CSB Passbooks. No effort was made to inspect these as in this day and age it is regarded by some local people as undue interference with personal matters. In addition in the past Officers have inspected books and collected them for CSB Wewak to enter outstanding interest - some books are lost either by they bank or the Officer, this and time delay/difficulty returning books turns an intended service to the Public into bad public relations.

i. Tax obligations have been met in Chambri in recent years. In 1960's the Mari language group were jailed annually. Appendix 'C' shows the income village by village and the poorer villages are still the Mari group, but the present male tax rate of $4 seems to offer no problems

j. Percapita Income Calculation - for details see - Appendix 'C'

Extracted figures

1973 per capita income	$17.95
1973 per capital of Adults present in or adjacent to C.D.	$52.98

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (M) The Economy of the Area (cont'd)

for village variation in wealth see Appendix 'C'

There is a large variation between villages:

Aibom with a per capital per adult present of $69.60 is richest

Aringone " " " " " " " 8.07 is poorest

k. Marketing Facilities

See Appendix 'H' for traditional markets and evaluation of commerical markets particularly for Sago ($4,500 p.a.).

See Situation Report No. 1 for fish trade with Pagwi, Maprik Wosera, Dreikikir, Yangoru and Wewak.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (N) Possibilities of Expanding Economy.

a. Arable land is not available except in the Yambi Yambi, Menmuat Changriman, Mari areas - See Appendix 'I' to show areas free from inundation. Most of this area is of low ridges and would be suitable only to small flats of cash crops.

The people are not however, cash crop orientated.

b. Market gardening - no outlet for increased production.

c. Wage labour could not increase except:

i. Employment of more Chambri Public Servants etc in S.D. not considered desirable

ii. Expansion of fishing industry outlined Situation Report No. 1

d. Expansion of the fishing industry is a great possibility for this area. The project is commenced, and a thought look at the situation has been taken in Situation Report No. 1

e. All groups in the area are economy conscious. The enthusiastic reaction to the DASF fisheries proposal is indicative of what could be expected. There are problems however, mostly concerned with land/water disputes.

A look at the successive annual economy's of the past should give an idea of expansion to date as an indicator to the future;

Ambunti Patrol Report No. 1/62-63 - Economy 1-1-62 to August 1962

"Crocodile skins	£2,531-10-0
Sale of gold	717- 9-0
Woodcarvings and mats	233-12-0
Native foods and livestock	140- 3-6
Copra	34-19-6
Motor hire	5- 0-0
Contract Labour	2- 0-0
£3	
	£3,664-14-0

estimate for year is about £5,000.0.0"

NB the gold production was at Garamambu, which then was in the Chambri Lakes C.D.

Ambunti Patrol Report No. 3/63-4 - Economy 1962/3

"Total income for Chambri for last 12 months $4,064-2-0 of which

Crocodile skins	$2,847- 3-0	People are
gold	527-12-0	understating
Native foods	244-16-0	their
Artefacts	213- 8-0	incomes. This
Wages	140-10-0	was proven by
Livestock	31-10-0	checking with
Tobacco	24-15-0	local traders.
	25- 0-0	
	9- 8-0 "	

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADO

AREA STUDY - (N) Possibilities of Expanding the Economy (cont'd)

Later reports contain nothing of use.

These figures compare with 1973's economy, calculated at $51,123 show:

1. Progressive decline in Crocodile Industry
2. Progressive upsurge in artefact sales
3. Progressive upsurge in wage/salary earnings
4. Apparent conversion of sago trade to cash economy
5. Evaluation of fish sales - this of course expanded with the opening of the Sepik Highway.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (O) Attitude Towards Local Government

During the patrol Nyaula and Parambei dialect Councillors told me there would be a major confrontation at the December meeting to the Gaui Local Government Council. It was expected Clerk J. Sambermari would be sacked and the President ousted.

This followed non payment of November meeting allowances and Vice President Yambu (aNyaula) calling the Councillors together. The Councillors took off their badges and told the President he acted as if he was the only Councillor on the Council and if that was how he wanted it that was how it would be.

The President pursuaded the Councillors to take their badges back.

Quiet behind the scenes politics must have taken place between meetings as when the Nogosop Councillor launched the attack on the Clerk's business activities he found himself without support and sat down.

The Council operates without an Administrative Adviser - J. Sambermari acts as Adviser. The Council seems often to be on the verge of collapse, but some how continues to survive.

Local discontent sterms from:

J.Sambermari being paid over $70 per fortnight (more than the people feel is necessary).

The Clerk and President userping Council powers (informant Councillor Gwanduwan of Kanganaman)

Non completion of projects - eg Kanganaman Aid Post and Korogo school teachers house, uncompleted for over 2 years.

Continual alteration of meeting dates without notification and resulting inconvenience to Councillors.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADO

AREA STUDY - (R) Attitude Towards Central Government

Nyaula Groups

Main River, particularly Korogo and Kandingai state the MHA's and Cabinet Ministers are not capable of doing the jobs set them in a Self Government, Independence situation - they need more time to learn. Presumbly the Nyaulas in Chambri hold the same view.

The Chambri

And associated villages seem to look to Mathias Yambumbe for their lead. He is not outspoken on the Central Government, except to say he would make a few changes if he was elected. He is apparently on personal terms with the Chief Minister and seems confident in the Chief Minister and Cabinet's ability to do their job.

Mari, Milae

Have heard political education talks and Local Government Councillors speak, but they still know almost nothing of Central Government or the Public Service.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973074 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

AREA STUDY - (Q) Accommodation Facilities

Accommodation facilities in the Chambri C.D. consists of Rest Houses only.

The following villages have no rest houses:

Arinjone, Mari (big and small) Wombun and Kilimbit.

All rest houses except Mensuat, Yambi Yambi, Changriman, Luk Luk are in poor condition. Instructions for repairs have been issued.

Talco have plans to build accommodation for tourists at Chambri (either Indingai or Wombun presumably) - 5 houses capable of housing 20 - 25 Tourists. See Situation Report No. 2.

L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner.

9th January 1974

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX A - Access/Drainage Channels between Chambri Lakes and Sepik River.

Summary

Channel	Distance ex Ambunti to Nearest Edge Chambri Lake	Reliability
Yaugumbak	27 miles	Never Open
Simbarak	42 miles	Paddle canoe only
Baluba	45 miles	Powered canoes January to April
Simba	54 miles	Open 9-11 months of Year - Dry August
Tangimat	77 miles	Unreliable due grass blockages
Kamilio	86 miles	always open

Routes of channels are shown on attached map.

KAMILIO

From Kamanimbit on Sepik to Aibom and Irdingai in Chambri Channel length: 16 miles. 40 yards wide, deep enough for Trawlers most of the year. Never dries up between Aibom and Sepik. At extreme low water a rock bar blocks channel off southern end Aibom Island.

Height of Dry season is August.

Height of Wet/Flood is February, March, April.

Kamilio usually clear of abstructions, but floating grass islands can present a problem, particularly November to May.

In dry season this is the only channel navigable.

TANGIMAT

From between Tegoi and Kamanimbit on Sepik to north edge of lake: 11 miles (depending on height of water and therefore perimiter of lake).

40 yards wide and similar in detail to Kamilio, except it is usually blocked with grass, particularly at area called Malimbi - the edge of the Lake. The Sepik end is usually clear.
The Kambrandangut barat which joins the Tangimat gives access to Malingai, Parambei and thence out to Sepik in high water to paddle canoes only.

Tangimat a large water way - less reliable than the Kamilio.

TANGIMAT HEADWATERS

Access from Garamambu, Milae to Chambri: 8 miles, 30' - 100' wide, deep permanent flowing water. Grass blockages occur at mouth of lake in Luk Luk area where the current is nullified by the lake water.

Blockages further up reported to clear quickly. Generally usable by workboat type craft and outboards.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'A' - Access/Drainage Channels Between Chambri Lakes and Sepik River. (cont'd)

WEIKAM CHANNEL

Branch of Tangimat head linking Wolipian Hamlet of Garamambu to Tangimat 3 miles - Chambri's most direct route to Ambunti or west variable width down to 10', Permanent water, grass blockages a constant problem.

SIMBA

Suapmeri on Sepik to north end of Lake at Tangimat mouth. 4 miles. Average 30' wide bends so that a 50' powered canoe is slowed. Could be used by work boat at height of wet, but only with difficulty. This channel defends greatly on regular clearing by local people, which is usually done. Grass blockages are common at its mouth (the Tangimat mouth)

This channel is dry for from one to three months around the August period each year.

BALUBA

From NW end Chambri Lake to the Kamangauiset lake at Nyaurengai/ Kandingai -

Thence per Kamangaui Barat to Sepik.
Baluba - length 3 to 4 miles.
Kamangauiset Lake traversed en route - 3 miles
Kamangaui barat - 1 mile
Baluba varies down to 6' to 10' wide.

Reliably open January to April, occasionally open at other times if Sepik floods.

Suitable only for powered canoes and small river craft up to River Truck width.

Tree roots present obstacles - mouth at lake end sometimes blocked with grass.

Fish traps and fences often encounted boundary channels

SIMBARAK

Not seen - report from hear say and Map.

NW end Chambri to Kanangauiset Lake thence per Kamangaui channel to Sepik.

Length Simbarak - 5 miles

Kamangauiset lake traversed - 1 mile
Kamangaui - 1 mile
Same width as Baluba, many carves and obstacles suitable only for paddle canoes.
Dried up 6 to 9 months of year.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'A' - Access/Drainage Channels Between Chambri Lakes and Sepik River. (cont'd)

YAU'UMBAK CHANNEL

Yau'umbak lagoon to Chambri near LukLuk - 17 miles approx.

Never cleared of grass - never used.

Would give best access Ambunti to Chambri.

Avatip, Yau'umbak people refused RIP project to open barat up for fear of harming fish in Yau'umbak lagoon

L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner.

2nd January 1974

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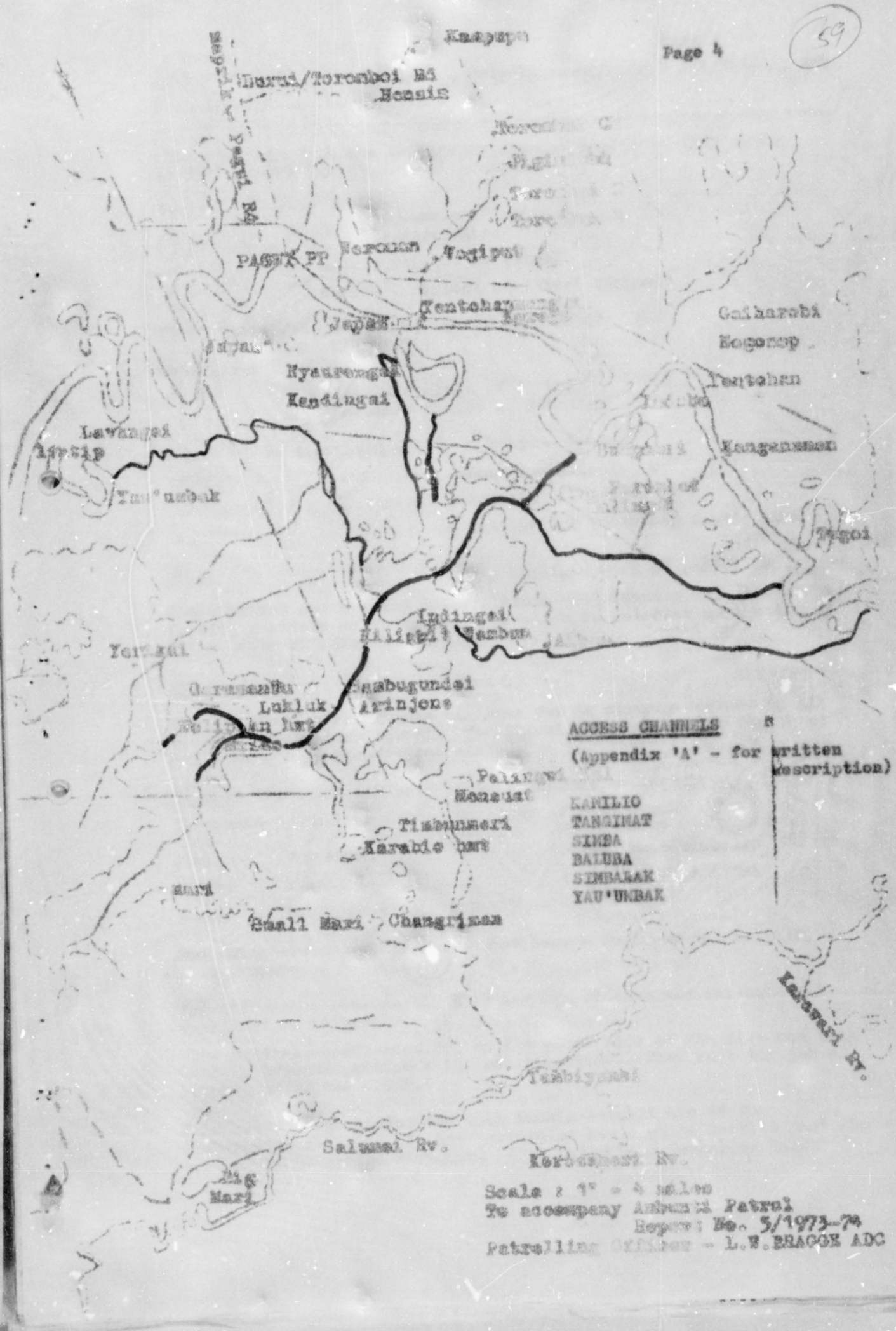
Kampupu
Durui/Toromboi Rd
Hensin
PAGUI PP
Wogiput
Gaiharobi
Kondingai
Lavangai
Yau'umbak
Indingai
Yerigai
Lukluk
Arinjone
Timbunmeri
Karabio hmt
Small Mari
Changriman
Tambiyambi
Salumei Rv.
Big Mari
Kerosameri Rv.
Karawari Rv.
ACCESS CHANNELS
(Appendix 'A' - for written description)
KAMILIO
TANGIMAT
SIMBA
BALUBA
SIMBALAK
YAU'UMBAK
Scale : 1" = 4 miles
To accompany Ambunti Patrol
Report No. 5/1973-74
Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE ADC

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Ambunti patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'B' - Anthropology

This appendix sets out to discuss several topics as they apply to the Chambri Lakes cultural groups:-

(Chambri
Bisis - Mensuat Yambiyambi
- Mari Milae
Nyaula dialect of Iatmul
Parambei dialect of Iatmul (Aibom))

Upper Sepik Groups - (Yerikai and Garamambu); and

Main River Groups;-

(Nyaula dialect of Iatmul
Parambei dialet of Iatmul)

Topics to be discussed are; - Age Class System,
- Haus Tambarans: and
- Associated Topics.
- Initiation, including female skin cutting
- The Moiety system of Social Structure

These topics are heavily interrelated, each running into the other, forming a circle so to speak. Age class is selected as a point at which to break into the circle.

AGE CLASS

The Age Class system among villages men is clearly defined in all villages visited on patrol. The classifications in the different cultural groups encountered are:-

Iatmul (Parambei dialect) Main River Census Division

Informant Councillor Kemen and elder of Yentchan.

Junior	GOROSIPMA	Youths (uninitiated)
Middle	KAMBARAL	Iniated warrior class
Senior	BANDI or BANDIARAMBANDI	

Two other senior age classes exist here - Bombunku and Setiali, also pronounced Ositali.

The difference between the 3 senior age classes was inadequately explained as follows:

"The Bandiarambandi must sit on the other side of the fire and the Ositeli Bombonku sit near the orators chair. They have the job of looking after the chair."

This leads to the deduction that Bandiarambandi are of the Gumburgeigo division of that particular house while Ositeli Bombonku are of the Damageigo division. (See under Haus Tambarans below).

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'B' - Anthropology (cont'd)

Iatmul (Parambei dialect) Chambri Lakes Census Division

Aibom Village - (This village was not a Iatmul village until over run and infiltrated by Parambei and Malingai several generations ago. They now speak the Parambei dialect, but have retained much of their own culture, including Pottery making)

Informant Councillor and others.

Junior	SAMBAILAMBANDI	Warrior Class
Senior	NYIAMALALABANDI	Elders, leaders, decision makers.

Iatmul (Nyaula dialect) Main River Census Division and Chambri Lakes Census Division.

Informant Paul Banji of Luk Luk.

MATNIANGU	Male children, uninitiated
JAMBWINIMBA	Initiated men with body hair
ABUTUNDU	Old big men

Bisis Language group - Chambri Lakes C.D.

Informant Councillor Maribika and elders of Mensuat

Class Name	Bisis Description Name	English
YONSAMOL	(LAGONO (DUMU	Newly Initiated Uninitiated
WASENDOBNOK	NIMANAIOL	Middle aged men
YOTOSADBODNOK	(NIMA KUKOL (Nimasengiol	Ancient elders Elders, Big men

Yonsamol is an unlikely grouping of initiated and uninitiated, but the question is theoretical as the last initiation at Mensuat was in the late 1940's.

Mari Language Group - Chambri Lakes C.D.

Informant, Tami of Karabio Hamlet.

	- MIETIS (girls)
YANAM	Children uninitiate - MAYANA (boys)
WIAGA	All initiated men below senior class
MWEITA	Big men - active elders, leaders
MWAKAKA	Ancient men who stay indoors - story tellers, leaders.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC
APPENDIX 'B' - Anthropology (cont'd)

Garamambu Language Group Upper Sepik C.D.

Informant ex Cpl Gigio

ANIP Children

NUBANALANIP Uninitiated youths

LABINANIP Initiated men of youth and middle age

LISINTABUP Elders, Leaders

Chambri Language Group Chambri Lakes C.D.

Informant - Wapi, ex Luluai

MABUGAM Youths uninitiated

KIAM Initiated warriors - up to middle age

ARAMBANDI Elders, Big men, leaders.

The clearest illustration of the differences between the age classes is in Nyaula (and other) initiations when the Age Class of the younger initiates (Kambaral or Jambwinimba) break into the inclosure surrounding the haus tambaran and are buried and beaten by the elder age class (Bandiarambandi or Abutundu).

The distinction is also evident in the haus tambaran (or haus boi) in seating arrangements as well as strength of voice in discussion - See below - Haus Tambbrans

The strength of leadership in the Senior age class defends upon where the leader is located - his leadership is stronger if he is within his own haus tambaran and allowed to sit in the 'DAMAGEIGO' sector. See below. This will also place him in line for individual leadership of the men of his haus tambaran. This was an important position in days of fighting, but is still of significance in village everday and ceremonial affairs

HAUS TAMBARANS or 'HAUS BOI'

The haus tambaran(s) is/are the central feature and most important building(s) in any village of the Middle Sepik (which includes the area under discussion). Now, as in the past this is the heart of village culture, religion, and every day affairs.

The Terms - 'Haus Tambaran' or 'Haus Boi'.

Both erfer to the same building. The people consider it a haus boi and refer to it as such for most of the year. The building becames a 'haus tambaran' on ceremonial occasions when the house is surrounded by a tall fence or enclosure made of timber and fronds.

During haus boi status periods, women are allowed to enter the building for some purposes - census revision is one of these. This is not a new occurrence - Batesons book NAVEN (1936) mentions women going into a 'haus boi' when given some degree of licence by a 'Naven' ceremony.

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The restrictions during periods of 'haus tambaran' status ext nd beyond the 'Haus' - the whole village is obliged to keep silent, women and uninitiated males are not permitted into the enclosure. Penalties for breachers of these offences entail killing of live stock and destruction of food crops and trees. In some instances to do with initiation anyone caught will have their skin cut there and then in the markings of initiation

Status of Women with Haus Tambarans.

The tambus on women and on sex relations to do with the haus tambaran and ceremonial matters seems to have its foundations in versions of a story found throughout the Middle Sepik. This is that women first found and made the tambaran objects and controlled the haus tambarans.

The present rules were reversed completely. This went so far according to the Yambi Yambi version that the women had the facial and body hair while themen were of clean skin.

Each story than has a confrontation between men and women in which men take the sacred objects, and take over ceremonial life and the haus tambarans to the total exclusion of the women. This varies from Yerikais placid story to the storms of violence of Yambi Yambi and Gaikarobi.

Yerikai's Tambaran 'MONGOROMERI'

A women went to the water fishing. A stick with two faces on it (Garamut drum stick indicated) went down into her net, it swam like a catfish. She saw it was different from anything she had seen before. She heard it make a noise like gidagin, gidagin, gidagin in the net. She gave it to her brother in the net 'Here is a fish for you, cook it and eat it. You are a man you have thoughts'. He took it and hid it in the bush and the women did not see it."

Yambi Yambi

The women, disgruntled at the loss of a sacred flute and dish turned into flying foxes and flew away. (Saving feature - female children grew up and continued the line.)

Gaikarobi

The women were killed by the men and the powers taken from them. One escaped and kept part of her powers and this explains the present strength of sorcery performed by females in the SAWOS (Burui Kunai etc, area.

Female blood is also something to beware of. Menstruation is dirty and the blood to be avoided by men. Male initiation is explained as a necessity of removing the mothers blood acquired by a youth at birth, full male growth and strength were not considered possible until this blood was removed. In earlier times there was a tambu on marriage before initiation.

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Councillor Kemen of Yentchan claims all Haus Tambaran's have women's names.

Ranking System of Haus Tambarans.

This is a variable factor from group to group and has two aspects.

1. Ranking system of differents haus tambarans within a village or group of villages.

2. Lesser Houses Associated with a Single Haus Tambaran.

1. Ranking System

Haus Tambarans are a varying importance - the first established is usually the most important - probably much the same as the major cathedrals of large cities.

eg. At Parambei NAMBARAMAN (Namburaman, according to D.Newton, New York Museum of Primitive Art) is first ranking and PAI'AMBIT is second. ANDIMBIT is third.

In earlier generations the story goes, a Nambaraman man killed a Pai'ambit man stealing tobacco. A group of Pai'ambit's left and set up Yentchan village and a new haus tambaran called NANGARAMBI,. Nangarambi remains under the influence of the Pai'ambit Pig totem and the Pai'ambit tambaran.

Councillor Kemen explains it thus - "Our haus tambaran NANGARAMBI and Parambei's PAI'AMBIT are both of the pig totem. That is the basis of Yentchan and Parambei's dispute. Now PAI'AMBIT is big brother and NANGARAMBI is the little brother. The situation is that the two big haus tambaran's at Parambei have plenty of power and all the smaller haus tambaran's such as Nangarambi are of the larger totem and are so are held within the power of the big brother and go out and fight under the umbrella of power of PAI'AMBIT. There are and have been fights between PAI'AMBIT and NANGARAMBI".

Similarly at Garamambu. The village is divided into 'No 1 Banis' DENGARAMAN; 'No. 2 Banis' MERAMAN; 'No 3 Banis' WOMGURAMAN. Womburaman is a break away of Dengaraman and has little status compared with the other two, Womburaman has no tambaran of its own and relies upon the Dengaraman tambaran.

Investigation of the recent fragmentation of Garamambu into Garamambu 'Big Place' WOLIPIAN hamlet and NAWEI hamlet (reported upon in Ambunti Patrol Report No. 5/72-73) showed the fragmentation had been along haus tambaran lines:

Garamambu 'Big Place'	Dengaraman
Wolipian	Meraman
Nawei	Womburaman

Similarly of the three haus tambarans at Kanganaman 'KOSIMBI' came from Parambei when the Kanganamans migrated from there. Kangshaman of the conflict between Kosimbi and Parambei is through claiming rights to

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2. Lesser Houses Associated with a Single Haus Tambaran

Informant Councillor Kemen of Yentchan.

In the past there was a system of three haus tambarans, we now use only one:

They were;-

BOREI: Used by the GOROSIPMA age class in learning/preparation for initiation into the KAMBARAL age class

TIGA: The haus tambaran of the Kambaral age class who learn and prepare to enter the BANDIARAMBANDI age class.

GEGO: The main haus tambaran, inhabited by the Bandiarambandi and all sacred items. At Yentchan, NAMGARAMBI is of Gego status, smaller shelters etc with no significant decorations and often no walls made up the other two classes.

At Chambri these classes are recognised under the following names respectively YIBANTABARO, PAMBAGAMPINENKUR and IRUMAN.

The informant (ex Luluai Wapi) notes that all are still in use but that PAMBAGAMPINENKUR is in fact a 'Middle House' in which married females live. This is at variance with the Yentchan statement on TIGA. Tiga was not encountered elsewhere.

Moiety System of Social Structure and Haus Tambaran's.

Ambunti Patrol Reports 8/72-73 and 13/72-73 deal with the Moiety system (NIAMEI and NIAUI) in detail from Social Structure and Religious points of view. No repetitian will be made here except to say this is an all important aspect of religion and social structure in the Middle Sepik.

Throughout the area patrolled, except in Mari groups, the Moiety system was found. In all groups one end of each haus tambaran set aside for Niamei and the other end for Niaui. Niaui is the eastern end and Niamei the western end (Niamei being of the sun faces the sunrise, Niamei being mother and darkness and moon faces the sun set).

At Luk Luk however, Paul Banji stated Niamei faces the sunrise and Niaui the sun set. This was the only exception found to the rule.

Niamei and Niaui in Warfare or Other Active Pursuit

It was stated at LukLuk and elsewhere that the mother child relationship between Niamei and Niaui was exercised and is exercised in war and other pursuits. Niaui scouts the ground Niamei is the rear guard. After the fight it was Niamei that set fire to the houses, and haus tambarans of the attacked village - fire being a 'token' of the Niamei moiety.

Statements were not clear but indicated a clear Military type of organisation and particularly in warfar

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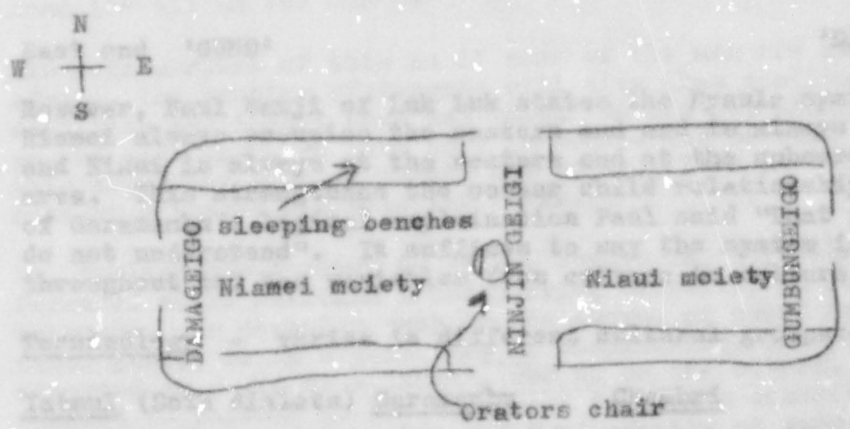
APPENDIX 'B' - Anthropology (cont'd)

Haus Tambaran Divisions Based on the Orators Chair

The Orators chair (Photo in Appendix 'C' of Ambunti Patrol Report No. 13/1972-73 shows an orators chair at Jiginimbu) is the central feature of all Main River haus tambarans. The chair is carved with a face on the side of the chair opposite the 'seat'. A ground floor plan of a typical haus tamberan is as follows, a second story houses flutes and sacred objects.



A haus tambaran 'belongs to' or is 'bossed by' either a clan within a Moiety or a Moiety

eg Kosimbi is of the Weingwanda (Wengwanjap) clan of Niamei moiety.

or, Dengaraman at Garamambu is of the Niaui moiety.

The 'Boss' of the haus tambaran controls, maintains the orators chair. The sector of the haus tambaran the chair face faces is called DAMAGEIGO (literally Face side). This sector is occupied by the elegible men of the 'boss' clan or moiety. All others in that haus tambaran belong to the GUMBUNGEIGO (stern or back side).

Should a Weingwanda man go to another village which has a haus tambaran called kosimbi he is eligable to enter the Damageigo sector and be given food, shelter and all rights of the Weingwanda clansmen of the village.

Korogo advise that the side benches are also allocated to set clans within the Moieties of the respective ends.

Most villages visited agreed with the above, but all placed importance on a third sector called NINJINGEIGO (the middle).

In the Ninjingeigo sector the Bandiarambandi or senior age class of both Gumbungeigo and Damageigo sit by their respective fires and talk or beat the orators chair as need be. The outer ends of the haus tambaran are occupied by the Kambaral age of the respective Damageigo, Gumbungeigo and Ninjingeigo Niamei ends. They are subservent to the elders and sit with an ear to the Ninjingeigo fires.

Niaui

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How Does Damageigo, Gumbungeigo fit in with Niamei Niaui Divisions?

Garamambu logical explanation goes as follows:- (Informant - Gigio)

Dengaraman haus tambaran
of 'Niaui' moiety

East end 'DAMA' 'GUMB' West end

MEREMAN of 'Niamei'

East end 'GUMB' 'DAMA' West end

However, Paul Banji of Luk Luk states the Nyaula system is that Niamei always occupies the eastern end aud is always Damageigo, and Niaui is always at the western end at the subservient Gumbungeigo area. This strengthens the mother child relationship. When told of Garamambu's logical explaination Paul said "That is because they do not understand". It suffices to say the system is similar throughout but has variables from culture to culture in some aspect.

Terminology - varies in different cultural groups:-

Iatmul (Both dialets)	Garamambu	Chambri	Bisis
Gumbungeigo	Undumaptambip	Nungunbananblan	Gagmali
Damageigo	Wundumop	Wumousenablan	Dumbumanga
Niaui	Wamp	Pambagamiraman	Oamok
Niamei	Sinameri	Niaui	Miram
	Moiel	Niamei	Baksim

Mari - Has no equivalents

Orators Chairs

Are found in all Main River haus tambran . All other groups visited, including Mari (surprisingly) claim to have had them in the past although Garamambu whose orators chairs were known as WOGULUBUB had no face on them (Informant - Dumondi). The function of the chair is to facilitate debate, to reach decisions (particularly on war fare) and also to stir up courage/anger sufficient to carry out the deed decided upon. This arousing of feelings is attributed to the power of the chair and/or the tambaran aroused in the 'fighting of the Tanget'.

The time would be set to discuss a matter. An elder would stand and strike the seat of the chair with croton leaves as he spoke and put his point. This was apparently done loudly and in a way to arouse feelings. When one speaker ended he would lay his crotons on the chair and another man would take his place with a fresh croton.

It is stated that crotons 'for' and 'against' were counted if the decision was in doubt, but this could be a flowover of Local Government Democracy.

This 'fighting the Tanget' is still done regularly. At Parambei during Patrol 8/72-73 the tanget was beater for 3 days before the patrols arrival in preparation for discussions of the Yentchan/ Parambei dispute over access to the Nogosop Market. (Informant, Anthropologist Stanik Milan).

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'B' - Anthropology (cont'd)

The Significance of 'Fighting Tanget' on Orators Chair

(Informant - Waliaba of Kaminabit.

The men before a raid make a singsing and magic. It is through these means that the chair gets it's power. The chair is not a man, so it cannot talk, but it can communicate with men through men's dreams. The chair can also shake and make movement to communicate with men. What makes the movement, it is the tambaran (devil) in the chair.

The main purpose of this is if some of the men are uncertain or afraid, the beating of tangets will give them confidence. Men will slap the tanget down and chant 'We are not afraid, we will go and kill them, we have done it before and we will succeed this time' and similar chants and words. Then another man will take up a tanget and beat the chair.

Mr. Tomlinson's comment in Patrol Report No. 11/1969/70 that Parambei still maintain a headhunting mentality is regarded as accurate. In disputes such as the above, an award against the other party, be it a jail term or compensation or a fine is regarded as a win or a 'Head', one up on the others. This is subject to payback as has been seen in events concerning the Kambunka family of Yentchan and Gau's family at Parambei.

'Consecration' of a Haus Tambaran.

The haus tambaran is the 'church' of the people. The religion centres around headhunting, which in turn is interlated with attainment of 'black face paint' and initiation. Thus it was traditionally necessary when building a haus tamberan to kill people for the main post and often (apparently depending upon availability) for the 'Mast' of the haus tambaran.

Variations exist but basically a body went into the post hole and the main post went in on top of it. Sometimes this was a living person, sometimes just a head and sometimes a headless body.

Live persons were attached to the 'Mast' as the mast was hoisted into position and a youth desiring to obtain the right to wear black paint (signifying a kill) would climb onto the roof of the haus tambaran and draw blood on the victim before cutting his/her hands and allowing the unfortunate person to fall the 30 - 50 feet/on to the spears below.

These killings gave 'power' to the haus tambaran as did later heads taken in raids. This is no doubt the source of 'Power' of the larger established haus tambaran's such as Dengaraman at Garamambu and Nambaraman of Parambei.

The Haus Tambaran 'Mast'

The carved female figure with splayed open legs shown in the last photo of Appendic 'C', Ambunti Patrol Report No. 13/72-73 is the foot of a Mast.

Also see Appendix ' ' for photographs of the Mast at Kanaganam haus tambaran.

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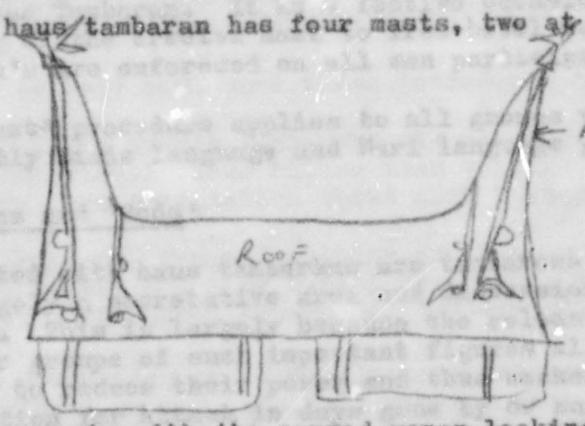
A large haus tambaran has four masts, two at each end.



The inner masts with the carved woman looking inwards straddle a beam and the head of this short mast supports the weight of the roof - assisting the central posts. These two masts are called in Parambei dialect WARANDU (WANAN to carry).

The outer mast is called TUPMIWABI, the twin peaks of the roof are built around this mast and upon the top of which sits the carved eagle on the womens head (which itself depicts an important Iatmul myth).

Kemen of Yentchan explains:

"All haus tambarans have women's names. Women and theground are basic things of importance and so a women is depicted on the mast. The masts are what the thatched points of the haus tambaran roofs are made around. If the points are very high, up in the wind then the haus tambaran will have more power than a haus that does not have masts.....The individual women depicted on the masts vary with the place and the haus tambaran, they are named after ancestress of the leading family of the haus tambaran. Our haus boi is of the Wengwanja clan the haus boi is Nangarambi. So if you see a haus boi or haus tambaran anywhere called Nangarambi the mast will always be called Gumbandaui and Kembendaui, (Niaui and Niamei respectively) These are female ancestors of the Wengwanja clan".

The masts are carved with a 'tail' when placed in position on the heavy cross beams the tail goes behind the beam and the legs in front. The tail is carved with the totem of the haus tambaran.

Kemen explains:

"We at Yentchan are of the pig totem (istap long Sitrong bilong pik) When we fight our magic is through the pig. So the head of a pig must appear on our mast and this is what the tail is. A village with the crocodile totem will put a crocodile head as the tail of the mast. Pai-ambit also had the pig as the tail of the mast.

"Our haus tambaran Nangarambi and Parambei's Pai'ambit are both of the pig totem. That is the basis of Yentchan and Parambei's dispute....Now Pai'ambit is big brother and Nangarambi is the little brother. The situation is that the two big haus tambarans at Parambei have plenty of power and all the smaller haus tambaran's such as Nangarambi are of the larger totem and are so are held within the power of the big brother and go out and fight under the umbrella of power of Pai'ambit. There are and have been fights between Pai'ambit and Namgarambi".

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APPENDIX 'B' - Anthropology (cont'd)

Considerable ceremony is involved in the placement of the mast on a new haus Tambaran. It is a festive occasion involving the climbing of the erected mast to free betel nut etc tied there. Sex tabu's are enforeced on all men participating.

This 'Mast' procedure applies to all groups visited except possibibly Bisis language and Mari language groups.

Tambarans and 'Gods'

Associated with haus tambarans are tambarans and 'Gods'. These are largely a secretative area and discussion tends to become limited. This is largely because the release of the secret names to other groups of such important figures allows magic/sorcery to be made to reduce their power and thus weaken the group in preparation for attack in days gone by or sorcery today. Also these are the items of prime interest to artefact collectors.

The YambiYambi 'god' is a stone called GAWATUK and is regarded as a female.

Milae's 'WEDA' and Maris 'BAGADIA' were Gawatuk's brothers and were carved wooden 'hooks'

GAWATUK's story probably best illustrates the significance of such gods. Gawatuk is the 'god' of YambiYambi, Changriman and Mensuat.

Legend in Brief

Two Yambi Yambi ancestors commanded a short 'Mambi' tree to carry them skywards, they went up. As the tree grew rapidly and met the man from above, unnamed, who gave them the stone Gawatuk. The tree lamered them to the ground.

Gawatuk communicated laws, traditions, rules, etc to the ancestors in their dreams. The Mambi tree went into the ground and left a hole which the ancestors capped with a stone. They built a haus tambaran over the hole.

Dreams showed them more customs and their social structure. The SUGWOPA Stick ceremony evolved. This ceremony as described by Petrus Bandimoa gives a good example of the power in the hands of the elder age class and how the society functioned:

"This stick has fine carving. In the night they meet in the Mungra haus boi. The big man of the village - leader. He takes the stick, he is like a chairman, and the other big men are like his committee. The 'Chairman' starts the talk and taps the stick they stop eating betelnut, stop smoking and sit in silence. Tap, Tap, Tap 'Forbidden is sorcery. Forbidden for men to steal another man's women, tambu or forbidden for young men to desire marriage, if you think about marriage and sex you will not become a strong man, you will be a short weak man. If you have sex when you are young, you will not be fat and will not have strength to fight against other places. You would be killed quickly. Young men you wait until your elders decide you are ready and they will buy you a women, then you can see her vagina and discover how I produced you. Forbidden is stealing of ripe fruit etc. belonging to another man, you might see by a track. Thus they made our laws. We cannot break these laws. Specifically forbidden was sex between single

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people or adultery, both cause men to die quickly. We must wait for theelders to decide we are old and strong enough then we marry. All these laws are laid down by the stick."

The laws so laid down were those introduced by Gawatuk.

The Chambri and Nyaula tambarans etc are more complex, being held by individual clans rather than village groups. Also the Nyaula are more secretative about such things.

However Magisaun, Tangweiyabinjua and Bangamari, as described in Situation Report No. 2 of Patrol Report No. 13/1972-73 and Situation Report No. 1 of Patrol Report No. 1/73-74 give some idea.

Tambaran ceremonies or 'Wakin' ceremonies are held in Iatmul and Sawos cultural groups, the full significance of these is still a mystery to me, beyond concerning garamuts and flutes and being of deep magico religous significance.

INITIATIONS

Initiation ofvarious numbers of men over the current Christmas period are as follows:-

Malingai	- 4 in late November
Japanaut	- 13 (1 Maiwi; 2 Japandai's; 5 Japanauts; 5 LukLuk's) in December
Japanaut	- 2nd ceremony - probably 4 in Dec/Jan.
Korogo	- 10 to 20 in January
Yentchanmangua	- 13 in December
Timbunmeri	- Not sure if will have a ceremony or not.
Nyaurengai	- November 1 man initiated
Nyaurengai	- 2nd ceremony Dec/Jan - probably 4 more
Yamanumbu	- Dec/Jan - number of novices not specified

Japandai does not have initiations as it has no haus tambaran - it sends its novices to Japanaut.

This is far in excess of the number of initiations in an average year. See Situation Report No. 2 for a further assessment of this glut of initiations.

(1) Adaptability of Culture

The Iatmul, particularly the Nyaula dialect sector still conduct initiation ceremonies. (Situation Report No. 2 refers). Initiation has adopted to the present day and age in several ways, and is not only surviving social change, but is flourishing.

a. Initiations faced Mission opposition in the early 1950's and 1960's ADO Martin explained that a possible cause of the skin cutting fiasco at the 1961 Sepik District Show was Fr. Jensen trying to stop skin cutting at Kanganaman. Mr. Martin assumed the Kanganaman's organised the unfortunate PO, who was organising Ambunti's exhibit, into allowing a public skin cutting. The event put an end to Sepik District Shows, did the P.O.'s career much harm, but appeared to establish Sepik skin cutting very solidly against Mission interference. See Press release of 1st November1961.

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Fr. Padlo of Chambri outlined the present Mission stand as one of acceptance - "go ahead as long as it is only skin decoration and none of that spiritual Mambo Jambo". He himself attended an initiation at Timbunmeri in 1971/2. The Mission is either deceiving itself about the spiritual side of initiation or rightly realises it has no chance of stopping it, and is saving some face.

b. Most initiates are of high school age and some are away at work. The initiation period has thus been adopted to the Christmas period each year when these otherwise absentees are in the village. The old 6 month initiation period has been standardised to about 3 weeks or 'until his leave finishes' in the case of the DCA employee now being initiated at Nyaurengai.

c. The use of money and beer is replacing the traditional payment in shell wealth. The present initiation at Nyaurengai is costing the novices father over $100. The initiation was filmed for the Basel Museum, Switzerland by a camera man. This cost him $20 which the Nyaurengai people considered to be bearly sufficient. A team of Japanese females intends photographing the Kandingai initiation this year. Females should not be allowed anywhere near an initiation but the Kandingai Councillor explained that if the paid enough the custom would be satisfied.

The interested observe feels this is commercialisation and the only reason they cut skins is to get the Tourists in and make some money. This was my view until I re-visited the Nyaurengai haus tambaran three weeks after the skin cutting. There were no tourists or camera men there then, but the sacred flutes were still being played over the initiate who was painted in white clay, completely naked as he would have been hundredsof yeafs ago in an initiation.

d. Marriage of uninitiated males is tolerated by custom now, and married men are initiated along with single men. Absenteeism on the Sepik is high and it is natural that youths going off to work marry before they can be initiated.

(2) Description of Nyaurengai Initiation Nov./Dec. 1973

28-11-73 the enclosure fence was constructed around the haus tambaran and the pit for the water drums was filled with water. Elder age class sleeps separately from women and children.

29-11-73 Preparation of singsing decorations in the morning , early pm dancers commenced putting on their decorations. 1530 dancers line up inside enclosure. Bull roarers are sounded for 15 minutes or so to imitate the sound of a crocodile. This 'calls' the crocodiles from distant places (these are the crocodile spirits KWARAKWAT and YAMUWAT known jointly as BANDI - note the repeated use of Bandi in age class names)

The Garamut is then beaten and a leader calls out the name of the initiation singsing and all thedances call the name. The dances then all dance out through the enclosure and down the avenue of the haus tambaran (women etc are allowed on the avenue to watch). They dance back into the enclosure. This is repeated again, and on the third time they dance around a pole stuck in the ground outside the haus tambaran enclosure. This is repeated a further two times making a total of five times the dances go into the avenue.

One of the dances then slaps a palm frond on the ground 'whack',

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A single water drum replies, the frond whacks again the drum replies and so on until the fifth occasion when two water drums reply. The dances cry out and burst into a singsing and dance using Kundu's.

This whole process is repeated 5 times, then the dances repeat the 5 dances out in the avenue. This goes on all night, until about 0200 hours.

At about 0200 hours the dances select a low coconut palm. A man with a human bone dagger made from an ancestors thigh bone climbs the tree. Others climb the tree after him until half a dozen or so men are perched one below the other from the top to the bottom of the palm. The dagger is plunged into a coconut which is twisted free and passed down between each man's legs to the man below and so to the bottom of the palm, themen on the ground also pass the nut between their legs until it reaches the last man in line and he will cry out AHHHH AHHH AHHH and clap his hands.

They then go to thehouse where the novice is sleeping, away from women and children. A concoction of coconut milk, human meat, Smoked from previous generations) scrapings, bone scrapings (human) ashes from burnt spears which had been used to kill men and scrapings of ginger (the magic and warefare symbolic plant) is prepared.

The novice will stay at the rear. The other men will crawl between the legs of a line of dances. The dish will be on the ground before the line of men forming the leg tunnel. On the side will be a man with sago and on the other side will be a man with coconut and another man holding nettles. As the men came through the tunnel and first their heads are slapped with stinging nettles, then the coconut man will put coconut into his mouth and the sago man will put sago into his mouth, then he will go and anotherman will come and take his place and they all eat from the dish. The novice also goes through this process. This is continued until the dances have all partaken, then the female relatives of the novice are allowed to finish the coconut, dish concoction and sago. The dancers then turn around clap their hands and return to the fences haus tambaran. The novice does not go, he stays and sleeps.

Back at the haus tambaran the dances continue their dance in the way I have described and dawn finally breaks. At dawn they dance five times inside the fence and then five times outside. On the fifth time they have finished. The dancers then line up inside the the fence as you will see. The light fires and torches. They take up sticks with which to beat men. The flames rise and the singsing gets up and the men of the younger initiated class run to come inside the haus tambaran. The door of the fence is closed firmly and tied with big timbers and heavy cane. A strong man is required to cut or bash his way into the fence. Two fires will be blazing, on either side of the doorway when he thrusts his head through the opening. The man will then put out the fires with a piece of limbum he is carrying and go inside and the others will follow him.

The dancers breaking into the fence are of the JAMBWINIMBA age class and they carry/walk the novice with them. The novice is the mean while has been shaved clean of all the hair on his head except eye brows He is sheltered from the blows inflicted on the Jambwinimba by the ABUTUNDU age class with sticks. The beating is continued until the water drums are silenced supposedly by the novice, but I didnot actually see who stopped them.

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The men then hold the sticks high and sing. The door of the enclosure is reclosed. The singsing is repeated five times in theory, but this was not done at Nyaurengai.

An overturned canoe is usually used for initiation but on this occasion a large crocodile table was used. The Novice's uncle or cousin (Kantiri - on mothers brother's side of the family) sits on the table and others support him. The Novice is then laid naked face up on his Uncle who sits on the table (See photographs) A wad of ginger leaves is placed in the Novice's mouth and he clamps his teeth onto it with about six inches of the leaves hanging down his chin. The body hair is shaved from the Novice's back, chest stomach shoulders arms buttocks and thighs.

Razor blades have replaced the traditional bamboo knives in the ceremony. The skin cutting then begins without further delay. The Novice's father took a razor blade and made the first cut of a semi circle around the right nipple. The blade was then handed to another man. Three men then began cutting the skin. These three were relieved from time to time by other cutters. The cuts are made quickly and carefully on skin pinched up into a mound between forefinger and thumb.

The Nipples have semi circles cut around them as the first cuts, then the chest stomach shoulders and arms are cut with approximately two hundred times, each cut being ¼ to ½ inch in length. The novice was then turned on his stomach, laying face on his uncle on the crocodile table. The uncle by this time has a lot of blood dripped onto him. The Novices back was then cut, then his buttocks, thighs and finally the area over the kidneys and the ~~xxxxx~~ waist area. These last cuts obviously caused most pain. The Novice was 'shooshed' and quietly admonished by the cutters. The back section probably received about three hundred cuts. The whole process of cutting took about forty five minutes

Water was carefully emptied over the novice who had to be helped to his feet and had to be held up. The water had been delivered to a point outside the enclosure by the novice's mother and sisters. The water caused him considerable ~~xxxx~~ pain. The Novice was then laid face down on an overturned canoe, with a bundle of grass skirt for a pillow. Tree oil was poured onto his back and rubbed lightly. No oil was applied to his chest.

In theory the Novice is then dressed in the grass skirt and carried outside for his mother and female relatives to see. In fact he was carried naked on the back of another man 'Pick a back' style. The singsing which during the skin cutting had been loud and of happy or joyous tone, now turned to a quiet awesome chorus not unlike a hymn. The dancers and the novice on the other man's back slowly circle the pole on the avenue outside the enclosure, five times.

Female relatives decorated for the singsing danced around the slow moving men. The Novice was welcomed and joked about, the atmosphere was one of happiness. The Novice appeared to be asleep or unconscious keeping his head down and his face covered.

He was then taken back into the enclosed Haus tambaran. Garamuts (Slit gongs) were played and the Novice was left to go to sleep in the Haus Tambaran. The famile of the Novice then took sago, coconuts pig meat betelnut tabacco etc and gave it to the people within the enclosure. A small garamut slit gong was beaten and the bull roarers

sounded again. Food was given to the novice and bamboo flutes were played. The Novice was not allowed to touch food with his hands and was fed by another man. This requirement can be enforced for up to three weeks. Alternative procedure is for the Novice to feed himself using bamboo tongs. A number of penalties for people breaking rules concerning the time when the Novice is eating exist.

The Novice does not wash for four days, and then he washes in water placed in a canoe for his use. After washing he paints himself in grey white clay. He is permitted to wear a small grass skirt over his genitals and a bark collar around his neck.

During the time he remains in the enclosure he is beaten regularly He is also shown the sacred flutes. Details of village secrets, rituals ancestor's names stories etc are passed on to him at this time, but these naturally were not explained to the writer.

Initiation in other Cultural Gmroups visited

Mensuat, Chengriman and Yambiyambi (SISIS)
Initiations ceased in the late 1940s. Reasons for this were given as "Times change, education is not consistant with traditional initiation, The Missions disapprove.."

Chambri (Kilimbit Indingai and Wombun)
Initiations said to be conducted still, from time to time

Garamambu
The last initiations were done here in the early 1950s. The elders expressed the intention of recommencing initiations.

Mari
Initiations ceased in the time of the Japanese occupation. The fragmentation of the Mari group and the resulting lack of a central haus tamba an were the reasons given for not continuing initiations.

Female Skin Cutting

Skin cutting of single teenage females was conducted in all groups in the area patrolled, according to informants. The significance of this and the procedure used was apparently the same from cultural group to cultural group.

The main reason for cutting girl's skin is to indicate that the girl's parents are wealthy, a secondary reason is to beautify/decorate the girl.

Whether to have a daughter's skin cut or not was/is a major decision for the parents to make. It involved preparation of vast amounts of shell wealth, food etc, for payment to the cutter and maintenance of the girl while the cuts heal. The Mother's brother of the girl is the cutter, and recipient of the payment. He is reported to apply pressure on the girl's parents for his neice's skin to be cut. The parents resist such approaches until such time as sufficient wealth is accumulated.

The cutting was/is done in an enclosed married house. Cr Maribika of Mensuat explains:
"For a period of three weeks or so after being cut, the girls could not touch food with their own hands but have to eat with stick forseps

The food is parpared by a special woman appointed to look after the girls. At the end of about six months a day is set for the girl (s) to come out of the enclosure. This was after all the cuts were healed into attractive scars. The girls as they left the enclosure were admired, by the people who assembled to inspect the girl's scars. This was a time of pride (Hevi). The mother's brother is paid at this time, shell wealth and pigs. Before the girls were allowed to leave the enclosure the white clay is washed from their bodies. They were decorated they they would go out.... It was a festive time, the skin cutting. If Mensuat was to cut skin, the people of Changriman, Yambiyambi and Chambri would come. There would be a feast in which all would participate The Chambris etc who came would be relatives, not outsiders."

The skin cutting on females contained no initiation significance, and bride price is stated not to be affected by the fact of skin being cut or not cut (Bride price rates are set by the family however, and a wealthy family could be expected to demand a higher price than would a poor family). No recent ceremonies of this type have been conducted in the areas visited as far as can be ascertained.

Skin cutting Japanaut - 7 girls 1970-71 and Mensuat 9 girls June 1973

The girls mentioned at Japanaut and Mensuat cut their own skins in secret and hid their cuts under clothes until they healed. This action perhaps in the interests of 'woman's Lib', was completely outside any historic precedent. The Mensuat skin cutting caused some adverse comment from the village men, but no action was taken and the matter was quickly and quietly closed.

At Japanaut the repercussions were more severe, as explained by Paul Banji:
"The Councillor's brother Lucas found the marks on his daughter's skin when she was washing, her name is Niagetbandiaugwi. He was very cross with her and she told him what had happened. A very important law had been broken. Lucas sent a tanget to Kandingai and the men of Kandingai came to Japanaut and killed fowls, ducks and dogs and cut down bananas, coconuts etc belonging to any and everyone, not just those belonging to the families of the offending girls. The law said if they found a girl or an uninitiated male they would take them and cut their skin forthwith. They did not find any, as they also knew the law and had fled to the bush. The Kandingais took the meat they killed and the fruit they destroyed back to Kandingai with them and ate it there.
The Japanauts could not do anything as they knew the law. They were cross with the girls. The girl's families later had to pay compensation for the damage done. Fowls were $1 and ducks $2"...

Motivation of girls to cut their own skins
Informant Cr Maribika of Mensuat offers the following opinion:
"They (the girls involved) consider the law of cutting skin to be good. They know of the tradition of cutting girl's skins, but they did not see any of the fathers and mothers moving to arrange for their skins to be cut. So they probably thought 'Forget it we can cut our own skins and try the law out' They wanted the decorative scars. "
QTheir action is then a slap in the face for the parents?"
AUncertainty ..."I do not know what got into Kau. He saw them but said nothing. If he had told us, we would have followed tradition, made an enclosure and cut their skins properly (presumably without the full obligations of payment to the mother's brother) But Kau said nothing"

The Importance of people's names

Throughout the middle sepik region personal names have an unusually

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APPENDIX 'B' Anthropology (Cont'd)

important significance. Aibom is the village this seems most marked. The census revision of this village is a tiresome task as people regularly wish to change the names they have registered in the book. Cr Bowi of Aibom explains the situation thus:

"The first born inherits all the names and it is his job to give or allocate family names to children neices nephews etc (First born seems to refer to the eldest member of a family living at times of census) He must follow the traditional family names in doing this. Clansmen of other villages who do not know us can hear our names and know we are of their clan. Now if a name is called without reference to the clan's big men and you give a name belonging to another family to a child there will be trouble. That is why the naming of children is done in public at the census in front of everyone so other families can hear the name and know it is of the correct family. The other families also see that the clan elder is allocating the name and the name is not just thought up, or a meaningless name. If the wrong name is called it must be changed and this is the reason for the many changes of names in the census book...
"Now if a child of a second family is given a name belonging to a first family, the child will not grow up properly. The name must be changed to a name belonging to the second family....
"A feast or party is held if a name is acquired. Names may be purchased and sold.."

Topics of headhunting and stone monoliths will be covered in the photographs appendix.

L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner

5th January 1974

Ambunti Patrol No 5/1973-4 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'C' Economy

Village Incomes as calculated/estimated

AIBOM	$14,681
ARINJONE	$ 355
CHANGRIMAN	$ 1,952
INDINGAI	$ 6,594
KILIMBIT	$ 6,917
LUKLUK	$ 2,044
MARI	$ 1,162
MENSBAT	$ 3,030
MILAE	$ 486
TIMBUNMERI	$ 2,022
WOMBUN	$ 8,309
YAMBIYAMBI	$ 3,571
Total	$51,123

Per Capita Income Calculations

Per capita Income 2847) 51123 = $17.95¢

Percapita income of adults present in the Census Division or adjancent area (females included as they contribute to Sago and pottery industries)

965) 51123 = $52.98¢

Break up of Economy into Components

1973 Income Earned from	Income	% total value of 1973 Economy	
Wages/Salaries - Admin	12,294	24.48%)	
- Missions	1,451	2.84%)	32.13%
- Private,incl LG	2,974	5.81%)	
Carvings/Pottery	17,288	33.81%	
Sago sales for cash	4,500	8.82%	
Fish sales for cash	3,862	7.56%	
Crocodile skins	2,944	5.66%	
Outboard hire/retail trade	2,187	4.26%	
Live stock (not cattle)	1,037	2.03%	
Markets - not sago/fish	954	1.74%	
Other - canoes, building materials	1,346	2.63%	
Coffee	186	.36%	
	51,123	100 %	

Figures Village By Village

AIBOM

Villagers employed within Ambunti S.D., spending earnings in home area:

Aipo Monapo - Teacher C.M. Ambunti	1040 (est)
Local Government Councillor	36
Robert Ako - Catechist	120
Adam Maindimi - Teacher C.M.	1378
Atam Mali - SPCA Buyer Bainyik	650 (est)
Pius Nambuk - Mechanic Hayfield	400 (est)
Niko/Tungwi - Malaria Sprayman	300
Nonbangi " "	300
Andrew - Storeman	125
Widow - Const Mando Pension $15.00 pm	182

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Pottery sold to tourists and buyers	700	
" sold for cash to villages	800	
Carvings sold to B.Hoare	2500	(est)
W.Heathcote	1000	"
K.Trueman	800	"
B.Miller	500	"
Tourists, visitors	500	"
Catholic Mission	400	
Crocodile skins sold to K.Trueman	1200	(est)
Market: Chambri	100	
Fish sales - Yangory) Wewak) Maprik) Bainyik)	700	
Cuthoari motor and canoe hire	400	
Trade store income 6 stores total	250	
1 store "	700	
	$14681	

ARINJONE

Crocodile Skins	105
Fish sales	250
	$355

CHANGRIMAN

BetalNut	34
Canoes	368
Pigs	367
Crocodile skins	32
Carvings	33
Sago	1200
Building materials	48
	$1952

INDINGAI

Francis Wasuai - OMO Pagwi	825
Kaspar Kara - Carpenter, Gaui LGC	364
Willy Tamarabi - Store keeper Kapaimari	260
Paul Simoi - Teacher Kapaimari	1040
Adam Tambram - Catachist Kaminabit	120
Magarita Kamagui - storekeeper	96
Tresia Ambakran - "	60
another girl "	60
Mathias Yambumbei - President's allowance	84
" " Store & fuel profit	370
Pig sales	160
Fish Sales	600
Singsings for Ma[illegible] Tourists	60
Carvings sold to K.Trueman	1075
Tourists visiting	300
Catholic Mission	400
at Wewak, Maprik, etc	700
Market at Irdingai	20
	$6594

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APPENDIX 'C' - Economy

KILIMBIT

Mareeba singsing	80
Gabriel Nanam - DASF Pagwi	974
Alois Welbank - " Bainyik	1482
Markus Angongwi	1030
Carvings - sold in village	60
" " Wewak etc	1500
two old ones	300
Fish sold to DASF	58
Various markets	1000
Pig sales	10
Chambri market	20
Crocodile skins	97
Retail trade	40
Outboard hire	150
Councillor	36
	$6917

LUK LUK

Martha Paul - Domestic servant Ambunti	364
Outboard hire	250
Crocodile skins	600
Fish sales (very active)	700
Carvings - Kisa is only carver	130
	$2044

MARI (inc. KARABIO Hamlet)

Sale Crocodile skins	700
Betal nut	50
Sago	200
Sale of Canoe	100
Pigs	110
Paddles	2
	$1162

MENSUAT

Catachist	110
Local Government Councillor	36
Building materials	130
Canoes	104
Sago	2000
Market items, other than sago	200
Pigs	27
Carvings	200
Coffee	67
Crocodile skins	56
Fish	20
	$3030

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APPENDIX 'C' - Economy

KILIMBIT

Mareeba singsing	80
Gabriel Nanam - DASF Pagwi	974
Alois Welbank - " Bainyik	1482
Markus Angongwi	1030
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LUK LUK

Martha Paul - Domestic servant Ambunti	364
Outboard hire	250
Crocodile skins	600
Fish sales (very active)	700
Carvings - Kisa is only carver	130
	$2044

MARI (inc. KARABIO Hamlet)

Sale Crocodile skins	700
Betal nut	50
Sago	200
Sale of Canoe	100
Pigs	110
Paddles	2
	$1162

MENSWAT

Catachist	110
Local Government Councillor	36
Building materials	130
Canoes	184
Sago	2000
Market items, other than sago	200
Pigs	27
Carvings	200
Coffee	67
Crocodile skins	56
Fish	20
	$3030

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'C' - Economy

MILAE

Sago and betal nut	450
Canoes	34
Paddles	2
	$486

TIMBUNMERI (excluding KARABIO Hamlet)

Sugabi Tandimbank - Barman Maprik	500
Jacob Thomas - - Trainee field worker Bainyik	500
Crocodile skins	54
Fish sales	44
Catachist	80
Carvings	800*
Councillor	36
	$2022

* expected share of sale of Tangweiyabinjua

YAMBI YAMBI

Coffee	119
Catachist wages	184
2 Catachists at Watagatauwi	320
Leo/Kaiapan - Teacher at Timbunke	1352
Pigs	8
Sago sales	700
Canoes and Canoe logs	390
Canoe paddles	71
other market items	350
Meat	50
Cassowary skins	7
retail trade	20
	$3571

WOMBUN

Goat sales	100
Pig sales	255
1 stone artefact	1000
2 stone artefacts	300
Basket sales	200
Carvings - a hook	70
to K.Trueman	1200
Tourists ex Amboin	400
Various	1000
Catholic Mission	400
Crocodile skins	100
Fish sales to DASF	140
other	350
Market sales at Indingai	80

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'C' - Economy

WOMBUN (cont'd)

Singsing for Mareeba tourists	255	
Police Pensions Maliambu	343	
" " Widow Abaran	182	
Kosambi Semban - C.M. Teacher Timbunke	1040	(est)
Sui Wani - Aid Post Orderly, Chambri	426	
Kunamble Kwin - Clerk Gaui LGC	468	
	$8309	

Independant Indicators of Economy of WOMBUN, INDINGAI, KILIMBIT and AIBOM

Catholic Mission Profit - Indingai	1600 pa
Aibom	600 pa

Catholic Mission School fees $1173, of which $468 paid to Education Department, remainder to School Board of Management - which purchased an outboard motor for $500 in 1973.

In addition P&C fees are paid by each family with students at the rate of 30¢ per month.

In the opinion of Fr. Padlo, of the total of $10.964 paid per annum to the teachers of Chambri school 50-60% is spent in Chambri. (Unfortunately an undetermined part of this is spent on beer at Pagwi, so accurate accounting is not possible).

L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner.

5th January 1974

Ambunti Patrol No 5/73-4 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE ADC

APPENDIX 'D' DEVELOPMENT BANK LOANS - CHAMERI LAKES

There have been two loans made in the Lakes. These were investigated and found to be both successful ventures - Details are:

WOMBUN

Mepiangen/Paimbun as representative of Wombun village obtained a loan in 1969-70 of $1,365 to establish a cattle project with DASF assistance on land called MALIANDUI. His loan was for the purchase of 10 cattle: 1 bull
6 cows
3 steers

Cattle sales: 3 to DASF for $428
1 to village $85

Present herd: 9 cows
1 bull
7 steers

Repayments : $470

INDINGAI

Mathias Yambumbe and Peter Guman received a loan in 1970 in the amount of $1,875.75 for an identical project to that of Wombun, except that a living allowance was also accepted.
The informant was not certain, but thought $848.95 was still outstanding on the loan

Cattle sales : 1 to P & C for $150

Current herd : 22.

The indingai project was established on land Indingai calls BASARAMAN The Island is also called Maso and Nalmaken . This land is disputed between Gazamambu, Chambri and Nyaula, and it is most likely that Yambumbe established his cattle there simply to strengthen his land claim. The Bull was shot with a shotgun, by persons unknown in about May 1973. This is widely believed to have been done by the Nyaulas at Lukluk, but although the matter was investigated, nothing could be proven.

L.W.BRAGGE

Assistant District Commissioner

5-1-74

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Ambunti Patrol No 5/73-4 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE ADC

APPENDIX 'E' Land Disputes Chambri Lakes Area

This appendix attempts to record in one place the decisions made by officers in the past on Chambri land disputes, which are recorded mainly in village books which are never available when they are needed either through being held by an absent Councillor, held as evidence in the LTC office at Lae, burned in a house fire, filed in an obscure cupboard at SDO etc etc.

The map at the end of this appendix roughly outlines the various land claims by different Cultural groups in the lakes area and gives an idea of the extent of the problem. The village book entries will convince the reader that we are wasting our time trying to register fisputes with the LTC as decisions made in the past have not been accepted, new decidions will also be ignored:

Extracts from Timbunmeri Village Book (Now held in the LTC Office)

14-3-1951 "The area SIMANDANGUAN has been purchased by Timbunmeri and no more pay is to be given. The original owners who belong to Garamambu have received payment and are satisfied. None of the ground belongs to either Changriman or Chambri although they claim iy. Tonagwon is to remain the property of Garamambu. Pay given £50.0.0 6 Kinas"

H.Thomas P.O.

28-3-51 "This dispute brought up to me again at Ambunti. Chambri are still claiming ground as belonging to them. Timbunmeri state that they have paid the rightful owners, Mari and Garamambu. These two last named villages claim ownership of ground in question but are quite happy with payment given by Timbunmeri.
However as Chambri etc. are still screaming about ownership, I have decided as follows:
1/Timbunmeri to collect back pay from who ever they gave it to.
2/Timbunmeri to vacate ground in dispute until patrol visits area
3/Ground to remain fallow and not be used by any natives in the area Tambu for three months.

Will see how this arrangement works out. This matter has been settled five times now and I think that by not bestowing title of land on any particular group it may bring home to the natives concerned the futility of trying to 'brush' an instruction or ruling given by a P.O. after fair review of all sides of the question."

R.Orwin P.O.

No date
"Dispute again brought up. Previous findings again reiterated as under:
1/ Ground known as Tonagwon is (a) Hunting ground of ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Timbunmer
(b) Gardening ground of Garamambu
Payments have been made for hunting rights.
2/ Ground known as Simandanguan is (a) Garden ground of Timbunmeri
(b) Hunting ground of Changriman
Payment made to Garamambu for gardening rights
3/ Ground known as Wangiambu is (a) Village site of Timbunmeri. Pay to Mari given in my presence on 1-8-1951
Chambri, Mensuat and Yambiyambi or any other village have no claim on above ground "

R.Orwin P.O.

21-9-51 "Decisions given by POs Gilbert and Orwin confirmed at Yentchanmangua. To be no more talk of this land dispute. Luluai of Changriman to have access to coconuts, betelnut and Daka growing on this ground subject to approval of Timbunmeri natives."

A.Zweck a/ADO

4-10-1952 "Complaint against Luluai of Changriman trespassing on

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'E' - Land Disputes, Chambri Lakes area (cont'd)

land mentioned. The Luluai of Timbunmeri did not wish to lay a charge, but just bring before my notice. Luluai of Changriman again told the decision of the previous courts and told to observe same or else..

R.Orwin. P.O."

23-10-1953 "Luluai (Timbunmeri) reports that Luluai of Indingai Chambri is working hamlet on ground Kwimbliman which the Luluai of Timbunmeri claims as part of Simandanguan and therefore belongs to Timbun. Apparently on recent trip to Korosameri, Luluai asked me to put talk in the Chambri book, and after assuring me the ground was his, I did. However, this is revoked and issue will have to be investigated on next Chambri patrol.

P.Wenke."

16-2-1954 "Above case re-investigated. Luluai of Indingai put one over me. Was today ordered to vacate the land.

P.Wenke. P.O."

1-4-1954 "Police this day sent with Chambri and Timbun officials to ensure that all Chambri gear and food is cleared from the ground, including houses. Have had six weeks and have made no move so PB sent to supervise job.

P.Wenke"

The Timbunmeri's reported that as a result of this dispute, the Police came and burnt down all the houses that the Chambri's had built on Kwimbliman.

19-8-1954 "Officials from Indingai, Chambri and Timbunmeri summoned to Ambunti re dispute over land. Mr. Wenke's decision confirmed and officials rebuked for bringing the matter up continually. Indingai alone of the Chambri hamlets has the right to gather sago as far as the Mayban barat and can build one house for the purpose. They cannot hunt, cut trees or build gardens.

N.Grant"

1964 Chambri's planted a mark on ground WANGIAMBU. ADC Ambunti chastised the Chambri's and sent them back.

Recently Chambri's built three houses on ground POPISKAN - no decision yet taken on this.

The Land Titles Commission sat at Timbunmeri in November 1970 to decide the dispute over the land upon which Timbunmeri village is located. The commission accepted Mr. Orwins comments in the village book.

The ownership issue over the Island is still disputed between Chambri and Timbunmeri as hotly as ever. No solution of the dispute seems possible.

Extract from Malingai village book concerning Aibom

15-2-1954 " Officials visited patrol at Aibom. Talk between Malingai and Aibom over boundary. Entry by L.T.May P.O. on 30-9-40 is Aibom book to stand i.e. the boundary is the Dangimat barad. Officials advised to tell natives that anyone trespassing would be dealt with severely

P.Wenke P.O."

Ambunti Patrol No 5/1973-74 - Patrolling officer - L.W.BRAGGE ADC

Appendix 'E' - Land Disputes, Chambri Lakes Area (Cont'd)

Extract from AIBOM Village book

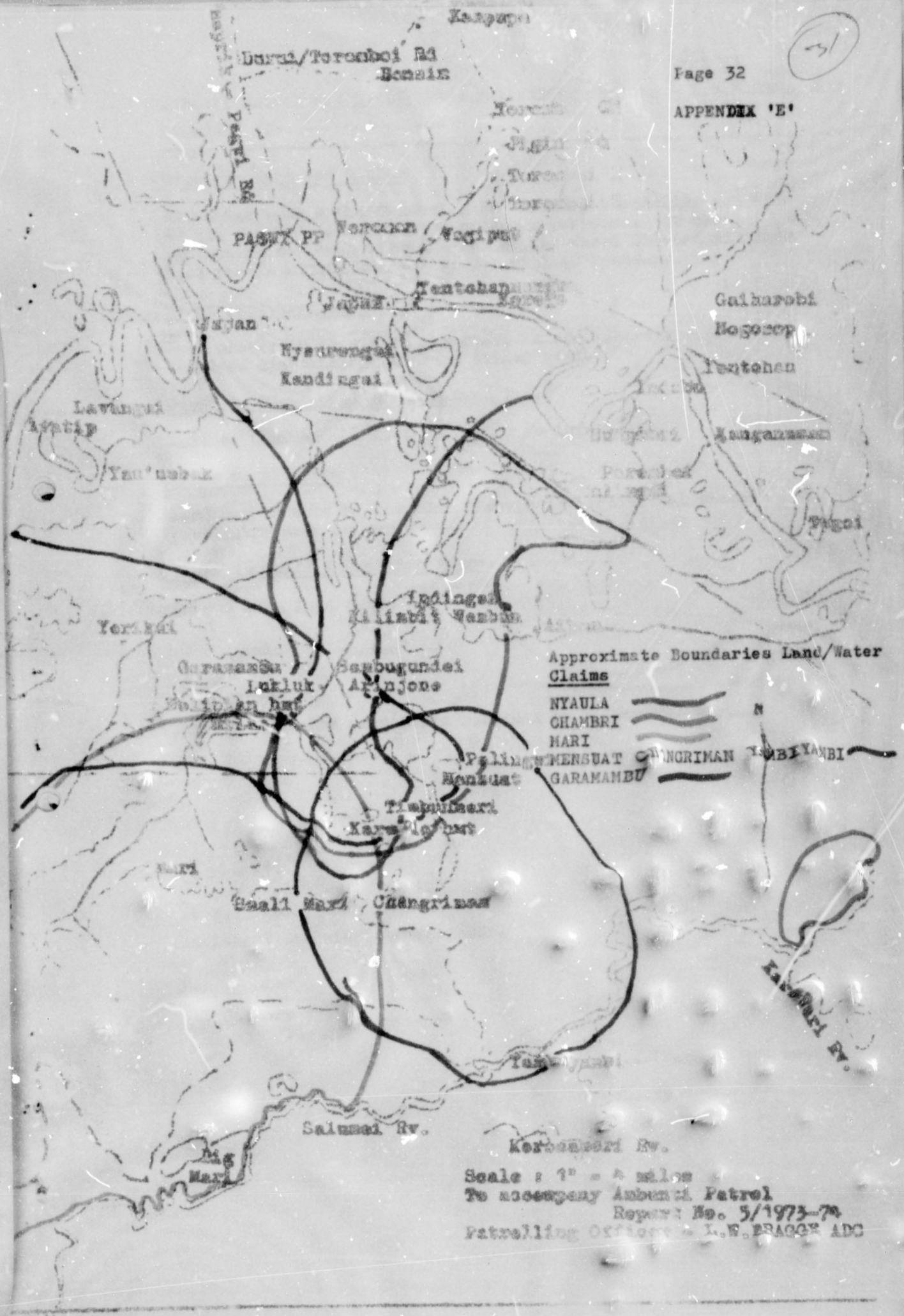
26-11-1940 "It has been decided that the boundary of the lands through which the KUMBRIO channd runs be divided. A spot known as Tungei is to be the boundary and AIBOM will have full use of that land above while Kamindimbit will use that portion below TUNGEI and the Main River. The Lagoons Arangdinyo and Meibuguri will be utilized by Kaminimbit for fishing purposes and the collection of crocodile eggs

L.T.May P.C.

Ambunti Land files and court records (District Court, Local Court and CNA) have been checked and no further information of decisions re Chambri Lakes disputes has been located.
Other village books no doubt contain information, but these books have all either been lost or destroyed.

L.W.BRagge
Assistant District Commissioner
5th January 1974

APPENDIX 'E'



Scale : 1" = 4 miles

To accompany Ambunti Patrol Report No. 5/1973-74

Patrolling Officer : L.W. BRAGGS ADC

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'F' - Land Tenure

Right to Hunt and Gather

All areas within the Chambri Lakes claimed boundaries are open to all Chambri people for subsistence purposes. It the purpose is for cash earning each of the three Chambri villages must remain within the individual village boundary.

Right of Inheritance

Land ownership is within the clan. A son inherits rights to the land his father and Grand Father used.

Right to Plant Food or Cash Crop Trees

Must be done on own land according to informants.

Right to Alienate

Land may be sold by the clan through the individual whose particular area is concerned.

Right to Build a Dwelling House.

On own clan land only.

NB. Notes based on details recorded by A. Baroku, T.P.O.

L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner.

7th January 1974

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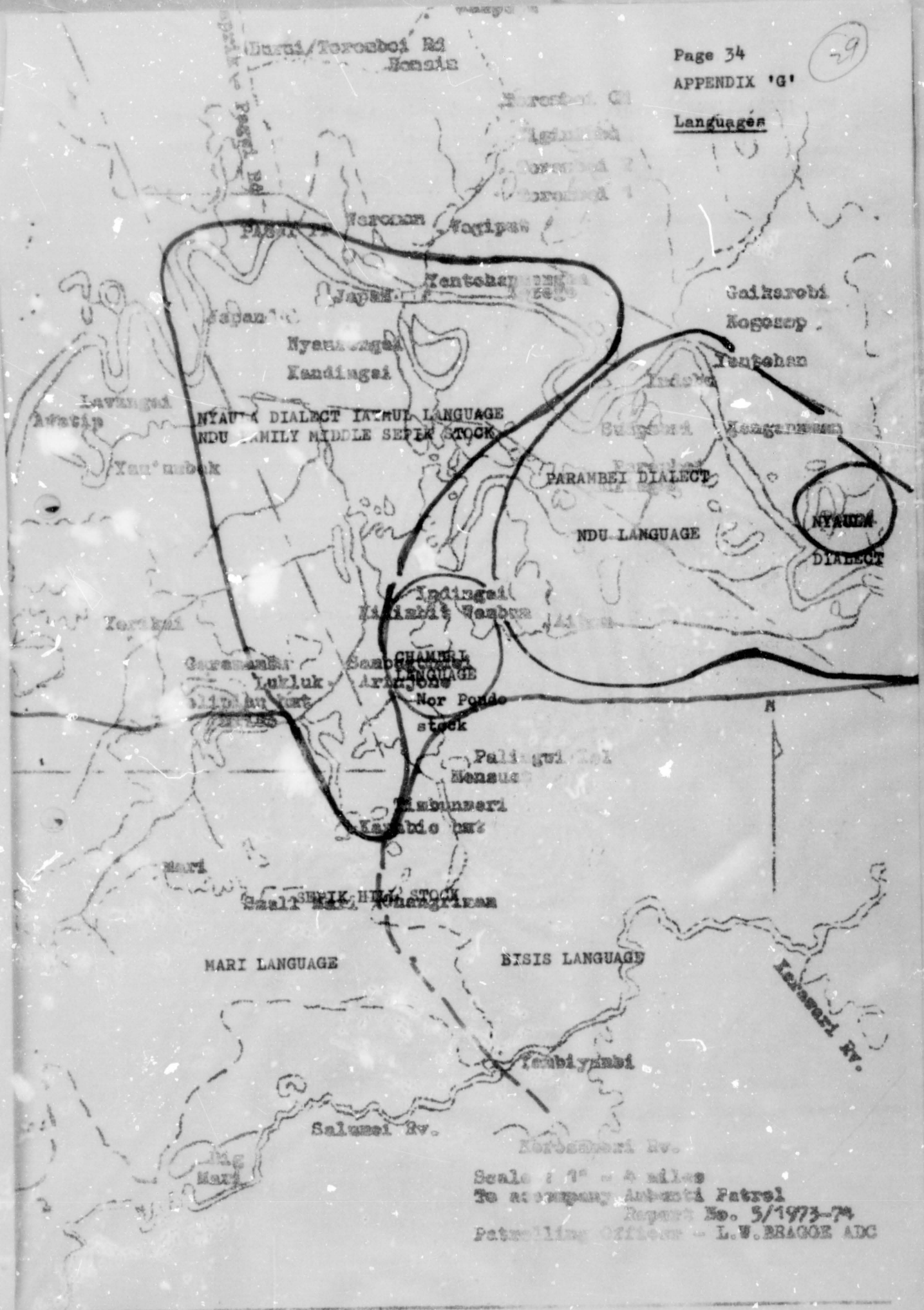
APPENDIX 'G'

Languages



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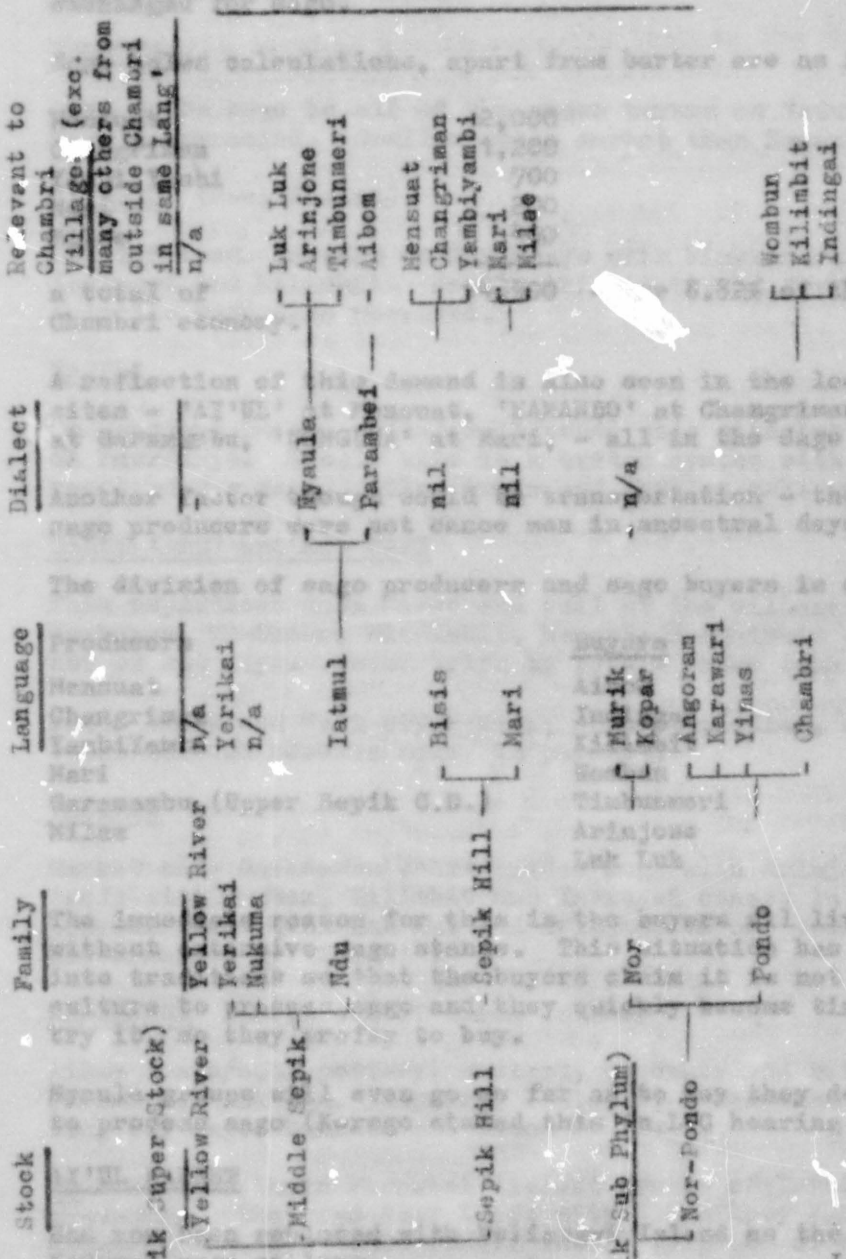
Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'G' - Languages : Chambri Lakes Area.

From D.C.Laycock of ANU's 'Sepik Languages Checklist and Preliminary Classification' 1973

Village lists and dialects from the Laycock text have been added on the chart below:



L. W. BRAGGE

Assistant District Commissioner

5th January 1974

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'H' - Markets

Sago, betal nut, tobacco, fish etc. are so extensively traded, at present, as in ancestral times that Marketing expeditions are an important factor in the lives of all Chambri groups. The marketing has to some extent changed from the barter system to a cash market. This is apparently due to the disproportionately high demand for sago as against items traditionally exchanged for sago.

Sago sales calculations, apart from barter are as follows;-

Mensuat	2,000
Changriman	1,200
Yambi Yambi	700
Mari	200
Milae	400
a total of	$4,500 - or 0.82% of the 1973

Chambri economy.

A reflection of this demand is also seen in the location of market sites - 'AI'UL' at Mensuat, 'KAMANBO' at Changriman, 'YAU'GURI' at Garamambu, 'WONGUMA' at Mari, - all in the Sago producing areas.

Another factor though would be transportation - the land bound sago producers were not canoe men in ancestral days.

The division of sago producers and sago buyers is clean cut;-

Producers	Buyers
Mensuat	Aibom
Changriman	Indingai
YambiYambi	Kilimbit
Mari	Wombun
Garamambu (Upper Sepik C.D.)	Timbunmeri
Milae	Arinjone
	Luk Luk

The immediate reason for this is the buyers all live on Islands without extensive sago stands. This situation has been consolidated into traditions so that the buyers claim it is not in their culture to process sago and they quickly become tired when they try it, so they prefer to buy.

Nyaula groups will even go as far as to say they do not know how to process sago (Korogo stated this in LTC hearing in 1973).

AI'UL MARKET

Has now been replaced with Peliaugwi Island as the market for the Mensuat sago sellers.

PELIAUGWI

Mensuat sell/trade sago with Aibom, Indingai, Wombun, Kilimbit, Arinjone, Luk Luk. The Market day is Saturday, although sago will be sold/traded anyday with friends, and with lesser known people, although it is expected that a 'tanget' (leaves indicating a future day for the exchange, as well as details of numbers of canoes etc.) should be received as formal notification.

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KAMANBO

Chengriman sells/trades sago with Timbunmeri, Kilimbit, Wombun, Indingai, Aibom, LukLuk, Arinjone and sometimes with Kandingai. Market day is Saturday, and alternative arrangements as per Peliaugwi can be arranged if desired. Lukluk regards Thursday as their buying day here.

WONGUMA

Mari sells sago to all of the above buyers on Saturdays of other days as arranged. Smaller scale market than Kamanbo or Peliaugwi.

KARABIO (Mari Hamlet)

Limited trade in sago on Saturdays with Timbunmeri, Wombun, Indingai and Kilimbit. Mostly this is traded for fish etc. with a little cash also received.

YAKULI

On Tangimat barat. Milae sell/trade sago with Lukluk and Arinjone on Thursdays. Mostly this is a barter system with some money received for sago. Milae males and females sell at the market.

YAMBI YAMBI and BIG MARI

Take expiditions down River and sell at the villages of Angriman, Tambunam, Timbunde, Mindimbit, Mameri, Kamanimbit - these are not on set days. Round trips by paddle canoe take 7 to 10 days.

Yambi Yambi and Mari offer sago, canoes, paddles, canoe logs and betal nut and receive money in payment.

YAUGURI

Market site Garamambu sells/trades sago with Arinjone and Luk Luk. Trade with Wombun, Kilimbit and Indingai ceased in 1957, and present trade with Luk Luk and Arinjone on odd occasions are pre-arranged by 'Tanget'.

MALINJAUA (north end of Aibom Island)

Aibom trade/sell pottery, mustard, coconuts and betal nut with Parambei, Malingai, Suapmeri, Yentchan, Kunganaman for money, they buy sago, bananas and bread fruit.

NB - None of these Parambei dialect groups of Iatmul are sago producers. The sago they trade with Aibom they have previously acquired from the SAWOS (Rurui Kunai) villages of MARAP and NOGOSOP in trade for smoked fish. Trade with Sawos takes place every third day. Trade is on Sundays (big day) and Wednesday (small day) at Malinjaua. Luk Luk and Arinjone also act as middle man and trade/sell Kamanbo and Peliangwi sago with Japanaut and Nyaurengai respectively).

Aibom trades with Kamanimbit, Mindimbit, Angriman, Timbuke and Kararau as arranged by 'Tanget' at a point on the Kamilio channel called Tingei

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'H' - Markets (cont'd)

BOLIWAI (Korosameri River)

Watagatauwi trades sago in exchange for tobacco, clothes, money, sauspans and news paper with Wombun, Indingai, Kilimbit and Aibom as arranged by 'Tanget' - no set days. This is a replacement for the market with PLANGAMBI which ceased when Kamanimbit raided Plangambi in 1930's, causing the Plangambi survivors to flee to Kuvanmas.

This market Boliwai is not normally used in the dry season. Wet season conditions are required to give access to canoes to the Korosameri.

Traditional Trade Items and Emphasis as Compared with Present.

The 3 Chambri villages Wombun, Kilimbit and Indingai were the manufacturers of stone axe blades for the whole Middle Sepik region as well as the bush people to the south. In an stoneless area of mud swamp and silt it takes little imagination to grasp the importance of this, in the era before steel.

These same three villages were important manufacturers of mosquito baskets (pre mosquito net era).

Aibom was and still is the Middle Sepiks main source of pottery. Pottery is still important but the advent of steel and aluminium vessels has had a marked effect on the trade.

People came from far distant villages - eg Malu and Yambon to trade. Traders thus exposed themselves to attack from enemies. A measure of protection was given to traders even if enemy groups, and if a trader could hold up a clay pot to identify the cause of his mission he was allowed to return safely according to Aibom informants.

Aibom pottery almost always has the face of KOULIMANGA the female ancestral spirit credited with creating the first pottery, and now believed to be embodied in the two types of soil mixed to make pottery. The safe passage of traders who held up pots were regarded as under the protection of Koulimanga.

Trade Tangets Used as Fighting Tactics.

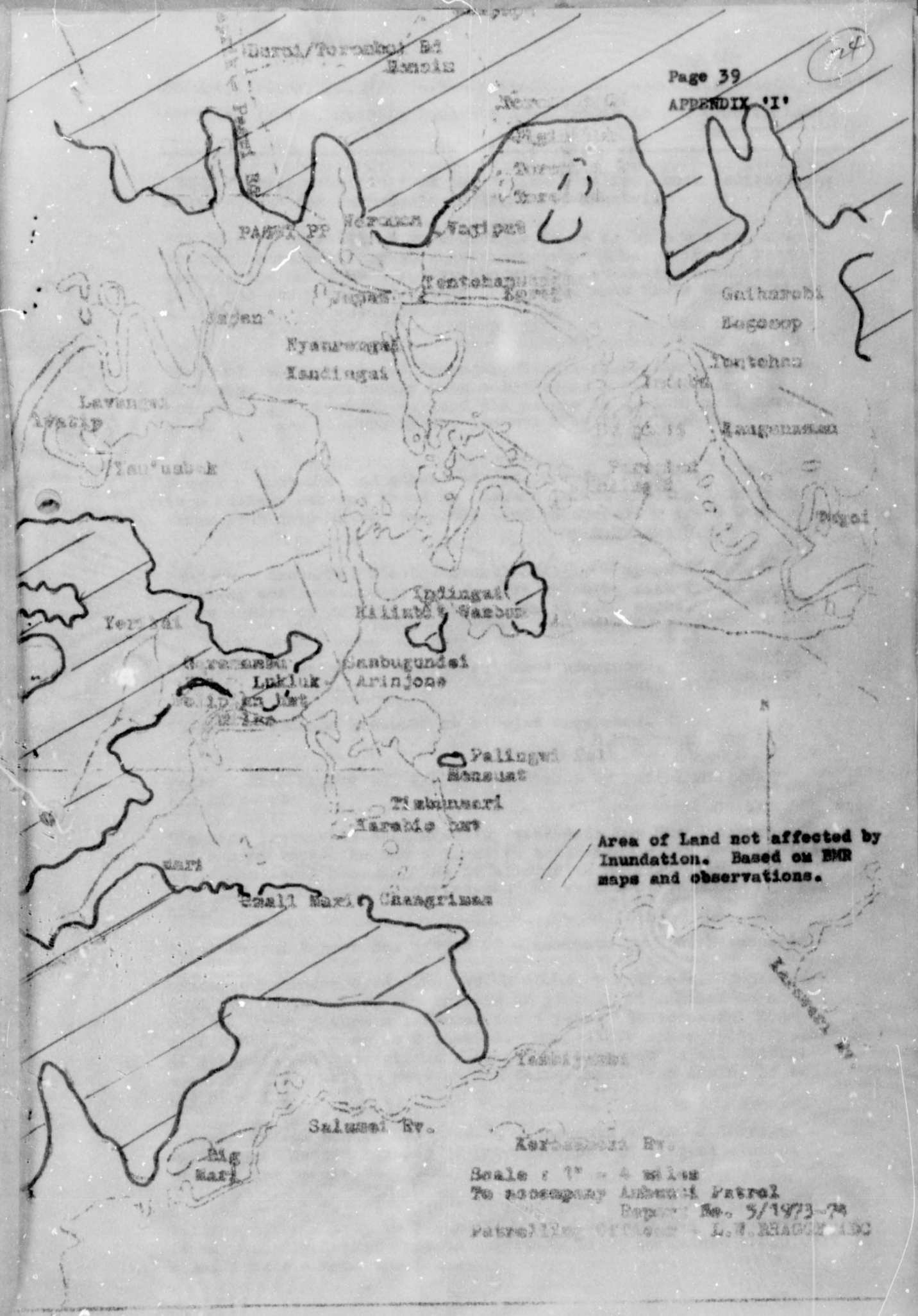
Throughout Sepik history the tanget to trade has been used at times to trick enemy groups to come to set points and be tricked and killed.

This was how the MAMABI fight leader MEBARABAN was killed and in the 1950's how the INARO and NAMU people of the Hunstein Ranges were able to annihilate the Mari sub group YAGISAMARI. See APPENDIX 'N' - History of Settlement.

L. W. BRAGGE,

Assistant District Commissioner.

6th January 1974


Area of Land not affected by Inundation. Based on BMR maps and observations.
Salumei Rv.
Big Mari
Scale : 1" - 4 miles
To accompany Ambunti Patrol Report No. 5/1973-74

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'J' - Mathias Yambumbe (Background to the Chambri Lakes Leader.)

The following extracts from the Indingai village book indicate the depth of Mathias Yambunbe's influence at Chambri:

"11-10-61 - Deputations were brought to me by both men and women to have Yambunbe recognised as the popular leader. He is very sincere and has done a lot in the coffee and native artefacts field and the people were told they could make their choice when a LG Council was established..

B.Hull"

"5-12-61 - Yambunbe of Indingai, Mindik of Kirimbit and Yampur of Wombun have apparently been selected as a sort of business committee for Chambri, to lead the people in Agricultural development. All are sincere types, who are keen to do something...

D.Martin"

"4-4-62 - Yambunbe and others at office today deposited £187.11.0 in a society account known as Chambri Island Trading. Initial order sent into BP's. People intend to operate a trade store.

P.Wright P.O."

"9-9-64 - Yambunbei elected overwhelmingly - 85 of 88 votes. Awaiting confirmation by D.O. people keyed up with fruition of their desire of several years to join in L.G. work..

B.McCabe ADO"

"18-9-69 Cr. Mathias Yambunbe returned unopposed.

W.Bosien ARO"

"19-9-71 - Mathias Yambumbe re elected unopposed.

R.Kauffman APO"

Pagwi Patrol Report No. 2/67-8 - comments by Patrol Officer Van Rikxoort;

"Mathias Yambunbei: Anti Mission, candidate for HOA elections, but has no hope. He had a negative influence on his people, and is an accomplished con-man. He is alleged to be illegally selling beer and encouraging prostitution. No evidence yet found against him."

Pagwi Patrol Report No. 1/1968-69 - comments by D.O. Besasparis;-

"Mathias Yambumpe aged about 41. 2 wives, 3 children. Employed post war Eumondo Ptn, New Britain 1½ years. At Ambunti as a Medical Orderly then a labourer for 1 year. Unsuccessful HOA candidate. One year as Catechist. Councillor since 1964, President at present. No convictions recorded. Influence in all Chambri speaking villages and Mensvet and Changriman. Pro Admin, if to his benefit."

Ambunti Patrol Report No. 8/68-69 - comments by ADC J.Corrigan - mentions suspected running of prostitution and illegal alcohol sales - but unable to prove.

Ambunti Patrol Report 18/1970-71 describes his welcome back in his village after a trip to Australia. This welcome was so overwhelming it was quietly looked into to ascertain if it contained cargo cult significance - none was found.

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(22)

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'J' - Mathias Yambunbe (cont'd)

Confidential Appendix 'A' to Ambunti Patrol Report No. 18/70-71 reports;-

"4. It became apparent on 20th March when Mathias returned to his village from the Australian trip that the people of Indingai hold him in a position of intensive popularity. Facts reported to me by O.I.C. Pagwi, who accompanied Mathias back to Indingai were:-

(i) As the river truck approached the shore people ran into the lake fully clothed and carried mathias on high to the rest house.

(ii) People kissed him on the chest and crawled between his legs (apparently a local show of affection and perhaps humiliation).

(iii) Women prostrated themselves on the ground so that they had to be stepped over.

(iv) A dias was constructed for Mathias to make a speach from at a later date.

(v) Gifts of money, carvings and fowls were presented to him.

(vi) A fowl was burned to death in his presence.

(vii) A visit was made to the house in which Mathias lived as a child, by the people present at the welcome."

Inaddition to all the above, Mathias stood for all three House of Assembly elections to date - each time being defeated.

In 1972-73 he was jailed for 4 months at Boram over liquor and motor vehicle offences, which was the direct result of a clash with the then Council Adviser.

In his absence he was ousted as President at the instigation of Nyaula Councillor's who strongly oppose him. But such was his importance that at the first meeting after his relase from jail he was again elected President of the Gaui Local Government Council.

During the patrols visit to Chambri a meal/feast was arranged in the patrols honour (this was not a new innovation - the same was done for Patrol 18/70-71 and earlier patrols - D.Faithful, Ambunti P.R. 5/55-6 elaborately details preparations for the patrol in what he referred to as the Patrols 'Royal Progress')

At the meal Mathias introducted the leaders of all three villages, plus a couple of other Councillors who were present. The leaders were various 'Committees', Members/Presidents of the School Board of Management and the School P. & C. Committees.

Mathias explained that with a 'Service' of leaders at Chambri to handle local affairs and report, he, as Council President (and Chambri's paramount leader, although he did not say this is in so many words) was free to remain at Pagwi at the Council Headquarters - confident that the village was in good hands.

This tendancy towards bureacracy was also noticable in the people's initial approach to Local Government and Co-Op's and previous Officers have commented with regard to Co-Op's and LG it was so strong as to almost amount to cargo cult extremes.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'J' - Mathias Yambumbe (cont'd)

Conclusion

Mathias Yambumbe is the most outstanding Indigenous leader in Ambunti Sub District. His attitude is overtly friendly and pro Administration, but history has shown he will go outside the law to satisfy his own ambitions. He is very intelligant, usually a diplomat, and a valuable man with whom any CM & DA Officer in the Ambujti Sub District should keep in close contact. He is expected to be a most useful man in the development of the DASF Fisheries project.

L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner,

6th January 1974

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L. W. BRAGGE ADC

APPENDIX 'K' = Outboard Motors

Village/Owner	Make	H.P.	Condition
AIBOM			
Joesph Kindo	Archimedes	12	OK
Joseph Kindo	Evinrude	18	US
Anska Kikori	Johnson	20	OK
Steven Kambu	Johnson	9½	OK
Patrick Malmai	Evinrude	18	US 1972
Communal ?	Evinrude	18	US 1970
WOMBUN			
Kliopas/Koli	Archimedes	12	US 1970
Sui Wani	Archimedes	12	US 1972
Oliopoi Tumangili	Evinrude	18	US 1972
Kolsambwi Simbat	Evinrude	18	US 1970
INDINGAI			
Board of Management	Evinrude	18	OK
P & C	Evinrude	28	OK
Gabriel Yans	Yamaha	15	OK
Somgei Tabambun	Yamaha	15	US Nov' 1973
Son Sanget	Archimedes	12	US 1970
Mathias Yambunbe	Archimedes	12	US but hard tostar
Willy Tamarabi	Evinrude	25	US March 1973
Micheal Kubusa	Johnson	20	US August 1973
KILIMBIT			
John Kabiwan	Yamaha	15	OK
Yakapus Mamamwoboi	Yamaha	15	OK
James and Gabriel	Mercury	20	US 1972
MENSUAT			
Communal	Evinrude	18	US Sept. 1973
YAMBIYAMBI			
Communal	Archimedes	12	US 1971
TIMBUNMERI			
Thomas Yuolmeri	Johnson/Rv Truck	40	US Dec. 1973
Boyiba Yamanabi	Archimedes	12	US 1972
Boyiba Yamanabi	Evinrude	18	OK
LUKLUK			
Wingo/Woliabengowi	Archimedes	12	US Dec 1973
Gumai Kisa	Archimedes	12	US 1972
Jekap Waskat	Evinrude 25	25	OK
Jepadi Waskat	Johnson	20	US Nov 1973
Iso Waskat	Archimedes	12	OK not used
ARINJONE			
Mari Mangen	Yamaha	15	OK

1970-71 figure - 9 motors of which 1 or 12.3% were servicable
1973-4 figure -32 motors of which 12 of 37.5% were servicable. This represents a marked increase in numbers of motors and in the % of servicable motors. It compares badly with the main Rv however where in Nov 1973 51% of motors were servicable

L.W.BRAGGE Assistant District Commissioner 6th January 1974

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE ADC

APPENDIX 'L' Motor Vehicles and PMVs owned by Chambri people

WOMBUN

Mangameri/Kesamba family car, a Transport Dept Toyota purchased at Auction for $600 in 1973. Running well - No PMV licence

LUKLUK

Had a share in the Japanaut vehicle, which has now been off the road for three years.

All other villages

No vehicle

Many Sepik river villages have vehicles on the Sepik highway. Chambri is relatively poor in this field, eventhough they use motor vehicles extensively in their fish trade and travels to and from Kreer and other Wewak squatter settlements.

L.W.BRAGGE
Assistant District Commissioner
6th January 1974

Ambunti Patrol No 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE DC

APPENDIX 'M' Schools

Indingai village site includes the Chambri Primary T School at the Catholic Mission. This is the only recognised school within the Chambri Lakes Census Division. Details are:

Standard:	Boys	Girls	Total
I	24	17	41
II	18	21	39
III	19	16	35
IV a	23	17	40
IV b	28	5	33
V a	24	13	37
V b	17	17	34
VI	34	13	47
Totals	186	119	305

Children attending this school are drawn from Aibom Wombun Indingai Kilimbit Mensuat Changriman Timbunmeri Arinjone.

Village Mission schools

Aibom school is functioning. Basic literacy plus religion are taught. Mensuat school closed as the Catachist had marital problems Lukluk's SDA Mission school closed as the teacher became involved with Lukluk females

Wimat PTS

A Catholic Mission run school in the Angoram Sub District at the junction of the Salumoi and Korosameri rivers is attended by the children of Yambiyambi. This school takes the children through to standard two and the students then continue their education at Kaningara CH PTS in the Angoram S/D. At present there are two Yambiyambi students in standard 4 there.

High school education is obtained by Chambri students usually at either Kairiru x or Yarapos high schools near Wewak.

L.W.BRAGGE

Assistant District Commissioner

6th January 1974

Ambunti Patrol No 5/1973-74 - Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE ADC

APPENDIX 'N' Settlement patterns and Migrations in the Chambri Lakes Area and resulting land disputes

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This appendix contains information complementary tb that presented in appendix * B of Ambunti Patrol Report 8/72-73 covering the Main River census division.

The order of land settlement in the Chambri Lakes area and the different fights that caused people to move back and forth are a basic element in the complex net work of land disputes which blankets this area.

In order to provide some background information as a base from which to commence investigations into specific disputes the Elders of each village visited were asked to relate the stores of each villages settlement. These stories were then tied to historical events and in more distant times were linked up by genealogies. The result is shown on the chart which makes up the last page of this Appendix. Naturally the years marked down are rough, but the order of migrations is apparently correct as is the source of the migrations.

Determining factors were the annihilation of the MANABI, PELIAUGWI and to a lesser extent the KAMASUIT people and the subsequent partitioning of the conquered lands.

Notes on each group are set out below:-

CHAMBRI GROUPS

Wombun, Kilimbit, and Indingai. The langusge of Chambri (Appendix 'G') is of the NOR PONDO family. Which indicates Chambri is a far flung pocket of the Cultural group extending from KOPAR, through Angoram and into the eastern Karawari. No stories of when this migration took place were told by the Chambri people. It can be assumed this migration was in the distant past.

Chambri's held a notablr place in traditional trade pattems, being stone axe blade producers for the Middle Sepik and lived in relative peace. A single village centred on Indingai split - WOLINDIMI went and established WOLINDIMIGEI, otherwise called Wombun, after a dispute with his Indingai brother over the theft of some bananas. Later SAUN established SAUNGEI, also called Kilimbit, due to population pressure at Indingai. The mother village adopted the name Indingai (middle place).

War with the MANABI of Timbunmeri Island was underway and in a dry season Manabi raiders crossed the dry lake bed in preparation to attack Kilimbit at dawn. Their presence was discovered and Kilimbit sent word to 4 of Indingai's haus tambarans. Kilimbit fought the Manabi's and Indingai crossed the island and attacked Manabi from the rear, defeating them. Victory garamuts sounded at 5 Kilimbit haus tambarans and 4 of the 5 Indingai haus tambarans.

A half caste Parambei called SUMBUKSAUN of the 5th Indingai haus tambaran heard that only his haus tambaran sounded no garamut, He met YEBIELA of Parambei and killed him, so his haus tambaran would also have a head. This act of head hunting between friendly villages caused a payback which inturn was paid back - escalation into open war.

Parambei won the war and all 3 Chambri villages fled. Indingai and Kilimbit to Timbun (Manabi now gone) and later to Changriman and Wombun to the Korosameri River. They returned and were driven

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off their land again by Parambei - they went to Mensuat and Changriman.

Where the Nyaula group Nyaurengai found them and bought them back to Chambri in the mid 1920's or so. Wombun was the last to return from the land they now claimed to be theirs on the Korosameri River. (Wombun still uses the land on the Korosameri). Wombuns return was prompted by fear of implication when the Kamanimbits annihilated Plangambi in 1930's, for which 5 Kamanimbits were hanged at Ambunti.

All three villages have remained on their land ever since.

AIBOM

According to Aibom legend (Councillor BOWI, informant), Aibom people originated at Peliaugwi Island. The ancestors were nomadic according to legend and eventually left Peliaugwi. But Bowi states -

"It is part of our meat we left back there, our spirits and ancestors are there".

These people were presumably the original inhabitants of Aibom.

The original inhabitants of Aibom spoke a language now remembered by a few Aibom people living at Wombun. Chambri and Parambei accounts state these people were heavily defeated in the past in warfare from Parambei and when facing extinction a migration lead by the ancester called 'WOLINDIMI' split with another ancestor 'MEBARAN' and went to Chambri and later established Wombun and Mebaran stayed at Aibom.

A Malingai man called YAMBIYUR and his people (of Aibom ancestry) took pity on the Aiboms and came and settled with them and gave them the strong Parambei influence they have today. After establishment of Parambei's influence Aibom lived in relative peace - all waring groups being keen to protect their source of pottery.

At about the time of Yambiyur's migration, Chambri's settled on the west side of Aibom and mixed with the population there. (Indingai claims this was before the Malingai migration).

Aibom took in Peliaugwi refugees after Peliaugwi was wiped out in the 1920's. Some of these still live at Aibom - this could form a claim on Peliaugwi.

PELIAUGWI

Was occupied by a group called Peliaugwi by surrounding groups and called Peliaul by the Garamambu. These people spoke a Bisis dialect according to Mensuat. Their origin is based on the popular legend of dogs with human wives. Wives liberated by a Mari man. This atleast indicates long establishment of the group.

Peliaugwi dominated the channel to the AI'UL market with Mensuat and raided market parties. They also raided Mensuat foraging parties, as a result war developed. Mensuat and Changriman had seven sneak type killing raids as did other groups. Finally Peliaugwi was hit by an epidemic of some sort (caused, of course by Chambri's sorcery) and Garamambu, Chambri and other groups raided and wiped the village out, some survivors were killed at Wombun.

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Aibom collected remaining survivors and took them to Aibom, where some still live. The Peliaugwi hamlet site of MANGISARAMAN still has rotting posts on the ground.

The remnants of 5 skulls on the stone 'chair' in front of the Yangaraman hamlet site are probably the last on site relics of Sepik head hunting (it is hoped the photographs will be good enough to include in the report)

Peliaugwi was thus vacated. Mensuat established temporary hunting fishing camps and Wombun has claims primarily to sago stands.

In 1970 Mensuat commenced and permanent village on Peliaugwi and are now living there - some resistance is forthcoming from Wombun, but this is tempered as Mensuat is a major sago supplier. With the market at Peliaugwi and not Ai'yul, Chambri canoes have miles less distance to travel.

Garamambu also claom Peliaugwi by conquest, but do not press the claim as it is too distant. The annihilation of the Garamambu settlement at SIMANDANGUAN showed them that even Timbunmeri was too far to spread forces.

TIMBUNMERI ISLAND

MANABI Apparently spoke a Bisis language or dialect. Their occupation of Timbunmeri Island seemed to be very long as their origin is set out in the popular legend of the hunter (a Mari once again) pursuing a wounded eagle, encountering and marrying two sisters.

Manabi's 'crimes' for which they were exterminated s em to be mainly harassment of Chambri and other market parties paddling past Timbunmeri to the Kamanbo market site.

War fare seemed to be long established, with Manabi having no allies and being forced to fight groups on all sides.

The turning point was the capture by a market trick of the Manabi fight leader MEIBARABAN, by a Chambri/Nyaula party. He was taken to Nyaurengai and killed. With their leader gone Manabi was easy meat and a combined raid of many groups including Chambri and Kandingai defeated the Manabi. This is the origin of the Kandingai claim on Timbunmeri.

Manabi survivors reestablished themselves on Timbunmeri and Garamambu, under fight leader KOROMOGI finished them off.

Manabi survivors scattered to Mari and else where, the Maris took some easy heads, but also looked after some survivors. One married a Mari women. Their child Tami is the present leader of the KARABIO hamlet group of Maris on Timbunmeri Island.

Other claims through Manabi ancestery are made by Changriman. A Manabi called BAMATA and later other Manabi's went to Yambi Yambi due to village politics at Manabi. They settled and later guided the Changriman migration, ex Yambi Yambi to be on and near ancestral Manabi lands.

After defeating Manabi, Koromogi and others of Garamambu settled

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settled at Simandangwan to establish ownership and also to have a forward base for war fare with Mensuat and Peliaugwi. After killing a few stray Chambri's, then on Timbunmeri in retreat from Parambei, and some Nyaulas, a war brewed, Koromogi turned against his people and betrayed them and was one of the few survivors of the ensuing raid by Chambri's, Nyaula's, Mensuat's, Changriman's etc.

Timbunmeri was again vacated, Chambri, Mari, Changriman used it for hunting and gathering ground. Kandingai then became entangled with Yentchanmangua over use of the channel past Yentchmanmangua to the Torembei and Yanget Markets - a riot resulted. The Administration had withdrawn as the Japanese approached. No enforcement of Law and Order - Kandingai approached Chambri for use of Timbun, Luluai Wapi of Indingai invited them in.

While clearing the ground for the Kandingai camp on Timbunmeri the Kandingai's were raided by a joint Nyaula, Chambri force. Yentchanmangua and other Nyaula groups convincted the Chambri's they should oppose the Kandingai settlement of Timbunmeri.

The arrival of the Japanese detachment under Captain Sibikjo probably saved a massacre.

Post was the Nyaulas purchased land rights. This purchase and not the relatively minor part played in the war with Manabi was what influenced decisions by Kiaps and Land Titles Commissioners on Kandingai (Timbunmeri) rights.

KAMASIUT

Kamasiut were apparently Sepik Hill language speakers. Their origins are explained by a doubtful legend about a man who could not defecate, until a Chambri man performed some useful surgery

These people, like the Maris and Hunstein groups were either fully nomadic, or semi nomadic and without long established villages. Stories on the origins of headhunting stat Milae, Kamasiut and Garamambu were 'brothers'.

Early Kamasiut history is unclear as there are no male Kamasiuts to tell it.

Sepik District Annual Report of 1930-31 mentiones a Kamchua man being killed by a Government patrol in April 1930. Apparently this was the only contact made with Kamasiut prewar. During the Japanese occupation Milae, then Garamambu, then Yigei/Namu led succe ive raids on Kamasiut - a handful of survivors were taken in by Changriman people and one woman is now living at Milae.

Surrounding groups fear a pocket of Kamasiut still live on the Kamasiut land and roam around awaiting for a chance to conduct sneak raids on Garamambu etc. This was investigated in Ambunti Patrol Report No. 6/71-2, and it was concluded there is probably no surviving 'wild' Kamasiuts.

Kamasiut land has not yet been divided or fully claimed, when it is further disputes between all 3 or 4 conquering groups can be expected.

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'N' - Settlement Patterns and Migrations (cont'd)

MARI GROUPS

The various Mari groups have unity in the legends of their cultural Hero WUDITO. At present the Mari groups consist of 'Big Mari' 'Small Mari' Milae and Karabio Hamlet. The Mari people are regarded as being s semi nomadic, and are almost impossible to assemble at one time for purposes of census.

A Post War officer gathered these groups together and censused them together. He issued a single village book and had a rest house and police barracks built near where Small Mari is today. It was hoped no doubt that the groups would settle down and form a stable village, but this was not to be the case; the groups soon wandered off in their natural hunter gatherer divisions.

The YAGISAMARI section of the Mari group were tricked into attending a market with their enemies Namu and Inaro on the Korosameri or Salumei rivers. They were wiped out when the Namu/Inaro party attacked them. This occurred in 1952 and Ambunti patrol No 4/52-3 set out to investigate, but turned back at Yambiyambi.

Settlement patterns can be seen from the patrol map. Milae and Big Mari are sixteen miles apart in a straight line, with small Mari and Karabio located between them.

Milae set up it's present camp in 1970. In a situation without law and order enforcement/maintenance these small groups would be in constant danger - MILAE for example is on land claimed by Garamambu. In addition Garamambu claim unpaid head hunting grievances with Milae. Karabio Hamlet is in a similar position, being a thorn in the side of the hard pressed Kandingais at Timbunmeri.

BISIS Language GROUPS

The Mother village is YAMBIYAMBI and the child villages are Mensuat and Changriman. Yambiyambi being the ancestral village is rich in legends, most of which centre around cultural hero KAIAPUN. It is merely noted here that the richness of legend and historic material indicates the long establishment of this group. (Although village sites were several in number, the most recent move being in the mid 1960s to SIGABIKA on the Salumei river)

MENSUAT

Mensuat's village site until 1970-71 was located between the present Changriman village and Yambiyambi (ie about 6 miles south of it's present site on Peliaugwi Island.

Mensuat consists of three sections. The original inhabitants were believed descended from a man who emerged from a hole in the ground nine generations ago. These people were joined by a migration of people from Yambiyambi.

About this time a child was captured by Chambris raiding Malingai village. The child was sold to Peliaugwi to be sacrificed, but escaped to Mensuat. He grew up there and married. His descendants have sprung through the five generations that have elapsed since then (to the children's generation of today)

As mentioned under 'PELIAUGWI', Mensuat permanently occupied the Island of Peliaugwi in 1970, although temporary fishing/gathering camps had been established there since the Peliaugwi massacre

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CHANGRIMAN

As mentioned under Timbunmeri, Manabi's migrated to Yambi Yambi and settled generations ago, and became Yambi Yambi people.

A dispute erupted at Yambi Yambi over the men of LIGITURIS Hamlet killing a pig belonging to GWULEI Hamlet. A fight with bluntened arrows took place and the Gwulei hamlet group migrated and established Changriman 'Big Place'. Manabi descendants lead the party to ancestral Manabi land and they settled.

Later the Changriman group settled with the Chambri refugees living at Kamanbo and thus they settled on their present village site.

Changriman and Mensuat were heavily influenced by the Chambri refugees who gave them a number of Chambri girls in marriage - most people of these groups have Chambri blood and nearly all speak Chambri language. Ties and co-operation are close, and largely based on sago trade.

NYAULA GROUPS

TIMBUNMERI - See Timbunmeri section above

ARINJONE

Is populated by Nyaurengai people from the Main River. They justify their presence in the following way;

1. Fights against Manabi and killing the fight leader MEIBARABAN.

2. Fights with Koromogi - Garamambu's settlement on Timbunmeri.

3. Resettlement of Chambris on Chambri Island after the wars with Parambei. From the time of the Chambri resettlement the 3 Islands Arinjone, Wondum and Ablak were used as temporary food gathering areas with temporary housing.

Some permenant housing was established on Arinjone when the Japanese occupied Ablak, but these were later abandoned, in about 1950 the present 'Arinjone' villagex was established on Wondum.

The extent to which this is a permanent camp is shown in census figures, whereas 70 people are listed as present 17 were actually seen, the remainder being at 'Big Place' Nyaurengai.

LUK LUK

Is occupied by Japanaut people, mainly the descendants of a man called YABISAUN.

Yabisaun's participation in the Brugnowi massacre and women troubles between his group and others at Japanaut dictated he flee or be killed. He fled in about the mid 1920's with a few others and settled on the Yau'umbak barat in the bush at a place called BUMBIENDA, from there his group went to another camp MAMB'ANGAUI further towards the Chambri end of the Yau'umbak barat. From there to SAMBUGUNDEI Island.

This camp was abondoned in 1942 infavour of Luk Luk.

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The occupants of Luk Luk acknowledge Garamambu ownership of their Island, at least to some degree.

Chambri on the other hand regard Luk Luk, Sambugundei, Arinkone and the adjacent sago stand as their own private food gathering area and hotly dispute the Nyaula presence on Luk Luk and Arinjone, Chambri also acknowledge the Garamambu's claim and say they have no dispute with Garamambu as Garamambu and Chambri are brothers.

GARAMAMBU (incl. YERIKAI)

Claims within Chambri include the following Islands:

Peliangwi	
Timbanmeri	also called Simandangwan
Luk Luk	also called Duluk and Dulufleng
Maso	also called Nalmaken
Arinjone, Ablak and Wondum	also called Wanternimbuk, Bowi and Yefembomo
Simbuksaun	
Sambugrndei	
Milae	also called Maikamun

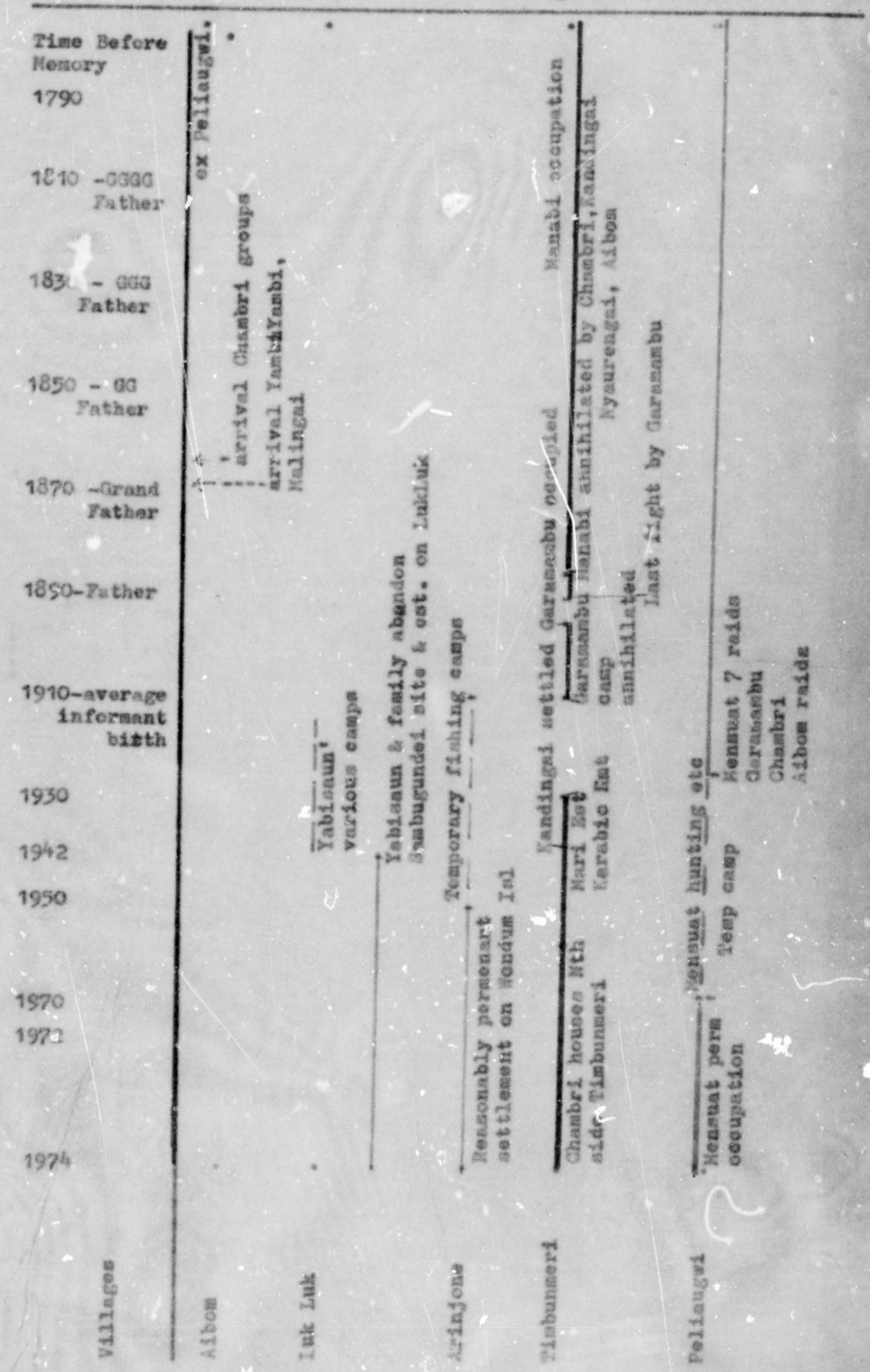
And the whole of the Mt. Garamambu Range land mass.

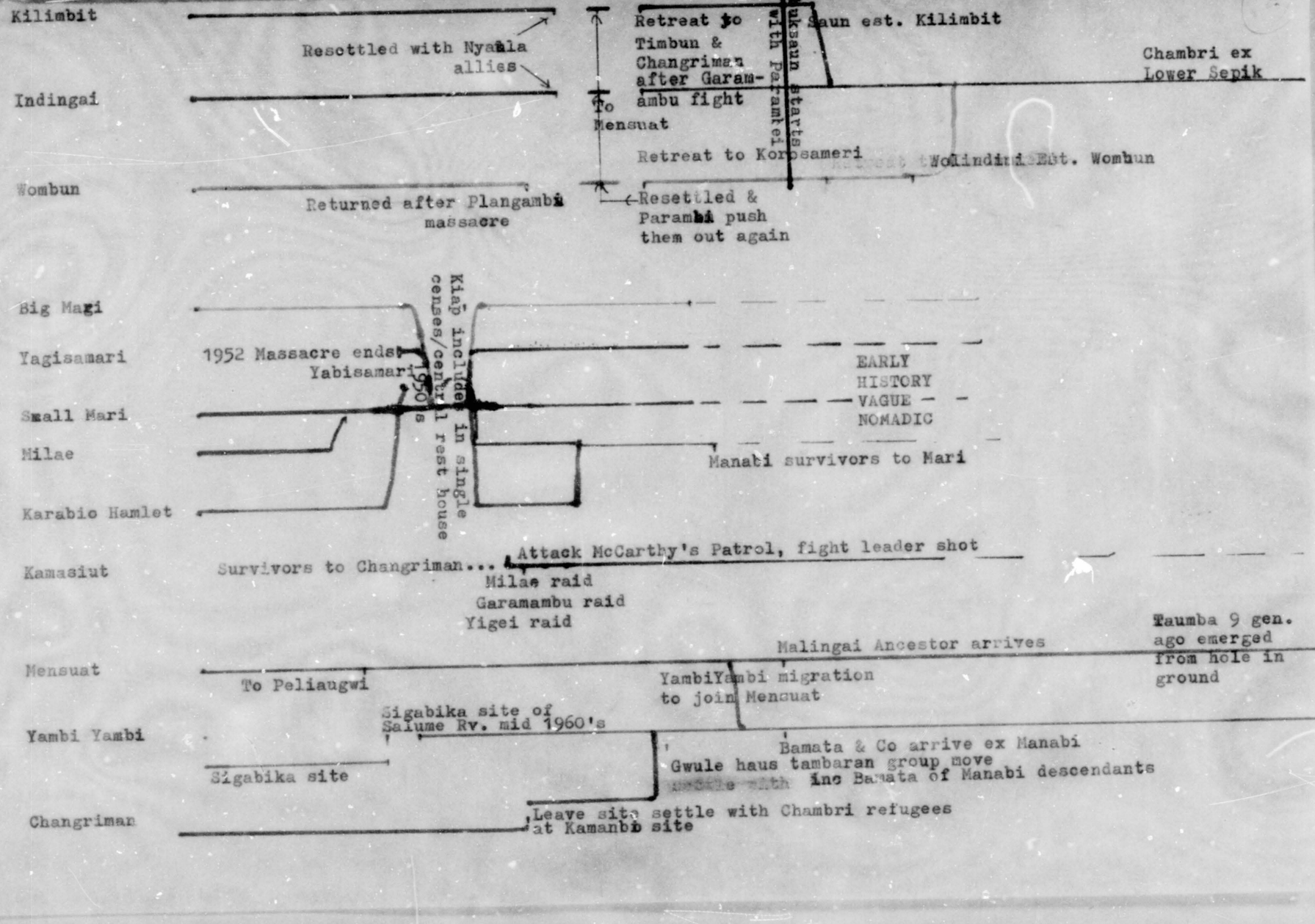
L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner.

7th January 1974

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'N' - Settlement Patters and Migrations - CHART




Kilimbit
Indingai
Wombun
Resettled with Nyamla allies
Returned after Plangambi massacre
Retreat to Timbun & Changriman after Garam-ambu fight
To Mensuat
Retreat to Korosameri
Resettled & Parambi push them out again
with Paramkei
Muksaun starts
Muksaun est. Kilimbit
Chambri ex Lower Sepik
Wolindindi Est. Wombun
Big Mari
Yagisamari
Small Mari
Milae
Karabio Hamlet
1952 Massacre ends Yabisamari
Kiap includes in single censes/census rest house 1970's
EARLY HISTORY VAGUE - - NOMADIC
Manabi survivors to Mari
Kamasiut
Survivors to Changriman...
Attack McCarthy's Patrol, fight leader shot
Milae raid
Garamambu raid
Yigei raid
Mensuat
To Peliaugwi
Malingai Ancestor arrives
Taumba 9 gen. ago emerged from hole in ground
YambiYambi migration to join Mensuat
Yambi Yambi
Sigabika site of Salume Rv. mid 1960's
Sigabika site
Bamata & Co arrive ex Manabi
Gwule haus tambaran group move
inc Bamata of Manabi descendants
Changriman
Leave site settle with Chambri refugees at Kamanbo site

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'O' - SHOTGUNS

Village/Owner	C/R No	date Reg until	Remarks
AIBOH Nagondi/Sangi	28876	16-10-74	
Manuge/Meipirau	19802	16-12-73	Barrel poor
Manbun/John	28866	8-10-74	
Steven/Kabu	28880	27-9-74	
Bouwimbu/Kupa	91256	3-8-74	
Yuandi/Tupasui	28867	7-8-74	
Askamei/Ambu - absent Gun not seen			
WOMBUN			
Sui/Wanimbang absent Gun not seen			
Suambanga/Sengabi absent at Kreer			
Moliwan/Kwalingbange	28887	2-11-74	
INDINGAI			
August/Tablan absent at Pagwi, gun not seen			
Mathias Yambumbe gun confiscated years ago			
KILIMBIT			
TANGWEI/Kwosaren - Gun confiscated previously			
WORIAP/Woligaui	28878	10-2-74	loose woodwor
Mobaliyambun/Kami	C/r at Kreer Gun inspected and is OK		
YAMBIYAMPI			
Baka/Kanisan	91240	6-5-74	
Lucas/Talia	91271	24-5-74	
TIMBUNGERI			
Wombumyabi/Aragabi	6-8-74	6-8-74	
Yiboliomi/Towogwan	49204	4-9-74	
CHANGRIMAN			
Komali/Simon	A 91255	7-8-74	Barrel bad
LUKLUK			
Peter Wgangu	49101	9-4-74	confiscated by ADC on patrol as US pin
ARINJONE			
Kavan/Tarabi gun burned in house fire 1972			

All guns were inspected during the patrol. All were registered and all were servicable except that of Peter Wgangu of Lukluk which was handed in by the owner. The firing pin was permanently and firmly protruding and could not be repaired.

L.W.Bragge

Assistant District Commissioner

7th January 1974

(3)

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-4 ; Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'P' - Radios in functioning condition

AIBOM	14 Radios in functioning condition
WOMBUN	17 Radios in functioning condition
INDINGAI	7 Radios in functioning condition
KILIMBIT	5 Radios in functioning condition
YAMBIYAMBI	4 Radios in functioning condition
MENSUAT	2 Radios in functioning condition
Big Mari	No radios
Small Mari	
Karabio hamlet	
Milae	
TIMSUNMERI	5 Radios in functioning condition
CHANGRIMAN	2 Radios in functioning condition
LUKLUK	3 Radios in functioning condition
ARINJONE	1 Radio in functioning condition

Radio Wewak is the favourate station in all villages with radios Tok Save messages over Radio Wewak are the quickest and easiest way of sending simple massages to distant villages.

L.W.BRAGGE

Assistant District Commissioner

7th January 1974

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE ADC

APPENDIX 'Q' - Technical and Clerical skills

AIBOM

Name	Location	Skills
Anskar Kikoli	Aibom	carpenter
Benny Sada	"	Teacher
Robert Tangapi	"	"
Felix Tampi	"	"
Alex Tolum	"	Police Cont.
Ivo Kikoli	"	"
Niko Tupali	"	Motor boat operator
Patrick Kain	"	"
Andrew Gaui	"	"
Ben Aun	"	"
Adam Main	"	"
Steven Kambu	"	"
Apambe	"	"
Mabimbe	"	"
Joe Kindo	"	"
Tom Maim	"	"
Ivo Aundampui	Ambunti	Teacher
Joseph Tounokon	Yangoru	"
P.Poindu	Daru	"
J.Kana	"	"
A.Maim	Chambri	"
P.Wani	Moresby	"
S.Ibam	Law	Police
P.Kikoli	Moresby	"
Kawi	Madang	"
Maliangum	Bogia	"
Arnold Isaa	Moresby	"
P.Kumba	"	Aircraft mechanic
A.Kanji	"	Refrigeration "
B.Masange	"	Commerical Apprentice
Clement Ula	Lumi	Trainee Patrol Officer
E.Tolum	Rabaul	Medical Orderly
T.Aba	Lae	Bus driver
P.Nau	"	"
Dumombui	"	"
R.Kinari	"	Clerk, Lae Tech
P.Aba	"	Carpender
M.Kumbi	"	Painter
M.Kiambi	"	P&T S/Board Operator
A.Bali	"	Carpenter
M.Korme	Madang	Fisheries
P.Banjar	"	"
M.Mali	"	"
R.Tulupin	"	"
A.Kikoli	"	Driver
S.Askame	"	"
T.Malo	"	"
Wapi	"	"
Kiambi	Rabaul	Mechanic
A.Mali	Baiynik	Clerk

WOMBUN

S.Wane	Wombun	A.P.O.
T.Kwori	"	Motor Driver
M.Kwori	"	"

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Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'Q' - Technical and Clerical Skills

Name	Location	Skills
W.Dimangire	Wombun8	Motor Driver
M.Koliwan	"	ex Police
P.Kero	"	Former cattle
A.Naurampan	"	"
K.Semben	Kaindi TTC	Teacher
K.Mike	Wewak	"
L. Sumbukombo	"	"
T.Kori	Moresby	Army
W.Kambu	"	Warder
D.Kandia	Maiwaro	Catechist
E.Dungiu	Moresby	Police
A.Wosari	"	"
K Kambui	Madang	M.E.O.
I.Sari	Wewak	Medical Asst.
M.Marampun	Madang	Carpenter
Aron Sei	Nuku	Plant Operator
B.Mariwan	Madang	Customs Officer
S.Kemakan	Wewak	Teacher
A.Nake	Lae	Examiner Finance
P.Maki	"	Accountant
INDINGAI		
J.Kambukat	Indingai	M/driver Fisheries
G.Dufusa	"	Teacher m/driver
A.Tablang	"	Capt.ship car driver
M.Kubuse	"	M/Driver
M.Yambumbe	"	"
A.Wapi	"	Clerk
G.Tampui	"	Butcher
P.Semei	Kaprimari	Teacher
W.Tuandai	"	"
A.Tafran	Kamanimbit	"
M.Kara	Pagwi	Carpenter
F.Usue	"	M/Driver
T.Sanget	Mairiru	Carpenter
J.Ilumpui	Yangoru	Teacher
P.Lakindimi	Nuku	Plant Operator
B.Tumban	Buka	driver
Robert Tom	"	Mechanic
S.Tablam	Rabaul	Welder
M Memin	Madang	"
L.Sangik	"	Driver
Panangban	Panguna	"
J.Yankinimi	Madang	Welder
K.Wapi	"	Teacher Clerk
V.Kumbiwan	Goroko	Carpenter
M.Dupusa	Wewak	Army
P.Sangen	Moresby	Account
A.Dampe	Wewak	Police
R.Wari	Moresby	University
KILIMBIT		
J.Kapiwan	Kilimbit	M Driver
M.Anki	"	"
J.Kufuso	"	"
T.Warik	"	"
L.Serian	"	Welder
Miss F.Welmban	"	Storekeeper

....58

(5)

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAIGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'Q' - Technical and Clerical Skills (cont'd)

Name	Location	Skills
A.Welmbank	Wainyik	Agric. Officer
C.Kanian	Ambunti	Catechist
M.Urakai	"	Teacher
T.Aron	"	Farmer
A.Sowi	"	driver
M.Sino	Aitape	Teacher
B.Kawi	Nuku	Patrol Officer
L.Wasi	Lae	Fireman
P.Warik	"	Electrician
A.Tommy	"	Telephone Exchange
P.Safuk	"	Welder
J.Wasi	"	Public Solicitor
T.Kaniam	Finschhafen	Teacher
V.Konji	Rabaul	Farmer
S.Nanam	Hoskins	ex Police
R.Sapin	"	Oil Palm
B.Sengo	"	"
S.Suaru	"	"
K.Kabiwan	Wagen	Police
S.Sorwan	Madang	"
C.Kabiwan	Moresby	"
L.Manjo	Moresby	Police
C.Mintik	Bougainville	ex army
M.Soni	"	Police Driver
R.Yambanaban	"	"
J.Mintik	Wewak	ex army electrician
B.Wembui	Kariiru	Teacher
P.Sinde	Kaindi	"
MENSUAT		
Pinbonk Avandambwi	Mensuat	CMO unemployed
Heny Tobi	Wewak	Police
Mosopi Konamari	Wewak	Med. Assist
Martin Tambalandi	Yangoru	Forestry Assist.
YAMBI YAMBI		
Leo Kaiapan	Yimbunke	Teacher
TIMBUNMERI		
Wangi	Timbunmeri	A.P.O. unemployed
Barnabus Kaiban	Panguna	Hydrographer
Leonard Yauwa	Bomana	Police Officer Trainee
Mari Mangun	Timbunmeri	CMO
Thomas Yulmeri	"	"
Yiba Yamanabi	"	"
Sigin Womunmeri	Panguna	C.C.S. Security
Lenny Menanaugwan	Storeman	Rabaul
Kambu Mangan	Bulolo	Plumber
CHANGRIMAN		
Yambusop Ambiaso	Wewak	Saw miller
Suat Mingen	Changriman	A.P.O. unemployed
Yambwimo Wonji	Madang	Sepik Timbers
Panganauwi Kumoli	Madang	Saw Mill machinest

...59

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'Q' - Technical and Clerical Skills (cont'd)

LUK LUK

Name	Location	Skills
5	Luk Luk	Outboard Motor owners
Asai Paul	Moresby	Police
Aibem Saun	Rabaul	"

ARINJONE

Mangen Yerameri	Wewak	Police
Yambu Uriendim'	Vanimo	"
Mari Mangen	Arinjone	CMO
Yangi Gibogu	Wewak	Driver for PWD
Mambu Saun	Rabaul	Builder/Carpenter
Mangen Kalio	"	"

L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner,

8th January 1974

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'R' - Tradestores

AIBOM

LTWN -	current	58332	Steven Kambu
		58325	Patrick Kain
		58341	Adam Mali
		58323	Kanji Kwaru
		58324	Joseph Kindo
			Mission P & C
			Askamei Ambu

WOMBUN

Three out of date Licences and no store functioning at present.

INDINGAI

LTWN at Pagwi - Mathias Yambunbe

KILIMBIT

LTWN 58340 - James Kubaso

MENGUAT

No Trade Store

YAMBI YAMBI

LTWN still coming - paid for. Barimo Kaiapan

TIMBUNMERI

2 stores - not worked in 1973.

LUK LUK

Nil

L. W. BRAGGE,
Assistant District Commissioner,

8th January 1974

(2)

Ambunti Patrol No. 5/1973-74 : Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE, ADC

APPENDIX 'S' - Coffee Census

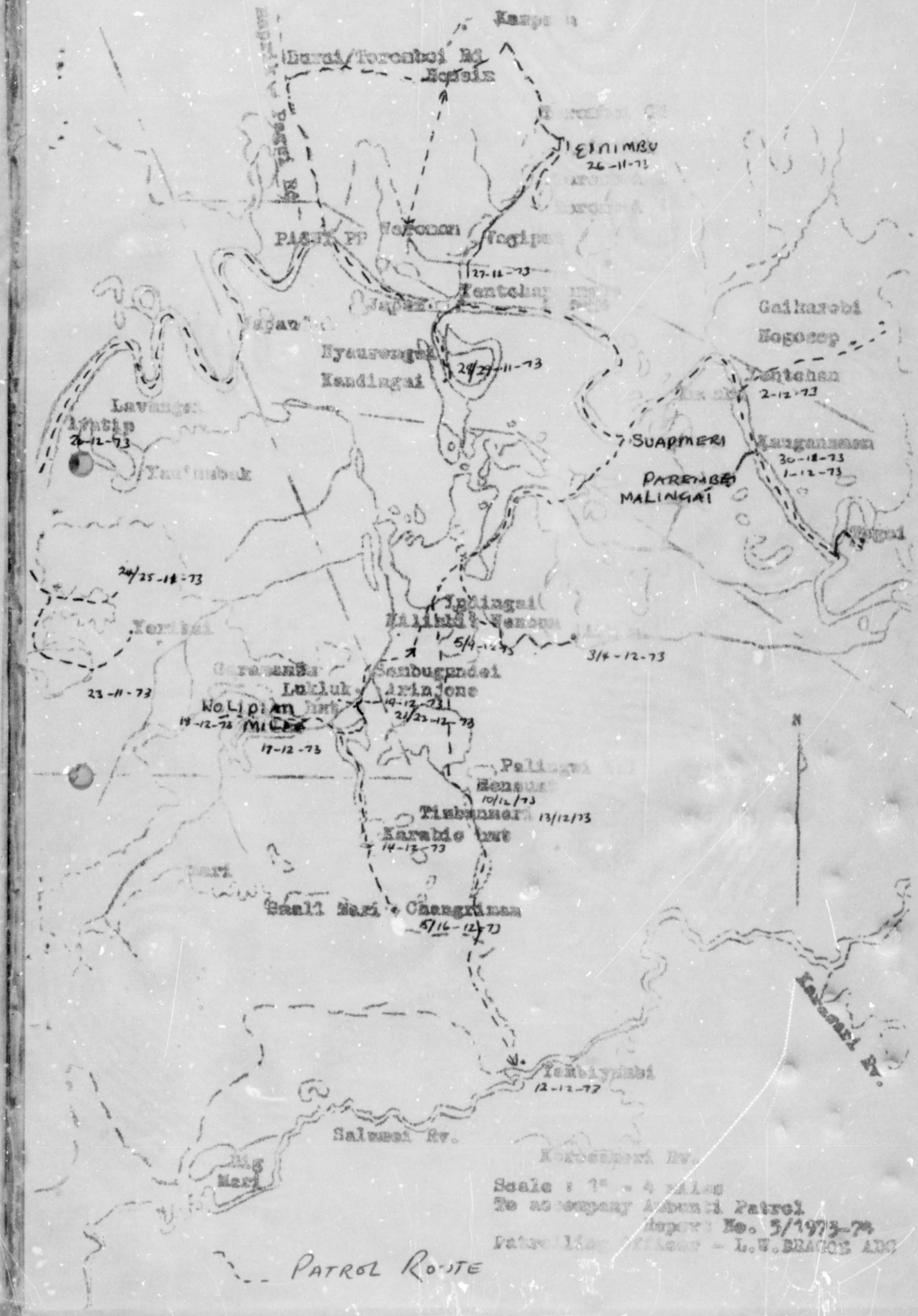
Village	Mature Trees	Immature Trees
Aibom	10,460	-
Kilimbit	3,566	-
Wo[illegible]un	1,014	-
Indingai	1,287	-
Wiensuat	1,670	-
Changriman	360	-
Yambi Yambi	1,066	
TOTAL	19,423	nil

NB Garden by garden figures are available from Agriculture files, but are not of sufficient interest to include here.

L. W. BRAGGE,

Assistant District Commissioner

8th January 1974



Kampa
Durai/Toromboi Rd
Nonsin
EINIMBU
26-11-73
PASUI PP
Wenoman
Wagipan
27-12-73
Kentchan
Japan
Nyaurongai
Kandingai
28/29-11-73
Gaikarobi
Nogosop
Kentchan
2-12-73
Lavangai
Ayatip
26-12-73
SUAPMERI
Kanganamon
30-11-73
1-12-73
PAREMBEI
MALINGAI
24/25-11-73
Yerikai
Indingai
Nilimbi
Wenoman
5/4-12-73
3/4-12-73
Garamanda
Sembugundei
Lukluk
Arinjone
23-11-73
WOLIPIAN
19-12-73
21/22-12-73
18-12-73
MILES
17-12-73
Palingai
Mensuni
10/12/73
Timbunmeri
13/12/73
Karabio
14-12-73
Mari
Small Mari
Changriman
5/16-12-73
Karasari Rv.
Yambiyambi
12-12-73
Salumei Rv.
Big Mari
Korosameri Rv.
Scale : 1" = 4 miles
To accompany Ambunti Patrol
Report No. 5/1973-74
Patrolling Officer - L.W.BRAGGE ADC
PATROL ROUTE

PATROL REPORT

Station: Ambunti.
Subdistrict: Ambunti.
District: East Sepik.
Report No: 6/73-74.
Conducted by: L.W.Yimiten.
Designation: Patrol Officer.
Duration: 24/12-30/12/73.
No. of Days: 4.
Census Division: Main River.

Population: 5,620.
Council Area: Gaui Council.
House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera-Gaui Open.
Map Reference: Fourmil Ambunti.
Last Patrol: 24/10/73-6/11/73.
Objects of Patrol: To conduct Investigations at Yentchan and Parambei.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
Wewak

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 58 To 59	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	(X)
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
Patrol map,	( )
.....	
.....	

DATE: 17/1/1974.

L.W.Bragge. Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
~~Situation~~ Reports Nos 1—5,	(✓)
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

Above average
Average
Below average

Date: 24/1/1974.

R. R. Allen
a/ District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.73.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

Ref.: 67-8-28
Date: 12th February 1974

The District Commissioner
~~East Sepik District~~.....
P.O. Box 72.....
WEWAK.....

RE:..AMBUNTI.....PATROL NO.....6.....OF.....1973/74.....
CONDUCTED BY MR.....L.M. YIMITEN.....
TO.....MAIN RIVER.....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

Your 67-3-10 of 31/1/74 refers.

I am returning all of the Patrol Reports to you. This patrol appears to have been poorly conducted and has achieved very little. Would you please instruct the A.D.C. at Ambunti to issue new patrol instructions to Mr. Yimiten and have all these outstanding matters cleared up.

Mr. Yimiten seems to have no idea of what is required of a patrol officer on patrol and does not exhibit much enthusiasm for the job. I hope to see some improvement in the future.

P. Bouraga

P. BOURAGA
a/Secretary

DDA 67.8.28

(7)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
~EPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & ~EVELOPMENT A~MINISTRATION
~istrict Office, Post Office Box 72, WEWAK

67-3-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION 31 JAN 1974 PAPUA NEW GUINEA

31st January, 1974.

Assistant ~istrict Commissioner,
Sub-~istrict Office,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1973/1974

The above patrol report as submitte~ by Mr. L. Yimiten (P.C.) is acknowle~ge~ with thanks.

Comments

1. Parambei/Yentchan Barat

As this matter was not properly ~ealth with, another investigation is to be carrie~ out please.

2. Liquor of Gau at Parambei village

Can we have a satisfactory ~~criticism~~ conclusion from the officer concerne~ please.

R.R. ALLEN.
a/~istrict Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,
~ept. C.M. & ~.A.,
KONE~OBU.

Two copies of the report are forwar~e~.

R.R. ALLEN.
a/~istrict Commissioner.

HR

PATROL REPORT

Station: Ambunti.
Subdistrict: Ambunti.
District: East Sepik.
Report No: 7 73/74.
Conducted by: D.B.Robertson
Designation: Assistant District Officer
Duration: 8.1.74-20.1.74.
No. of Days: 13 days.
Census Division: Arai May.

Population: 656.
Council Area: Non-council.
House of Assembly Electorate: Upper Sepik Open.
Map Reference: Fourmil Ambunti.
Last Patrol: January 1973.
Objects of Patrol: General administration.
Law and Order Enforcement.
Practial Training.

The District Commissioner,

E.Sepik District,
Wewak.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 6 To 9,	(x)
Patrol Instructions,	(x)
The Report and my comments,	(x)
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(x)
Patrol map,	( )
.....	
.....	

DATE: 29/ 1 1974.

L.W.Bragge
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(✓)
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

~~Above average~~
Average ✓
~~Below average~~

Date: 31/1/1974.

J.R. Lee
District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.73.

PATROL REPORT

Station:
Subdistrict:
District:
Report No:
Conducted by:
Designation:
Duration:
No. of Days:
Census Division:

Population:
Council Area:
House of Assembly Electorate:
Map Reference:
Last Patrol:
Objects of Patrol:

The District Commissioner,

District,

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To , ( )
Patrol Instructions, ( )
The Report and my comments, ( )
Area study, ( )
Updating of area study, ( )
Situation Reports Nos 1- , ( )
Patrol map, ( )
..... ( )
..... ( )

DATE: 24/ 1 1974.

Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study, ( )
Updating of area study, ( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— , (✓)
..... ( )
..... ( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

~~Above average~~
Average ✓
~~Below average~~

Date: 30 / 1 /1974.

R.R. Allen

a/District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.73.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU
Papua New Guinea

Ref.:
Date:
67-8-?9
12th February 1974

The District Commissioner
.....
.....
East Sepik District
P.O. Box 72
WEWAK

RE:.....PATROL NO.....OF.....

CONDUCTED BY MR.....7.....1973/74

TO.....MESSRS. D.B. ROBERTSON & J. MALAWA.....CENSUS DIVISION.

ARAI MAY

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- Situation Report Nos.....
  together with assessments. These have been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branches for information and any action required.

- Area Study amendments/recompilation.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

I agree with your comments on Mr. Malawa's report.

The May River people have never been very receptive to our ideas of law and order. The situation is not quite so serious as long as their violence is directed towards their own people, and not against outsiders. The maintenance of law and order is fiendishly difficult in such inhospitable and thinly-populated areas.

P. Bouraga

P. BOURAGA
a/Secretary

DDA 67.8.29.

(1)

CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
District Office, P.O. Box 2, WEWAK

67-3-10

1st February, 1974.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1973/74

The above patrol report as submitted by J. Malawa (T.P.O.) is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Malawa accompanied Mr. Robertson (A.D.O.) so that he could gain patrol experience in various aspects of the patrol.

I endorsed your comment that Mr. Malawa's report is well set out and quite presentable.

A good effort by Mr. Malawa.

R.R. ALLEN.
a/District Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,
Dept. C.M. & D.A.,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the above report for your information, please.

R.R. Allen
R.R. ALLEN.
a/District Commissioner.

DDA 67.8.29

(1)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
District Office, Post Office Box 72, WEWAK

67-3-10

3 FEB 1974
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

31st January, 1974.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF 1973/74

Thanks for the above report.

Comment

Ama Patrol Post will be staffed early March as soon as Mr. P. Jefferies, A.P.O. returns ex leave.

R.R. ALLEN.
a/District Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,
Department of the Chief Minister
& Development Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Two copies forwarded for your information.

R.R. ALLEN.
a/District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT

Station: Ambunti
Subdistrict: Ambunti
District: East Sepik
Report No: 8/1973-74
Conducted by: L. W. BRAGGE
Designation: Assistant District Commissioner
Duration: 12-1-74 to 17-1-74
No. of Days: 5 days
Census Division: Sepik River

Population:
Council Area:
House of Assembly Electorate:
Map Reference:
Last Patrol:
Objects of Patrol:
1. National Cultural Property Museum Purchase
2. Negotiate unsupplied timber Angoram
3. Arrange supply building materials - Wewak.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
Wewak

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 23To24,	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	(-)
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	(-)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(_)
Patrol map,	(_)
.....	
.....	

DATE: 21 / 1 /1974.

L.W.BRAGGE
Assistant District Commissioner

Depart. of the Chief Minister & Development Administration,
~~Division of District Administration~~,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(-)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(-)
.....	(_)
.....	(-)

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report .....

~~Above average~~
Average ✓
~~Below average~~

Date: 30 / 1 /1974.

R.K. Allen ~~B.A.HICKS~~
District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.73.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref.: 67-8-30

Date: 12th February 1974

The District Commissioner

. East Sepik District.....

. P.O. Box 72.....

. WEWAK.....

RE:...AMBUNTI.....PATROL NO...3.....OF 1973/74....

CONDUCTED BY MR...L.M. BOUGE.....

TO.....SEPIK RIVER AREA.....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

P. BOURAGA

a/Secretary

DDA 67.8.30

(1)

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
"EPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER & "NVELOPMENT A"MINISTRATION
"istrict Office, Post Office Box 72, WEWAK.

07-3-10

31st January, 1974.

Assistant "istrict Commissioner,
Sub-"istrict Office,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 1973/74

Receipt is acknowle"ge[d] of the above report with thanks.

No comment is require[d].

R.R. ALLEN.
a/"istrict Commissioner.

c.c. The Secretary,
"epartment of the Chief Minister
an[d] "evelopment A[d]ministration,
KONE"OBU.

Two copies of the above forwar[d]e[d] for your information, please.

R.R. ALLEN.
a/"istrict Commissioner.

4a

PATROL REPORT

Station: Ambunti.
Subdistrict: Ambunti.
District: East Sepik.
Report No: 9/1973-74
Conducted by: L.M.Yimiten.
Designation: Patrol Officer.
Duration: 25/1/74 to 15/2/74.
No. of Days: 20
Census Division: Numau-Ablatak

Population: 1861
Council Area: Ambunti.
House of Assembly Electorate: Upper Sepik Open.
Map Reference: Fourmil Ambunti
Last Patrol: 22-10-73 to 3-11-73.
Objects of Patrol: TO Organise the clearing of the Boskwe Waterway Project.

The District Commissioner,
E.Sepik
District,
WEWAK

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 66 To 72	(A)
Patrol Instructions,	(A)
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
Patrol map,	( )
.....	
.....	

DATE: 21 / 3 1974.

L.W.DRAGUS.
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

Above average
Average
Below average

Date: / /19 .

.....
District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—1452/10,000.—2.73.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref. : 67-8-35

Date : 1/5/74

The District Commissioner

East Sepik District.....

P.O. Box 72.....

WEWAK.....

RE :....AMBUNTI.....PATROL NO.....9.....OF.1973/74...

CONDUCTED BY MR.....L.M. YIMITEN.....

TO :....NUKAU-ARLATAK.....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

W.P. Ryan

W.P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA 67·8·35

DEPARTMENT OF THE ~~ADMINISTRATOR~~
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

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

P.O. BOX 72
WEWAK

In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-12

21st March, 1974.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
P.O. Box 72,
WEWAK.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 9/1973-74 - MR. L. M. YIMITEN, P.O.

Camping allowance claim, for the above mentioned report is attached for payment please.

This brief report indicates a successfully organised labour effort on this R.I.P. project. The allocation of $2,000 has now been fully committed.

L. W. Bragge,
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc Mr. L. M. Yimiten,
Patrol Officer,
AMBUNTI.

Assistant District Commissioner,
AMBUNTI.

This appears to have been a very useful patrol. I would appreciate your assessment from an inspection of the job in due course please.

E. G. Hicks,
District Commissioner.

DDA67 8. 36

PATROL REPORT

Station: Ambunti
Subdistrict: Ambunti
District: East Sepik
Report No: 10/ 73-74
Conducted by: A. Baroku
Designation: Trainee Patrol Officer
Duration: 29/1/74-4/2/74
No. of Days: 7
Census Division: Main River

Population: 5620
Council Area: Gaui
House of Assembly Electorate: Wosera- Gaui Open
Map Reference: Ambunti Fourmil
Last Patrol: January 1974
Objects of Patrol: Deliver the Post to A.D.O. Angoram.
Training, Familiarisation

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
Wewak

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios To ,	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	(X)
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	(-)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(-)
Patrol map,	(-)
.....	
.....	

DATE: 14 / 2 1974.

L.W. Bragge
Assistant District Commissioner

Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report .....

Above average
Average
Below average

Date: / /19 .

.....
District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.73.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref. : 67-8-36

Date : 30/4/74

The District Commissioner

East Sepik District

P.O. Box 72

WEWAK

RE : AMBUNTI PATROL NO. 10 OF 1973/74

CONDUCTED BY MR. A. FAROKU

TO : MAIN RIVER CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

W.P. Ryan

W. P. RYAN
a/Secretary

PATROL REPORT

Station:	Ambunti	Population:	587
Subdistrict:	Ambunti	Council Area:	Non Council
District:	East Sepik	House of Assembly Electorate:	Upper Sepik Open
Report No:	11/1973-74	Map Reference:	Ambunti formil
Conducted by:	L. W. BRAGGE,	Last Patrol:	No. 9 and 16/1972-73
Designation:	Assistant District Commissioner.	Objects of Patrol:	Census Revision Area Study
Duration:	24-1-74 to 25-2-74		
No. of Days:	33		
Census Division:	Samsai Wongamusen (Report No. 11a/73-74)		

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
20 MAR 1974
DISTRICT OFFICE WEWAK EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

The District Commissioner,

East Sepik District,
Wewak

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 25 To 29,	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	(-)
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	(X)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(-)
Patrol map,	(X)
.....	
.....	

DATE: 26 / 2 1974.

L. W. BRAGGE
Assistant District Commissioner

Depart. of the Chief Minister & Development Administration,
Division of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	(X)
Updating of area study,	(-)
Situation Reports Nos 1— ,	(-)
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....

Above average
Average
Below average

Date: / 3 /1974

E. G. HICKS
District Commissioner

Govt. Print.—4452/10,000.—2.73.

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		Under 18 years		18 years and over		Under 18 years		18 years and over		
1974	Simbai C.D.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
28 Jan	Begapuke	13	19	27	22	1	-	6	-	88
28 Jan	Bitara	19	22	30	34	3	-	8	-	116
30 Jan	Gahom	6	8	5	7	-	-	-	-	26
27 Jan	Kugiru	15	12	29	25	2	-	8	-	91
29 Jan	Moli	19	18	28	17	-	-	-	-	82
3 Feb	Namu	12	9	12	4	-	-	-	-	37
5 Feb	Wagu	20	19	30	29	3	-	3	-	104
4 Feb	Yigei	11	11	12	7	-	-	2	-	43
		115	118	173	145	9	-	27	-	587

MOLI - 5 deaths, 6 births. No doubt other deaths also not in book, therefore not recorded

GAHOM - Population of 26 of whom 9 were absent at Wagu

NAMU - 5 deaths, no births at Namu in 40 people = 12.5% decrease since last census or 10% n.s. p.a.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 2396

KONEDOBU

Ref. : 67-8-37

Date : 1/5/74

The District Commissioner

~~East Sepik District~~.....

~~P.O. Box 42~~.....

~~WEWAK~~.....

RE :...AIBURNEL.....PATROL NO.....11.....OF 1973/74...

CONDUCTED BY MR.. L.M. BRAGGE .....

TO : ~~GAMSAI AND WONGAMUSEN~~.....CENSUS DIVISION.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket.

W. P. RYAN
a/Secretary

DDA67·8·37

5/4/74

District Office,
P.O. Box 72,
WEWAK...E.S.D.

5th April, 1974.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL NO. 11 OF 73/74
SAMSAI - L. BRAGGE

Comment-

1. An interesting and informative introduction and history.
2. It seems that the people are very content with their 'own existence' which is a happy state of affairs; particularly so when we are not in a position to help them very much.
3. I would be inclined to leave most of the area out of local government until it is demanded.
4. According to news reports and personal discussions with B.I.M.'s Chief Geologist, Mr. Bob Hall, a major mineral discovery is already a reality in the area - at FRIEDA.
5. I wonder if it matters much that these people show little interest in national affairs?
6. The anthropological information and history of the people could be useful to future patrols.

E.G. HICKS
District Commissioner.

c.c. C.M.D.A. Konedobu.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,
District Office, Post Office Box 72,
WEWAK

22nd March, 1974

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office
AMBUNTI

AMBUNTI PATROL 11a of 1973/74
WONGAMUSEN - L.W. BRIGGE

Comment:-

1. Interesting history of the Census Division.

2. The absentee problem is understood, however there is no administrative answer and unfortunately I doubt that there ever will be.

3. Radio Wewak has been sent a copy of page 8 and the related appendix.

4. I am reasonably confident that D.A.S.F. will now show greater interest in this Census Division, however I would not anticipate dramatic results. It is apparent that the people appreciate their predicament and are responsible enough to work towards improvements; which are inevitable.

5. An interesting and useful section on land disputes. The only hope on the horizon for resolution of disputes lies with the possibility of new systems from the Land Commission. However I doubt that they will come up with a universal panacea. It is almost certain that we will have to continue to live with most disputes as we have since time began. I believe that at present our only recourse is to placate and arbitrate with a view to maintenance of peace. There may be some occasions when negotiated settlements are possible.

6. D.A.S.F. has been asked to review its policy on the WONGAMUSEN Census Division.

7. The conclusions listed in Situation Report 1 make sense.

8. We must persue the Government policy of emphasis on tangible rural improvement projects to the greatest degree, even at the expense of area studies and census type operations.

9. Again an interesting and informative report from Mr. Bragge.

E.G. HICKS
District Commissioner

cc. Sec. C.M.+DA
P.O. Box 2396
Kone.