

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: ANGORAM

VOLUME No: 11

ACCESSION No: 496.

1965 - 1966

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

Sole Custodian: National Archives of Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

40-50

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1965/1966

ANGORAM

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1 - 1965/1966	D.C. Bretherton compiled by M.D. Kerr	East Coast, Mirik Lakes, Marienberg Hills, Lower Sepik, Porapora
2 - 1965/1966	D. van R. Claassen	Basaro and Grass Country
3 - 1965/1966	M.D. Kerr	Middle Sepik Census Div.
4 - 1965/1966	D.C. Bretherton	Yuat Census Div.
6 - 1965/1966	M.D. Kerr	Kwongai- Chimbian Census Div
8 - 1965/1966	W. van Rilcoort	Pora pora, Marienberg Hills, East Coast, Mirik Lakes & Lower Sepik Census Div.
9 - 1965/1966	M.D. Kerr	Part of Yuat & Karawari I Census Div.
10- 1965/1966	D. van R. Claassen	Marienberg Hills in part
14- 1965/1966	D.C. Bretherton M.V.O. Regan	Lower Sepik L.C. Council Area
15- 1965/1966	D. van R. Claassen	Yuat Maramuni Rivers



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Compiled by M.D. Kerr C.P.O.

District of S E P I K Report No. Angoram No. 1 - 1965/66 (PART * 2)

Patrol Conducted by Mr D.C. Bretherton A.D.O.
Area Patrolled East Coast, Murik lakes, Marienberg Hills, Lower Sepik, Perapora.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr M.D. Kerr C.P.O.

Natives Three Members R.P.&N.G. Constabulary

Duration—From 14/7/1965 to 12/8/1965

Number of Days Twenty-eight

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Nov./Dec/1964

Medical July & Nov/1964

Agric. Feb. & July 1964

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....Pre-establishment of Lower Sepik Local Govt Council, Census and General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

* See Memo. of PATROL No. 1/65-66 - D.C. BRETHERTON, A.D.O.

bula

MIGRAT

67-1-1/308

Dept. Dist. Administration.
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

7th October, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol No. 1 of 65/66 - Lower Sepik Area.

A report by Mr. M.D. Kerr, Cadet Patrol Officer who accompanied Mr. Bretherton on a routine patrol and local government survey, is forwarded. The delay in forwarding same is regretted; it was intended to do so together with the survey report in order to give a composite picture, but the latter has not been quite finalized.

Mr. Kerr has obviously made a good study of the area and presented an interesting report.

Water supplies in the Porepora will need urgent attention by the Council when inaugurated.

The population of the various areas is increasing steadily, and in the case of Lower Sepik and Murik Lakes, quite rapidly.

It is interesting to note that there exists a degree of specialization. Murik fishing and Marienberg Hills sago and vegetables etc. If the fishing expands as is expected, and with the growth of population, this healthy local trade should flourish.

Possibly the Torapora could produce more sago for sale if it could be marketed.

The suggestion of air freighting fish from KIS by mission (A.M.A.F.) plane is not considered a solution to the problem of fish marketing. It is extremely unlikely that the arrival of aircraft could often coincide with the catches of fish, and undoubtedly fish would be lost. Fisheries officers propose to instal a freezer at Darapap and ship the frozen fish in insulated boxes to Wewak by means of some economical seagoing transport yet to be devised - a type of fishing "garvy", I believe.

Coconut Plantings. I would credit D.A.S.F. staff with having made real efforts in this area, but doubt that the overall total quoted is a realistic figure (97,157).

Coffee. Expansion of coffee has apparently been slow.

Livestock. Marienberg Mission, in the centre of this region has a good herd of cattle, over 100 I believe, yet the local people have none. The time is overdue for this industry to be developed. There are grass plains in the Marienberg Hills, similar to the pastures being used at Marienberg and Timbunke Missions. I feel D.A.S.F. have been too cautious in regard to development in this field, but there are recent signs of a surge of interest.

Timber. It would seem that good logs including paramut and kails amongst others are available, but local mills are

already adequately supplied. Another mill in the area, or shipment of logs to Wosak or Madang would be desirable.

Education. The picture is improving, now that there are Administration Schools at KAUP and SINGARIN. Probably the Mission standard is also improving, with the competition thus engendered.

Mr. Kerr has summed up the Situation in the area neatly in his conclusion, and I feel that the coming Council will be in a position to effect considerable improvements, if the people give full support and cooperation.

B.C.

.....
B.A. McCabe.
Asst. Dist. Commissioner.

Extract

Angoram Patrol Report No 1 - 1965/66

18/8/65

Compiled by M.D. Kerr C.P.O.

Agriculture (Cash income from local produce)

1. Sago Sago is produced in the following areas: Kis, Kaup, Memdañ, Kopar, most of the East Coast, all of the Porapora and Lower Sepik. The Marienberg Hills Census Division is not a great producer of sago.

There are three villages on the Murik Lakes - Murik, Darapap and Karau (Total pop. 84) with virtually no land on which to grow a starch food. What land there is consists of a sandy beach-front backing onto extensive mangrove swamps. Therefore these three villages are virtually dependant on land holding villages for food. Kis (and Kaup sometimes) is the largest supplier of sago to these villages on the Murik Lakes, and canoes are continuously going to Kis to obtain sago, sweet potatoes, tobacco and other foods either with cash or by trading with fresh and smoked fish. This in turn provides Kis with an income, and there is every possibility of a store being set up at Kis. It must also be noted that there is a Cessna strip owned and constructed by the Kis villagers under the guidance of an A.O.C. missionary resident there.

The Porapora villages produce considerable quantities of sago which they sell to the Marienberg Mission which has to provide food for about 180 people every day, and consequently considerable quantities of food are required at regular intervals. Some villages from Pinam north supply Marienberg regularly, but villages further south, such as Pokoran, Jeta and Palipan have only visited Marienberg once or twice in a year to sell sago, which shows that in this isolated area their income is very little from this field of activity. Porapora villages also take sago to Angoram.

2. Fish and shellfish. Murik Lakes villages catch fish with net s, spears and hand lines for the local market - Kis and Marienberg. Murik, Darapap, Karau and sometimes Mendam supply Wewak regularly with smoked and fresh fish. The price for a fish about ten inches long sold at Wewak is about four shillings. The price offered for fish by Government Departments is I believe ninepence or tenpence per pound. The Murik Lakes villages have considerable potential with fish processing and plans are being laid in conjunction with the Fisheries Authorities of setting up a cool store at Darapap or thereabouts. The Darapap people are eager to get started on this venture, but with fish prices other than those paid at the Wewak market as they are, a real fifty-hour-a-week or more enterprise would have to be got under way in order to make such a venture an economic success. As things are at the moment, supplying Wewak with fresh and smoked fish through the local market makes the Murik Lakes people the best dressed of the whole five Census Divisions. Another factor involved in a cool store business is suitable water transport. Some village men would like a boat which could supply Wewak all year round. The seas are only calm enough for canoes six months of the year (April to September inclusive). The Murik Lakes are about six hours by motor canoe from Wewak.

Mendam village has had profitable ventures with a boat called the Xavier which is at present undergoing a complete but painfully slow overhaul at Marienburg Mission and is to be outfitted with a Yanmar diesel engine. This small boat (about 20 ft) was purchased I was told for £1575 by Mendam. It ran for six years and during this time during the calm season Wewak was being constantly supplied with fish and shellfish. Shellfish seems to be their main line as they have extensive beds of it (Kina). With the Xavier out of action Wewak has only been supplied very irregularly by canoe. Marienberg is supplied fortnightly with Kina by separate syndicates of ten women and two men who work on a roster basis. Smoked Kina threaded onto sticks (two doz. per stick) sells at eight sticks a shilling and the income is about £12 a fortnight.

The A.O.G. missionary at Kis says that the demand for fish is so great in Wewak, that if suitable arrangements could be made he would purchase fresh fish straight from the Murik people - i.e. once a net has been pulled and the fish taken direct to Kis - and send it on an A.M.A.F. Cessna. There is an ice-box in the A.M.A.F. hangar at Wewak. If the timing is right fresh fish could be frozen within four hours of being netted. This sounds a good scheme which requires little or no outlay, but 'native time' somewhat fluctuates and aircraft do not make money sitting on a strip. Yet it is hoped that something could come of this idea if the Murik Lakes people want to sell fresh fish at about one shilling a pound. It may be stated here that 500 lbs pulled once a week could supply a village such as Darapap with about £15 extra income if it wanted it. However, in the meantime further discussions with Fisheries personnel will help to clarify the social and economic problems involved.

Agriculture (Cash Crops)

1. Rice. No rice was being cultivated in any of the suitable rice growing areas. In fact most Porapora villages have grown rice but have not continued with it. The reasons seem to be - not enough money and/or probably laziness.

2. Copra

Table

Approximate Coconut Plantings

(derived from Ag. Dept. files Angoram)

Census Division	1963/64	1964/65	Total including previous years
East Coast			
Lower Sepik	-	5,700	27,000
Murik Lakes	1,500	2,700	28,200
Porapora	1,500	1,500	22,000
Marlenberg Hills	not available		20,000
TOTALS		21,000 9,000	97,000

Kopar and Watam were the only villages in the process of producing copra and then production was very low. Kopar does not appear to have much copra anyway, but it is a natural berthage for passing ships and ten bags of copra were awaiting shipment when the patrol passed through. Watam has been a supplier of seed coconuts for the past eighty or so years, the Germans originally obtained their seed nuts for plantations in the Madang District. Watam has also supplied Angoram with nuts but the supply for some reason has been erratic. It would seem that the only way to get seed nuts would be to send a work boat into the area and have it wait around for a week or so to wait for the villagers to collect the nuts. At the moment transportation, together with a lack of initiative, have retarding effects on copra production. Prices for copra seem to be recognised as good and both Watam and Kopar were urged to get back into production. From my calculations able-bodied men of Watam could work to or three days a week and still produce over ten bags - enough to fill up Kopar's large canoe and send it to Angoram - the net income would be around £25.

In every other village of the Porapora coconut gardens have been planted, mainly under Agricultural Department guidance - and I must say a credit to this Department - but at this rate coconuts will not mature for another four to seven years and in the meantime interest tends to wane and gardens are in many cases choked with weeds. Even though there has been an emphasis on copra production in the Porapora and elsewhere a truly viable industry does not appear to be apparent once transportation is taken into account. In the Porapora many villages do not have water-ways large enough to handle canoes suitable for carrying considerable amounts of copra and so much effort will be wasted in getting produce to markets.

Coconut gardens in the Marienberg Hills have a similar transportation problem though a road system would alleviate this problem.

3. CoffeeTable1964/65 Coffee Production in the Marienberg Hills
(Ag. Dept. files - Angoram)

Village	No. Coffee Trees	Stage of Production	Sales
Mansep	899	producing	£12
Gavien	521	2"	none
Waskuring) Ariapan)	115	trees Mature	none
Boig	41	" "	none
Kis	231	producing	none
TOTALS	1,807		£12

From the Table there are five separate coffee enterprizes - and about enough coffee trees to support two or three families on an independant cash income. Mansep is the only village that has sold coffee and whether the other four villages sell any remains to be seen even though coffee was being produced into parchement form in three of these villages. In fact coffee production appears to be pretty much in the doldrums despite Agricultural Department advice of working coffee on a family basis instead of as a village effort.

In the Porapora shade trees had been planted at Gwair and Kitchikan. These gardens were a disgrace and Gwair had twenty-nine coffee seedlings. Shade trees were also inspected at Manmong and Unkenang. A very poor effort all round by the villagers concerned.

4. Cacao. Persistant enquiries were made about cacao at Gwair (Porapora) and at Masan (Marienberg Hills). It appears that no sooner has one crop been 'tried' - e.g. Gwair's twenty-nine coffee seedlings, Masan has grown peanuts - that they want to try another. The people are unprepared to specialize yet, expect cash for little effort, and according to my informants 'cacao looks good since it grows a large pod.' My efforts to tell them about prices on the open market were not appreciated even though in Gwair's case they had heard that cacao had been destroyed in the Bogia Sub-District.

Livestock

There is no cattle owned by village groups in the area patrolled, even though there is cattle at Marienberg Mission. The main meat supplier to local markets are the people of the Marienberg Hills who sell pigs in Angoram and elsewhere at often prohibitive ~~xxxxx~~ prices - up to £15 a pig. Cassowary meat from this area is also a popular demand. Because of the prices that can be demanded for pigs ~~these~~ people do not seem prepared to use more scientific methods in raising of pigs. As it is at the moment Kis village has the only permanent enclosure for pigs which they feed two or three times a day. Elsewhere pigs roam about the village eating randomly from gardens and the bush.

End of Extract from Angoram Patrol
Report No. 1 - 1965/66.
Compiled by Martin Kerr C.P.O.

67-8-12

28th October, 1965.

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

18 OCT 1965

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1965/66

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Kerr, covered by your memorandum 67-1-1/308 of 7th October, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. McCabe were noted.
3. Mr. Kerr is apparently a conscientious officer who is very interested in native affairs field work. His report is lengthy and very informative. He has keen powers of observation and a good appreciation of the situation in the area patrolled. The patrol was evidently well conducted.
4. It will be a good idea to get the Council as soon as it is formed to consider as one of its projects the introduction of wells in the Porapora area. From all accounts their water supply is poor.
5. The figures submitted for coconut plantings are extremely encouraging. Field Officers should urge all people who possess coconut trees to produce copra and increase their income.
6. These people must be taught that sustained effort at growing cash crops will eventually bring about the wealth for which they have been working.
7. Has the Department of Agriculture been contacted about introducing cattle into this country?. This young officer thinks that the land is ideally situated for this industry. Are you of the same opinion?.

(T. G. Aitchison)
a/DIRECTOR

67-8-12

BA
3

67-3-5/816

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

12th October, 1965.

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



ANGORAM PATROL NO. I OF 65/66.

The receipt of the report of the above numbered Patrol, conducted by Mr. M.D. Kerr, Cadet Patrol Officer, into the lower Sepik Area, and your covering remarks are acknowledged with thanks.

Your comments have adequately covered the report and I agree with them.

Mr. Kerr has written a good report of an evidently well conducted patrol, and the report indicates that he has keen powers of observation and a good appreciation of the native situation in the area patrolled.

B.G. Hicks
B.G. HICKS,
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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

67-1-1/308

Dept. Dist. Administration.
Sub District Office,
A N G O R A M.

7th October, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol No. 1 of 65/66 - Lower Sepik Area.

A report by Mr. M.D. Kerr, Cadet Patrol Officer who accompanied Mr. Bretherton on a routine patrol and local government survey, is forwarded. The delay in forwarding same is regretted; it was intended to do so together with the survey report in order to give a composite picture, but the latter has not been quite finalized.

Mr. Kerr has obviously made a good study of the area and presented an interesting report.

Water supplies in the Porapora will need urgent attention by the Council when inaugurated.

The population of the various areas is increasing steadily, and in the case of Lower Sepik and Murik Lakes, quite rapidly.

It is interesting to note that there exists a degree of specialization: Murik fishing and Marienberg Hills sago and vegetables etc. If the fishing expands as is expected, and with the growth of population, this healthy local trade should flourish.

Possibly the Porapora could produce more sago for sale if it could be marketed.

The suggestion of air freighting fish from KIS by mission (A.M.A.F.) plane is not considered a solution to the problem of fish marketing. It is extremely unlikely that the arrival of aircraft could often coincide with the catches of fish, and undoubtedly fish would be lost. Fisheries officers propose to instal a freezer at Darapap and ship the frozen fish in insulated boxes to Wewak by means of some economical seagoing transport yet to be devised - a type of fishing "garvy", I believe.

Coconut Plantings. I would credit D.A.S.F. staff with having made real efforts in this area, but doubt that the overall total quoted is a realistic figure (97,157).

Coffee. Expansion of coffee has apparently been slow.

Livestock. Marienberg Mission, in the centre of this region has a good herd of cattle, over 100 I believe, yet the local people have none. The time is overdue for this industry to be developed. There are grass plains in the Marienberg Hills, similar to the pastures being used at Marienberg and Timbunke Missions. I feel D.A.S.F. have been too cautious in regard to development in this field, but there are recent signs of a surge of interest.

Timber. It would seem that good logs including garamut and kwila amongst others are available, but local mills are

22

already adequately supplied. Another mill in the area, or shipment of logs to Wewak or Madang would be desirable.

Education. The picture is improving, now that there are Administration Schools at KAUp and SINGARIN. Probably the Mission standard is also improving, with the competition thus engendered.

Mr. Kerr has summed up the Situation in the area neatly in his conclusion, and I feel that the coming Council will be in a position to effect considerable improvements, if the people give full support and cooperation.

.....
B.A. McCabe,
Asst. Dist. Commissioner.

Introduction

The purpose of this Patrol was to review the Area Study of the proposed Lower Sepik Council made in 1963. For this purpose village by village visits were necessary and a total of fifty-three villages were censused, Council talks and business advice given to all adult persons.

In general the Patrol found similar information contained in the 1963 Area Study. Certain aspects have changed and these will no doubt be enlarged upon in Mr D.C. Bretherton's (A.D.O.) Report.

The area covered by the patrol was considerable, covering five Census Divisions which are - Lower Sepik, East Coast, Murik Lakes, Porapora and the Marienberg Hills. Nearly one sixth of the Sub District's total population live in this area. Most of the Patrol was by canoe, through the immense mangrove swamps of the Murik Lakes and parts of the East Coast and the extensive 'sak sak' and 'pit pit' swamps of the Porapora. At this time of the year difficulties are usually encountered by canoe transport in the Porapora as it is the dry season.

Generally it was felt that the people of all five Census Divisions want a Local Government Council, and were advised that the Council would be proclaimed in about six months. Emphasis was therefore given to business advice as the proposed Council will have to aim for a viable tax-income structure in order to ^{per-}form its functions effectively. The villagers were also advised to think about choosing suitable men or women for nomination in the Council Elections.

Though the reception of the Council was good, only the people of the Marienberg Hills, the Murik Lakes and the Lower Sepik census divisions seem politically aware of most of the factors involving the establishment and running of a Council. These areas would have the highest per capita income, whereas most of the East Coast and the Porapora is considerably depressed economically and socially.

Overall the need for a Council was felt and I look forward to the early establishment of the Lower Sepik Local Government Council with sustained interest.

Diary14 July 1965

0830 Departed ANGORAM for DARAPAP on work boat 'Onyx'.
1600 Arrived DARAPAP (MURIK LAKES). Settled into rest house.

15 July 1965

0900 Departed for KAUP by motor canoe.
0930 Arrived estuary near MURIK - crossed bar and headed east along coast for KAUP.
1200 Arrived KAUP.

16 July 1965

0900 departed KAUP for KIS by pull canoe.
1000 Arrived KIS.

17 July 1965

0630 Departed KIS for KAUP.
0830 Arrived at KAUP.
0845 Departed KAUP by sea in motor canoes (two) for MURIK.
1100 Arrived MURIK.

18 July 1965

0900 Departed MURIK for DARAPAP.
1100 Arrived DARAPAP.

19 July 1965

1000 Departed by motor canoes for MENDAM.
1200 Arrived MENDAM after inspecting KAUP.

20 July 1965

0730 Departed MENDAM by motor canoes for KOPAR on open sea.
1100 Arrived KOPAR.

21 July 1965

0800 Departed KOPAR for WATAM via 'barat' at fairly low water. Heavy KOPAR canoe pushed most of way.
0945 Arrived WATAM.

22 July 1965

0900 Departed for WONGUN by pull canoe.
0954 Arrived WONGUN.

23 July 1965

0800 Departed for GAPUN by pull canoe plus walk of one hour.
1000 Arrived GAPUN.

24 July 1965

0800 Departed for SENAE. Walking.
0930 Arrived SENAE.

25 July 1965

0815 Departed for TARINGAI. Walking.
1130 Arrived TARINGAI.

26 July 1965

0815 Departed for UNKENANG by canoe.
1130 Arrived UNKENANG.

27 July 1965

0700 Departed for GWAIR. by pull canoe.
1500 Arrived GWAIR.

28 July 1965

0745 Self departed with one constable plus Tultul for
GWAIR. Mr Bretherton remained at GWAIR for census etc.
0900 Arrived GWAIR.
1000 Departed for GWAIR.
1115 Arrived GWAIR.
1130 Departed GWAIR for MANMONG.
1230 Arrived MANMONG. Mr Bretherton and cargo there.
1400 Self departed with constable and Tultul to inspect
ERENONG and MANMONG hamlet OKAIM.
1800 Arrived back at MANMONG.

29 July 1965

0800 Departed by pull canoe for JANGIT.
1030 Arrived JANGIT. Census etc of KIROP, DUWAR, JNAGIT,
ADJORA, PINAM. During afternoon while Mr Bretherton gave
Council talks etc self inspected ADJORA and KIROP.

30 July 1965

0845 Departed JANGIT by pull canoe (with motor).
0900 Arrived PINAM.
0930 Departed (motor canoe) for ARAMUNDA.
1130 Arrived ARAMUNDA.
1230 Departed for POKORAN.
1500 Arrived POKORAN.

31 July 1965

0815 Self and constable departed to inspect JETA and
PALIPAN. JETA, PALIPAN, KITCHIKAN, POLORAN censused etc at
POKORAN.
0930 ~~Arrived~~ Departed Jeta.
1200 Arrived PALIPAN.
1700 Arrived back at POKORAN.

1 August 1965

0745 Self departed for KITCHIKAN walking and by canoe.
1000 Arrived KITCHIKAN. Mr Bretherton moved down to
OGOMANIA.
1515 Self arrived OGOMANIA.

2 August 1965

0745 Departed for AGRANT. By canoe.
1430 Arrived AGRANT.
1500 Departed for OREMAI by track.
1600 Arrived OREMAI.

3 August 1965

0800 Departed by motor canoe.
1130 Arrived OMBUS.

4 August 1965

0815 Departed OMBUS. By motor canoe.
1130 Arrived ~~OMKESK~~ PANKIN.

5 August 1965

0800 Departed. By motor canoe. 0930 Arrived BIEN

6 August 1965

0730 Departed.
0845 Arrived MARIENBERG. Mr Bretherton departed for TAWAY.
Self to Mission to gather information re numbers and
names expatriate residents for Council Common Roll.
1100 Departed.
1200 Arrived BONAM. Took census etc of BONAM, MANGAN, SUK.
1400 Arrived MASAN.

7 August 1965

0800 Departed MASAN.

0930 Arrived MANSEP. Took census GAVIEN, MANSEP.

1200 Mr Bretherton arrived ex TAWAY, IMBANDO, MAMBEEL.

8 August 1965

0800 Departed for ARIAPAN.

1100 Arrived ARIAPAN.

9 August 1965

Census etc ARIAPAN, WASKURIN.

10 August 1965

0830 Departed.

1030 Arrived KASIMAN. Mr Bretherton by slightly longer route to inspect WIG, WASKURIN.

11 August 1965

Self with constable walked to KIS and KAUP to investigate recent Mission activities.

12 August 1965

0600 Departed for ANGORAM.

0930 Met Landrover for station.

1000 Arrived Angoram. Patrol stood down.

End of Diary

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS

Reception of Patrol

At all times friendly and co-operative.

Villages 1. A standard river-type of housing was generally typical, though degenerating into just platforms with a roof in some parts of the PORAPORA. In other places sometimes a typical 'mission' style house was seen with fenced verandahs, rooms and spaces for windows. This was especially prevalent in OREMAI.

2. In most cases the sites of the villages were suitable, situated on the higher ground as well as being nearby to water supplies - but as regards economic development PALIPAN and JETA in the South PORAPORA are virtually isolated during the dry season from the Sepik River, even though allied villages such as BINGO and KOMTING have moved to the Ramu River nearby. Growing commercial activity on the Ramu River is becoming of economic importance to these villages.

? 3. Water supplies in the PORAPORA are not good - an open 'barat' seems to be sufficient (drain) and at JANGIT a woman died from dysentery. Wells do exist in places, but I regard them as just about as sanitary as the open 'barats'. If a well is to be built a suitable concrete affair or otherwise a deep penetrating well with a hand pump should be constructed.

Village Officials

Generally the village officials were in my opinion good to average. Only the Luluai of DARAPAP possessed the qualities leadership in economic development as most of the others are aging and seem quite prepared to let younger men show the way for cash cropping. Some concern was expressed by the MARIENBERG HILLS Officials about the changeover to the Council and the consequence of their authority as headmen. Some even suggested a token reward by the Administration for their services rendered.

Table 1.

Influential Men

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Tamau/Game	Darapap	Luluai - behind fish business
Assua	Mendam	A.P.O. - influential in fishing enterprize.
Dana	Mendam	Skipper of pinnace <u>Xavier</u> now in Marienberg for overhaul.
Harry	Watam	Runs trade store and small copra business at Watam.

Political Situation

The political situation will not have changed much as regards relations with outside groups - traders etc. Where there appears to be a change in the political situation is the general awareness of the need and desire for a Local Government Council.

This was indicated by the talk of many village men at the Council 'teach-ins', who were in some cases campaigning for themselves. However, though this is a healthy situation greater political awareness will not improve their way of life unless they improve their cash incomes. Generally as regards the proposed Council the people will be quite prepared to deliberate for themselves. They have a definite awareness of extending charismatic values beyond the village group, but have yet to show firm executive action and responsibility to see that future decisions are carried out.

Europeans have been told that the proposed Council will include them if they are residing in the Council Area. From discussions I had with two missionaries - one R.C. and one A.O.G. - they appeared to welcome it, though it is hoped they will take an active if not participating interest in the Council. If the Council Chambers is constructed on Government land at MARIENBERG interest by the Mission should follow.

Absenteeism and Census

For the full census figures see Mr D.C. Bretherton's Report.

A total of 182 men and 29 women were absent at work inside the District, though the actual absentee rate was higher. 156 men and one woman were working outside the District. Approximately one half of these 156 men are contract workers on plantations, and most of them come from the more backward PORAPORA Census Division. There appear to be no definite trends here, though about ten men from the MURIK LAKES were engaged in commercial and Government fishing activities inside and outside the District. About twenty-five men from the areas patrolled are school teachers or training to be school teachers, either for the Administration or for missions. Of the total number of absentee men approximately eighteen are engaged in carpentry, eight as domestic servants and eight as house painters. About forty are working as saw-millers.

Only at one village in the PORAPORA did there appear to be over recruiting, though this is not to say that absenteeism does not have its effects. In about five villages situated near MARIENBERG there is hardly an able bodied man to be seen, as most of the men are working in WEWAK or elsewhere. A fair percentage of these will be more or less permanently away from their villages as they are Administration or Public Servants.

Table 2
Population Increases

Census Division	1963	1964	1965	Average Increase %
East Coast	330	331	348	2.6
Lower Sepik	732	750	814	5.7
Porapora	2466	2482	2536	1.4
Marienberg Hills	1558	1558	1615	1.9
Murik Lakes	1030	1064	1089	3.7
TOTALS	6116	6183	6402	

Average population increases 3.1 per cent.

Agriculture (Cash income from local produce)

1. Sago. Sago is produced in the following areas: Kis, Kaup, Mendam, Kopar, most of the East Coast, all of the Borapora and Lower Sepik. The Marienberg Hills Census Division is not a great producer of sago.

There are three villages on the Murik Lakes - Murik, Darapap and Karau (total pop. 814) with virtually no land on which to grow a starch food. What land there is consists of a sandy beach front backing onto extensive mangrove swamps. Therefore these three villages are virtually dependant on land holding villages for food. Kis (and Kaup sometimes) is the largest supplier of sago to these villages on the Murik Lakes, and canoes are continuously going to Kis to obtain sago, sweet potatoes, tobacco and other foods either with cash or by trading with fresh and smoked fish. This in turn provides Kis with an income, which is useful and there is every possibility of a store being set up at Kis. It must also be noted that there is a Cessna strip owned and constructed by the Kis Villagers under the guidance of an A.O.G missionary resident there.

The Porapora villages produce considerable quantities of sago which they sell to the Marienberg Mission which has to provide food for about 180 people every day, and consequently considerable quantities of food are required at regular intervals.

Some villages from Pinam north supply Marienberg regularly, but villages further south such as Pokoran, Jeta and Paliapan have only visited Marienberg once or twice in a year to sell sago, which shows that in this isolated area their income is very little from this field of activity. Porapora villages also take sago to Angoram.

2. Fish and Shellfish. Murik Lakes villages catch fish with nets, spear and hand-lines for the local market - Kis and Marienberg. Murik, Darapap, Karau and sometimes Mendam supply Wewak regularly with smoked and fresh fish. The price for a fish about ten inches long sold at the market is about four shillings. The price offered for fish by Government Departments is I believe ninepence or tenpence per pound. The Murik Lakes villages have considerable potential with fish processing and plans are being laid in conjunction with the Fisheries authorities of setting up a cool store at Darapap or thereabouts. The Darapap people are eager to get started on a venture of this nature, but with fish prices other than those paid at the Wewak market as they are, a real fifty-hour-a-week or more enterprize would have to be got under way in order to make such a venture an economic success. As things are at the moment, supplying Wewak with fresh and smoked fish through the local market makes the Murik Lakes people the best dressed of the whole five Census Divisions. Another factor involved in a cool store business is suitable water transport. Some village men would like a boat which could supply Wewak all year round. The seas are only calm enough for canoes^{for} six months of the year (April to September inclusive). The Murik Lakes are about six hours by motor canoe from Wewak.

Mendam village has had profitable ventures with a boat called the Xavier which is at present undergoing a complete but painfully slow overhaul at Marienberg Mission and is to be outfitted with a Yanmar diesel engine. This small boat (about 20ft) was purchased I was told for £1575 by Mendam. It ran

for six years and during this time during the calm season Wewak was being constantly supplied with fish and shellfish. Shellfish seems to be their main line as they have extensive beds of it (Kina). With the Xavier out of action Wewak has only been supplied very irregularly by canoe. Marienberg is supplied fortnightly with Kina by separate syndicates of ten women and two men who work on a roster basis. Smoked Kina threaded onto sticks (^{Two} ~~one~~ doz. per stick) sells at eight sticks a shilling and the income is about £12 a fortnight.

The A.O.G. missionary at Kis says that the demand for fish in Wewak is so great, that if suitable arrangements could be made he would purchase fresh fish straight from the Murik people - i.e. once a net has been pulled and the fish taken direct to Kis, and send it on an A.M.A.F. cessna. There is an ice box in the A.M.A.F. hangar at Wewak. If the timing is right fresh fish could be frozen within four hours of being netted. This sounds a good scheme which requires little or no outlay, but 'native time' somewhat fluctuates and aircraft do not make money sitting on a strip. Yet it is hoped that something could come of this idea if the Murik Lakes people want to sell fresh fish at about one shilling a pound. It may be stated here that 500 lbs pulled once a week could supply a village such as Darapap with about £15 extra income if ~~it~~ wanted it. However, in the meantime further discussions with Fisheries personnel will help to clarify the social and economic problems involved.

3. Basketware. Darapap and other Muriks Lakes women are traditional makers of basketware, and a considerable income is derived from this source with large baskets selling at Wewak, Marienberg and Angoram for a £1 or more. This form of basketware is sturdy and durable and is seen even in the South Porapora.

Agriculture (Cash Crops)

1. Rice. No rice was being cultivated in any of the suitable rice growing areas. In fact most Porapara villages have grown rice but have not continued with it. The reasons seem to be - not enough money and/or probably laziness.

2. CopraTable 3Approximate Coconut Plantings

Census Division	1963/64	1964/65	Total including previous years
East Coast			
Lower Sepik	4	5685	26,949
Murik Lakes	-	2705	28,190
Porapora	1504	1543	22,018
Marienberg Hills	not available		20,000
TOTALS	1504	9933	97157

✓ Kopar and Watam were the only villages in the process of producing copra and then production was very low. Kopar does not appear to have much copra anyway, but is a natural berthage for passing ships and ten bags of copra were awaiting shipment when the patrol passed through. Watam has been a supplier of seed coconuts for the past eighty or so years, the Germans originally obtained their seed nuts for plantations in the Madang District. Watam has also supplied Angoram with nuts but the supply for some reason has been erratic. It would seem that the only way to get seed nuts would be to send a work boat into the area and have it wait around for a week or so to wait for the villagers to collect the nuts. At the moment transportation, together with a lack of initiative, have retarding effects on copra production. Prices for copra seem to be recognised as good and both Watam and Kopar were

urged to get back into production. From my calculations the able-bodied men of Watam could work two or three days a week and still produce over ten bags - enough to fill up Kopar's large canoe and send it to Angoram - the net income would be around £25.

In every other village of the Porapora coconut gardens have been planted, mainly under Agricultural Department guidance - and I must say a credit to this Department - but at this rate coconuts will not mature for another four to seven years and in the meantime ^{interest} tends to wane and gardens are in many cases choked with weeds. Even though there has been emphasis on copra production in the Porapora and elsewhere a truly viable industry does not appear to be apparent once transportation is taken into account. In the Porapora many villages do not have water ways large enough to handle canoes suitable for carrying considerable amounts of copra and so much effort will be wasted in getting produce to markets.

Coconut gardens in the Marienberg Hills have a similar transportation problem though a road system would alleviate this problem.

3. Coffee

Coffee

Table 4

1964/65 Coffee Production in the Marienberg Hills

Village	No. Coffee Trees	Stage of Production	Sales
Mansep	899	producing	£12
Gavien	521	producing	none
Waskurin) Ariapan)	115	trees mature but not producing	none
Boig	41	" "	none
Kis	231	producing	none
TOTALS	1,807		£12

From the Table there ^{are} five separate coffee enterprises - and about enough coffee trees to support two or three families on an independent cash income. Mansep is the only village that has

sold coffee and whether the other four villages sell any remains to be seen even though coffee was being produced into parchment form in three of these villages. In fact coffee production appears to be pretty much in the doldrums despite Agricultural Department advice of working coffee on a family basis instead of as a village effort.

In the Porapora shade trees had been planted at Gwair and Kitchikan. These gardens were a disgrace and Gwair had twenty-nine coffee seedlings. Shade trees were also inspected at Manmong and Unkenang. A very poor effort all round by the villagers concerned.

4. Cacao. Persistent enquiries were made about cacao at Gwair (Porapora) and at Masan (Marienberg Hills). It appears that no sooner has one crop been 'tried' - (e.g. Gwair's twenty-nine coffee trees, Masan had tried peanuts) - that they want to try another. The people are unprepared to specialize yet expect cash for little effort, and according to my informants 'cacao looks good since it grows a large pod'. My efforts to tell them about prices on the open market were not appreciated even though in Gwair's case they had heard that cacao had been destroyed in the Bogia Sub-District.

Livestock

There is no cattle owned by village groups in the area patrolled, even though there is cattle at Marienberg Mission. The main meat supplier to local markets are the people of the Marienberg Hills who sell pigs in Angoram and elsewhere at often prohibitive costs - up to £15 a pig. Cassowary meat from this area is also a popular demand. Because of the prices that can be demanded for pigs these people do not seem prepared to use more scientific methods in the raising of pigs. As it is at the moment Kis village has the only permanent enclosure for pigs which they feed two or three times a day. Elsewhere pigs roam about the village eating almost randomly from gardens and the bush.

Forests

Forests

There are extensive forest areas in the lower Porapora and Marienberg hills. There is also a strong demand for hardwoods - Garamut and Kwila - which the Porapora people can supply. This market has been recently tapped by the Marienberg Mission, but it appears that once timber has been cut and rafted to the Porapora-Sepik River junction a Mission vessel has to pick it up and take it to Marienberg. This can cause undue delay. Present staff availability at the Catholic Mission, Marienberg, does not allow full utilization of these hardwoods in the Porapora, not in the Marienberg Hills, where with a trained bulldozer driver, bulldozer and logging staff and saw-mill staff the Marienberg Mission would be able to get almost all its timber requirements virtually on Mission property.

It can be noted that the Administration has timber rights over at least 62,500 acres of forest land in the Marienberg Hills of which Briggs and McLean Ltd have worked commercial quantities.

Crocodile Skin Industry

As this was the dry season not much activity was seen in this sphere though incomes in the Porapora are considerably enlarged by this source of income. One village Taringai (pop. 182) had ten men absent from Census because they were away crocodile hunting. It does appear though that large crocodiles are hard to come by as they seem to be becoming more wary of spotlights. This does not mean to say that crocodiles are scarce, it requires harder work to catch them. I would say that if most Porapora people really wanted to expand their meagre incomes then crocodile hunting is the means to do it.

Industries and Commerce

The Angoram Native Society operates within the area patrolled, but it would appear only spasmodically. To the all-to-rare copra producers the price paid for copra by the Society is too low, and of course irregular supply by copra producers means irregular collection by the Native Society. All in all the Society could be said to be in the doldrums in this area, though I have no statistics available to back this observation.

There is a Mission Store at Marienberg and Adjora. A new Society store is virtually completed at Darapap. There are private enterprise stores at Kopar and Watan. With mission activities at Kis at the moment, the villagers with Mission help will no doubt start a store in the future. Essentially for the more sophisticated groups with motors, easy water transport puts Angoram, Marienberg or Wewak within easy reach. As mentioned elsewhere basketware is an important business to the Murik Lakes women.

Artefacts

Throughout the Porapora there is a trend forward in the production of artefacts for sale. The quality in general was very good and many persons were asked to bring artefacts to the Council Shop at Angoran. The artefacts industry has been encouraged by the Catholic Mission, whereas in S.D.A. influenced areas there is little or no artefact production for sale.

Land

Land for resettlement appears to be readily available - and also for livestock in the Marienberg Hills. Recently 1769 acres were purchased by the Administration and sub-division by the Department of Lands for Native resettlement is in progress.

As mentioned previously there are 62,500 acres of timber rights purchased by the Administration in the Marienberg Hills.

One area of land yet to be investigated - and then perhaps by helicopter - is land between Kitchikan and the Keram River. The Japanese used this area extensively during the war for market gardens, and from Kitchikan there is ready water transport to the Keram River less than a day away, and so reasonably accessible to the Land hungry Grass Country. Coconuts however do not, as far as the Natives claim, grow well there though other crops do.

Complaints and Courts

A number of minor complaints were heard by Mr Bretherton and three C.N.A. Courts were held. No significant trends can be seen - generally it would appear that the people censused are law-abiding, and unless encouraged, usually

ready to settle minor tro
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ready to settle minor troubles among themselves.

Rest Houses

Generally good.

Health

One woman died of dysentery and a child brought too late to Angoram Hospital. Another woman also died from after-birth complications. In all cases these lives could have been saved if they were health educated. One village - admittedly the most isolated - Paliapan had three persons with serious cuts and sores. These were sent to ~~the~~ an Aid Post on the Ramu River. One case of mild filaria was brought to Angoram. Dysentery, though not chronic is a sickness that could be alleviated with appropriate education, wells or water tanks.

Education

Table 5

Persons at Study

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Govt Schools</u>		<u>Mission Schools</u>		<u>Other</u>
	M	F	M	F	
East Coast (348)+	12	5	6	7	-
Porapora (2536)	9	3	53	5	1
Lower Sepik (8814)	25	14	63	33	3
Murik Lakes (1089)	85	36	6	9	3
Marienberg Hills (1615)54	19	19	59	41	4
TOTALS	185	77	187	95	11

(+ - Population)

From the above table of the eleven students under Other, one, Tom Sumare of Karau is attending the University of Queensland. The remaining ten students are attending Mission and Administration Training Colleges or Medical School. In all there are approximately thirty-five students attending Mission and Administration secondary schools.

There has been a considerable increase of children attending schools the past few years. A new Administration Primary "T" school was opened this year at Singarin and now

caters for 101 students up to Standard Two. The Administration Primary T School at Kaup has extended its facilities to cater for over 120 students up to Standard Four. With the opening of the Singarin School one village - Mendam has all but a very few children of school age at this school. Some villages in the Marienberg Hills had a majority of children attending primary or secondary schools. The Porapora seems to be the most unaffected by formal education, though there are Mission Catechists in most villages giving some sort of educational instruction - usually in Pidgin.

Roads and Bridges

There would be no more than ten miles of Landrover roads in the Marienberg Hills, though there are quite possible routes to Wewak. At Marienberg roads have been half completed to Mecan and Mansep. Provided the proposed Council or Mission could supply staff and equipment, these roads will serve useful purposes (coffee, livestock, timber etc) when completed, otherwise energies of the Natives have so far been wasted.

Waterways

The following nineteen villages own or share outboard motors: Murik (3), Kaup (1), Darapap (4), Mendam (1), Kopar (2), Watam (1 U/S), Wongan (1 U/S), Taringai (1), Unkenang (1), Jangit, Kirop, Adjura (share +), Duwar (1), Pinam (1), Kitchikan (1), Mauruk (1), Ombos (1), Pankin, Arango (share).

Except for the South Porapora and Kis, waterways are generally navigable by motor canoe throughout the wet season. Kitchikan, Pokoran, Jeta and Palipan are closer to Angoram via the Keram River than by the Porapora waterways. Palipan, Manmong, Gwair, Dwair, Unkenang and Taringai have direct water links to the Ramu River, but not always to the Sepik River. In no place within the proposed Council area does it take more than three days to reach Marienberg - the proposed site for the Council Chambers.

Missions

There are three Missions operating in the Area patrolled - Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventists, and Assemblies of God. Except for Darapap and about four villages in the Porapora, Roman Catholic influence is felt in the remaining forty-nine villages. Mission influence from the Ramu River is mildly felt by some villages in the Porapora and East Coast. The A.O.G. Mission has been largely responsible for the Kis people's recent motivation and efforts to complete a Cessna strip at Kis. This has not been a popular move as far as Catholic Authorities are concerned as Kis up to now has been traditionally influenced from Marienberg. However it would seem that as a result of the Kis people's new airstrip the people at Kaup have been asked to build a strip not four hours by canoe from Wewak and two hours from Kis. Work has already started on the 'Bruta's Blais Balus'. Thus there appears to be a little too rigorous competition by two Missions in this one area and the situation is enlarged ^{only} by a memorandum by Mr D.C. Bretherton.

Conclusion

As seen from this Report there is little definite commercial activity. Yet there are means of improving cash incomes, not to mention the already existing cash resources from the sale of local produce. This situation however pathetic may be improving, especially if fishing industry plans come to fruition. For the landed areas land as a heritage is nowhere near utilised, though there are enormous problems to be surmounted before any significant change could come about. Politically the people are reasonably well advanced and they want a Council - all that is required from them is responsibility. The area patrolled for the Lower Sepik Local Government Council is not hopeless and more regular patrolling will no doubt improve the present situation.

End

Martin Kerr
 Cadet Patrol Officer
 17 August 1965

(14)

Extract

Angoram Patrol Report

No 1 - 1965/66

12/8/65

Compiled by M.D. Kerr C.P.O.

Agriculture (Cash income from local produce)

1. Sago Sago is produced in the following areas: Kis, Kaup, Memdad, Kopar, most of the East Coast, all of the Porapora and Lower Sepik. The Marienberg Hills Census Division is not a great producer of sago.

There are three villages on the Murik Lakes - Murik, Darapap and Karau (Total pop. 814) with virtually no land on which to grow a starch food. What land there is consists of a sandy beach-front backing onto extensive mangrove swamps. Therefore these three villages are virtually dependant on land holding villages for food. Kis (and Kaup sometimes) is the largest supplier of sago to these villages on the Murik Lakes, and canoes are continuously going to Kis to obtain sago, sweet potatoes, tobacco and other foods either with cash or by trading with fresh and smoked fish. This in turn provides Kis with an income, and there is every possibility of a store being set up at Kis. It must also be noted that there is a Cessna strip owned and constructed by the Kis villagers under the guidance of an A.C.C. missionary resident there.

The Porapora villages produce considerable quantities of sago which they sell to the Marienberg Mission which has to provide food for about 180 people every day, and consequently considerable quantities of food are required at regular intervals. Some villages from Pinam north supply Marienberg regularly, but villages further south, such as Pokoran, Jeta and Palipan have only visited Marienberg once or twice in a year to sell sago, which shows that in this isolated area their income is very little from this field of activity. Porapora villages also take sago to Angoram.

2. Fish and shellfish. Murik Lakes villages catch fish with net s, spears and hand lines for the local market - Kis and Marienberg. Murik, Darapap, Karau and sometimes Mendam supply Wewak regularly with smoked and fresh fish. The price for a fish about ten inches long sold at Wewak is about four shillings. The price offered for fish by Government Departments is I believe ninepence or tenpence per pound. The Murik Lakes villages have considerable potential with fish processing and plans are being laid in conjunction with the Fisheries Authorities of setting up a cool store at Darapap or thereabouts. The Darapap people are eager to get started on this venture, but with fish prices other than those paid at the Wewak market as they are, a real fifty-hour-a-week or more enterprize would have to be got under way in order to make such a venture an economic success. As things are at the moment, supplying Wewak with fresh and smoked fish through the local market makes the Murik Lakes people the best dressed of the whole five Census Divisions. Another factor involved in a cool store business is suitable water transport. Some village men would like a boat which could supply Wewak all year round. The seas are only calm enough for canoes six months of the year (April to September inclusive). The Murik Lakes are about six hours by motor canoe from Wewak.

Mendam village has had profitable ventures with a boat called the Xavier which is at present undergoing a complete but painfully slow overhaul at Marienburg Mission and is to be outfitted with a Yanmar diesel engine. This small boat (about 20 ft) was purchased I was told for £1575 by Mendam. It ran for six years and during this time during the calm season Wewak was being constantly supplied with fish and shellfish. Shellfish seems to be their main line as they have extensive beds of it (Kina). With the Xavier out of action Wewak has only been supplied very irregularly by canoe. Marienberg is supplied fortnightly with Kina by separate syndicates of ten women and two men who work on a roster basis. Smoked Kina threaded onto sticks (two doz. per stick) sells at eight sticks a shilling and the income is about £12 a fortnight.

The A.O.G. missionary at Kis says that the demand for fish is so great in Wewak, that if suitable arrangements could be made he would purchase fresh fish straight from the Murik people - i.e. once a net has been pulled and the fish taken direct to Kis - and send it on an A.M.A.F. Cessna. There is an ice-box in the A.M.A.F. hangar at Wewak. If the timing is right fresh fish could be frozen within four hours of being netted. This sounds a good scheme which requires little or no outlay, but 'native time' somewhat fluctuates and aircraft do not make money sitting on a strip. Yet it is hoped that something could come of this idea if the Murik Lakes people want to sell fresh fish at about one shilling a pound. It may be stated here that 500 lbs pulled once a week could supply a village such as Darapap with about £15 extra income if it wanted it. However, in the meantime further discussions with Fisheries personnel will help to clarify the social and economic problems involved.

Agriculture (Cash Crops)

1. Rice. No rice was being cultivated in any of the suitable rice growing areas. In fact most Porapora villages have grown rice but have not continued with it. The reasons seem to be - not enough money and/or probably laziness.

2. Copra

Table

Approximate Coconut Plantings

(derived from Ag. Dept. files Angoram)

Census Division	1963/64	1964/65	Total including previous years
East Coast			
Lower Sepik	-	5,700	27,000
Murik Lakes	xxxxxx	2,700	28,200
Porapora	1,500	1,500	22,000
Marienberg Hills	not available		20,000
TOTALS		9,000 22,000	97,000

Kopar and Watam were the only villages in the process of producing copra and then production was very low. Kopar does not appear to have much copra anyway, but it is a natural berthage for passing ships and ten bags of copra were awaiting shipment when the patrol passed through. Watam has been a supplier of seed coconuts for the past eighty or so years, the Germans originally obtained their seed nuts for plantations in the Madang District. Watam has also supplied Angoram with nuts but the supply for some reason has been erratic. It would seem that the only way to get seed nuts would be to send a work boat into the area and have it wait around for a week or so to wait for the villagers to collect the nuts. At the moment transportation, together with a lack of initiative, have retarding effects on copra production. Prices for copra seem to be recognised as good and both Watam and Kopar were urged to get back into production. From my calculations able-bodied men of Watam could work to or three days a week and still produce over ten bags - enough to fill up Kopar's large canoe and send it to Angoram - the net income would be around £25.

In every other village of the Porapora coconut gardens have been planted, mainly under Agricultural Department guidance - and I must say a credit to this Department - but at this rate coconuts will not mature for another four to seven years and in the meantime interest tends to wane and gardens are in many cases choked with weeds. Even though there has been an emphasis on copra production in the Porapora and elsewhere a truly viable industry does not appear to be apparent once transportation is taken into account. In the Porapora many villages do not have water-ways large enough to handle canoes suitable for carrying considerable amounts of copra and so much effort will be wasted in getting produce to markets.

Coconut gardens in the Marienberg Hills have a similar transportation problem though a road system would alleviate this problem.

3. CoffeeTable1964/65 Coffee Production in the Marienberg Hills
(Ag. Dept. files - Angoram)

Village	No. Coffee Trees	Stage of Production	Sales
Mansep	899	producing	£12
Gavien	521	2"	none
Waskuring) Ariapan)	115	trees Mature	none
Loig	41	" "	none
Kis	231	producing	none
TOTALS	1,807		£12

From the Table there are five separate coffee enterprizes - and about enough coffee trees to support two or three families on an independant cash income. Mansep is the only village that has sold coffee and whether the other four villages sell any remains to be seen even though coffee was being produced into parchement form in three of these villages. In fact coffee production appears to be pretty much in the doldrums despite Agricultural Department advice of working coffee on a family basis instead of as a village effort.

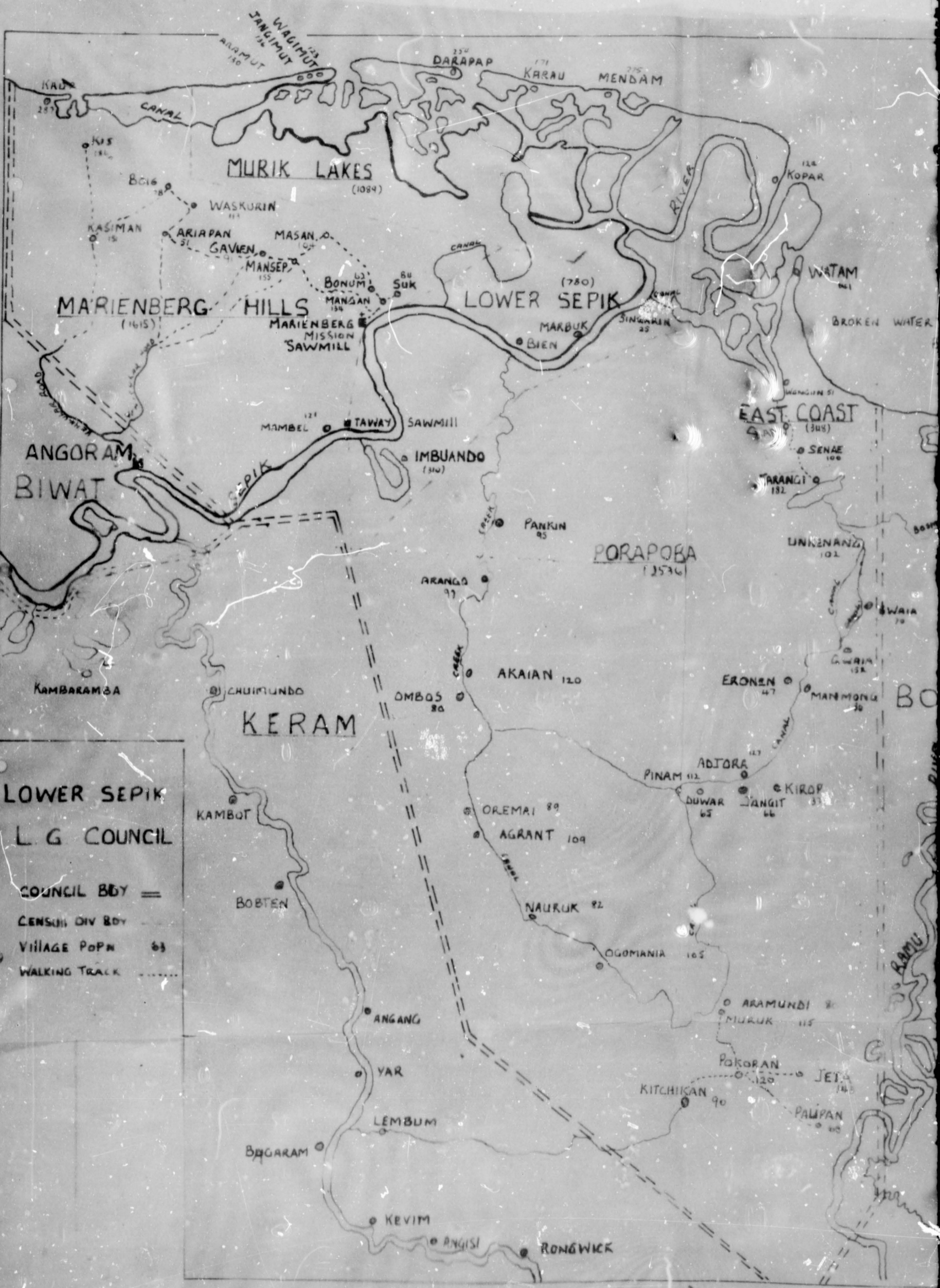
In the Porapora shade trees had been planted at Gwair and Kitchikan. These gardens were a disgrace and Gwair had twenty-nine coffee seedlings. Shade trees were also inspected at Manmong and Unkenang. A very poor effort all round by the villagers concerned.

4. Cacao. Persistant enquiries were made about cacao at Gwair (Porapora) and at Masan (Marienberg Hills). It appears that no sooner has one crop been 'tried' - e.g. Gwair's twenty-nine coffee seedlings, Masan has grown peanuts - that they want to try another. The people are unprepared to specialize yet, expect cash for little effort, and according to my informants 'cacao looks good since it grows a large pod.' My efforts to tell them about prices on the open market were not appreciated even though in Gwair's case they had heard that cacao had been destroyed in the Bogia Sub-District.

Livestock

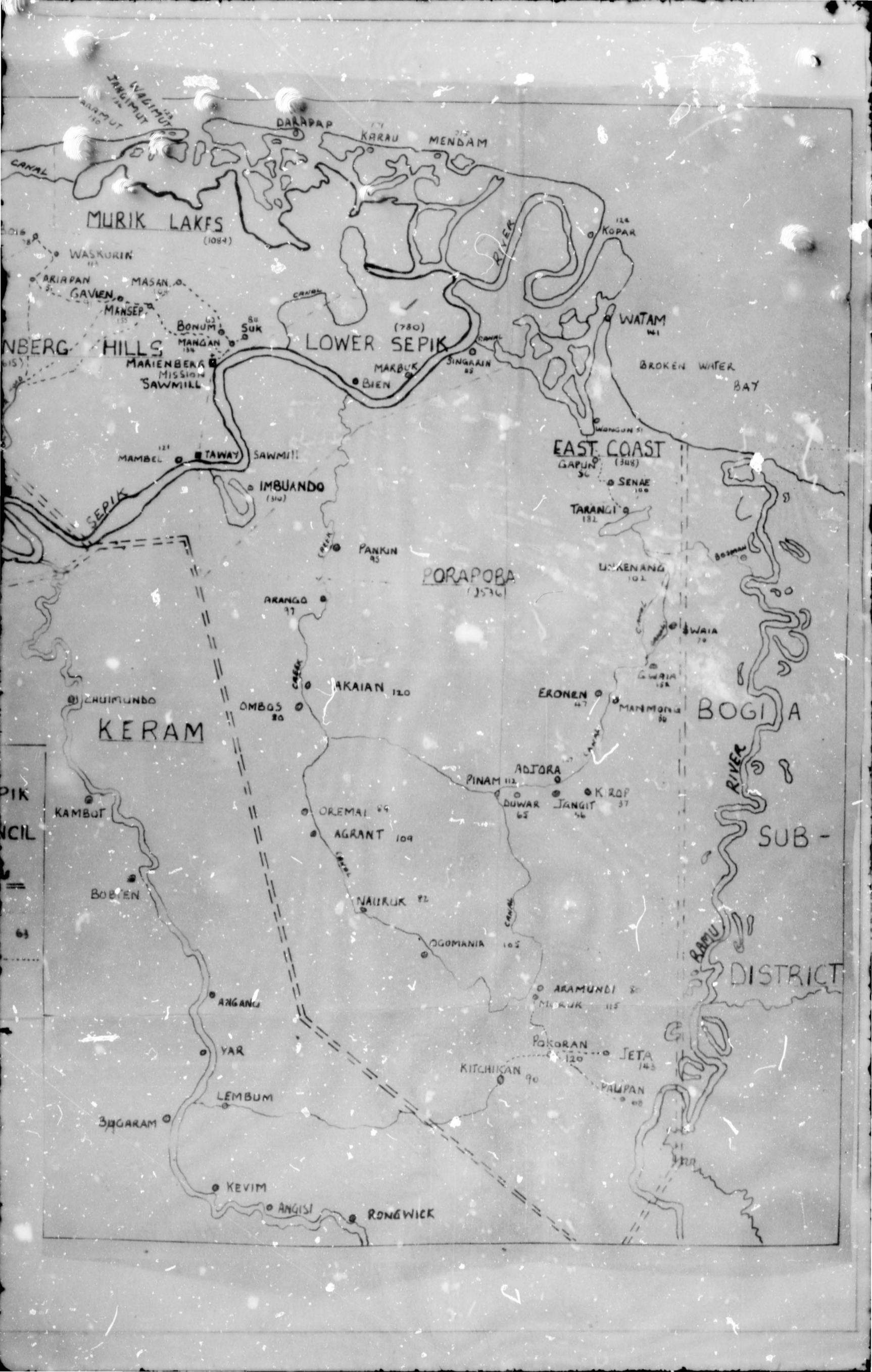
There is no cattle owned by village groups in the area patrolled, even though there is cattle at Marienberg Mission. The main meat supplier to local markets are the people of the Marienberg Hills who sell pigs in Angoram and elsewhere at often prohibitive ~~market~~ prices - up to £15 a pig. Cassowary meat from this area is also a popular demand. Because of the prices that can be demanded for pigs these people do not seem prepared to use more scientific methods in raising of pigs. As it is at the moment Kis village has the only permanent enclosure for pigs which they feed two or three times a day. Elsewhere pigs roam about the village eating randomly from gardens and the bush.

End of Extract from Angoram Patrol
Report No. 1 - 1965/66.
Compiled by Martin Kerr C.F.O.



**LOWER SEPIK
L.G. COUNCIL**

- COUNCIL Bdy =
- CENSUS DIV Bdy =
- VILLAGE POPN =
- WALKING TRACK =





H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. 2-1965-66

Patrol Conducted by D. VAN R. CLAASEN, PO

Area Patrolled BANARO AND GRASS COUNTRY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives FOUR

Duration—From 24/8/1965 to 30/9/1965

Number of Days THIRTYSEVEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services NO / 1964

Medical NO / 1964

Map Reference LANDS FOURMIL BOGIA

Objects of Patrol (i) LOCAL GOVT SURVEY (SEE AD-1-2 ANG)

(ii) CENSUS REVISION (iii) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.
KONEDOBU. PARUA.

Forwarded, please.

24/12/1965

B. J. Hicks
A/District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

apula

in Child Birth	MIGRA	
	In	
	M	F

67-8-41

14th February, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1965-66:

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-5/1456 of 31st December 1965 and the above report.

2. I have noted your comments and those of Mr. McCabe.
3. As usual Mr. Van Claassen has submitted an interesting and informative report.
4. I would like to see a Local Government Council established in this area.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-8-~~41~~ 41

67-3-5. /1456



Department of District Administration,
Sepik District
WENAK.

31st December, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT (ANGORAM) NO.2 OF 1965/66.

Thank you for the above report.

Would you advise me in due course how many radio receivers would be required in the area patrolled, that would be of constructive use in extending general Territory information and administration influence. I can then take steps to make recommendations to the Department of Information & Extension Services for possible supply.

A good report.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G. Hicks)
A/District Commissioner.

cc. Director,
Department District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

For information, please:

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G. Hicks)
A/District Commissioner.

Education. The acute lack of schools has been notified to Education Department, who advise that it may be possible to post a teacher in 1967.

Census. Before confirming the recommendation for a new village of BUTA (offshoot of TAMOR) I would like to wait a few months and see if it will be permanent. Meanwhile, succeeding patrols are to visit both sites.

This report completes the story of a good, thorough patrol by Mr. van Claasen.

E.A. McCabe
.....
(E.A. McCabe.)
Asst. Dist. Commissioner.

Attached is a report compiled by Mr. van Claasen, District Commissioner, covering a lengthy patrol in the Buta area and surrounding areas.

The main object of the patrol was to determine the boundaries of the Buta area and to ascertain whether the area is suitable for settlement. It is hoped that the Committee involved in the Buta area will be able to proceed with the settlement.

Mr. van Claasen's reports under "Settlement Situation" suggest that the situation is ripe for further settlement, and that the necessary arrangements are being made. The Committee at Buta are being supported at Buta and being investigated. Also, the Buta area will be visited by the Buta River Patrol team to check the situation.

It is hoped that an attempt will be made to have half-past six meetings in the Buta area of the Buta area group. And it is proposed to try and have the area in a block in which there is a village leader. It is also proposed to have a meeting in the Buta area. It is also proposed to have a meeting in the Buta area.

The Buta area is being investigated and the Buta area is being investigated. It is also proposed to have a meeting in the Buta area.

It is hoped that the Buta area will be visited by the Buta River Patrol team to check the situation.

The Buta area is being investigated and the Buta area is being investigated. It is also proposed to have a meeting in the Buta area.

67-1-1/495

Dept. Dist. Administration,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

17th December, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL No.2 of 1965/66.

Attached is a report compiled by Mr. Daniel Van R. Claassen, Patrol Officer, covering a lengthy patrol of the Banaro and Grass Country divisions.

The main object of the patrol was a Local Government survey, and the detailed report of same together with delimitation of ward boundaries has already been forwarded. This report was compiled subsequently, as it is desired to bring the Keram Council into being as early as possible.

It is pleasing to note that the Administration appears to be well regarded by the people, and the responsive attitude of the people to the introduction of local government. It is to be hoped that the formalities involved do not unduly delay this step forward.

Mr. Claassen's remarks under "Political Situation" suggest that the situation is ripe for further education, and more radio receivers are needed. The possibilities of a cheap receiver being marketed at Rabaul are being investigated. Also, the D.I.E.S. cine-canoe will be visiting the Keram River from time to time to show films.

Uncensused Population. An attempt will be made to have heli-pads clearings made at the main hamlets of the inaccessible groups mentioned, and it is proposed to fly over the area in a Cessna in about 2 months to see if a helicopter landings could be made when the machine is next in the District. This would be about as economical contact as a long hard patrol, and much simpler. Ground contact could follow when access is improved.

Land. The subdivision plan of GAVIEN settlement was recommended by the visiting Lands Officer some months ago, but no further word has been heard.

Could Lands Dept. be asked about progress in this matter please? The people are anxious to proceed with the scheme.

Transport. Delivery has recently been taken of more powerful Mercury 20H.P. motors, which will be better for fast currents and shallow water.

12

Territory Of Papua And New Guinea

Introduction :-

The whole of the area patrolled covers that region of the Sepik floodplain south of that river and straddling the floodplain of the Loran river. The area is a signal waterway to the BANARO and other villages.

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM,
Sepik District.

The northern portion of the area is subject to frequent inundation at high water time. The soil is not particularly fertile. The types of vegetation are lowland rainforest, sedge and grass swamps.

26th November, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

For detailed information on the area as resulting from this patrol, see report file 10-Angoram Patrol No. 2 of 1965/66. It is, of necessity, brief and covers only those aspects not fully covered by the above mentioned survey report.

Patrol Conducted By : Daniel Van R Claassen, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : BANARO and GRASS COUNTRY Census Divisions.

Personnel Accompanying - Overseas : Nil

Local : Two members R.P.N.G.C.
One Hospital Orderly.
One Health Education

Duration of Patrol : 24th August, 1965 to 30th September 1965.

Thirtyseven Days.


Medical Assistant : Nil

Last Patrol to Area : District Administration :-
Grass Country May, 1964
Banaro. November, 1964.
Medical :-
September, 1964.

Map Reference : Lands FOURMIL, Bogia.

Objects of Patrol : (i) Local Government Survey.
(ii) Census Revision.
(iii) Routine Administration.

For your information, please.


.....
D Van R Claassen
Patrol Officer
ANGORAM.

Introduction :-

The whole of the area patrolled covers that region of the Sepik floodplain south of that river and straddling the floodplain of the Keram river. The latter being the principal waterway to the BANARO and Southern GRASS COUNTRY villages.

The northern portion of the area is subject to frequent inundation at high water time, i.e. during the wet season. The soil is not particularly fruitful. Pre-dominant types of vegetation are lowland rainforest, sago and grass swamps.

Patrolling within the area has been regular and consistent over the past few years and administration influence is quite considerable.

For detailed information on the area as resulting from this patrol the Local Government Survey report (Angoram File 40-1-2) should be read. This patrol report is, of necessity, brief and covers only those aspects not fully covered by the above mentioned Survey report.

Diary :-

- Tuesday, 24th August : Departed Angoram at 1125 in canoe powered by 14 HP Scott Ox motor. Travelled 3½ hours to CHUIMUNDO. Census revised. Slept.
- Wednesday, 25th August : Departed Chuimundi for KAMBOT at 0800 travelling for 1 hour 30 minutes. Good site for rest house. Inspected village, gave local government talks and revised census. Slept.
- Thursday, 26th August : Departed Kambot at 0800 and travelled for two hours to reach BOBTEN at 1000. Land Dispute reported between Bobten and Korogopa. Village inspected and Local Government talks given. Census revised. Slept.
- Friday, 27th August : Departed Bobten and travelled for 1 hour 30 minutes to ANGANG. Census revised and talks given. River very shallow and had trouble with long shaft of the Scott Motor at a rock bar. Departed Angang for YAR. Census revised and talks given. Not much response. Slept.
- Saturday, 28th August : Yar to BUGARAM, half hour only. Dumped cargo and carried on to LEMBUN, 1 hour 40 minutes by road. Health Education talks given by Wuli, Local government by self. Census revised. Returned to Bugaram. Slept.
- Sunday, 29th August : As Bugaram a Seventh Day Adventist village they agreed to census on Sunday. Usual talks given. Departed for KEVIM and arrived after four hours travel. Again difficulties experienced due to low level of water in the river. Slept at Kevim.
- Monday, 30th August : Census revised, talks held. Request for school brought up. Inspected Agricultural extension site. A hive of industry. Canoe to ANGISI. Census revised and talks given. Slept at Angisi.
- Tuesday, 31st August : Departed Angisi for RONGWIK. Census revised and talks given. From there on to MOGUM. People have nothing much to contribute the attitude being, "there has been enough talk, let us wait and see". Slept at Mogum.

Wednesday, 1st September : Departed Mogum for KOMTING taking 35 minutes. Small place and no rest house. Census revised and talks given by self and Wuli. Small pox injections. Continued on to NINIAS taking 1 hour. Talks given and census revised. Slept.

Thursday, 2nd September : From Ninias to TOGO (Megas-Kendal) dropped cargo and carried on to JABIS. Had to wait for two hours before all arrived. Gave talks but people too listless to make much out of it. Census revised. Returned to TOGO. Slept night.

Friday, 3rd September : From Togo to Kongrum. Talks given and census revised. No real discussion. Last of smallpox used up. Canoe to return to Angoram. Slept.

Saturday, 4th September : Received penicillin injection for ear infection. Thence walked for four hours to TOVINI, thus beginning the Keram hinterland circuit. Pleasant site with good view of the Schrader Range.

Sunday, 5th September : Census revised and talks given. Rest of day spent relaxing. Mail in from Angoram.

Monday, 6th September : Departed Tovini and walked 1 hour 30 minutes to MONJITOK. Census revised and discussions held re local government. Not much original thought. Returned Tovini in afternoon and slept.

Tuesday, 7th September : Departed Tovini in slight rain. Walked for an hour to Weisto, a Numari hamlet. The Patrol Officer from AIOME, John Edwards, has been here the day before but had returned to his area. Continued on to NUMARI crossing WANI river en route. Village is about 300 feet a.s.l. Discussions re un-censused population at Wani headwaters.

Wednesday, 8th September : Census and talks at Numari. Then 50 minutes walk by road to MUI. Census revised and talks given. Settled in at Mui. Some good expanses of grass country suitable for cattle in the future. Very clear view of the mountains.

Thursday, 9th September : Departed Mui and walked for 2 hours 5 minutes through ridgy country to ANJO village at its new site. Placed on fairly high ground on the bank of a small creek. Housing poor as yet and the people urged to improve it soon. Census revised and talks given. No complaints here. Slept.

Friday, 10th September : Departed Anjo and walked 50 minutes along a clean track to MOLI on the MUNDUMUNGE river, which flows into the Keram at Angisi. Another pleasant, clear and fast running stream. Census revised and talks given. Thence 30 minutes walk along the banks of the river and then westward to SORI. Census revised and talks given. Discussions with various personalities. Slept.

Saturday, 11th September : Departed Sori and walked 20 minutes to old village site. Thence through bush country along low ridges to the CLAY river above TAMOR. Some good country here but a bit far away for development at the present stage. Total journey from Sori to the river took 2 hours and fifty minutes. Thence by canoe to Tamor through rapids and log jams for four hours. Settled in at Tamor.

Sunday, 12th September : Special visit to new village site at BUTA upriver from Tamor. Situated on a tributary of the Clay river known as the DIMBOLU creek. A good site. Some 120 people from Tamor have resettled here under the luluai. Site inspected and returned to Tamor.

Monday, 13th September : Census revised and local government discussions held. Health Education talks given by Wuli and well received. Slept

Tuesday, 14th September : Departed Tamor at 0800 for MUNYATEN in the Grass Country. A good road during the dry season but surmise that it would be impassable at high water. Journey of four hours by self and one policeman, five hours by the carriers. Census revised and talks given. Slept.

Wednesday, 15th September : 50 minutes walk from Munyaten to BUTEN. Census revised, local government discussions and health talks given. No real response. Land dispute brought forward, a recurring one settled by Mr Waite. Will attempt to settle at Gekten. Slept.

Thursday, 16th September : From Buten to PUSHYTEN a fair walk of 2 hours 10 minutes along reasonable road. Again would be difficult during high water. Census revised and talks given. Thence on to GEKTEN, a journey of 1 hour 20 minutes, mostly by paddle canoe. Census revised and talks given. Some discussion. Slept.

Friday, 17th September : From Gekten to Sumbob, ground in dispute previously settled by Mr C D Waite. Mr Waites decisions followed and Buten told to stop trying all patrol officers every time. Advised that if they wanted they could lay a formal claim but also told that this would take some time. Mr Waite's decision once again accepted by the people. Continued to Korogopa by canoe. Some complaints settled which were brought up by Gekten. Census revised and talks given. Some discussions. Again land disputes brought up versus Kambot and Bobten. Advised all that this would be reported.

Saturday, 18th September : Departed Korogopa for YAMEN by road. A journey of some three hours. Very hot day and rather tiring. Census revised of both WORI and Yamen villages. Discussions re Local Government.

Sunday, 19th September : To WORI for village inspection. Returned via aid post to Yamen. Slept.

Monday 20th September : From Yamen, 1 hour to MANU. Census revised and local government discussions held. Decided to continue to SIMBIRI. Again talks given and census revised. Some good tomatoes here. Slept.

~~Monday 20th September~~

Tuesday, 21st September : Departed Simbiri and walked 1 hour 30 minutes to cattle project run by AKUN. Cattle inspected and census of PATAKA revised. Talks also given. Continued on to PANYATEN and revised census and local government discussions held. Slept.

Wednesday, 22nd September : Departed Panyaten for RATEN. Census revised and local government discussions. Land dispute with Wom heard. Decided to settle it themselves. Returned to LOL and revised census discussions. Mediated between Simbiri and Wom in a land payment dispute. Settled amicably and no further discussions to be entered into. Another dispute between Simbiri and Kambaku also heard, again settled amicably. Returned to Panyaten and slept night.

Thursday, 23rd September : Departed Panyaten and walked for 3 hours via Simbiri to KAMBAKU. Census revised and talks held. No complaints but not particularly encouraging. Slept night.

Friday, 24th September : Departed Kambaku and walked 1 hour 20 minutes to old Yaul. Thence afurther 30 minutes to a new village site with three villages together, YAUL-DIMIRI - MARUWAT. Census revised and talks held. Slept.

Saturday, 25th September : Departed Yaul-Dimiri-Maruwat for PAMBAN and arrived there after two hours along a good track. Some good ground seen. Census revised and talks given. Minor complaints heard and settled. Continued on to BOBATEN, ~~xxx~~ twenty minutes further on. Census revised and talks given. Some complaints heard and court of native affairs instituted. Convicted of assault.

Sunday, 26th September : Observed.

Monday, 27th September : To LANGAM this morning through dry sago swamp. Usually negotiated by canoe. Census revised and discussions held. No complaints. Continued on to MONGOL, again discussions held and census revised. A very poor site and very little ground for economic ventures. Slept night.

Tuesday, 28th September : From Mongol to KAIMBA again through sago swamp ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~. Census revised and talks given. Thence on to WOM by walking and paddle canoe. Water level beginning to rise. Slept night.

Wednesday, 29th September : Census revised and talks held at Wom. Various discussions and minor complaints settled. Departed by motor canoe for KAMBARAMBA. Minor complaints heard and mediated between. Discussions with village officials. Slept night.

Thursday, 30th September : Talks and discussions held and census revised. Village population up to 1461. No further complaints so went back to ANGORAM per motor canoe arriving at 1900 hours.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

Reception of Patrol :

The patrol was cordially received at all times. The standard of co-operation from the people was especially high, remarkably so in the BANARO area. The talks on local government were well received and commented upon. Private discussions proved to be fruitful.

Villages :

The standard of housing throughout the area varies greatly. Some of the northern Grass Country villages having great difficulty in obtaining materials for building their houses in the dry season. In other parts of the area patrolled the standard is higher.

Most of the village sites along the main waterways, i.e. the KERAM, CLAY and KOROGOPA rivers, are subject to inundation at times of flood. Only the southern Grass Country and Banaro hinterland villages, which are built on low ridges, escape flooding.

Village Officials :

Village officials in the area are quite fair. There are some extremely loyal old types in the BANARO area who are a pleasure to work with. Luluais of Kevim and Sori are of note in this area.

In the Grass area the lulau from Korogopa is of note as is the Tultul from Kambaramba.

Influence exerted by officials in the area varies, the abovementioned few may be said to wield real influence in their separate villages.

Political Situation : (see over)

Political Situation :

The people are becoming increasingly politically aware. This trend is probably due to the interest shown in the territory political scene by such influential people as DORIS of Kevim and AKUN of Panyaten, amongst others, who listen to radio broadcasts and frequently ask to be enlightened on something they have heard. Both of the above are business men and make a reasonable living in the entrepenuring field.

There are only a few radio receivers in the area patrolled. In every village the opportunity was given to the people to listen to Radio Wewak on the writers radio. This was an opportunity eagerly taken and enjoyed. From casual observation it would seem that the most popular programmes would be the 'singsing long ol place'. I feel that even these programmes serve the purpose of letting the people realise that there is a larger sphere in the territory than their own.

Uncensused Population :

Reports were made to the patrol concerning some uncensused population in the foothills of the Schrader range and covering the headwaters of the Keram, Wani and Clay rivers. From these reports it was gathered that there would appear to be two distinct groups of people, with the possibility of a third.

One group would seem to inhabit the north-eastern region of Mt Schrader and range from the Keram headwaters to the Wani river. They would appear to be wholly within the AICOME administrative area and it is believed that some have been contacted by the Officer in Charge of that station. From reports it would seem that they number between 150 and 200 people.

The second group inhabits the area roughly bounded by the Yuat river, the Wani river headwaters and Mt Schrader, and straddling the Clay headwaters. The villagers from Tamor, on the lower Clay River, have intermittent contact with these people and relations would appear to quite friendly. Occasionally these people venture down to Tamor but this has never co-incided with any administration patrol. They would also appear to have contact with groups in the Jimai river area. Again an estimate would be upwards of 150 people.

These people would appear to be of a highland culture. They live in small garden hamlets and are semi nomadic.

The Catholic Priest at Kambot, Father Thim, has made several trips into the area, one of three weeks duration, and was cordially received.

I do not feel that the population warrants the mounting of a special patrol, with all the expense involved, unless coupled with one investigating populations west of the Yuat river. A helicopter or light aircraft survey would probably enable a more accurate estimate to be made.

Land :

Some fair, undulating land exists along the tributaries of the Keram, namely the Wani, Clay and Mundemunge rivers. In the vicinity of Numari, Mui, Sori and Tamor there is good undulating country suitable for the running of cattle and/or coffee. The main difficulty as far as land settlement schemes are concerned is the relative inaccessibility of these areas at the present moment.

With the advent of economic cropping the Grass Country villages are experiencing land shortages and land disputes are frequent. Some were discussed and temporarily settled, others have been forwarded to you under my 35-6-6, Land

Disputes, Grass Country.

The Gavien resettlement area could provide some relief for these people. Quite a few of the younger people are quite willing to migrate there, however some opposition may be encountered from traditionalists.

Complaints :

Complaints brought before the patrol were mainly of a minor nature. Small debts and petty squabbles being the order of the day. Land disputes have already been dealt with above and under separate cover.

Courts :

The area is on the whole rather law abiding. One case of assault was dealt with during the course of the patrol and resulted in a conviction.

Transport :

Carriers were available at all places and the men volunteered quite freely. General rate of hire is 1/- per hour and is accepted by the people.

Motor canoes may be hired at most river villages at the rate of £1 per day with petrol/mix supplied by the hirer.

The Administration Scott McCulloch motor performed quite well. My criticism is that it is too slow for our use and the shaft is too long for the work required of it. The motor had to be sent back at Angisi because due to the low level of the water and the depth of the shaft it was difficult to go above that point. An Archimedes hired by the patrol could go where the Scott could not.

Health :

Health throughout the area is fair. The people are well served with Aid Posts, there being a total of 9 for 9000 odd people.

Education :

The area is sadly lacking in educational facilities. Lack of Administration schools in the area may lead to disillusionment and resentment against the administration as it has in a mild form shown itself against the missions in this regard. It was carefully explained that the shortage of teachers was largely responsible for this. However, the people of the Banaro area have been asking for a school since 1960 and the excuse, however true, is wearing a little thin.

My 26-3-2 to yourself , refers.

Roads and Bridges :

There are no roads to speak of in the area and there would seem to be no real scope for any access roads in the future. Most villages are readily accessible by water transport during the wet season at any rate.

Bridges are the usual logs across small creeks and gullies, or else one is required to wade merrily through the water.

Missions :

There are two missions operating in the area. The Catholic Mission of the Divine Word on a fairly large scale, and the Seventh Day Adventist which has only one village amongst its adherents. The people accept the missions but do not appear to have any illusions about them.

Airfields :

There is one operational airstrip in the area situated at Kambot. The Catholic Mission has the landing rights to this but it is on native owned ground. The strip, at present 1500 feet in length could perhaps be extended by 500 feet.

Possible airstrip sites exist at Mui and on the Clay river in the Banaro area; and at Panyaten in the Grass. There would seem to be no point in developing these now or in the foreseeable future. The missions may be interested.

Census :

There were no problems related to the census.

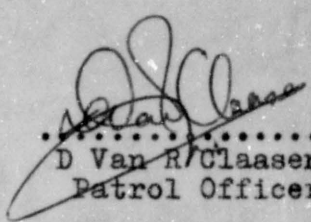
One village, Tamor has split up. 120 odd persons have moved from the Tamor site on the lower Clay river to a new site on a tributary of the Clay, the Dimboli river. The name of the site is BUTA and I would recommend that this be placed on the village register as a complete and separate village.

Conclusion :

Comments in this patrol report are brief as per your verbal instructions. Most of the economic, political and social information being embodied in the Keram Local Government Survey report.

On the whole I am optimistic about the area's future both in local government and economic fields. The people are eager to work and enthusiastic in a quiet way.

The patrol achieved all its aims.



 D Van R/Claasen
 Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

CENSUS FIGURES BANARO - GRASS COUNTRY 1964-65

The Village Population Registers for the above Census Divisions have been forwarded with The Local Government Survey for the Area. See File 40-1-2, lodged with the Assistant District Commissioner, ANGORAM.

SUMMARY.

	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
BANARO	64	29	2,086
<u>GRASS</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>7,264</u>
	313	170	9,350

3

Territory Of Papua And New Guinea

In Reply Please
Quote No 68-2-1

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM,
Sepik District.

26th November, 1965

The Commissioner,
Royal Papua And New Guinea Constabulary,
KONEDOBU.

Subject : Police on Patrol

The following members accompanied Angoram Patrol
No 2 of 1965/66.

SAGONDI, No. 3887. Constable 1st Class.


This member conducted himself in a thoroughly reliable
manner throughout the patrol. A good patrol policeman.

KUMIN, No 8819. Constable 5th Year.

A steady and reliable member. Useful for anything that
requires hard work. Is not overly endowed with initiative.

It was a pleasure to work with these two men.

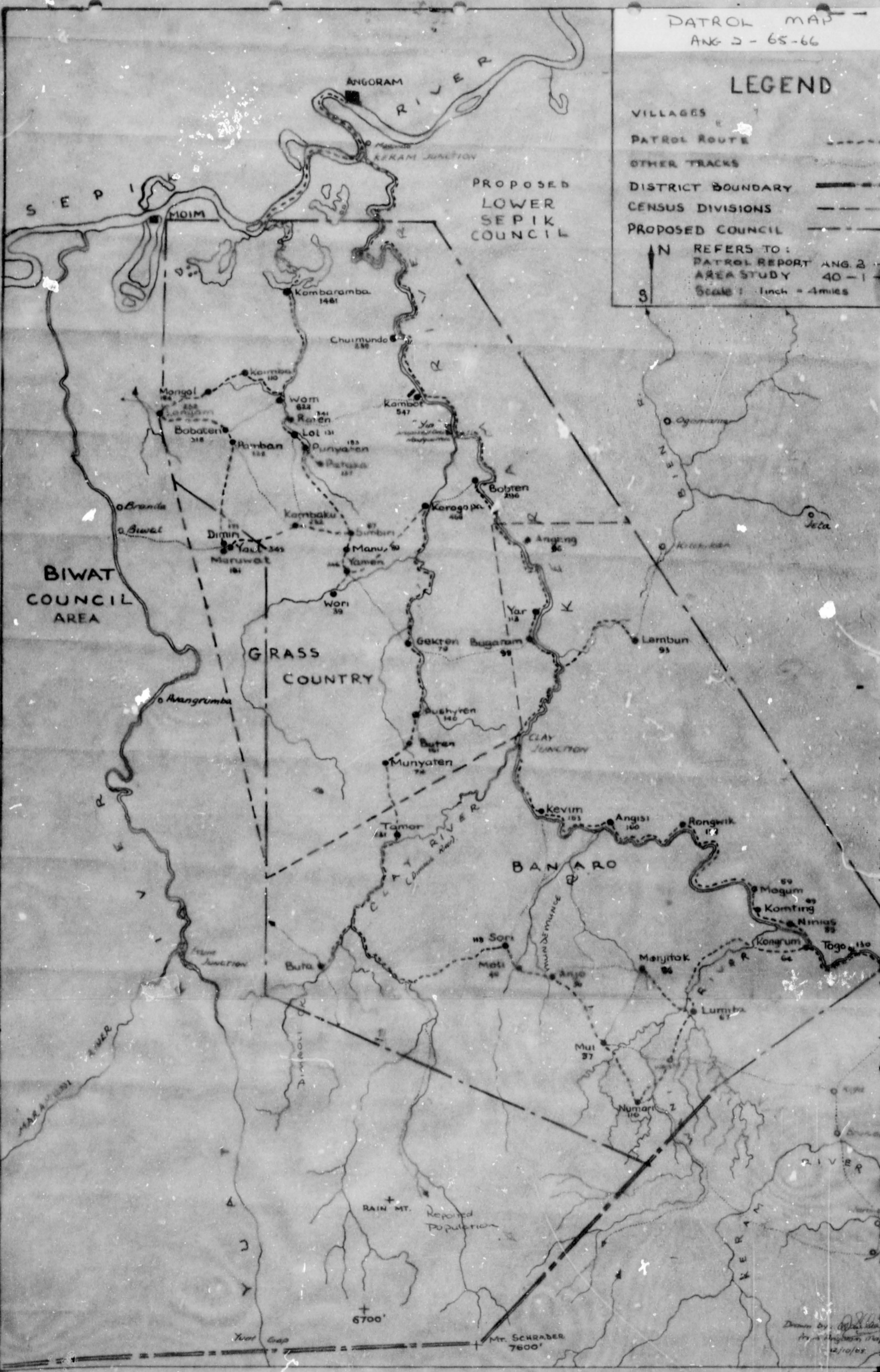
For your information, please.


.....
D Van R Claasen
Patrol Officer

LEGEND

- VILLAGES
- PATROL ROUTE
- OTHER TRACKS
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- CENSUS DIVISIONS
- PROPOSED COUNCIL

N REFERS TO:
PATROL REPORT ANG 2
AREA STUDY 40-1
SCALE: 1 inch = 4 miles



BIWAT
COUNCIL
AREA

GRASS
COUNTRY

BANARO

RAIN MT.
Reported
Population

5700'

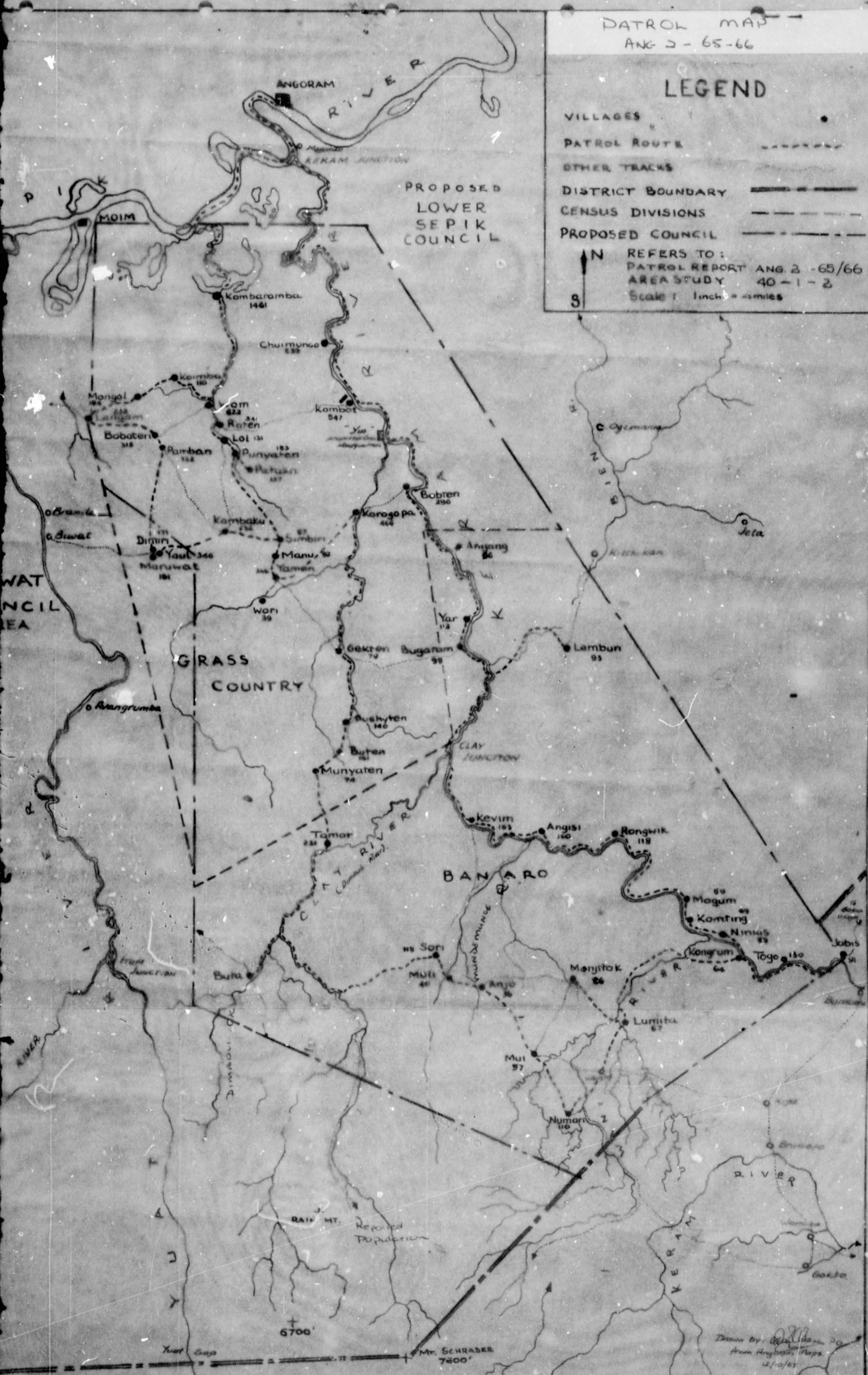
Mt. SCHRADER
7600'

Drawn by: [Signature]
12/10/65

LEGEND







- VILLAGES
- PATROL ROUTE
- OTHER TRACKS
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- CENSUS DIVISIONS
- PROPOSED COUNCIL

N REFERS TO:
PATROL REPORT ANG 2 - 65/66
AREA STUDY 40-1-2
Scale 1 Inch = 4 miles

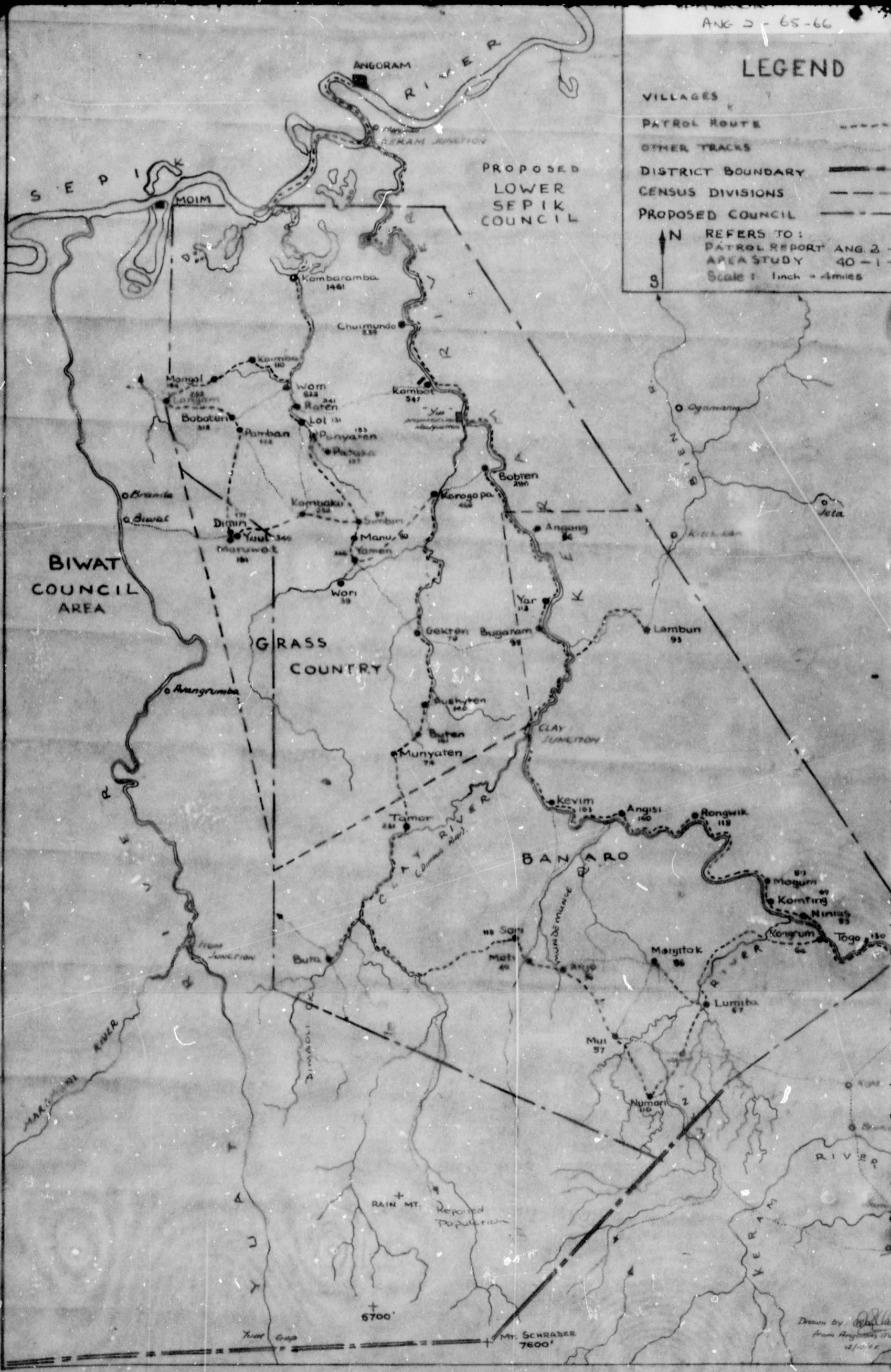


Drawn by Mr. Schrader
from Angbas's Maps
12/10/65

LEGEND

- VILLAGES 
- PATROL ROUTE 
- OTHER TRACKS 
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY 
- CENSUS DIVISIONS 
- PROPOSED COUNCIL 

N
S
REFERS TO:
PATROL REPORT ANG 2
AREA STUDY 40-1
Scale: 1 inch = 4 miles



BIWAT COUNCIL AREA

GRASS COUNTRY

BANARO

PROPOSED LOWER SEPIK COUNCIL

RAIN MT. Reported Population

5700'

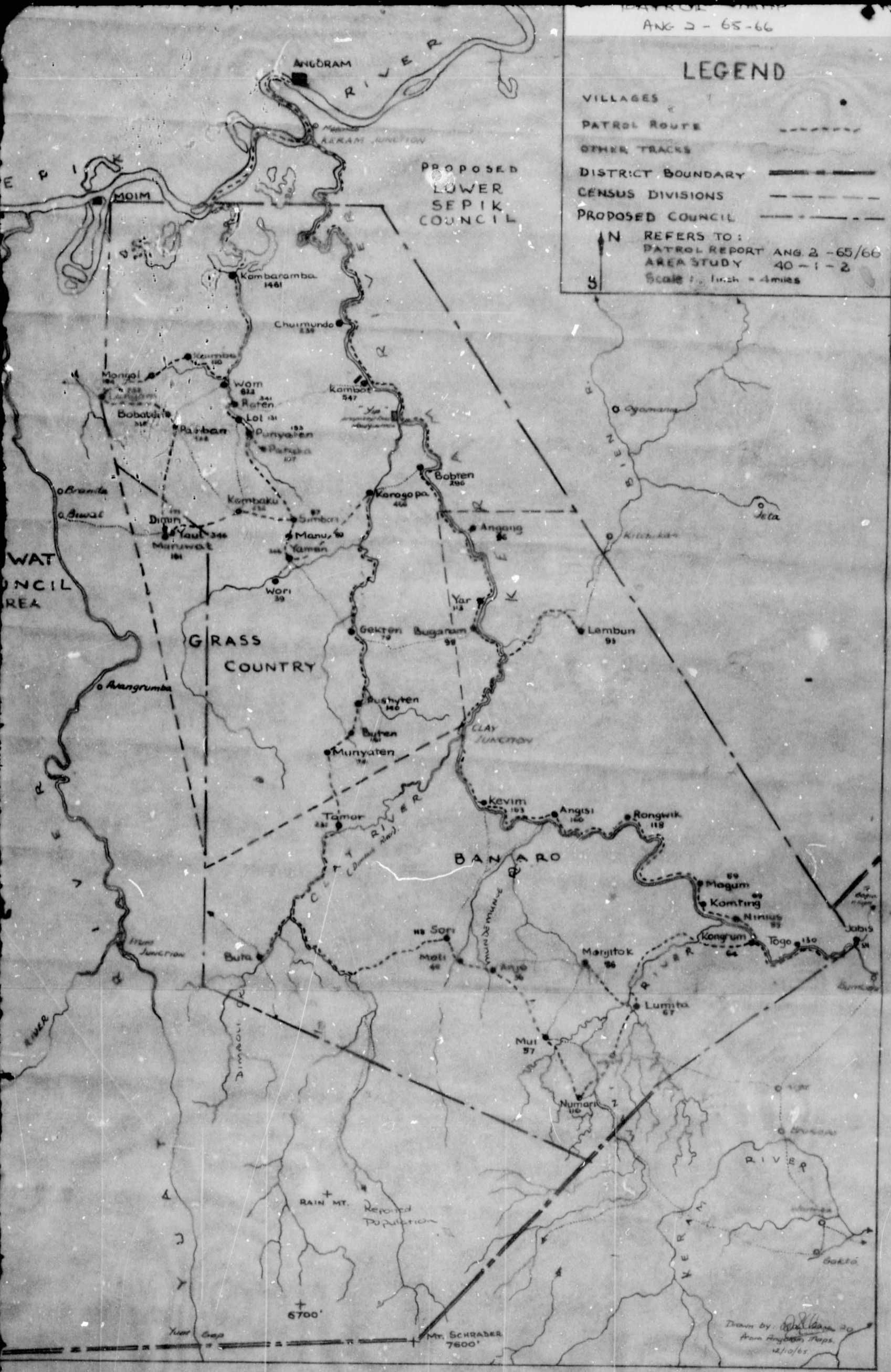
Mt. Schraeder 7600'

Drawn by: [signature] from Angkor, 12/10/65

LEGEND

- VILLAGES
- PATROL ROUTE
- OTHER TRACKS
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- CENSUS DIVISIONS
- PROPOSED COUNCIL

N REFERS TO:
 PATROL REPORT ANG. 2 - 65/66
 AREA STUDY 40-1-2
 SCALE 1 inch = 4 miles



Drawn by [Signature] 20
 from Angoran Maps
 12/10/65



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of S E P I K Report No. Angoram No. 3 - 65/66

Patrol Conducted by M.D. Kerr, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Middle Sepik Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Two Members R.P.&N.G. Constabulary

Duration—From 27/ 8 /19 65 to 17/ 9 /19 65

Number of Days Twenty-two

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No, but a Hospital Orderly gave small pox injections.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 18/ 9 /19 64

Medical August /19 65

Map Reference Angoram Sub District Map

Objects of Patrol Census and general administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Comperisation £.....

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

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

.....

.....

.....

bula

MIGRA	
In	
M	F

67-8-19

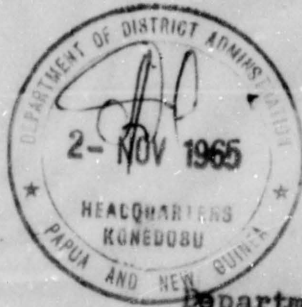
9th November, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Angoram Patrol Report #03/1965-66

1. Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Kerr, covered by your memorandum 67-3-5/926 of 26th October, 1965.
2. Mr. McCabe's comments and yours have been noted.
3. Mr. Kerr has concluded a worth while patrol and has submitted a detailed report, which is very commendable. He has presented a very interesting report which shows that he has used his powers of observation and has carried out all the objects of the patrol.
4. These people appear a bit resentful that there are not enough schools for their children in the area. Are the people only interested in Administration Primary "P" Schools? I am sure that the 2 Mission bodies working in this district have schools in nearly every village.
5. Mr. Kerr appears to have put a lot of thought into the Decimal Currency lectures. It must be extremely difficult for these simple people to understand the conversion over to dollars and cents.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.



67-8-19, ✓ (33)

67-3-5/926

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WBWAK.

26th October, 1965.

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

ANGORAM PATROL No. 3/65-66 - MIDDLE SEPIK.

Receipt of the report of the above numbered patrol conducted by Mr. Martin Kerr, Cadet Patrol Officer in the Middle Sepik Census Division is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Kerr has presented an interesting report which shows he has used his powers of observation and has carried out the object of the patrol.

Your comments are noted and adequately cover the report.

Would you please ensure that Mr. Kerr signs his future reports and marks his patrol route on his patrol map.

E. G. Hicks

E. G. HICKS,
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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

67-1-1/347

Dept. Dist. Administration.
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

19th October, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK?

Angoram Patrol No. 3/65-66 - Middle Sepik.

Report of patrol by Mr. Martin Kerr, C.P.C. of the Middle Sepik Division is enclosed.

This was the writer's first solo patrol and he has apparently conducted it well and written a very interesting report, particularly in his discussion on present day trends of thought.

It appears that there is a general strong feeling that educational opportunities are limited, and this of course cannot be denied. This is not the only area which is badly off for schools, but it is in fact one of the long-contacted ones, and I feel that this factor is behind the deep concern of the people.

The lack of adequate readily accessible agricultural land with which the people could tackle their economic backwardness probably accentuates this concern. In this situation, the people feel that progress depends upon having acquired skills in professions and industry, and this is largely true.

An alternative line of development is of course resettlement. Here, however, we come up against the attitude mentioned by Mr. Kerr on page 15 - the people simply want the advantages of re-settlement without disturbance of their traditional living and home-sites. It is to be hoped that after a nucleus of more enterprising settlers have been placed, this attitude will give way to a more realistic one.

Future plans for the political progress of this area include the establishment of an Angoram west Local Government Council comprising the five westernmost villages of the Middle Sepik, the Kwongai-Chabisa and probably part of the Karsai River. However the introduction of two new Councils within the next few months will tax all our resources, and this must wait awhile.

Resentment against private enterprise is possibly based on the high cost of goods at Angoram, which is an undoubted fact. Returns for crocodile skins has improved with the increase in competition amongst buyers, and the presence of the Angoram Native Society.

The existence of occasional family hardship caused by prolonged absence of men in other Districts seems to be a fact. Mr. Kerr has had letters sent to various offices in an endeavour to rectify this situation. Ultimately of course, it is a matter of the individual facing up to his responsibilities.

The cattle herd at Timbunke owned by BEBE and others, is a good indication for the future.

Census figures (births 254, deaths 70) show a considerable gain in population.

Mr. Kerr has obviously engaged in considerable discussion with

(31)

the people, and has offered constructive suggestions towards effecting improvement - his advice about the proper role of Councillors (page 9) is especially useful. All-in-all, an effective patrol.

B. McCabe
.....
B.A. McCabe,
Asst. Dist. Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-1/282
If calling ask for
Mr.....

20 August 1965.

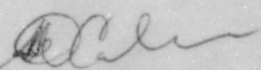
Mr M.D. Kerr,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
ANGORAM.

Patrol Instructions - Middle Sepik Patrol

You are requested to take a Patrol out this coming week to the Middle Sepik Census Division. Confirming my oral instructions would you attend to the following matters?

1. Carry out a complete census revision.
2. Give notice of posting of Final Orders, and advise those concerned. Report any late claims.
3. Give explanatory talks on decimal currency using the literature and charts available.
4. Carry out general patrol duties, including a close check of economic and social progress. Endeavour to obtain as much factual data as possible to illustrate same.

Any complaints which can be settled locally by arbitration, do so. If not, and for serious matters, send advice to this office and a magistrate will arrange a visit probably during the Patrol.


B.A. McCabe
Assistant District Commissioner

Diary

At all the villages visited the following was done:

1. small pox injections given
2. talks and instruction on Decimal Currency
3. general economic discussions.
4. census taken.

27 August 1965

0900 Departed from Angoram up River in double outfit using a Scott-Ox 14 H.P. outboard motor, carrying fifty-two gallons benzine.

1230 Stopped at MOIM for lunch.

1630 Arrived KANDUANUM No. 1 - spent night after inspecting crocodile lagoon.

28 August 1965

0800 Departed for KARARAU.

1200 Arrived TAMBUNAM. Met the curator of the New York Museum of Primitive Art, Mr Douglas Newton. Mr Newton was starting out for the Kwongai-Chimbian C/D to look at some cave paintings. Self and Mr Newton departed for KAMANGAUI, rested and then departed over hot kunai plains for SARABA. Spent night at SARABA.

29 August 1965

Departed for KNOOWIA, the name given by the people of SARABA of the archeological site mentioned in Mr Claasen's Patrol Report No. 13 - 1964/65. Inspected site and noted defaced paintings by the more 'literate' people of SARABA who seemingly like to put their initials on their most ancient monument. Asked villagers to cease this practice.

1000 Departed back for TAMBUNAM stopping to inspect pottery and pottery making at KAMANGAUI. Spent night at TAMBUNAM. Mr Newton departed for Angoram.

30 August 1965

0730 Departed for KARARAU accompanied by some SARABA men, including SUINDU the headman.

1400 Arrived KARARAU. Night at KARARAU.

31 August 1965

Spent morning inspecting village and coconut gardens. Arbitrated in a land dispute concerning the burning of some sago. Only a few in the village own the suitable agricultural land and these people seem very ready to capitalize charging high prices for land or crops for those people who want to commence a cash crop business. During afternoon departed

for KAMINDIBIT. Spent night.

1 September 1965

Departed KAMINDIBIT for Chambri Lakes with Mr Phil Watson of AVATIP in his speed boat. Stopped at AIBOM to inspect pottery. Went on to CHAMBRI and then returned to KAMINDIBIT early afternoon. General discussions with the villagers that night - they claim that they have lost a lot of money through flooding of coconut gardens. Out of seven gardens claim that 112 palms remain.

2 September 1965

Departed for MINDEBIT. Discussions over school land. Inspected lagoon. Discussions with Mr Ken Dowrie, trader in skins, residing at MINDEBIT, re. skin trading etc. Night spent at MINDEBIT.

3 September 1965

Further land discussions re. Yanmeri School which became very heated. Appears to be two groups within the ANGRIMAN and MINDEBIT villages - those for the school and those impartial to it. Attempted to set discussions on a higher plane and let them go. Dispute mainly over Tutul's ground which he refuses to give to the school (he has already offered some land). Some compromise reached when an ANGRIMAN villager offered some of his land. Later on in afternoon moved to ANGRIMAN and spent night.

4 September 1965

Sabbath at ANGRIMAN observed. Returned to MINDIBIT by pull canoe to test opinion and feeling to the determinations made the previous day by the villagers. Entertained a Medical Assistant and Dental Technician on leave to their villages along with Yanmeri school teachers for tea. Further discussion re. land fruitful.

5 September 1965

Tax and census of ANGRIMAN. General discussions re. land shortages. SUIDO of SARABA made general offer of his land. (see comments elsewhere in Report). Night spent at ANGRIMAN.

6 September 1965

Departed for TIMBUNKE. Inspected cattle, heard dispute over Hospital land and the taking of crops from it. Generally TIMBUNKE people appear to be very impartial to R.C. Mission. Complaint re. adultery sent to Angoram.

7 September 1965

Inspected all Native cattle in corral half an hours walk from TIMBUNKE. Twenty-five animals, including three calves and one Government bull appear to be thriving well. BEBE, a former policeman and company of four other men are running this business, though most young men in the village take turns at looking after the beasts. These people have about ~~35~~ £350 ready to invest in further cattle - money which was obtained from the sale of about 1500 acres for a Mission agricultural lease. The Mission with about 350 head have been killing about one animal a week for Mission consumption within the District. There is an airstrip at TIMBUNKE. Departed for TAMBUNAM and WOMBUN.

8 September 1965

Heard many general complaints re. absenteeism in WOMBUN and TAMBUNAM. SUINDO of SARABA again discussed his land. Noted that there is a real premium on land in this area, especially near the villages which are crowded onto a small strip of land along the River. Departed for KANDUANUM No. 1 where a complaint of adultery was referred to Angoram.

9 September 1965

Censused KANDUANUM No1 and No. 2. Departed for KANDUANUM No. 2. Inspected village and Mission grounds which includes an airstrip. Departed for KRINJAMBE and spent night there.

10 September 1965

Departed for KAMBRINDO.

11 September 1965

Departed for MUNDOMUNDO in a single canoe. Inspected coffee gardens and timber cutting efforts by Mr Jeff Liversidge who is using a semi-portable chain saw-cum-saw bench for cutting anything from large logs to planks. Kwila and Garamut (hardwood) only being cut.

12 September 1965

Inspected remaining coffee gardens and noted poor efforts. This village noted for its low absenteeism, high birth rate, almost total illiteracy and poor quality of leadership, though have the natural resources of good soil.

13 September 1965

Departed for KAMERINDO and got back into double outfit then departed for YUERIMA.

14 September 1965

Departed for MOIM, then to PINANG for census. Spent night back at MOIM. Considerable interest taken in discussion with MOIM and PINANG Councillors.

15 September 1965

Departed for TAMBALI. Inspected copra producing efforts. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Agricultural land dispute with AGRUMARA referred to Council in meantime.

16 September 1965

Departed for ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ MAGENDO. Spent night in double outfit at MAGENDO.

17 September 1965

Departed for ANGORAM Village. Lined also KAMBEROK, then departed for Station where patrol was stood down.

End of Diary.

Introduction

This Patrol of the Middle Sepik Census Division took twenty-one days and eighteen villages were visited and census taken of 6,381 persons. Travel was by motor double canoe which carried the Patrol over a hundred miles up the Sepik River as far as the Ambunti Sub District boundary, through flat 'pitpit' and 'kunai' country, where about ninety per cent of the ground seen is flooded in the wet season. The muddy Sepik River flows through this country changing its course almost at random, sweeping away suitable agricultural land in places, while elsewhere whirling silt-laden waters build up considerable banks of mud and sand which eventually may become suitable for crops. Land, not washed away in the yearly floods, when flooded is rejuvenated with new layers of mud and native crops can be grown on it year after year.

At this dry part of the year numerous fires can be seen, lit by Natives who hunt the ever elusive crocodile in the grass. On the edge of the River gardens are seen growing near villages, producing anything from water melons to taro. The occasional clump of sago palms is seen, but this is a rare sight owing to the changing of the River's course, and enhanced by the fact that most Natives buy this food from areas more amenable to sago cultivation in the BIWAT and KARAWARI.

Over 4,000 of the people in the Middle Sepik Census Division are in the Biwat Council Area, while five remaining villages furthest away from Angoram are directly administered from Angoram Sub District Headquarters.

This whole area, which has been under European influence for over half a century, and now regularly patrolled, is also the mainstream of commercial ventures which centre around the crocodile skin industry. The present relatively high 'standard of living', or should I say cash income for these Native people is both directly and indirectly due to this industry, and so the economic stability of these people is liable to serious fluctuation if the skin boom ceases (prices for some crocodile skins have dropped about thirty per cent this last month), or the crocodiles are killed off. If in the event of a serious depression in this industry the people of this area face serious social and economic depression.

In this Patrol, as well as doing the necessary and essential administrative duties, I emphasised the need for greater diversification of income through cash cropping. For those enjoying a high income now I encouraged saving and investment, and for those with little or no suitable land I encouraged discussion on the merits of resettlement elsewhere in the Sub District. Only one area within the Census Division has a bright future in my opinion - TIMBUNKE - where hot-blooded, (or in the opinion of some - 'big-headed') people have purchased cattle, and with Mission and Government help are investing in a future cattle industry. Elsewhere approximately one half or one bag of coffee was sold this year in Angoram, along with about twenty bags of copra. Thus, besides crocodile skins, this leaves artefacts, some timber

and the sale of native foods and tobacco to form the remaining means to a cash income.

In most cases discussions with headmen were fruitful and many doubts and problems were at least recognized in a new light through discussion. With only 500 children in the area attending schools - less than thirty per cent of school-age children, and then remaining at school for an average of about four years - headmen and Councillors with little or no education, and with few educated people to help them, face considerable problems when entering or guiding business ventures. Thus a decided lack of action is apparent in these people towards bettering themselves. Whether they can be classed as being lazy without due respect to these problems I hesitate to say, but one thing is noticeable and that is a general feeling of inferiority when faced with problems that the business adapted entrepreneur from Australia faces. In the meantime the Natives tend to look on the Australian Government as the means to bring about all change, mainly through education, and so are liable to treat this as 'cargo', while in the meantime they are building little or no business heritage for their children attending school at present.

Thus with brief discription as I see it in the Middle Sepik Census Division, one could say that the area, if not advancing slowly is stagnating and is wholly reliant on the crocodile skin industry for cash income. Socially there are many problems, especially regards the present high rate of absenteeism, while educationally much is left to be desired. I attempted to come to grips with these problems, though by no means will I have dealt with them all, let alone help solve any.

Reception of Patrol

Village reception of the Patrol was at all times friendly and formally co-operative.

Village Officials

Village officials tend to fall into either of two classes - Government appointed and elected. Of the five villages outside the Council Area with Luluais, only one appears to be unsuitable - the Luluai of ZIMBUNKE who is too old. Otherwise the Officials appear to be doing their job as effectively as possible considering the great distance from Angoram. Largely because of this isolation from the mainstream of Sepik River politics and social development - the Bivat Council Area - these five villages tend to be grouped in a 'prima donna' class of their own and there is a tendency to settle inter and intra-village disputes by violence instead of by discussion with perhaps Council guidance. This I believe is having a retarding affect on social development, as this area of the Sub District is perhaps the richest due to crocodile skins and little is being done to apply cash resources in schemes beneficial to all the inhabitants.

The Councillors I spoke with varied in quality. One Councillor appeared to be of very low intelligence. In several cases the Councillors appear to be 'front men' to more powerful interests (usually traditional), though this will probably train them to become better politicians. In most cases the Councillors saw it was their responsibility to look to their electors' interests, and though not possessing the mandatory and often traditional powers of a Government appointed Official, can when required exercise considerable prestige and authority. The Councillors, except for the one of apparently low intelligence, joined eagerly in political and economic discussions and at times displayed a remarkable knowledge of their present social and economic level in comparison with more prosperous parts of the Territory, which can be a cause of their feeling of inferiority as suggested in the Introduction. The Councillors also recognised the use of the Council to air their grievances and settle some forms of disputes instead of rushing into Angoram. The Councillors, though not having direct traditional control over their electors, do have residual powers of traditional control, which is helpful considering the still 'primitive' stage of political development by Western standards.

Attitude Towards Government and Europeans.

As with the discussion on village officials, a discussion of attitudes may be broken into two parts. The five villages - KARARAU, KAMINDIBIT, MINDIBIT, ANGRIMAN, and TIMBUNKE are outside the Council Area and the remaining thirteen inside. For the five villages political and economic development in general has not progressed as fast as cash incomes. As mentioned previously, there is much money in these five villages not being used effectively. Though I counted ten trade stores - most of which are Native owned and operated - these ten stores serve a population of 2,125 persons! Obviously business profits are not flourishing, and in KAMINDIBIT (two stores) I was told that Natives attempting business enterprises with their money need guidance, and certain European traders were mentioned whom the Natives had 'helped' set up in business, and now because some Natives were entering business little help from the European traders was being returned. Whatever the traders are doing about it I was not exactly able to determine, though I pointed out that a population of 532 for KAMINDIBIT did not warrant two trade stores, and that one would suffice if it was stocked with enough goods all the time. These people also had the idea that the European Traders possessed 'shares' in Australia, which in this context is something more than it usually means. 'Shares' to the KAMINDIBIT people seems to embody a concept of Knowledge, business sense, Australian money (I was careful to point out that Decimal Currency was Australian money), and general know-how on how to make money and get 'cargo' - something which they believed only Europeans had. It was pointed out that trial-and-error, hard work and education, along with a bit of luck, made a successful businessman, and that if a Native wanted to start a trade store it would be best to look more closely at how a European runs one. Though no bitterness was apparent in these discussions, these Natives were in fact critical of the way of life that some Europeans were leading, which they believe has been at the expense of some of their people who used to work for them. In attempting to deal further with this problem I pointed out that a trader's life in Angoram was not an easy one and that he had stiff competition from other traders, and that a European trader would not necessarily help a Native to make competition harder still.

In the Council Area this notion of 'shares' became an idea of Knowledge or 'education' as the MOIM and PINANG Councillors called it. In this area thoughts were not impartial or slightly anti-Grader and definitely pro-Government. The feeling was that Natives were not gaining knowledge fast enough. Criticism was levelled at the authorities for not supplying enough schools. There is one Primary T School at MOIM (195) and a Catholic School at TAMBUNAM (151) - less than 350 places for 2,500 children, though a few of these attend Angoram Primary T School. Every village in this area, except ANGORAM, KAMBEROK, MAGENDO and MOIM, seethe with concern over the general lack of schooling. Much of this criticism is tied up by the fact that there is an awareness of the lack of economic development and that Knowledge instead of hard work will rectify the position. Along with this feeling of the lack of economic progress, some of the Councillors felt that they were not always clear as to their duties, and that the Biwat Council had shown very little concrete advancement. My emphasis was therefore on demonstrating to the Councillors that their role first and foremost was political and educative and that discussion and more discussion would bring a certain amount of Knowledge to the uneducated and eventually help motivate them towards economic development. I also stated that unless Councillors grasped the wisdom of discussion and democratic deliberation and gained new ideas through District Conferences, Radio Wewak etc, education would be of little use to their children if they could not use it, and could in fact promote discontent.

Absenteeism and Labour.

438 men were working away from their villages, or nearly seven per cent of the total censused population of 6,381, and nearly a third of the male work force. In many cases a labour shortage had an effect on economic production - that is in many of the cases any economic projects were at a virtual standstill - though this is not entirely due to the absence of a considerable part of the labour force. Where the absence of men is felt is in the family, where in villages such as WOMBUN and TAMBUNAM, men have in some cases left two or even three wives along with their children to more or less fend for themselves, straining the resources of the men left at home, who have ^{to} maintain houses etc, bringing

materials some considerable distances. The ensuing social problems, such as broken homes, juvenile delinquency and adultery, though not serious yet, do exist and I received a total of eighteen specific complaints to have relatives return and look after their families. In one case because a semi-crippled youth did not have his relatives, he was left I was told, to go hungry much of the time. This should be an indication that this primitive society's 'built-in' social security system is not infallible to change.

Of the labour force away, only about ten per cent are contract workers on plantations, approximately another ten per cent are living away on plantations with or without their families semi-permanently. About another twenty per cent work for B.G.D. Bulolo on a semi-permanent basis. Of the remaining approximately sixty per cent, twenty-five per cent are casual workers in Rabaul, Lae, Madang and Wewak and the remainder are semi-professional and skilled workers in more lucrative occupations. Because of the high percentage of skilled workers, teachers etc from this area, it would be difficult to bring about any change in the present absentee rate. However, it must be noted that it is mainly the semi-jobless worker who has left a family behind, and not the single and usually younger worker doing a skilled job, who is causing problems.

Marriage

Marriage patterns may be broadly classified into two groups. In most of the Biwat Council Area 'sister exchange' is the predominant form of marriage, though if parents agree marriage can be obtained without exchange of a sister for a relatively nominal outlay in cash.

Outside the Council Area sister exchange is not so common and I was told that up to £400 had passed hands in a marriage arrangement. In the two areas courtship is usually begun on the initiative of the woman by the supplying of small gifts such as tobacco and betel nut to the man through a relative. The man on accepting such gifts usually feels obliged to take the woman as his wife. Previously in this area with a shortage of men due to almost constant tribal fighting and the Japanese occupation

if a woman liked a man strongly enough, marriage even if it made for a second or third wife, was more or less obligatory. At KAMINDIBIT I was told that when the day of the wedding feast was arranged, the bride-to-be is decked out in her best clothes and her relatives come forward with pots, pans and bolts of cloth etc. The husband would receive them. Concealed in one of the presents would be a written note asking for money - the exchange. This is not always a predetermined amount as far as the husband is concerned - though if the bride is young and virginal, and her relations have supplied a lot of goods - he can naturally expect to pay more. On seeing the note the husband nods and may have to pay £50 to £100 or more, of which there is usually a stipulated sum which the bride's parents must pay back to the man, in fact about one quarter of the original amount.

While in KAMINDIBIT a complaint was laid that a husband had not paid the full £65 for his marriage gift, and that of £35 he had handed over, £15 had been returned, and that he had yet to pay £20. This form of arrangement does show respect for the principles involved and the cementing of family friendship through a fairly equitable exchange of gifts. In the Council Area such outlays are controlled by a more rigorous keeping to the idea of sister exchange.

Dissemination of Information, Mass Media and Communications.

The main form of dissemination of information is by word of mouth, through opinion leaders - traders, missionaries, patrol officers, councillors and returned workers. Teachers and pupils, educated semi-professionals on leave also have an opinion forming role, though traditional village authority is not always geared to accept this source of information. Letter writing would be the next most important method of information dissemination, though the quality of it may not be great. The use of radios for a sophisticated area such as this comes a very poor third, though perhaps has the most educative form of information available virtually all the time. There are just not enough radios available - one to every 170 persons compared with about one to every four persons in Western countries. Communication with Angoram is also a factor which determines the amount of information ^{received} by any one village.

Table

Availability of Motors and Radios - Education Rate

village	pop.	mission	% pop. at school	radios	motors
Kararau	227	SDA/RC	12.7	4	4
Kamindibit	532	RC	7.7	2	2
Mindibit	332	SDA	13.9	4	2
Angriman	371	SDA	17.6	6	7
Timbunke	613	RC	12.8	7	9
Wombun	421	RC	20.0	-	1
Tambunam	943	RC	8.3	5	5
Kanduanum	347	RC	2.9	1	3
Krinjambe	213	RC	5.2	-	2
Kambrindo	421	RC	5.2	-	1
Mundomundo	401	RC	0.5	-	2
Yeurima	236	RC	5.1	2	2
Moim	280	RC	21.2	1	3
Pinang	239	RC	12.4	2	3
Tambali	141	RC	11.2	-	-
Magendo	411	RC	6.8	1	6
Angoram	146	RC	6.8	1	2
Kamberok	57	RC	3.6	-	-
TOTALS	6,381			36	54

From the above Table generally the greatest number of radios is found in villages furthest away from Angoram and in villages possibly in a position more able to afford them. Three villages off the Seaik River have no radios, MUNDOMUNDO, TAMBALI and KAMBEROK. MUNDOMUNDO has the lowest literacy rate if the percentage of population attending school gives any indication. It seems to be that ~~xxx~~ education, commercial activity and education rate plays a leading role in promoting the acceptance of information by various forms. As yet newspapers such as New Guinea Tok Tok and Nuis Bilong Yumi, which are delivered to the Council Chambers at Moim, have in my opinion only a marginal affect.

Decimal Currency

(See Appendix)

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

AGRICULTUREFood Situation

In all the villages except KARARAU and KAMINDIBIT, the people purchase most of their sago - the basic diet. In the upper part of the Census Division sago is obtained from up the Karawari River, and in the lower part from the Biwat Area. The main reason for this appears to be that the Sepik River changes its course and planting sago near the river is a risk, though most river villages have sago inland. The fact is that these villages are getting cash incomes and can afford to buy sago. Whether this is having a detrimental affect on Biwat sago supplies is difficult to tell. However, wherever possible I encouraged further planting of sago to ~~xxxxxxx~~ offset the increase of population.

Sweet potatoes and other foods are grown in considerable quantities and most villages supply Angoram regularly with local produce.

Cash Cropping

Cash cropping is virtually non-existent. Coffee is grown in MUNDOMUNDO and about three pounds worth have been sold over two years. In every other village coconuts have been planted in plantation form, but there are only three villages producing copra. They are TAMBALI, MAGENDO and ANGORAM. There were also a number of complaints brought up about land for coconuts - both inter and intra-village disputes - mainly accentuated by the land shortage. With existing forms of land tenure and the general nature of the Native social system, cultivation of coconuts makes this business a necessary co-operative venture, and in some places because of internal dissension progress is barely seen. In places where the land shortage was noticeable landowners at times proceed to be an all too effective block to those villagers who want to improve their financial position. Generally the shortage of suitable land, and high present incomes from crocodile skins dissipates any efforts towards working cash crops.

Livestock

The only livestock seen in the area was cattle at TIMBUNKE, where the Roman Catholic Mission have about 350 head and the TIMBUNKE villagers twenty-five. I spent some time with the villagers inspecting their cattle which included three calves and a Government bull. These people, though working slowly towards building up their herd, have a great interest in their cows, and have a good idea of the ~~xxxxix~~ temperament of each beast. Four men under BEBE run a company with others helping, including a trainee who has completed a four months course in the Morobe District. Though these people are getting considerable help from the Mission, with advice and the borrowing of salt licks etc, they tend to consider the Government as the 'papa bilong ol', and that the prices they paid for the Mission cows (£35 each) were too much.

Along with this land, and that extending out from KAMANGAUI to SARABA in the Kwongai-Chimbian Census Division, opposite TAMBUNAM, a cattle industry will have excellent chances of establishing itself with proper guidance.

Forests

There is no timber cut on the Sepik River, though at MUNDOMUNDO small stands of hardwood are being cut by Mr Jeff Liversidge with a portable saw bench.

Commerce and Industry

The only substantial industry on this part of the River is the crocodile industry, which virtually supports a total of seventeen village and mission trade stores and fifty-four outboard motors which are serviceable. There are about six European traders and their Native employees working in the area buying skins, and selling them through three major wholesale organisations. One, Galstaun Pty Ltd has recently dropped its skin prices owing to the amount of small skins being sold. Though the management of Galstaun Pty Ltd is pressing for appropriate legislation to place restrictions on the size of crocodile skins being sold, other companies do not appear to be taking steps in this direction. Some

individual traders see the wisdom of refusing small skins with the idea that conservation will mean larger skins on future occasions.

There does not appear to be any indication that the crocodile skin industry is going to die out, though crocodiles are becoming more difficult to catch - caught at present mainly by burning off dry swamps in the dry season, and by hook and line.

Land

The richest agricultural soil near the River appears to be at MUNDOMUNDO which is running an abortive coffee project. TIMBUNKE land and the land immediately opposite TAMBUNAM appears to be the only land that the Government could consider buying for resettlement.

SUINDO of SARABA (xixxa from a village which has ten bearing individual coffee gardens) travelled with the Patrol and discussed the sharing of his land with the ANGRIMAN and MINDIBIT people. Though it is difficult to see the reasons for this offer, it can be stated that SARABA - as with most of the villages of the Kwongai-Chimbian Census Division - was a traditional enemy to the River people, and that SUINDO could be making a bid to get recognition from his former enemies, by trying to get into the hub of commercial activity on the Sepik River. I encouraged SUINDO to discuss this matter further and it is hoped that firm deliberations may eventuate.

I mentioned at land short villages the idea of resettlement and gave the Gavien resettlement scheme as an example. The following is a summary of the discussion with the KAMINDIBIT people:

1. For ~~some~~ some to settle at Gavien would impose high costs for transport going to and from the village.
2. Resettlement causes disruption of families.
3. The old people are afraid of being left alone.
4. Enough income is coming from crocodile skins at present.

A total of four land disputes were brought to my notice, which have been referred to the Assistant District Commissioner.

Missions

There are two Missions operating in the Area.- The Seven Day Adventists at KARARAU, MINDIBIT and ANGRIMAN, with the guidance of Native teachers and catechist, and the Roman Catholics with Europeans stationed at TIMBUNKE and KANDUANAM. With the gradual growth of Government activity, activity in the Missions have not increased at such a fast rate, as it appears to me that many Natives, especially at TIMBUNKE and TAMBUNAM, expect benefits without obligation from the Government. Though this may be regarded as an unfounded allegation, in my opinion the Catholics are losing ground and not gaining it, as far as Native attitude is concerned, though about four Native Sisters and one Native Brother have come from this area.

Conclusion

Though much of my time was spent doing purely administrative tasks, I did have many opportunities to see these people informally in their gardens and elsewhere. The general impression, as indicated in this Report, is that little commercial activity is seen, except that centered around crocodile skins. At the same time dissatisfaction has been expressed as regards education and absenteeism. As well as that land disputes are causing undue delays in any form of effort to cash crop.

Though this area is not a hive of activity, existing Government, Mission and commercial enterprises are bringing these people more and more to a westernized style of life, with many of its accompanying problems. These problems must be looked at openly and with the feeling that something must and should be done about it to make the necessary transformations of this society easier for the sake of political and economic development.

- Martin Kerr
Cadet Patrol Officer
28 September 1965

APPENDIX 1

Angoram Patrol No. 3 - 65/66

Decimal Currency

At every village during the Patrol I gave lectures on the new money. Approximately 4,000 persons heard the lectures, which were I felt hurried due to the pressure of other duties such as census, tax collection, dealing with complaints, land work and a series of lectures on political and economic development.

The following are my comments and criticisms.

Literature

I had only the simple English version of the 'people's' Dollars and Cents booklet, of which I issued half a dozen to each village, usually leaving them in the hands of the more literate such as catechists and elder school children. The book basically is well planned and presented, though above the heads of about ninety per cent of Sepik people. However, in the last four pages of the booklet, I feel a better layout could have been used.

for example:

Conversion Table

5c	=	6d	£1	=	10/-
10c	=	1/-	£2	=	£1
15c	=	1/6d	£3	=	£1-10-0
20c	=	2/-	£4	=	£2
25c	=	2/6d	£5	=	£2-10-0
(etc.....)					
100c	=	10/-			or one dollar

(followed by examples such as this)

if \$3.25 = £1-12-6, \$4.35 = ?

Put in this way the reader should be able to work out his or her idea of conversion using multiples of sixpences, shillings and ten shillings. I have purposely left out pennies and threepences since they are rarely used in this area and serve only to complicate matters.

Visual Aids - Demonstration Posters.

The demonstration posters were used in all lectures. Though they certainly were a help by giving me a lead on my subject point by point, I feel they were not entirely successful with the audience. Alone the posters are poorly set out and illustrated, and Pidgin should have been used instead of English.

(2)

APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

The 'value of notes and coins' is the most complicating factor of the Posters and yet the most important. With a change of layout emphasising repetition and thus increasing psychological conceptual organisation in the reader, better results could have been obtained.

I suggest a layout such as this example, though a larger poster will be required.

Value of Notes

10/-	=	\$ 1
£1-10-0	=	\$ 2
£1-10-0	=	\$ 3
£2-0-0	=	\$ 4
£2-10-0	=	\$ 5

(and so on)

Using this repetition the readers should get an idea that a ten shilling unit is one dollar and that three ten shilling units would equal three dollars. The Poster as it is, does not give a simple rule by example, whereby pounds may be changed into dollars.

In the Poster on coins (P.9) the concept that 100 cents equals one dollar equals ten shillings is completely omitted. As the Poster stands the readers are shown the value of coins but would be hard-pressed when presented with the future everyday problem of converting 75 cents into shillings and sixpences.

As this area very rarely uses pennies or threepences I suggest that the 'value of coins' could have been replaced by the 'value of old money in cents'.

For example:

The value of old money in cents

5c	=	6d
10c	=	1/-
15c	=	1/6d
20c	=	2/-
25c	=	2/6

(and so on up to one dollar)

The difference in these two systems lies in the notion of what a person thinks of when he is converting his money. Does he think of the value of individual coins? Or does he think of the value of f.s.d. in dollars and cents? It is true that when actually handling coins one tends to substitute by an equivalent in the opposite currency, but I do not think that learning conversion this way is going to be very useful when thinking in larger amounts of money.

Not having a visual aid to stress this form of conversion by multiples of sixpences, shillings and ten shillings, meant that the people failed generally to grasp the basic idea of how to convert f.s.d. into dollars and cents. The 'value of coins' Poster is useful, but it does not in my opinion give the basis of conversion of any number of shillings and sixpences into cents.

①

APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

Because of these faults in the visual aids, I found that when I came to demonstrate the using of both kinds of money in Poster 11, the people had not in most cases grasped the principle of many dollars in ten shillings and how many ten shillings in a pound. It is true that one can double the pounds in this case and call it dollars, as the Poster seems to suggest, but when an amount of £1-10-0 is involved converting into dollars by the 'doubling method' can cause complications.

In Poster 12 the price tag of the dress which reads 'Dress 25/- or \$2.50' causes more confusion. The readers, from the Poster, will not have learned that 100 cents equals one dollar, though they may have grasped the fact that 50 cents is five shillings which is half ten shillings which is therefore half a dollar. The notion of working in shillings or sixpences as multiples has up to now not been instilled by the Posters. For example if the dress was marked \$2.25, would an uneducated native be able to make a conversion into f.s.d. ? Another point too, The dress in the Poster is marked at 25/- instead of £1-5-0 which will cause more confusion for purposes of a lecture.

Though my attitude was to use the Posters only as an aid to my lectures, a better thought out one would have been more helpful since I did not have the use of a blackboard.

Audience Response to Decimal Currency Lectures.

Though I would have liked to have been able to spend more time giving lectures on money, response in most cases was good. I had not expected to get everyone with a modicum of intelligence to grasp fully the idea of money in one lecture. However, I endeavoured to hammer home the basic points of conversion, and in most cases usually got the people to repeat after me the conversion value of dollars and cents - from five cents to about ten dollars. Then I continued by asking a few questions on how to convert money. Many people were able to answer correctly. To finish off my lecture I usually pointed out that it was an offence to deface or destroy any money.

The People's Understanding of the Concept of Money.

In all my lectures I emphasized the fact that the new money ~~xxx~~ is Australian money, and in a few places I had to re-emphasize it, as there was a feeling that if this new money is not Australian money then some untold calamities might occur. Though there was some Japanese money issued during the Occupation, from what I could find out the people's comments went something like this: 'but this was not real money'. Now if this Japanese money was not real money, what could one expect the new money to be regarded as? In KAMINDIBIT especially, the concept of money was complicated by their ideas of 'shares' (see bulk of Report), and that money had an inherent or 'magical' value of its own since Australian traders use it and bring it up from Australia to be successful in business. The KAMINDIBIT people believed that, if this

APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

new money was not Australian money then relative prosperity would leave the S. River area. As a result of this observation I put more emphasis yet on the fact that the new money is Australian money. To embellish this point I usually gave a lecture on saving and investment and of how the Territory develops and also Australia, using the same money from a common bank, which is made up largely of the savings of the people in the two countries.

Suggestions

1. I would recommend that all areas get patrolled twice for the purpose of educating the people about decimal currency.
2. If possible a two-day stop, or time enough to give two lectures, with time off between for informal discussion.
3. Follow the general pattern of approach to the subject which I take. It seems to work, though I have not as yet had a chance to test it.
4. A blackboard and chalk would be a helpful visual aid, along with token money.

.....

2

APPENDIX 2

Angoram Patrol No. 3 - 65/66

Tax Collected

<u>Village</u>	£	s	d
Kararau	55	- 0-	0
Kaminidibit	77	- 5-	0
Mindibit	39	- 0-	0
Angriman	37	- 10-	0
Timbunke	111	- 5-	0
<hr/>			
TOTAL	£	320	- 0- 0
<hr/>			

Number of Exemptions issued = 7

-Martin Kerr
Cadet Patrol Officer

6
7

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,

68-2-1/281

A R O O R A M

30 September 1965.

Officer-in-Charge,
Police Station Nowak,
W E W A K.

Report on Police Members accompanying Middle Sepik
Patrol, No. 3 - 65/66. Twenty-one days.

Constable 5 year 7116 BARAJABAN.

A keen, reliable Constable with a cheerful manner.
His local knowledge of the area is helpful.

Constable 5 year 6429 SARAKAI

A Constable who did what was required of him
in a cheerful manner.

For your information please,

Martin Kerr

Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 1

Angoran Patrol No. 3 - 65/66

Decimal Currency

At every village during the Patrol I gave lectures on the new money. Approximately 4,000 persons heard the lectures, which were I felt hurried due to the pressure of other duties such as census, tax collection, dealing with complaints, land work and a series of lectures on political and economic development.

The following are my comments and criticisms.

Literature

I had only the simple English version of the 'people's' Dollars and Pence booklet, of which I issued half a dozen to each village, usually leaving them in the hands of the more literate such as catechists and elder school children. The book basically is well planned and presented, though above the heads of about ninety per cent of Sepik people. However, in the last four pages of the booklet, I feel a better layout could have been used.

for example:

Conversion Table

5c	=	6d	£1	=	10/-
10c	=	1/-	£2	=	£1
15c	=	1/6d	£3	=	£1-10-0
20c	=	2/-	£4	=	£2
25c	=	2/6d	£5	=	£2-10-0
		(etc.....)			
100c	=	10/-			or one dollar

(followed by examples such as this)

if \$3.25 = £1-12-6, \$4.35 = ?

Put in this way the reader should be able to work out his or her idea of conversion using multiples of sixpences, shillings and ten shillings. I have purposely left out pennies and threepences since they are rarely used in this area and serve only to complicate matters.

Visual Aids - Demonstration Posters.

The demonstration posters were used in all lectures. Though they certainly were a help by giving me a lead on my subject point by point, I feel they were not entirely successful with the audience. Alone the posters are poorly set out and illustrated, and Pidgin should have been used instead of English.

APPENDIX 1. (cont.)

The 'value of notes and coins' is the most complicating factor of the Posters and yet the most important. With a change of layout emphasising repetition and thus increasing psychological conceptual organisation in the reader, better results could have been obtained.

I suggest a layout such as this example, though a larger poster will be required.

Value of Notes

10/-	=	£ 1
£1-0-0	=	£ 2
£1-10-0	=	£ 3
£2-0-0	=	£ 4
£2-10-0	=	£ 5

(and so on)

Using this repetition the readers should get an idea that a ten shilling unit is one dollar and that three ten shilling units would equal three dollars. The Poster as it is, does not give a simple rule by example, whereby pounds may be changed into dollars.

In the Poster on coins (P.9) the concept that 100 cents equals one dollar equals ten shillings is completely omitted. As the Poster stands the readers are shown the value of coins but would be hard-pressed when presented with the future everyday problem of converting 75 cents into shillings and sixpences.

As this area very rarely uses pennies or threepences I suggest that the 'value of coins' could have been replaced by the 'value of old money in cents'.

For example:

The value of old money in cents

5c	=	6d
10c	=	1/-
15c	=	1/6d
20c	=	3/-
25c	=	2/6

(and so on up to one dollar)

The difference in these two systems lies in the notion of what a person thinks of when he is converting his money. Does he think of the value of individual coins? Or does he think of the value of £.s.d. in dollars and cents? It is true that when actually handling coins one tends to substitute by an equivalent in the opposite currency, but I do not think that learning conversion this way is going to be very useful when thinking in larger amounts of money.

Not having a visual aid to stress this form of conversion by multiples of sixpences, shillings and ten shillings, meant that the people failed generally to grasp the basic idea of how to convert £.s.d. into dollars and cents. The 'value of coins' Poster is useful, but it does not in my opinion give the basis of conversion of any number of shillings and sixpences into cents.

APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

Because of these faults in the visual aids, I found that when I came to demonstrate the using of both kinds of money in Poster 11, the people had not in most cases grasped the principle of many dollars in ten shillings and how many ten shillings in a pound. It is true that one can double the pounds in this case and call it dollars, as the Poster seems to suggest, but when an amount of £1-10-0 is involved converting into dollars by the 'doubling method' can cause complications.

In Poster 12 the price tag of the dress which reads 'Dress 25/- or \$2.50' causes more confusion. The readers, from the Poster, will not have learned that 100 cents equals one dollar, though they may have grasped the fact that 50 cents is five shillings which is half ten shillings which is therefore half a dollar. The notion of working in shillings or pence as multiples has up to now not been instilled by the Posters. For example if the dress was marked \$2.25, would an uneducated native be able to make a conversion into l.s.d.? Another point too. The dress in the Poster is marked at 25/- instead of £1-5-0 which will cause more confusion for purposes of a lecture.

Though my attitude was to use the Posters only as an aid to my lectures, a better thought out one would have been more helpful since I did not have the use of a blackboard.

Audience Response to Decimal Currency Lectures.

Though I would have liked to have been able to spend more time giving lectures on money, response in most cases was good. I had not expected to get everyone with a modicum of intelligence to grasp fully the idea of money in one lecture. However, I endeavoured to hammer home the basic points of conversion, and in most cases usually got the people to repeat after me the conversion value of dollars and cents - from five cents to about ten dollars. Then I continued by asking a few questions on how to convert money. Many people were able to answer correctly. To finish off my lecture I usually pointed out that it was an offence to deface or destroy any money.

The People's Understanding of the Concept of Money.

In all my lectures I emphasized the fact that the new money is Australian money, and in a few places I had to re-emphasize it, as there was a feeling that if this new money is not Australian money then some untold calamities might occur. Though there was some Japanese money issued during the Occupation, from what I could find out the people's comments went something like this: 'but this was not real money'. Now if this Japanese money was not real money, what could one expect the new money to be regarded as? In KAMINDIBIT especially, the concept of money was complicated by their ideas of 'shares' (see bulk of Report), and that money had an inherent or 'magical' value of its own since Australian traders use it and bring it up from Australia to be successful in business. The KAMINDIBIT people believed that if this

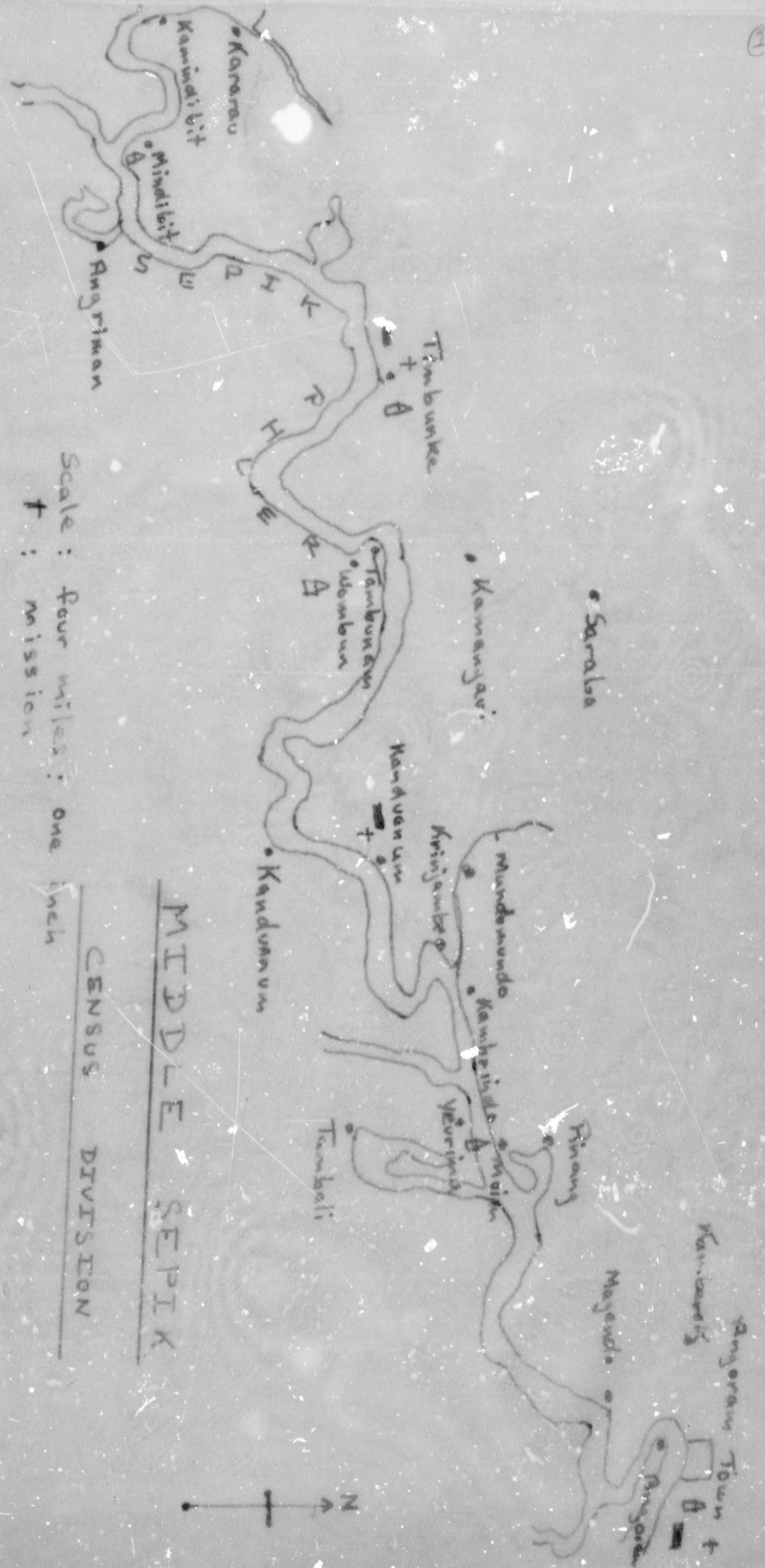
APPENDIX 1 (cont.)

money was not Australian money then relative prosperity would leave the Sepik River area. As a result of this observation I put more emphasis yet on the fact that the new money is Australian money. To embellish this point I usually gave a lecture on saving and investment and of how the Territory develops and also Australia, using the same money from a common bank, which is made up largely of the savings of the people in the two countries.

Suggestions

1. I would recommend that all areas get patrolled twice for the purpose of educating the people about decimal currency.
2. If possible a two-day stop, or time enough to give two lectures, with time off between for informal discussion.
3. Follow the general pattern of approach to the subject which I take. It seems to work, though I have not as yet had a chance to test it.
4. A blackboard and chalk would be a helpful visual aid, along with token money.

.....



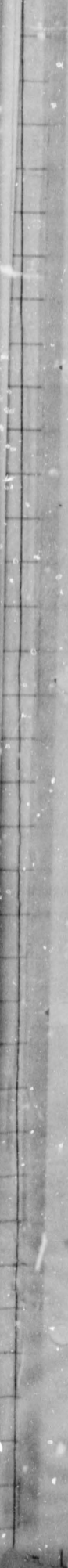
Scale: Four miles: one inch
 f : mission
 — : airstrip
 A : School

MIDDLE SEPIK

CENSUS DIVISION



at
 ATIC
 M



HB 41

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Senik Report No. 4/65-66

Patrol Conducted by Mr. D.G. Bratherton, A.D.C. Report by W. van Eikvoort, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled East Census Division of the Angoram Sub-District

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No Council Clerk

Natives 3 members B.M.A.C. 1 Agric Asst.

Duration—From 30/9/1965 to 31/10/1965

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

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

Medical August/1965

Map Reference Lands Formil and Patrol information

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, area study, Council talks and routine administration

Director of Native Affairs,

~~PORT MORESBY.~~

KONEDOU

Forwarded, please. ✓

31/12/1965

P. G. Hicks
District Commissioner

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

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

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

bula

14

MICRA	
In	
M	F

67-8-39

22nd February, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.4/1965-66.

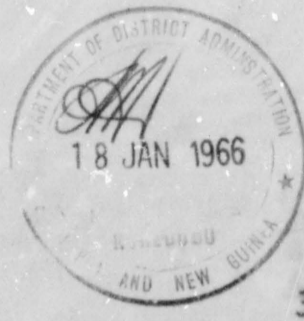
Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-5/1456 of 31st December, 1965 and the above patrol report.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. McCabe have been noted.
3. Messrs Bretherton and Van Rikxoort accomplished a good patrol and Mr. Van Rikxoort submitted a fairly interesting report.
4. Your remarks in paragraphs 2 and 3 should be good for thought and action.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 39 B

67-3-5/1456



Sepik District,
MEWAK.

31st December, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT No. 4-1965/66.
YUAT CENSUS DIVISION.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report.

Your remarks adequately cover this report; however what steps are to be taken to counteract people at some villages taking little or no interest in the patrol.

I consider the matter of 'little interest' being shown in the Council meeting a direct challenge to the officer concerned, ideas can be suggested for discussion by the officer and if Councillors have little idea of what is going on then again it is the officers duty to take steps to see that they do understand what is going on.

Please have these two aspects followed up.

A good report and a neat map.

E. G. Hicks
E. G. HICKS,
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks
E. G. HICKS,
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-1-2

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

The District commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol No. 4/65-66: YUAT Census Division.

A report compiled by Mr. W. Van Rikxoort, Cadet Patrol Officer, of a patrol led by Assistant District Officer, Mr. D.C. Bretherton is enclosed for your perusal, please.

Mr. Bretherton is to submit a review of the BIWAT Council area as an "Area Study, and this will be forwarded shortly.

It seems that the Council has not been able to generate much progress in social and economic conditions, and it is expected that Mr. Bretherton's report will show this. Efforts were made to stimulate development.

Agricultural advice and assistance is being directed to copra and coffee primarily. If rice is grown it can be milled at Angoram, until a greater volume justifies a local mill, which on part performances seems unlikely in the near future.

The Forestry Department have initiated a kamarere project, the trees to be planted along dry river banks. This should be a useful contribution, as the logs will be easily rafted down to the mills, but the extent of suitable land available is questionable.

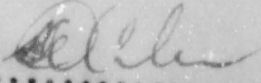
EDUCATION: Whilst insufficient, the area is better off than most others in the Subdistrict, especially the KERAM and GRASS Divisions.

PATROL TRANSPORT: I do not agree that the Scott-Ox is unsuitable for patrol movement. Speed is unnecessary in village-to village movement, and in any case this motor can travel about six knots or better up-stream, and considerably faster down stream, on the main river. It is economical in fuel consumption, and is expected to be a sturdy unit, as stated by the Marine Division. A motor of higher horsepower for the faster currents of the upper tributaries does seem to be required, and 20 H.P. Mercury motors have been obtained for this, and for the special trips to individual localities, when faster movement is required.

UNCONTACTED AREA: It is unfortunate that the patrol was unsuccessful in contacting the groups in the upper river. It seems that a special patrol with a carrier party is required to accomplish this. An attempt at this will be made within the next six months, if staff and finance permits.

FREEDOM of MOVEMENT: In regard to diary entry of 14th October the officer will be advised that the people are not to be restricted in their movements, unless there is a grave reason.

Mr. Rikxoort has provided useful assistance on this patrol, and his report shows an improvement.



Introduction

The area patrolled consists of the Yuat Census Division and an area not previously patrolled, extending up the Yuat River and into the foothills of the Central Ranges bordering the Wabag Sub-District of the Western Highlands District. The majority of villages visited are situated along the banks of the Yuat River with the remainder inland in a line roughly parallel with the Yuat.

The ground is level throughout the Census Division with parts subject to flooding during the wet season, and some swamps which are inundated throughout the year. The villages off the river are built on the banks of what used to be a river similar to size to the Yuat. This river has now silted up however and has formed into a series of lagoons. Traffic between the villages by canoe is not possible except in a few instances during the wet season.

The vegetation is mostly rainforest with some patches of kunai and sago swamp. Most of the kunai and swampy land is to be found fairly close to the Sepik River and is gradually giving way to more substantial vegetation as one goes upstream. The type of trees and other growth encountered is similar to that found in other parts of the Sub-District. The forest has mostly comparatively little undergrowth and could only in a few instances be described as dense.

The climate is moist with an average rainfall probably similar to Angoram, i.e. approximately 6500 points per year. An exceptionally dry season has just ended.

Travel is mostly done by canoe when the villages are situated on the river and every village has one or more outboard motors. Even the inland villages have to depend to a great extent on water travel, either to reach Angoram Station or work some of their gardens. The Yuat River is suitable for craft with a dept of no more than 5 feet even during the lowest level of the river up to Bivat Village where a rocky shelf extends almost from shore to shore. The difference in water level of the River may vary as much as 20 feet, but during high water navigation is made difficult because of floating debris or submerged logs.

The object of the patrol was twofold. Mr. Bretherton conducted a Local Government Council survey and held meetings at each electorate explaining the financial position of the Council, business conducted during the year and general education of Council affairs.

Census revision and general routine administration items was taken care of by myself. In view of Mr. Bretherton's more extensive report to be submitted, this patrol report leaves out a number of topics and others are somewhat brief when dealt with by Mr. Bretherton in his report.

Introduction

The area patrolled consists of the Yuat Census Division and an area not previously patrolled, extending up the Yuat River and into the foothills of the Central Ranges bordering the Wabag Sub-District of the Western Highlands District. The majority of villages visited are situated along the banks of the Yuat River with the remainder inland in a line roughly parallel with the Yuat.

The ground is level throughout the Census Division with parts subject to flooding during the wet season, and some swamps which are inundated throughout the year. The villages off the river are built on the banks of what used to be a river similar in size to the Yuat. This river has now silted up however and has formed into a series of lagoons. Traffic between the villages by canoe is not possible except in a few instances during the wet season.

The vegetation is mostly rainforest with some patches of kunai and sago swamp. Most of the kunai and swampy land is to be found fairly close to the Sepik River and is gradually giving way to more substantial vegetation as one goes upstream. The type of trees and other growth encountered is similar to that found in other parts of the Sub-District. The forest has mostly comparatively little undergrowth and could only in a few instances be described as dense.

The climate is moist with an average rainfall probably similar to Angoram, i.e. approximately 6500 points per year. An exceptionally dry season has just ended.

Travel is mostly done by canoe when the villages are situated on the river and every village has one or more outboard motors. Even the inland villages have to depend to a great extent on water travel, either to reach Angoram Station or work some of their gardens. The Yuat River is suitable for craft with a dept of no more than 5 feet even during the lowest level of the river up to Bivat Village where a rocky shelf extends almost from shore to shore. The difference in water level of the River may vary as much as 20 feet, but during high water navigation is made difficult because of floating debris or submerged logs.

The object of the patrol was twofold. Mr. Bretherton conducted a Local Government Council survey and held meetings at each electorate explaining the financial position of the Council, business conducted during the year and general education of Council affairs.

Census revision and general routine administration items was taken care of by myself. In view of Mr. Bretherton's more extensive report to be submitted, this patrol report leaves out a number of topics and others are somewhat brief when dealt with by Mr. Bretherton in his report.

- Thursday 30.9.65 Commenced patrol with A.D.O. Mr. Bratherton. Departed Angoram 1000 hours. Some delay on the way due to rain. Arrived Moim 1330 hours. Arrived Agrumara at 1600 hours. Settled at resthouse.
- Friday 1.10.65 Talks held with villagers about impending change to decimal currency and questions answered. Census revised in the afternoon and further Council talks held by Mr. Bratherton. Pictures shown at night about the functions of a Local Government Council.
- Saturday 2.10.65 Departed Agrumara at 1030 hours and arrived Kundima at 1200 hours. Visited nearby Catholic Mission, returned at 1400 hours. Village inspected, found clean. Census revised. Talks held regarding introduction of decimal currency, response good and some questions asked.
- Sunday 3.10.65 Sunday observed at Kundima. Pictures of Local Government Council shown at night.
- Monday 4.10.65 Departed Kundima 0800 hours, arrived at SAKKIA Anduar at 0900 hours. Census revised of Anduar and Arngunam villages. Village inspected and lecture given about decimal currency, some interest shown and various questions answered. Village kept very clean.
- Tuesday 5.10.65 Departed Anduar at 0800 hours. Arrived at Sapalu at 830 hours. Settled at resthouse. Settled Census revised of Sapalu and Kausihai, a village on the opposite river bank. Got a very progressive place. Lecture given on decimal currency and questions answered. Pictures of Local Government Council shown at night.
- Wednesday 6.10.65 Forced to return to Angoram with chronic toothache. Departed Sapalu at 0900 hours and arrived at Angoram at 1300 hours.
- Thursday 7.10.65 Attempted removal of tooth at Angoram Hospital only partly successful. Treatment by dentist thought necessary. Departed Angoram at 1500 by plane and arrived Wewak half an hour later.
- Friday 8.10.65 Dental appointment at 0900 hours. Departed Wewak at 1000 hours. Arrived Ambunti at 1030 and Angoram 1100 hours.
- Saturday 9.10.65 Preparations to rejoin patrol.
- Sunday 10.10.65 Departed Angoram per hospital ship Barcoina at 0730 hours. Arrived at Bivat village at 1630 hours. Settled at resthouse.
- Monday 11.10.65 Assist A.D.O. Mr. Bratherton in various duties. Film strip shown to villagers at night on the workings of Local Government Councils and talk given. Some interest shown.
- Tuesday 12.10.65 Inspection of Bivat and Brand villages and of gardens and the cow pastures at Bivat. Inspected block of land on which the Mission is situated and which is only partly paid for according to some natives. Not many particulars available. The Father in charge of the Mission promised to clear the land in question in case a survey is necessary. A check to be made in Angoram and/or Lands Office

Tuesday 12.10.65 whether any record can be found of this land. Deaparted Liwat at 1000 hours per canoe and arrived at Bun 1200 hours. Census revised and village inspected, very poor and very little interest shown. They seem to have no initiative at all. Also census of nearby Avanguba revised at Bun. Film strips shown at night about Local Government Council.

Wednesday 13.10.65 Departed Bun at 0900 hours, arrived at Avanguba at 1130 hours. Inspection carried out, a very poor and small village, no ambition at all. Arrived Sipisipi at 1230 hours, census revised and village inspected. Also census revised of Giring and Mandamba villages, within same electorate. Talks held by Mr. Bretherton. Local Government Council pictures shown.

Thursday 14.10.65 Departed Sipisipi at 0900 hours and arrived Asangamut at 1130 against strong current. Village inspected and census revised. Some minor complaints settled by myself and Mr. Bretherton. Not a very progressive village. Villagers told they cannot wander back and forth between villages whenever they feel like it and have their names recorded elsewhere. Some wife exchange and giving away of children practised. The whole a rather ignorant lot with very little economic enterprise of any sort.

Friday 15.10.65 Stayed at Asangamut. Discussions of various kind with villagers. Pictures of Local Government Councils shown at night.

Saturday 16.10.65 Preparations for patrol to go up into the mountains to contact a group of nmadic natives thought to be in the area.

Sunday 17.10.65 Sunday observed at Asangamut.

Monday 18.10.65 Patrol departed Asagamut at 1700 hours in three motorized canoes against strong current and progress very slow. Camp made at 1200 hours at junction of Maramuni and Yuat Rivers.

Tuesday 19.10.65 Departed camp at 0700 against strong current and rapids. Canoes had often to be pushed through shallow rapids. Camp made at 1200 hours..

Wednesday 20.10.65 Lroke camp and departed at 0700 hours. Camp made at 1100 hours after reaching a suitable tributary of the Yuat. Rest of day spend with shooting pigs and cassowaries. Preparations to proceed by foot the following day, following the course of a large stream.

Thursday 21.10.65 Departed camp at 0800 hours by foot. Difficult going along creek bed and through virgin forest. Footprints and abandoned shelters found of people the patrol hoped to contact but none of them seen. Camp made at 1200 hours, rest of the day used to reconnoitre surrounding forest.

- Friday 22.10.65 Two policemen and some carriers send up river with orders to contact or find people if possible. They are obviously aware of the patrol and trying to avoid it, in fact they left footprints when they were examining my footprints. This needs obviously a longer patrol.
- Saturday 23.10.65 Returned to previous camp and settled in.
- Sunday 24.10.65 Sunday observed at camp.
- Monday 25.10.65 Returned to Asangamut, arrived there at 1230 hours after fast trip down stream. Settled in at resthouse.
- Tuesday 26.10.65 Departed Asangamut at 0700 hours per canoe to Sipisipi, half an hour downstream. Disembarked and arranged carrier line. Departed Sipisipi at 0800 and arrived Karinying at 0930 hours. Place inspected, a little weather beaten place. Departed at 0945 and arrived at Yambimbot at 1130 hours. Census revised of Karinying, Yambimbot and Fundugwa. Talks held on Decimal currency and Local Government film strip shown at night. Moderate interest shown. Settled at resthouse.
- Wednesday 27.10.65 Departed Yambimbot at 0700 and arrived at Mensuat at 0850, a good road. Census revised and inspection of village carried out. One diseased dog ordered destroyed. Place fairly well kept. Talks held and film strip shown at night. Interest shown not outstanding.
- Thursday 28.10.65 Departed Mensuat at 0700 hours and arrived at Nadveri at 0845 on a good road well kept. Village inspected and census revised. Some Complaints settled. Court held by Mr. Bretherton. Lecture given and filmstrip shown at night.
- Friday 29.10.65 Departed Nadveri at 0700 and arrived at Changriwa at 0830 on a good road. Census revised and village inspected, very well kept. Some minor complaints settled. Talks held on decimal currency. Settled at resthouse.
- Saturday 30.10.65 Departed Nadveri at 700 hours and arrived Maremba at 845 hours on a good road. This is the best place so far encountered on the patrol. The 2 councillors seem progressive. The aidpost is well kept. A new school has been built near the village. A number of new gardens are being planted. On the whole a brighter place than the rest. There are also a large church, an airstrip, school and aidpost.
- Sunday 31.10.65 Departed Maremba at 0700 hours and arrived Kanduanva at 0845 hours on a good road. Paid off carriers and loaded double canoe. Departed at 0930. Arrived Angoram at 1330 hours. Patrol stood down.

End of diary.

Reception of the patrol

The patrol was received friendly at all the villages, although the smaller ones showed little or no interest. In the bigger villages, especially those with schools, the National Anthem was often sung and all the children lined up in welcome. Food was offered freely to the patrol. Football matches between members of the patrol and the villagers when the time could be found also improved relations.

A certain apprehension was sometimes noticeable but this was probably due to the fact that their houses were in disrepair or their gardens not cleaned and punishment was expected.

Villages

The type of housing is fairly similar throughout the Census Division. They are made of the usual native material raised off the ground on stilts. There are some slightly different designs and this is especially noticeable in the different language groups. The standard varied greatly and ranged from some new well built houses to ones about to be demolished. In some villages almost all the houses were of sub standard and instructions were given to remedy this. (Comments about this were entered in the village books.) Generally it can be said the bigger the village the better the standard of housing. The outstanding case is Maramba, the largest village in the Census Division. There are a number of large, exceptionally good houses and some of the new ones have a different design, with rooms partitioned off.

The sites of the villages are favorable mostly. The ones on the Yuat River are situated on the banks of that river which makes for convenient transport by boat or canoe and helps greatly in economic development. The inland villages have the misfortune that the arm of the Yuat on which banks they were built has now dried up and not suitable for water transport. The water supply is adequate at all times even during the exceptionally dry season which has just ended, although its purity sometimes much to be desired. The hygiene and sanitation was reasonable, not once had anyone to be reprimanded for not cleaning the village. The latrines were also in a satisfactory state.

Councillors

The ability of the Councillors to lead their village towards greater social and economic progress is not very impressive. They are all illiterate, as can be expected in this area, and seem to be elected mainly for their traditional influence in the village, e.g. head of a clan, and not for any natural leadership qualities. At an extraordinary meeting of the Bivat Council held at Bivat village the majority of the Councillors appeared to take little interest and left the debating to a few of their colleagues who dominated the meeting. This is a feature of all meetings and one gets the impression they have little idea of what is going on.

They are mostly middle aged with a few elderly and younger men.

The most impressive Councillors encountered were Sumbiri, the President of the Bivat Council, and councillors Tarami and Mako of Karemha village.

One Councillor was imprisoned by Mr. Bretherton for a period of three months for having taken part in a fight against another village.

Commerce and Industry

There is very little commercial activity going on in the area. A copra drier is situated at Bivat village which processes the coconuts produced in that village and the ones nearby. There is also talk of installing a rice milling machine, but this is being deferred until the rice crops are increased.

A number of artefacts are being produced in some of the bigger villages and are offered for sale regularly in Angoram. Carving is almost solely done by the older men however, and the art is in imminent danger of becoming ^{extinct} if the younger men are not encouraged to take it up.

With the Bivat Council becoming increasingly involved in the selling of artefacts this industry could expand considerably with increased sales and become a more permanent and better organized money earner than it is at present.

Agriculture

Some new subsistence crops have been introduced besides the traditional ones with considerable success. Onions, tomatoes, cabbages and water melons are now grown in many villages and are also being offered for sale in Angoram.

A number of new gardens are being prepared in many villages which within a reasonably short time should earn further cash for their owners.

Forests

There are some good stands of timber along the Yuat, especially upriver past Lun, but owing to the fact that most villages earned a considerable amount of money from crocodile skins only very small amounts of timber have been exported from this area and then mostly small logs only. Only now are some of the villages beginning to realize of the potential of timber. The Forestry Officer from Wewak on a recent visit declared he is looking for suitable land along the Yuat to plant seedlings after he has established a nursery in Angoram.

Livestock

Apart from the usual amount of chickens in the area the only other livestock are a bull, 3 cows and a calf in Bivat village. They are a gift from the Catholic Mission and an effort is being made to build up a herd, so far with little success as two calves have died up to date.

There are large patches of Kusi throughout the Census Division seemingly suitable for grazing cattle.

Complaints

A comparatively small number of complaints were brought before the patrol and were mostly dealt with by A.D.O. Mr. Bretherton. They were mostly of a minor nature and were settled without Court action.

Courts

One case of gross child neglect was brought before the Court and as the result of investigations the father was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour.

A fight occurred between villagers from Nadveri and Kundugwa over the boundaries of their land. As a result of charges laid fourteen men from Nadveri were imprisoned for three months with hard labour, including the Councillor.

at

GRATK
F M

Instructions were entered in some village books for the next patrolling officer to see they have been carried out.

Rest Houses

All rest houses, with two exceptions, are situated in the villages. The exceptions are Agrumara and Sipisipi where the rest houses are 15 minutes and 10 minutes walking distance respectively. Some of them are becoming a bit ramshackle or were rather small, but orders to build new ones was not thought necessary.

Carriers

Carriers were readily obtainable from village to village at the usual rate of 1/- per hour.

Health

The health of the people was good as far as this could be judged, although some people appeared to be underfed. A small number were referred to the Angoram Hospital for treatment. Most of the area is patrolled regularly by a welfare sister of the Catholic Mission and a medical patrol has gone through recently. In places where no medical aid was available a number of sores, headaches and other minor complaints were treated by the patrol. Three aidposts were inspected and found to be clean and in good order. An adequate supply of medicine was available in each and the aidpost orderlies appear to conduct their work in a capable manner.

Education

The number of schools in the Yuat Census Division can only be called unsatisfactory. There is a large mission school at Biwat which has 250 pupils, but these are all from the nearby villages. A new school has just been completed at Maramba and a teacher is to be sent there in the new year, however this school will only be able to accommodate from Maramba itself, the biggest village in the area. Some children from Agrumara and Kundima attend the Moim Primary School, but this is too far for most of the other villages. The attitude towards schools and education generally is generally one of indifference. Not once was a complaint received about the shortage of schools, nor were there any request for new ones to be established.

Roads and Transport

The patrol was partly by means of motorized canoes along the Sepik and Yuat rivers. The canoe was powered by a 14HP Scott Ox which proved unsatisfactory, the top speed obtainable with this engine is so low that when going against a strong current it took 30 hours to reach Moim from Angoram which in the same canoe powered by a 20 HP Mercury or Johnson takes less than half the time. On river patrols of any length too much time is spent on the river when Scott Ox motors are used. At various times when the Sepik narrows and the current becomes stronger, the maximum speed obtained could not have exceeded 2 knots. Asangamut could just be reached, but from that point, village motors had to be hired.

W. P. ...

Appendix

One week of the patrol was used in going up the Yuat River in an endeavor to contact a group of semi nomadic people reported to be in the area between the Maramuni and Yuat rivers. The patrol proceeded up the Yuat in three motorized canoes as far as possible for three days. Shallow rapids were becoming more and more frequent and difficult to negotiate and usually the canoes had to be pushed through these. The going was slow at any time and after three days the patrol had to proceed by foot.

After walking only for a few hours along a creek bed it became evident that people were indeed in the area. The patrol came across some abandoned shelters, footprints of various sizes and places where wood had been cut. They do possess bush knives which they apparently obtain through trading of some sort with other natives from the Amboin area.

They were obviously aware of the patrol but efforts to contact them were unsuccessful. Two policemen and some other members of the patrol went into the bush for one day in an effort to locate their whereabouts, but apart from sighting a number of footprints their bid was of no avail.

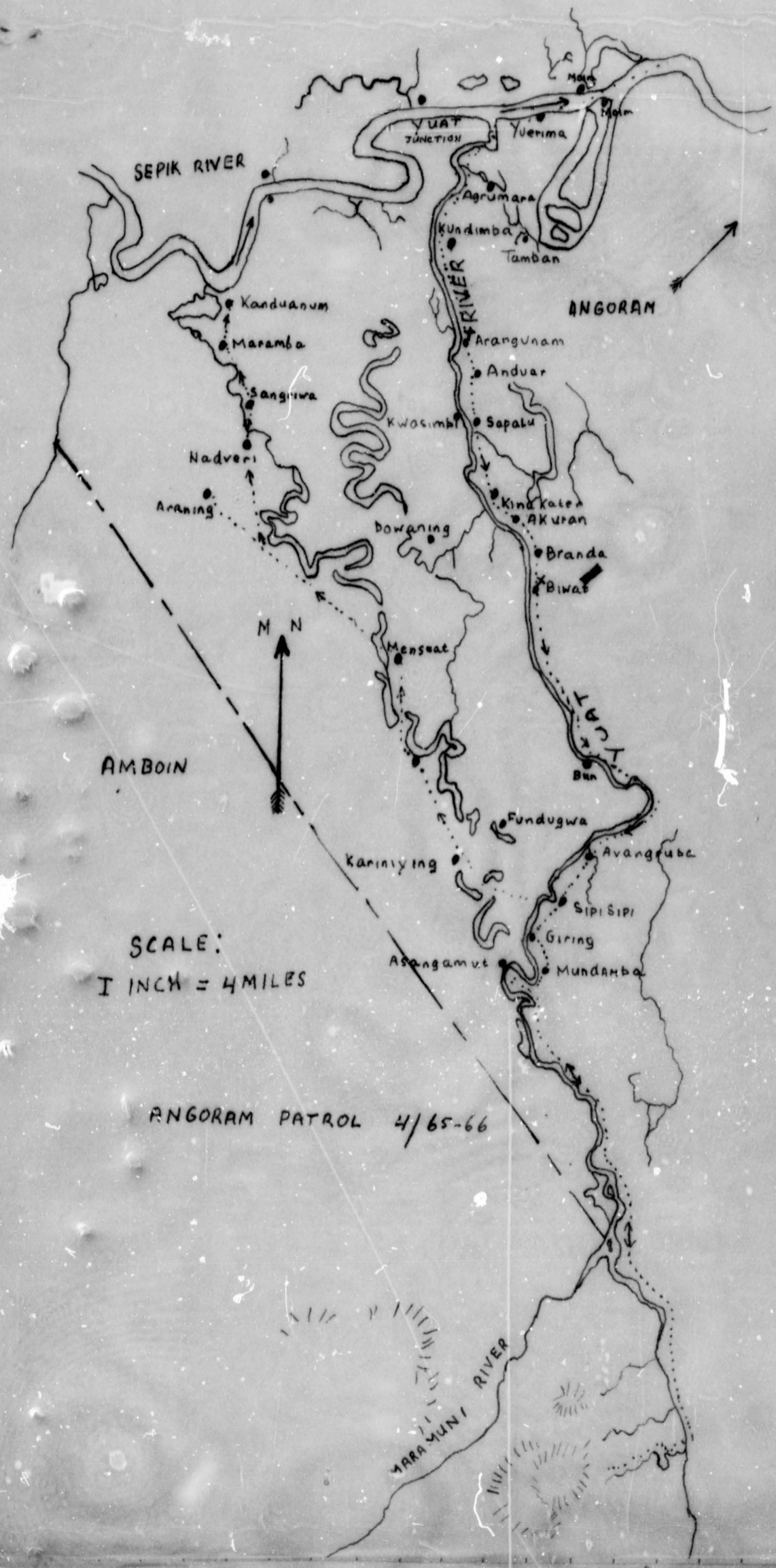
The patrol into this area was only part of another routine patrol and no more than a week could be spared from Census taking and the area study conducted by Mr. Bretherton. If it is decided that these people be brought under closer Administration influence it will need a patrol of at least three or four weeks duration.

It is not known exactly how many people are in the area but it is thought to be between 50 and 200 (wandering back and forth in the mountains on the border of the Wabag and Angoram Sub-Districts.)

The carriers used were from Sipisipi and Asanganut villages. They were of little value in mountainous country and being river people, very poor carriers generally. They were also very nervous and under almost constant fear of attack. In any future patrol of this area it is advisable to use carriers from an area which is not solely dependent on the river for transport.

a

GRA



SCALE:
1 INCH = 4 MILES

ANGORAM PATROL 4/65-66

40 DDA

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. Angoram No 6 - 65/66

Patrol Conducted by M.D. KERR, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KWONGAI-CHIMBIAN Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2

Duration—From 13 / 11 / 1965 to 27 / 11 / 1965

Number of Days fifteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May / 1965

Medical November / 1965

Map Reference Lands Fourmil Ambunti

Objects of Patrol Routine administration, Decimal Currency instruction, agricultural fact-finding, agricultural extension work.

Director of Native Affairs,
~~PORT MORESBY.~~
KONEDOBU

Forwarded, please.

31/12/1965

E. G. Hills
District Commissioner

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

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

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

pula

17

MIGRA	In	
	M	F

67-3-40

22nd February, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEVAK.

ANCORAM PATROL REPORT NO.6/1965-66.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Kerr, covered by your memorandum 67-1-1/497 of 20th December, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. McCabe have been noted.
3. Please see that all native owned trade stores have current licences. The people have a tendency of not renewing their licences until checked by a field officer.
4. Mr. Kerr has accomplished a useful patrol and submitted a clear and concise coverage of the area.
5. Each patrol is a separate matter and therefore I think that the patrol officer should try to make his particular report as full and as informative as possible. Nothing should be omitted because the last patrolling officer made comments on certain matters. I am interested in reading the comments of all my officers. The main thing to remember is that each patrol report describes in great detail conditions obtaining in the area patrolled.

(S.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67.8.40 1/2

67-3-5.1455



Department District Administration
Sepik District,
WENAK.

31st December, 1965.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAN.

PATROL REPORT : NO. 6 of 1965/66.

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged.

I trust that the comments directed against the Biwat Local Government Council were dispelled by the Office conducting the patrol; such empty statements, unless checked do little to encourage the eventual participation of this group within the sphere of Local Government. As mentioned in previous comments to you; the onus of supplying ideas; suggestions, etc., to the Councils lies with the Officer whose responsibility and duty it is to guide these people by the suggestion of what possibly could be done or attempted.

The report is a credit to Mr. Kerr.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G. Hicks)
A/District Commissioner.

cc. Director,
Department District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G. Hicks)
A/District Commissioner.

67-1-1/497

Dept. of Dist. Administration,
Sub District Office,

ANGORAM.

20th December, 1965

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL No. 6 of 1965/66.

Enclosed is a report by Mr. M.D. Kerr, Cadet Patrol Officer, of a routine patrol of the KWONGAI-CHIMBIAN division.

The narrative is clear and concise, and gives adequate coverage of the area, following Mr. van Claassen's comprehensive report of May this year.

It is pleasing to note the continuance of constructive trends previously observed; coffee planting figures, with all villages participating, are impressive.

A large proportion of present income is no doubt derived from sale of foodstuffs, and the desire of the people to increase the price of sago to the relatively affluent people of the Sepik is reasonable.

Following upon the visit of Mr. McCasker, Territory Economic Adviser, it would seem that a cattle industry would be restricted to purely local markets; i.e. within the district. I feel therefore that unless a different picture emerges, we should stress this fact in our contacts and extension programme.

Regarding the problem of transport of coffee produced it is envisaged that the BIWAT Council will expand their present transport services, and enquiries are proceeding for suitable craft. There is also the Angoram Native Society and private water transport.

It is considered that, initially at least, river transport will be more advantageous for the people than roads connecting to Wewak-Marprik main road. No maintenance is involved while transport costs should be cheaper. Some access roads will of course be required, and the three streams entering the Sepik above TIMBUNKE, at TIMBUNKE and at MUNDOMINDO can be used.

It is interesting although hardly surprising that the N.G.G. Mission can sell items much cheaper than Angoram, where competition has not had the usual effect.

HEALTH: I think that it is probable that the missionaries have exaggerated the degree of infection from initiation practices. This is a vital part of the traditional way of life

of the people and I do not feel we have the right to issue instructions about it, unless there is grave cause.

In general, a good patrol, well reported. I agree that visits to this division, off the "beaten track" should be maintained at least twice a year.

Area Patrolled: Kuaral-Jinlian Census Division

Personnel Accompanying: Medical Officer, Agricultural Assistant, Dept. Const. 5, MASH, MASH

[Signature]
.....
(B?A. McCabe.)
Asst. Dist. Commissioner.

Duration of Patrol: from 13.12.57 to 28.12.57
Fifteen days

Area patrolled to Area S.D. No. 1945
Area continually patrolled from Agricultural Station Centre at RAMK

Objects of Patrol: Security, Investigation, Medical, Dept. Const. 5, Agricultural, Dept. Const. 5, Agricultural, Dept. Const. 5

Map Reference: Land Journal of 1957
with landmarks, copy attached

ANGORAM SUB DISTRICT

Patrol No. 6 - 65/66

Patrol Conducted by M.D. Kerr, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Kwongai-Chimbian Census Division

Personnel Accompanying Medical Orderly
Agricultural Assistant Repo Tambari
Const. 5 yr 7118 MANDJAMBAN

Duration of Patrol from 13.11.65 to 27.11.65
fifteen days

Last Patrols to Area D.D.A. May 1965
D.S.A.F. Area continually
patrolled from Agricultural
Extension Centre at NAMUK

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration,
Decimal Currency instruction,
agricultural fact-finding,
agricultural extension work.

Map Reference Lands Fourmil of Ambunti
with amendments, copy attached.

In carrying out the patrol in the
Angoram Sub District, the people of the
Kwongai-Chimbian area are generally
poorly educated and their standard
of living is low. They are dependent
on the Government for their basic
needs. They are not self-sufficient
and they are not able to take
advantage of the opportunities
available to them. They are
generally poor and they are
dependent on the Government for
their basic needs.

INTRODUCTION

The Kwongai-Chimbian Census Division comprises an area of approximately 504 square miles containing a population of 1221 persons living in sixteen villages spaced at intervals apart of one to six miles. Covering low hill country, kumai grass plains prevail stretching across Yangarau and Wewak Sub Districts south to the swampy marshes of the Sepik River, dotted by sago swamps and stands of bush. In most bush areas where villages are situated coffee is in some stage of production, while well drained grass plains exist devoid of stock, being burnt off from time to time by Natives for the catching of game.

With an airstrip at TINBOLI the New Guinea Gospel Mission has a school and a well-stocked trade store with prices below prices paid for similar goods in Angoram, and is actively engaged in buying coffee, copra and rice, as well as crocodile skins from Native producers who otherwise would have little outlet for their crops. To the east at CHIMBIAN the Roman Catholic Mission has also purchased crops, though on a smaller scale.

Though the population is small and the villages likewise, ample land in general, suitable village leaders, and the seemingly natural ability to work consistently at cash cropping, is slowly but surely bringing economic improvements to the whole area. The recent setting up of an Agricultural Extension Centre by the Agricultural Officer at Angoram and staffed by an Agricultural Assistant gives some indication of the favourable attitude the D.A.S.F has for this area, and the local people seem to be responding though as yet it is too early to assess the full influence of the Centre.

In comparison with other areas I have patrolled of the Angoram Sub District, the people of the Kwongai-Chimbian are by all appearances generally eager to improve their economic and social standing and are actively - with Mission and D.A.S.F. guidance - improving their standard of living through their own efforts. Thus I was not plagued so much by talk and usual dilly-dallying about Local Government Councils and the House of Assembly, but by such cold hard statements as "we would like to buy a coffee miller", and "we are a peaceful people and any interference in our lands by outside Natives is going to us".

by outside Natives is going to upset our business, and so we look to the Administration to supply adequate safeguards for our own traditional and legal rights."

Thus I feel it is the Administration's business to continue to watch closely any developments which would otherwise take these active people away from the job in hand, and for this reason a patrol coming five months after the previous one has not come too early, and that continued such regular patrolling would assist the present encouraging situation.

DIARY

Note - at all villages visited general agricultural extension work was carried out and statistics gained. Talks were also given on Decimal Currency.

- 13.11.65 At 1000 patrol departed for TIMBUNKE in Government Canoe, stopping at KANDUANUM and TAMBUNAM. Arrived at 1530. Slept night.
- 14.11.65 Sunday observed. Government Canoe sent back to Angoram. Discussions with TIMBUNKE Natives re Hospital land which they felt was not purchased completely. Tea at Mission.
- 15.11.65 More discussions over Hospital land, and not very fruitful. BEBE and others dispatched with note to A.D.C. Angoram. Put permanent boundary pegs on land and walked boundaries with Natives. Later inspected Native cattle.
- 16.11.65 At 0800 departed TIMBUNKE for TIMBUN in hired canoe. At 1000 arrived at TIMBUN and then walked to MALIMBO half an hour away.
- 17.11.65 At 0800 departed for TIMBOLI inspecting some coffee gardens en route. Met Mr H. Davidson, Superintendent of N.G.G.M. and discussed economic progress in area. Continued on to TIMBOLI and then to YINDIGIN.

4.

18.11.65 Walked to MANGANJANGUT and then to TINBOLI then on to Mission for tea. Night spent back at YINDIGIN.

19.11.65 Walked to SAMANGAI and KINGAUI then back to YINDIGIN for night.

20.11.65 Departed for TINBOLI and heard complaint from Luluai and Tutul of KARARAU over rights to a piece of land recognised to be part of the Kwongai area. Discussions not fruitful so advised mediation and compromise by all parties concerned until a decision could be made by a higher authority. Moved on to JIGINUMBUT then on to NAMUK where met REPO TAMBARI, Agricultural Assistant at new Extension Centre.

21.11.65 Sunday observed at NAMUK. Watched burning off of large tract of grassland.

22.11.65 Moved to SAUI, then set out to visit CHIMBIAN and WARIGAM, then back to SAUI.

23.11.65 Walked to SUIMBO. 24.11.65 To KOIWAT.

25.11.65 Walked to KAMANGAUI then to SERAMA.

26.11.65 Walked to PIAMBIT, then by canoe down Nagam River to MUNDOMUNDO.

27.11.65 Departed by hired canoe for Angoram. Arrived 1130. Reported to A.D.C. Patrol stood down.

End of Patrol

Village	Date	Age	Notes	Comments
			new grover	Largely responsible for purchase of coffee miller. Active in village affairs.
			coffee grover	A responsible man has respect of villagers.
			village leader, coffee grover	Formerly of unibiti. Set up this village for coffee purposes of cash cropping. Has over 1000 coffee trees.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTSRECEPTION OF PATROL

At all times friendly and co-operative.

VILLAGES

The type of housing varies, it appears, to the amount of Mission and economic activity influencing any one group. In the west and north of the Census Division - especially the villages of YINDIGIN and CHIMBIAN - housing is beginning to follow a European pattern in layout, and sago blind is being extensively used. By contrast, in the communities of KOIWAT AND KAMANGAUI the people are isolated and badly led, living a more traditional way of life in houses which barely have walls.

In one case the people of SAUI have set up a hamlet called NAMUK where the Extension Centre is situated. The reason for this is that the people wish to be nearer their coffee gardens. A new hamlet has been started by some KOIWAT people at a site near a stream where TIMBUNKE villagers buy their sago.

VILLAGE HEADMEN (not exhaustive)Table 1

Village	Name	Age	Status	Comments
Yindigin	Kanjendimi/ Ombun	42	coffee grower	largely responsible for purchase of coffee huller. Active in village affairs.
Yindigin	Lami/Tipmanmeri	40	Tatal, coffee grower	A responsible man has respect of villagers.
Seraba	Suindo/Granjango	45	village leader, coffee grower	Formerly of CHIMBIAN Set up this village for express purpose of cash cropping. Has over 1000 coffee trees.

at

6.

POLITICAL SITUATION (see also Introduction)

The people of this area continue to respect both Mission and Government agencies and realise that future activity in the area by both Government, Mission, and it is hoped eventually by private enterprise, largely depends on their ability to produce a steady cash income. At the moment it appears to be the feeling that it will be a few years before the Kwongai-Chimbian Census Division has any sort of prosperity based on cash cropping, and until then it is the feeling that a Local Government Council would serve little purpose. More than once it was commented that the Biwat Council is a Council made up of talkers who have little land and little prospect of any real business. At the present time the relative isolation of the Census Division centred around a very active Mission, and now an Extension Centre, together with no real detrimental social and political animosity between groups, creates a conducive atmosphere where the people can concentrate on their own economic advancement.

AGRICULTURE

Native Produce. The basic staple of the area is sago and this is produced in such quantities that it is sold ~~regularly~~ regularly to the hospital at TIMBUNKE, and TAMBUNAM, WOMBUN, and MUNDOMUNDO villages all within the Middle Sepik Census Division. For KAMANGAUI and KOIWAT people, who sell sago in the dry season as well as a few clay pots, this is at present their only means to an income. Discussions were held with me as to the raising of sago prices.

Pigmeat and other game is also sold, and as most villages of the area are relatively far enough inland from the Sepik River, and yet can still catch fish in their streams, trade routes link some villages of Yangaru and Wewak Sub Districts for the purpose of selling fish.

Betei nut is also a popular item of trade. Where payment for goods is not expected from the Middle Sepik villages, basketware and mosquito baskets are a suitable means of exchange.

Cash Crops The main cash crop of the area is coffee, followed by copra and rice in that order. All villages have coffee gardens.

Table 2

Coffee Production

Village	Population	No. Gardens	No. Trees	1965	
				Value	Coffee Sold
Malimbo	68	5	1569		
Yindigin	123	14	3167	£52	to N.G.G.M.
Simangai	36	6	1231		
Kingau	49	3	464		
Tinboli	81	11	2000		
Manganjangut	82	11	922		
Jigimumbut	51	1	165		
Namuk	53	2	241		
Warigan	55	10	1667		
Sau	74	8	900		
Chimbian	99	10	1613	£25	to R.C. Miss.
Suimbo	69	2	944		
Koiwat	183	2	439	£12	to D.A.S.F.
Seraba	69	10	4141	£20	to D.A.S.F.
Kamangau	76	3	532	£2	to D.A.S.F.
Piambit	53	2	595	£10	to D.A.S.F.
TOTALS	1221	100	21,590	£121	

From the above table it can be seen that income this year is something like £120 from coffee. This compares very unfavourably with approximately £1,500 worth of crocodile skins which passes through the N.G.G.M. Even the local food market supplies incomes well in excess of incomes gained from coffee. However there are gardens now prepared for a further 25,000 coffee trees and as present gardens reach maturity (only about a third of the 21,590 coffee trees will mature or are mature this year) incomes from coffee can expect to treble during the next two years. Production, though in its early stages, is encouraging and already a coffee miller has been purchased by men at YINDIGIN village and was working when the patrol called. In all cases I could ascertain, planting was on an individual or family basis. No problems were encountered regarding rights to land, though Yindigan people are concerned about trespassers from Yangoru Sub District using their bush land which they have reserved for food production owing to the amount of land taken up near the village for coffee. As the N.G.G.M. has regular chartered M.A.F. cessna flights to Tinboli airstrip, air-freighting £52 worth of coffee was no problem. The price paid for the coffee

was 1/4d per pound and resold to D.A.S.F. in Wewak for 1/6d per pound. This does not mean that filling chartered aircraft with coffee is a paying proposition, but the Mission eventually gets most of its money paid out back through its well equipped trade store. The Catholic Mission has purchased £25 worth of coffee from CHIMBIAN which also has an airstrip, but flights to CHIMBIAN have ceased in the meantime.

With these outlets for the sale of coffee in the western and northern part of the Census Division immediate access to Angoram is not vital as yet, though SERABA, being a considerable distance from TINBOLI, has delivered its coffee to Angoram via PIAMBIT, MUNDOMUNDO and down the Sepik River. If SERABA continues to develop coffee production (4141 trees) transport such as pack mules or such other beasts of burden will eventually have to be considered, as the distance walking to MUNDOMUNDO and TAMBUNAM is about four hours - most of it across stifling hot kunai plains.

Copra. Copra is being produced by YINDIGIN, TINBOLI, JIGINUMBUT and other villages near the Tinboli Mission. Up to now the Superintendent of the Mission is experimenting with the selling of copra and has purchased some at 4d per pound. A total of about 1,500lb of copra has been purchased or weighed for purchase this last month. The total number of bearing coconut trees in this area would not exceed 2,000.

Rice. One bag of paddy rice has been purchased by the N.G.G.M. at Tinboli, but there is no evidence of any rice growing on any considerable scale.

LIVESTOCK

There are no cattle within the Census Division, though preparations are underway to prepare a fenced compound for four cows which D.A.S.F. Angoram will sell to the JIGINUMBUT people. A fence for pigs has been half completed at MALIMBO and awaits more wire to complete the job.

The feeling of the people is that coffee will be a good intermediate crop in the event of a cattle industry being established.

COMMERCE

With N.G.G.M. help there are three Native-owned trade stores in the area, though providing a very small range of goods. The people have no illusions about making big money in trade stores while there is still a relatively low per capita income in the area, and in the meantime having a trade store is giving some business training as well as being a status symbol. The trade store of the N.G.G.M. has an approximate annual turnover of £5,000, and some of this has been through the supply of wholesale goods to Native traders as far away as the Chambri Lakes. Though the N.G.G.M. is a small independent Mission reliant to a large extent on trade, its store prices are very reasonable to say the least, when comparing them with the higher costs for similar goods in Angoram. It is claimed by the Superintendent of the Mission that he can sell all-wave transistor radios for £18 and Winchester 'Cooee' shotguns also for this price. To pay for the same articles in Angoram would cost about £25.

The value of crocodile skins can be expected to be lower this year - about £1,500 instead of about £2,000 paid to NATIVES last year.

The N.G.G.M. runs a Commonwealth Banking Agency and there are approximately 14 passbooks in the area with accounts totalling about £50.

COMPLAINTS

Two complaints regarding land matters were brought to my attention during the patrol and are dealt with in separate correspondence.

HEALTH

A Medical Orderly from Timbunke Hospital accompanied the patrol as far as SHIMBO. A number of urgent cases were sent to Timbunke Hospital which could have been treated at TINBOLI had the Mission Aid-Post, formerly staffed by an Ex Medical Assistant, been operating. At present the staff situation at Tinboli Mission has led to the temporary closing of the Aid-Post to more serious cases. One man died of dysentery it is believed, and instructions were given to headmen at KOIWAT and KAMANGAUI to try and stop initiation practices which periodically come about, causing in some cases serious infections.

EDUCATION

There is a registered school at standard three level at Tinbôli Mission run by one European with two Native assistants. Eighty pupils attend this school. There is also a small prep. school at CHIMBIAN run by a catechist who claims he has a teaching certificate. The school was not operating when I passed through, though from indications I got, teaching is done in English some of the time.

ROADS

Two roads have been part completed from WARIGAM and KINGAUI. From discussion it was found that the Natives wanted to build these roads with the idea that a Native trade route could be set up with markets at SIMANGAI and CHIMBIAN. Here inland people from Yangoru and Wewak Sub Districts could trade for fish etc. Their efforts are to be commended as a road is quite feasible right up to the main Maprik-Wewak road and could be fashioned on the predominately rolling kunai plains relatively cheaply, though not necessary to all-weather specifications. In the event of a cattle industry being established north of the Kwongai-Chimbian Census Division a road system will be a priority and extra link-ups with the Kwongai-Chimbian would involve little extra cost, even as far as TIMEUNKE.

CONCLUSION

Though this report is brief - many facts omitted here are found in Mr D. Claassen's Report Angoram No 13 - 65/65 - considerable development is coming about regarding agriculture. The setting up of an Agricultural Extension Centre will no doubt mean closer contact ~~between~~ between D.S.A.F. and the producers in the area. I feel it is up to D.D.A. to see that present friendly relations among all groups are maintained, and that a short, sharp patrol every six months (it can be done in eight days) will give the people an outlet for any possible grievances especially regarding land which if not attended to promptly, could hinder present economic progress.

Martin Kerr
- Martin Kerr
Cadet Patrol Officer
30.11.65

ati

ATION

M

Department of District Administration,
ANGORAN.

68-2-1/40

1 December 1965.

The Officer-In-Charge,
Police Station,
M B W A K.

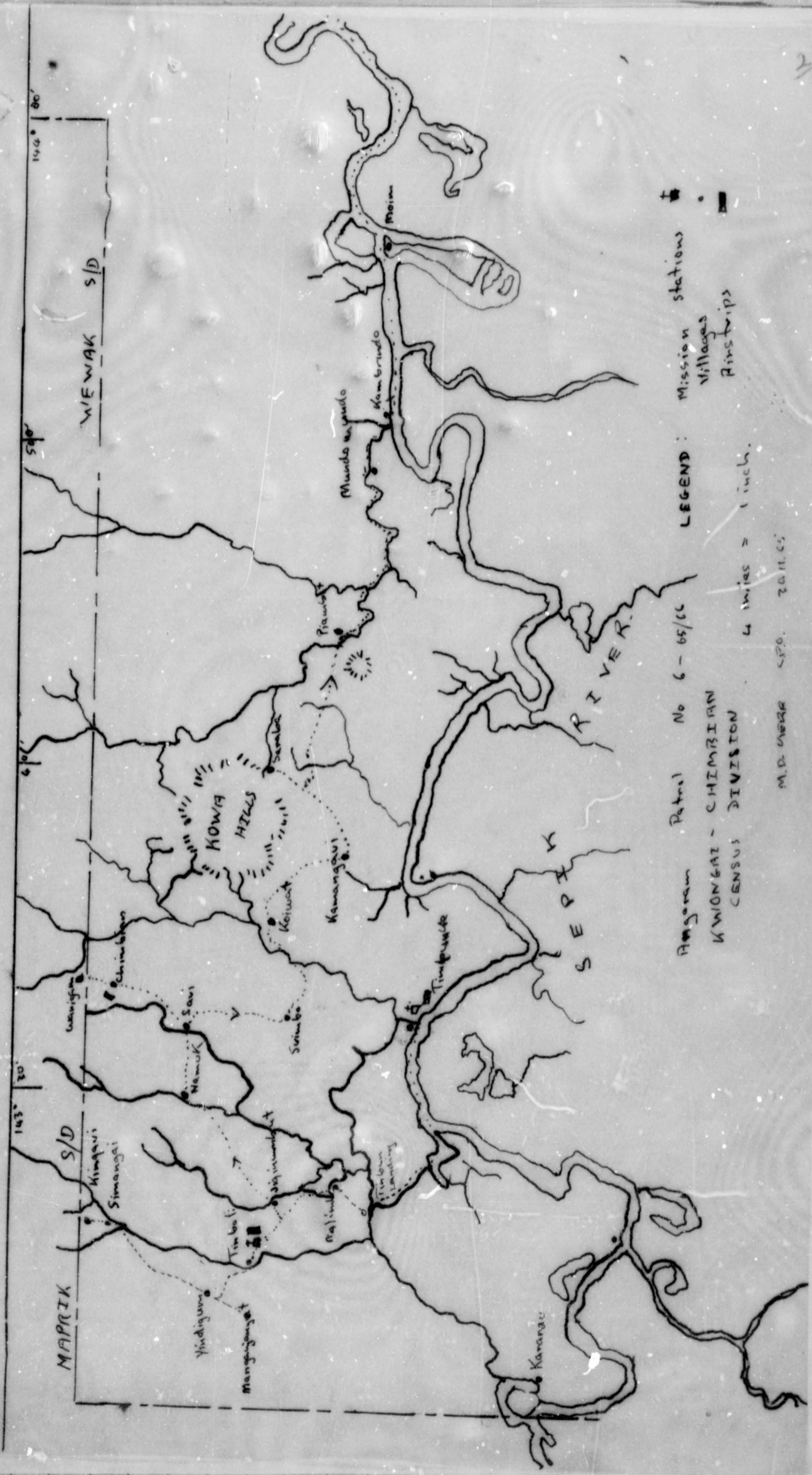
Constable 5 yr No. 7118 NARDJANSAN

Angoran Patrol No. 6 - 65/66

The abovenamed Constable performed his duties efficiently and in a manner that brings credit to the Constabulary. His manner is such that he is able to obtain information without fraternizing with the local population.

H. D. Kerr
H. D. Kerr
Cadet Patrol Officer

at
ATIC



Program Patrol No 6-65/66
 KWONGAI - CHIMBIAN
 CENSUS DIVISION

LEGEND:
 Mission stations
 Villages
 Rinestrips

4 miles = 1 inch.
 M.P. NEER S.P.O. 2011.65

Amount
Returned
to Store

*Original
to H.Q.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... Sepik Report No. Angoran 8/65-66

Patrol Conducted by... W. van Rikxoort ... Cadet Patrol Officers

Area Patrolled... Pora Pora, Mareinberg Hills, East Coast, Marik Lakes and

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... No Lower Sepik Census Divisions

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

Duration—From... 9/12/1965 ... to... 21/12/1965

and 6/1/66 to 24/1/66

Number of Days... 30

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 8/1965

Medical / .. / 19

Map Reference... Fourmil Bogia and Patrol Maps

Objects of Patrol... Compiling Roll of Electors, Council Talks and

Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

81 3/19 66

E. J. Philips
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

18

67-8-50

67-3-5./2138



District Office,
WENAK.

9th March, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.8/1965-1966.

LOWER SEPIK COUNCIL AREA.

Thank you for the above report and your covering comments.

Could I be further advised as to this alleged 'discord' existing between the two Missions; how is it manifest? Mr. Rikxoort at page 10., states '...the relationship between the two Missions is strained. They could quite conceivably reach breaking point at any time! ' this open and hostile competition, there are no other words for it, has already produced some quarrels within the village'. It is useless making statements unless they are qualified by instances brought to the notice of Mr. Rikxoort.

The report is, as you state, a vast improvement on Mr. Rikxoort's last report.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks)
A/District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:-

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks
.....
(E.G.Hicks)
A/District Commissioner.

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

67-1-1/100

23rd February, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 8/65-66 : LOWER SEPIK
COUNCIL AREA.

A report by Mr. W. Van Rikxoort of a patrol over the five component census divisions in the proposed Lower Sepik Council area is enclosed, for your perusal please.

The object of the patrol was to prepare for the initial elections, by compiling the Council electoral roll and instructing the people on election procedures. These duties were carried out.

The erosion occurring at Murik, Karau and Mendam is becoming a serious problem. It is a matter which the new Council will be asked to take up, as land belonging to Marienberg Hills villages should be available to relieve the situation. It would be preferable to site any resettlement closer to Marienberg, as this should be equally accessible to the fishing grounds, and will be handy to the future Council centre.

Mr. Rikxoort mentions a "certain amount of indifference", but I would say that it is a lack of leadership that is evident, and here the Council should help. The circumstances over much of the area are not particularly favourable, but reasonably good communications by water and road can be developed.

Coupled with the lack of development especially in the Porapora area, is pronounced gullibility of the people; the incident concerning Raphael of Taringi (page 6) is one instance. Subsequently, a form of "cargo cult" introduced by the leader of the ex-servicemen has been uncovered, and dealt with. In the latter instance, elements of indecent behaviour towards women were involved, and the offender was gaoled.

Cash economy in the area, except at the Murik Lakes, is on a low scale. There are considerable stands of coconuts at Kis, Kaup and Watan, but elsewhere economic potential is mainly limited to timber and market foodstuffs. Crocodiles appear to be rapidly diminishing in size and number. The request for a forestry survey near BIEN is taken up separately.

Land. An extension of the Gavien settlement scheme involving 1,000 acres is being negotiated. It is thought that the land between BIEN and Marienberg may be attractive, and this will be looked at in the near future.

Roads and Waterways. The new Council will be advised to closely interest itself in the development of roads, in the

16

Marienberg Hills, and the improvement of waterways elsewhere. In regard to roads, it will of course be necessary that their efforts be guided so that unsatisfactory roads do not develop.

It is unfortunate that discord exists between the Catholic Missionaries and the new-comer Assembly of God missionary. Patrolling officers are advised to always counsel moderation to the respective adherents, in such instances.

This report by Mr. Rikxoort demonstrates a big improvement on his earlier ones, and I consider he has had good varied training during his Cadet period in this Subdistrict.

General instructions to the control of the area comprised in above-mentioned Council, with the following objects:

- (1) Compilation of electoral roll.
- (2) Pre-electoral education.
- (3) General instructions on the machinery of local government.
- (4) Routine administrative work.

B.A. McCabe
B.A. McCabe,
Assistant District Commissioner.

It has been found that even in Councils of some years' existence, the people at large lack a reasonable comprehension of the purpose and scope of Councils. Some elementary advice has been already given to the people, and it is desired that you should build on this. Try and provoke discussion, which is a good way of imparting the knowledge.

Stress should be laid on the fact that a Council is not a panacea for the problems of the area, and that hard and consistent work on the part of the people is necessary to lift them out of economic backwardness.

In the re-education talks, try and persuade the people not to elect the Council in the old ways (by simple ballot discussion) but to elect a competitive candidate. Encourage the candidate to give a good account of himself.

After discussion with the O.C., I will give you advice where necessary on the best way to improve the economy.

Encourage further enquiries about the Council, and the A.C. as a means of getting the people to know the area, and clarify in your subsequent reports the basis of the report.

B.A. McCabe
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....67-1-1/66
If calling ask for
Mr.....

8 December
14th February, 1966.

Mr. W. Van Rikxoort,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL NO. 8 : PROPOSED LOWER SEPIK COUNCIL

Please conduct a patrol of the area comprised in abovementioned proposed Council, with the following objects :

- (1) Compilation of electoral roll.
- (2) Pre-election education.
- (3) General instruction on aims and machinery of local government.
- (4) Routine administration.

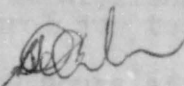
It has been found that even in Councils of some years existence, the people at large lack a reasonable comprehension of the purpose and scope of Councils. Some elementary advice has been already given to the people, and it is desired that you should build on this. Try and provoke discussion, which is a good way of imparting the knowledge.

Stress should be laid on the fact that a Council is not a panacea for the problems of the area, and that hard and consistent work on the part of the people is necessary to lift them out of economic backwardness.

In the pre-election talks, try and persuade the people not to elect the Councillor in the old ways (by round table discussions) but to enter into a competitive candidature. Ensure the electorate groupings are understood.

After discussion with the O.I.C., D.A.S.F., give advice where necessary on the best ways to improve the cash economy.

Please make further enquiries about the report by the A.O.G. missionaries of peculiar activities in the Porapora area, and clarify in your subsequent report whether there was any basis at all for the report.


B.A. McCabe,
Assistant District Commissioner.

13

DIARY

- Thursday 9.12.65 Departed Angoram at 1000 hours. Outboard motor broke down and motor had to be hired from Imbu-ando village. Arrived Bien village at 1800 hours. Settled in at resthouse. Meeting held night about coming Council elections. Response good.
- Friday 10.12.65 Delayed at Bien through rain, departed at 0900 hours. Arrived at Pankin at 1030 hours, electors roll compiled. Speech on coming elections given and instructions given to Tultul. Arrived Arango at 1300 hours. Rain for the rest of the day. Four complaints settled.
- Saturday 11.12.65 Electoral forms completed at Arango. Departed 0900 arrived Akaian at 1000 hours and 1100 hours at Ombos, roll of electors completed at both places. Thence 4 hours by canoe and 1/2 hour walk to Oremai village. Settled at resthouse.
- Sunday 12.12.65 Lulai claims creek to Ogomania almost dried up and unable to go there. Luluais and Tultuls from Akaian, Oremai and Agrant report mysterious goings on in Senae and Patrol will alter route to investigate this.
- Monday 13.12.65 Departed Oremai at 0700 hours by pull canoe. Arrived Pinam at 1300 hours after difficult journey. Creeks to be cleaned out by villagers. Settled at resthouse. Some minor complaints settled. Talks held with half a dozen Luluais and tultuls assembled at Pinam to meet the patrol.
- Tuesday 14.12.65 Departed Pinam at 0700. Roll of electors completed and talk held at Duwar. Arrived Jangit at 1000 hours. Settled at resthouse. Various enquiries about coming council. Settled at resthouse. No complaints.
- Wednesday 15.12.65 Departed Jangit at 0700. Arrived Adjora at 0745. Departed at 0900. Arrived Kirop at 1000 hours. Roll of electors completed in both places and talk given on coming elections. Arrived at Manmong at 1330 hours, settled at resthouse. Some small complaints settled without Court action necessary.
- Thursday 16.12.65 Roll of electors compiled at Manmong and Eronen all assembled at Manmong. Pre election talk given. Departed at 1000 hours, arrived Gwaia at 1100 hours. Roll of electors compiled and pre-election talk given. A number of complaints settled. Departed at 1400 hours and arrived at Bwaia at 1530 hours. Settled at resthouse. Some complaints settled.
- Friday 17.12.65 Departed Bwaia at 0800 hours. Boarded canoe at Ramu River at 0900 hours. Called at Mission at Assau at 1100 hours to investigate complaint of Lulai from Bwaia. Entered Bosman creek at 1500 hours and called at Mission. Much refuse in creek but Bogia patrol due today and is their responsibility.
- Taringi reached at 1700 hours after one hour walk. Village inspected, houses mostly ramshackle. Settled at resthouse, a very poor one.
- Saturday 18.12.65 Roll of electors compiled and talk given on coming council elections. Inquiries into alleged cult activities, some results but one man to be interviewed at Angoram. Departed Taringi at 1030 hours and arrived in Senae at 1400 hours on a good road. Settled at resthouse.

- 13
- Sunday 19.12.65 Sunday observed at Senae.
- Monday 20.12.65 Departed Senae at 0700. Arrived Gapun at 0830 by good road. Arrived at Wangan at 1000 hours partly on foot and the remainder by canoe. Departed by motor canoe and arrived at Bien at 1500 hours. Settled at resthouse.
- Tuesday 21.12.65 Departed Bien at 0700 and arrived Angoram at 1230 hours.
End of first part of patrol.
- Thursday 6.1.66 Departed Angoram after much delay with motor at 1200 hours. Arrived Bien at 1600 hours. Roll of electors compiled. Settled at resthouse.
- Friday 7.1.66 Discussion with Bien villagers about arrangements made with Angoram trader to buy their timber and transport sago to manam Island. Departed at 0800, arrived Arango 0930, one complaint settled.
- Saturday 8.1.66 Arrived Akaian at 1030 hours, transferred cargo to smaller canoe. Arrived Ombos at 1100 hours. Aidpost inspected. Arrived at Oremai after 4½ hours travel by motor canoe. No complaints. Settled at resthouse.
- Sunday 9.1.66 Investigation of land near Oremai. Departed at 0830 hours, arrived Agrant at 0900. Some minor complaints settled. Departed at 1000 hours in three pull canoes.
- Monday 10.1.66 Arrived Nauruk at 1530 hours. Village inspected no complaints. Departed 1600 hours, arrived Ogomania at 1715 hours. Settled at resthouse.
- Tuesday 11.1.66 Sunday observed at Ogomania. A number of complaints settled, several of nearby villages. This place not keen on joining with Muriken and Aramundi villages into one electorate.
- Wednesday 12.1.66 Departed Ogomania at 0730 hours. Arrived Muriken at 1000 hours. New airstrip and village inspected. Roll of electors compile of Muriken and adjoining Aramundi. Talk given on council and coming elections, response keen.
- Thursday 13.1.66 Arrived Pokoran at 1330 after travelling 2 hours in paddle canoe. Settled in resthouse. Roll of electors compiled and Council talk given. One long outstanding dispute about coconut trees settled.
- Friday 14.1.66 Departed Pokoran at 0800 hours, arrived Jeta at 0930 hours. Roll of electors compiled of Jeta and Palipan and election talk given. Returned to Pokoran at 1200 hours. Departed 1230 hours by canoe, arrived Kitchikan at 1600 hours. Village inspected, well kept. No complaints. Settled at resthouse.
- Saturday 15.1.66 Departed Kitchikan at 0800 hours, some delay through rain. Arrived Pokoran 1200 hours. Changed canoes. Arrived Aramundi at 1430 hours and changed to motor canoe. Arrived Pinam at 1700 hours, Luluai instructed to have creek cleaned out. Some complaints at Pinam settled. One complaint from Agrant referred to A.D.C. for Court action. Settled at resthouse.

- Thursday 13.1.66 Departed Pinam at 0800 hours per motor canoe. Arrived Ombos at 1200 hours. Called in to see Missionary and leave A.P.O. Tultul instructed to see to it that water is cleaned. Arrived Akaian after 10 minutes. Changed cargo and motor back to government canoe. Several hours delay when a piece of wire got entangled in the propeller. Arrived at Bien at 1700 hours. Settled at rest-house.
- Friday 14.1.66 Departed Bien at 0700 hours. Arrived Marbuk at 0800 hours. Roll of electors compiled and talk given on coming elections. Departed at 0930, arrived Singarin at 1000 hours. Roll of electors compiled and talk given. Place kept untidy. Several complaints settled. One referred to A.D.C for Court action. Departed at 1200 hours, arrived Watam at 1400 hours. Village inspected and roll of electors compiled. Talks with village leaders on economic prospects. Settled at resthouse.
- Saturday 15.1.66 Departed 0700 hours for Wongan, arrived 0830 hours. Electors roll compiled and talk given on coming Council elections. Unable to walk to Gapun and Senae due to sprained ankle. Villagers assembled at Wongan and roll of electors compiled. Discussion held with some villagers about selling sago to Manam Island. Some minor complaints settled. Returned to Watam at 1700 hours.
- Sunday 16.1.66 Sunday observed at Watam. One court case referred to Angoram. Some other small complaints settled.
- Monday 17.1.66 Departed Watam at 0800 hours. Long delay in creek between Watam and Kopar. Arrived Kopar at 1300 hours. Settled at resthouse. Roll of electors completed and talk on coming elections given. Again some trouble about some girls at Singarin school. One court case referred to A.D.C.
- Tuesday 18.1.66 Departed Kopar at 0730 hours, arrived Mendam at 1030 hours by canoe. Village inspected. Roll of electors and talk on coming election given, considerable interest shown. Departed at 1230 hours and walked along the beach to Karau, arrived there at 1330 hours. Talk given on coming elections and roll of electors compiled. Departed at 1500 hours by motor canoe and arrived at Darapap at 1600 hours. Settled at resthouse.
- Wednesday 19.1.66 Roll of electors compiled and Council talk given. Departed at 0900 hours and arrived at Murik village (i.e. Aramut, Wongamut and Jangamut) at 1030 hours. Roll of electors of combined three villages compiled and talk on coming elections given. Land investigation on old Mission site. Talks held with leaders about possible resettlement not very keen but realize they have to shift sooner or later, only a narrow strip of sand left. Settled at resthouse. Some complaints to be investigated in other villages about women and debts.
- Thursday 20.1.66 Departed Murik at 0630 hours by foot along the beach. Arrived Kaup at 1030 hours. Place in a mess, police supervised cutting of grass and clearing. Roll of electors compiled and election talk given. Matter of adoption to be decided in Angoram. Departed 1500 hours by canoe and arrived Kis at 1630 hours. Settled at resthouse.

Friday 21.1.66. Roll of electors compiled at Kis and talk on Council given. Departed at 0800 hours arrived Kasiman at 930 hours. Roll of electors and Council talk. Departed at 1130 hours, arrived Boig 1200 hours. Roll of electors and Council talk. Departed 1300, arrived Waskurin 1325 hours. Departed 1430 hours, arrived Ariapan 1500 hours. Settled at resthouse.

One land dispute between Kis and Boig looming up and if parties unable to settle to come to Angoram. Saturday 22.1.66 Delayed at Ariapan by heavy rain. Departed 0990 and arrived Gavien 1200 hours. Roll of electors compiled and Council talk given. Departed 1400 hours and arrived Mansep at 1500 hours. Roll of electors and Council talk. Settled at resthouse. no complaints.

Sunday 23.1.66 Sunday observed at Mansep.

Monday 24.1.66 Departed Mansep at 0700 hours. Arrived Masan at 0800. Roll of electors and Council talk. No complaints. Departed 0900 and arrived Bonam at 1015 hours. Roll of electors and council talk. Departed 1100 hours arrived Marienberg at 1215. Villagers of Suk and Mangan assembled there, roll compiled and election talk given. Departed by motor canoe at 1500 hours. Arrived Angoram 1600 hours. Patrol stood down

 The reception given to the patrol was friendly, although certain aspects of administration were not so well controlled as in some of the other villages. Public health and patrol are no longer quite the same as in the past. Food has given freely and is plentiful in most of the villages.

Villages
 The standard and type of housing encountered was mostly the same as in the remainder of the sub-district and consists of the usual native materials and raised on stilts. In the Para Para Ombak Riviera it was found that a new type of housing is beginning to appear and is probably copied from the European type housing. These houses have walls woven of dried palm leaves and are often decorated with a geometrical design. Generally so traditional that some rooms are still built on stilts. Villages are scattered around the river. They are particularly well developed in various places however the places are normally small, particularly in some of the villages along the river. Drains were given where appropriate to repair houses or to build buildings. The old approach for the villages are often the best available in the area. In some of the villages the old approach is often used. In the Marienberg village the villages are situated on the left bank of the river, which has the advantage of being the most fertile. The villages are situated on the left bank of the river. The villages are situated on the left bank of the river. The villages are situated on the left bank of the river.

Introduction

The main object of the patrol was the compilation of the roll of electors for the Lower Sepik Local Government Council about to be established in the area, give talks on electioneering and routine administration. Because the 5 census divisions covered are normally patrolled in several stages, two or more villages had to be covered in one day and consequently several aspects on economic development, e.g. counting the number of coffee and coconut trees etc. could not be gone into.

The area is patrolled regularly by Administration patrols and is easily accessible. The Pora Pora Census Division is located east of the Sepik River, stretching from the Bien River to the Watam Lakes. It consists mostly of flat ground, not very fertile according to the local Agricultural Officer, interspersed with sago swamps. Patrolling is done partly by canoe and walking during the dry season and almost entirely by canoe during the wet season. Most villages are connected by creeks.

The Watam Lakes and Murik Lakes area are the large salt water lagoons between the sea and extensive areas of mangrove swamps. The villages are situated on a narrow strip of sand which is gradually being eroded by the sea and is bound to disappear completely within the next 3 to 5 years at the present rate. The marienberg Hills Census Division consists mainly of low, forest covered hills with large areas of kunai. It is one of the few areas in the Angoram Sub-District where canoe travel is not possible

Reception of Patrol

The reception given to the patrol was friendly, although a certain amount of indifference was often evident. The area is now patrolled quite frequently by District Administration, Agriculture and Public Health and patrols do no longer incite the same amount of interest of perhaps some years ago. Food was given freely and in quantity to members of the patrol.

Villages

The standard and type of housing encountered was mostly the same as in the remainder of the Sub-District and consists of the usual native materials and raised on stilts.

In the Pora Pora Census Division it was noted that a new type of housing is beginning to appear and is probably copied of the European type housing. These houses have walls woven of dried sago leaves and are often ornated with a symmetrical design. Contrary to tradition most have rooms partitioned off, with a verandah around the house. They are particularly well built compared with the old houses and are certainly more attractive.

In various places however the places are becoming shoddy, this was particularly the case in some of the villages along the Bien River. Orders were given where appropriate to repair houses or to start building new ones.

The sites chosen for the villages are often the best available in the area, but even so the location is often poor. See appendix on the Murik Lakes villages

In the Marienberg Hills the villages are situated on top of the hills or along the ridges, which has the advantage of catching the wind and keeping the village dry. In former times this custom had probably also strategic value.

In all cases villages are erected as near as possible to creeks suitable for water transport, which is helpful in the economic development of the area. However an efficient use of creeks can only be made during the wet season in most cases.

The water supply varies from area to area; in the Murik Lakes and the East Coast a good supply is obtained from primitive wells and by catching rainwater in drums.

In the Marienberg Hills a good supply of clean water is available during the wet season, but during the dry season wells have to be dug sometimes to obtain an adequate supply. Only the Pora Pora Census Division has usually an unsatisfactory supply of water. Although plentiful in quantity it is usually the colour of tea and unpalatable. Even holes dug during the dry season gives the same type of water. Present day standards of hygiene and sanitation appears to have improved considerably during the last few years. Previous entries in the village books some years ago often spoke of unsatisfactory hygiene and sanitary arrangements. Latrines are now reasonably kept clean and villages better looked after. However, strict supervision is still necessary, the excuse for not cleaning the village etc. is usually that their increasing Business activities keeps them fully occupied.

Village Officials

A number of Luluais and Tultuls have died in the past few years and have not been replaced. Many of the remaining ones are now really too old to be effective leaders and hold authority. They are often strawmen for other leaders. However with the establishment of the Lower Sepik Local Government Council about to be completed, appointments or replacements are not recommended.

Outline Of Political Situation

The communities in the area patrolled are invariably pro Administration, perhaps more so in the Murik Lakes than anywhere else. The area is under strong Administration influence and patrolled regularly. Angoram is easily accessible by most villages and frequent visits are made to the station. Rumours reached Angoram some time ago of what looked like a cargo cult near the Ramu River in the Pora Pora Census Division. Upon investigation it appeared a young man from Iaringi (Raphael) claimed to be able to diagnose sickness by looking through a pair of sunglasses at a patient. He committed no offence for which he could be tried and little notice was paid by the other villagers on the whole. The sunglasses have been confiscated and Raphael's claims discredited. It is likely however that some of the rumours will persist and should be looked into at subsequent patrols. Catholic Mission activities are strong in the area from their nearby headquarters, which is also a source of employment and for selling timber until recently (see forests). Their attitude towards the Mission seems to be one of increasing indifference, although resentment is nowhere evident. Priests met on patrol have often hinted of the increasing disregard of their teachings by the local population.

Agriculture

There is no lack of food in the area and is of a fairly wide variety, taking all the Census Divisions into account. Large quantities of sago are produced in the swampy parts and a lucrative trade is made by those who can produce a surplus, which is either sold outright or bartered for fish in the Murik Lakes villages which have no land of their own. Arrangements have been made on this patrol for Bien village to transport all their surplus sago to Watam village where it will be picked up from time to time by Mr. McKinnons boat from Angoram for transportation to Manam Island, (a large market for sago is supplied at present.) If the arrangements are adhered to by all the parties concerned a quite substantial income could be derived from this source alone. Long term success is not at all assured at present due to the reluctance of the Bien villagers to work steadily.

Most of the business conducted by Bien is due to the energy of the "committee" Atani, whose likely election to Councillor in his electorate may have a strong influence on economic development.

Little surplus food reaches Angoram as most of the the Subsistence crop is consumed locally and efforts are now being concentrated on cashcropping.

Various new crops have been introduced but are not really successful. They consist of cabbages, onions and tomatoes, all of inferior quality, and some corn is again being planted. The only imported crop which really thrives are mangoes, which but strangely enough, D.A.S.F. does not seem to introduce these trees.

The two cash crops being grown more and more extensively are coconuts and coffee, the former throughout the area and the latter exclusively in the Mareinberg Hills. According to the Agricultural Officer the efficient working of holdings leaves often much to be desired and gardens are sometimes neglected. Watan, for example, has a large coconut plantation which should yield much more copra than it is doing now.

Cash cropping is mainly done on a communal basis, with some family or individual gardens appearing here and there.

Marketing is being done by transport to either Angoram or to some of the villages along the Sepik River where it is collected by vessels going to Wewak or Madang. Some inland villages are complaining of the distance they have to carry their produce to the collecting points, but with the development of the vehicular road to the resettlement block at Gavien this difficulty may be somewhat alleviated. Perhaps the new Council may consider buying a truck to carry the produce from Marienberg Hills to Angoram.

In view of the nature of this patrol no count could be made of the actual number of economic trees.

Livestock

This consists of the usual chickens and pigs. They usually roam freely around the village, but the pigs are more and more being kept in pens and out of the village.

Large areas of kunai in Marienberg Hills is suitable for cow pasture, but at present this is made only use of by the Catholic Mission which has build up a sizable herd of about 60 cattle. Some goats used to be around various villages but have all died.

Forests

There are some good tracts of of timber along parts of the Sepik River and the Bien River. Until about 6 months ago the Mission at Marienberg was the sole buyer but the villagers were not satisfied with the ~~xxxxxx~~ price and refused to supply any more. Another difficulty is that all timber has to be transported upstream, which is a distinct disadvantage compared with timber producers upriver who merely float their logs down to the sawmills in Angoram and further downriver. Their only source of transport was the MV Marova which collected logs every few months or so.

Arrangements have now been made with Mr. McKinnon of Angoram to install a portable chainsaw at the entrance of the Bien River within the next month or so and arrange transport to Angoram or Madang.

According to the villagers in the area, they have a large supply of timber which they claim will not be exhausted for a long time to come. Whether this is correct or not cannot be judged within the capabilities of the patrol. At the next visit of a Forestry Officer I recommend that a survey of the area be made by him. It is understood that no further licenses for sawmills are to be issued at this stage around Angoram but if this be reconsidered at any stage the logical, and indeed necessary, place is as close to the mouth of the Sepik as possible.

Commerce and Industry

A fishing industry is gradually taking ~~shape~~ shape in the Murik Lakes. For years this has been a haphazard affair with villages

catching fish at odd times when in need of money or using it for barter with nearby villages. Driers have been built in some places which enables a continuous supply for sale. So far this industry has been disorganized but recently a team from the Fisheries department visited the area and moves are now under way to purchase a freezer boat and establish a processing factory.

Because these people have no ground at all, apart from the strip of sand their villages are built on, they have no alternative but to concentrate on fishing. Despite the fluctuations of the catches, due to seasonal conditions, fishing has made the Murik Lakes probably the wealthiest area in the sub-district with a great potential to increase their income still further. Apart from a few baskets made here and there, there is no further industry in the area to speak of. Trade stores are run either by the missions or the Angoram Native Society. The only native trader has more or less closed his store and is now looking for an Angoram trader to take an interest in his store.

Land

A large area of land is in the process of being bought by the Administration in Marienberg Hills. The villages there are rather small and have more land than they could cultivate themselves for many years. A block of 5000 acres has already been bought some years ago near Gavien.

The opposite is the case with the Murik Lakes villages. Throughout the years the sea has gradually eroded their land and at present there is nothing left but a narrow strip of land sometimes only about 200 feet wide on which the houses are built, even since last year the sea has advanced about 10 feet or so. This could lead to a dangerous situation in a hurricane and in several instances the people of Aramat, Wongamitand Jangamut had to flee to the mangrove swamps at exceptionally high water. I estimate that these villages will have to be evacuated permanently within the next 3 to 4 years. Only Darapap will be able to hold out for an indefinite period.

This of course means that they will have to be resettled sooner or later on ground bought by the Administration for this purpose.

Talks were held in each of the villages concerned about a possible resettlement but the idea was not received too keenly. Although they realize that sooner or later they will have to move to another locality, they want to hang on as long as possible. They want to hold on to their fishing industry at all costs and they will therefore have to be resettled nearby. Kis village has offered them land on several occasions and if they do have a surplus suggest the Administration approaches them for a possible land purchase.

Complaints

Approximately 20 complaints were laid before the patrol consisting mostly of debts and were settled on the spot. The teacher from Singarin School had complained of young men hanging around the girls dormitories at night and even going inside or taking the girls into the bush at night. Instructions were given to the various village leaders that from now on Singarin is out of bounds to young, single men unless they are on legitimate business. One case is still being investigated. There is no trend evident of any particular type of complaint.

Resthouses

Resthouses are in all villages except Karau, Bonam, Sukand Mangan. The latter three are near Marienberg Mission where patrols usually stay for the night.

They vary in standard from good to poor and in Kaup orders were given to build a new resthouse forthwith and to be ready when the next patrol comes through.

Carriers, canoes etc.

These are readily available in all villages. The custom is to hire them from place to place. The rate of hire is 1/- or 1 stick of stick tobacco per hour. Trade goods are not needed.

Health

The area is regularly patrolled by the local Medical Officer and Medical Assistant. No evidence of any particular disease was discovered except grille which is rampant throughout the Pora Pora Census Division.

The patrol was accompanied for one week by the A.P.O from Ombos who referred several cases for treatment to Angoram.

Education

Mission schools are established in Taway, Marienberg and Bien. The standard seems to be comparatively high with teaching being done by Europeans or under their close supervision. They are boarding schools which attract people from a wide area. Various villages have schools staffed by catechists who seem to be unable to teach to a standard higher than grade one or thereabouts.

These three schools mentioned above have approximately 300 pupils each, except Bien which is only for local people. The two Government schools are at Kaup and Singarin respectively and have several hundred pupils each. The Kaup school attracts pupils from part of the Murik Lakes and Marienberg Hills and the Singarin school has pupils from parts of the Lower Sepik, Pora Pora and some from Marienberg Hills.

Both Mission and Government schools are well dispersed and conveniently situated for easy accessibility by water transport or short walks.

The boarders are regularly supplied with food by their parents who also maintain the school buildings.

The Patrol was conducted during the school holidays and information like the exact number of pupils or rate of attendance was not available.

At Marienberg a modest beginning has been made to establish a school for carpenters. At present there are two or three carpenters but it was intimated by the Father in charge that it is hoped to attract two lay missionaries from Germany with master tickets. Plans at present are for an eventual class of 40 pupils. No requests for new school have been received by the Patrol.

Roads and Bridges

Most creeks and tracks were cleaned just prior to the arrival of the patrol and were in a reasonable condition. Many of the tracks are inundated during this time of the year and much travel has to be done canoe, which is often a tedious business with travelling times often twice as long as during the dry season.

In some instances commitments of clearing tracks and creeks were not kept as they should be but Court action was not deemed necessary in this instance.

The only vehicular roads lead from Angoram to the new resettlement block at Gavien and part of the projected Wewak-Angoram road, terminating at a steep gully and now abandoned.

Not much use of the roads is made at present and they are only suitable for tractors and four wheel drive vehicles. The use of the roads will probably increase proportionally with the development of the area and already a few large gardens have been established nearby.

no recommendations for new roads are made because excellent water transport facilities are available in most cases.

Missions

There are two missions established in the area, the Catholic and the A.O.G. The former is by far the largest and has been operating for many years. The headquarters are at Marienberg where the Sawmill, schools, medical and social services are located. They have an estimated strength of 20 European clergymen, laymen and nurses. many of which are regularly on patrol or more or less permanently situated at one of the villages.

Approximately 90% of the communities are Catholic and their influence is strong, despite the fact that the people take often little notice of them according to the priests. This is not surprising taking into account their often heavy handed manner they go about in spreading their mission. Many of the priests are old and apparently unable to keep up with the times. The Administration is often criticized for being too soft. Nevertheless they spend much of their time and resources on education, medical services etc. and are a great boost to their area.

The A.O.G. Mission has only fairly recently been established and is situated at Kis village. It only consists of one Missionary and his wife and his adherents number no more than 60. However he claims he is making slow but steady progress in getting more adherents. His presence is a constant source of irritation to the Catholic Mission and the relationship between the two missions is strained. They could quite conceivably reach breaking point at any time during in the future and this matter needs to be watched as the local population is apt to get confused and excited. This open and hostile competition, there are no other words for it, has already produced some quarrels within the village. The A.O.G. Mission does not provide educational, medical or social services at least at this stage.

Airfields

Several new airstrips have been built recently or are in the process of being completed. They are at Kis, Kaup and Aramundi-Muriken. They are all built to facilitate Mission activities and suitable for category D only.

They are reasonably well drained and only with very heavy rainfall would have to close for all operations.

Almost all the villages in the Pora Pora have suitable dry and flat ground for airstrips.

Labour

The area is not as lucrative a recruiting ground as futher upriver. A number are employed at Marienberg Mission and Taway sawmill but mostly, if not all, without contract. A formal labour inspection is not deemed necessary as the labourers often live in their village nearby and free to leave if they want to.

No unsatisfactory conditions were observed.

W. H. H. H.

Appendix A

Attitude towards establishment of Council

The communities have been advised for well over a year that the Lower Sepik Local Government Council would be established in their area and they have been visited since by several patrols which gave lectures on various aspects of Councils, it's purpose, scope etc.

No opposition has been expressed and it has been generally accepted that the council will be established soon. Although they have been reasonably convinced of the advantages of the Council their attitude is often apathetic, with only a few taking an active interest, mostly ambitious and potential candidates. It has been very difficult to get through the concept of electioneering. Despite lectures by various patrols on the necessity of free choice of all electors and the advisability of choosing a candidate solely for his ability and not because of traditional leadership, the tendency is still to make deals beforehand and pick the candidate before the actual election. Usually the women have no choice or say in these back room deals.

This practice is usually denied but it became evident when unexpectedly the question "put" who is going to be the Councillor for this village?" their choice was pointed out. Tultul Wiara of Kasiman village, for example, has been selected many months ago and apparently there are no other candidates..

However nothing can be done about this and it should be no great disadvantage as all the men chosen had obvious leadership qualities. There are still some misconceptions evident about what the Council's functions and it had to be stressed several times that the Administration will still enforce the Law and the Council will not have Court powers.

Taking all this into account however, preparations for the coming elections are satisfactory and the establishment of the Council should proceed smoothly.

Appendix B

Report on Policemen accompanying patrol.

Senior Constable NYAKA 6610

A very experienced officer with considerable authority, which is unfortunately not always used in the most suitable manner. His outside business activities tend to distract him from his duties. He has intimated he might retire after one more term. No promotion to Sergeant recommended.

Constable BARAMON 6429

A good steady policeman of 19 years standing. Not Brilliant but promotion to ~~SAN~~ S/C recommended. As with other constables his non-promotion is causing some dissatisfaction. Carries out orders satisfactorily.



LEGEND

- - - - -> patrol route
- ▣ airstrip
- + subpost

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 8/65-66
 W. VAN RIKXOORT

GOOD TIMBER IN
 CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES



8/65-66

ES



Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... S E P I K Report No..... AN GORAM No. 9 - 65/66

Patrol Conducted by..... M.D. Kerr Cadet Patrol Officer.....

Area Patrolled..... Part of Yuat and Karawari I. Census Divisions.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Mr A. Sutherland (three days only)

Natives..... Constable Angoi.....

Duration—From 10./12./1965 to 22./12./1965

Number of Days..... Ten

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... yes for three days

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... October /1965

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

Map Reference..... Fourmil Bogia (adapted).....

Objects of Patrol..... Police Investigation

Presentation of Provisional Orders N.G.L.T.R.O.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

7/3/1966

E. G. Hicks
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67. 8. 51 a



67-3-5.

District Office,
WEWAK.

8th March, 1966.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,~~
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.9 OF 1965/1966:

PART YUAT & KARAWARI DIVISIONS.

Thank you for the abovementioned report.

In light of paragraph 3 of the Police Investigation Report, I cannot but help observe, that this unauthorised exhumation by Mr. Kerr was bad administrative action and most unnecessary. Further, what action has ~~be~~ will be taken to advise the people that the deceased did not die of assault. Have the remains been sent back for burial?

If an Exhumation Order was issued under your hand, there is no mention of it in the report or your covering memorandum.

Please request your Officers to submit their reports immediately upon the conclusion of patrols; H.Q., have continually directed attention to the late submission of reports.

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

A/District Commissioner.

MINUTE:

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

For your information, please.

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

A/District Commissioner.

ula

MIGRA

In

F

11a

MIGRA

F

67-1-1/90

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

21st February, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 9 - PART OF YUAT
AND KARAWARI DIVISIONS

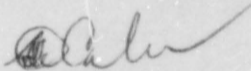
A short report by Mr. Martin Kerr of a patrol to part of the YUAT Division, and MARINYAM village of the Karawari Division, for a police investigation and Land Titles enquiries, is enclosed.

As mentioned, the investigation was interrupted due to an attack of fever, which caused Mr. Kerr to return to the Station, and a second trip proved necessary to remove any vestiges of doubt as to the possibility of foul play concerning the death of ANDUK.

My certificate as Coroner that an inquest was deemed unnecessary was issued on receipt of the investigation report, and forwarded to the Secretary for Law. It is felt that although the grounds for suspicion were rather dubious in the first place, it was deemed advisable to completely clear the air and avoid any repercussions between the communities concerned.

The additional notes Mr. Kerr has furnished on economic enterprise etc., in the area are useful in adding to our current information on the area.

The patrol achieved its objects and the report is well presented.



B.A. McCabe,
Assistant District Commissioner.

6

D I A R Y

Note Unless otherwise mentioned, transport is by Motor Canoe.

- 10.12.65 1030 Departed on patrol, Mr A. Sutherland, Med. Ass. accompanying. 1600 arrived BIWAT. Spent night.
- 11.12.65 Departed for ASANGAMUT. Spent night.
- 12.12.65 Departed for MUNDAMBA and interviewed witnesses re. alleged fight.
- 13.12.65 Returned to Angoram.
- 14.12.65
to Recovering from slight fever. Light office duties.
- 16.12.65
- 17.12.65 As per instructions by A.D.C. proceeded again to ASANGAMUT.
- 18.12.65 Walked for eight hours to KANSIMEI (Maranyam Village) on KONMEI River in Kawawari I Census Division.
- 19.12.65 Interviewed complainants of alleged assault and exhumed ~~the~~ body of a man. Body to Amboin with Const Angoi.
- 20.12.65 Walked back to ASANGAMUT.
- 21.12.65 To MUNDAMBA where interviewed witnesses to alleged assault. Departed for SIPISIPI where a baby was picked up for delivery to Angoram Hospital with suspected pneumonia. Stopped at SAPARU, ANDUAR, ARANGUNAM and KUNDIMBA to present Provisional Orders re. Mission land and assess claims. No claims. Night spent at MOIM as Mercury 20 hp motor had a blocked water pump.
- 22.12.65 To Angoram towed by Native canoe. Interviewed one last witness that afternoon.
- 27.12.65 Constable Angoi arrived ex Amboin with body.
- 29.12.65 Post-mortem examination of body by Dr Gerrits at Angoram Hospital.
- 30.12.65 ³Coroner's Court held at Angoram.
-

INTRODUCTION

This patrol, primarily a Police investigation, travelled up the Yuat River as far as ASANGAMUT on two occasions. The first time up the Yuat River proved to be abortive as I contracted a fever, lost interest in the investigation and returned to Angoram to recover. On the second ascent I stopped at ASANGAMUT and crossed over to MARINYAM (KANSIMEI). At MARINYAM I interviewed witnesses and as a result exhumed a body before returning to interview witnesses at MUNDAMBA and ASANGAMUT.

Descending the Yuat River for the last time certain land matters were attended to at SAPARU, ARANGUNAM, and KUNDIMBA where Provisional Orders under the N.G.L.T.R.O. were presented. No claims were made.

POLITICAL SITUATION

As an extended patrol has just been in the YUAT Census Division (No. 4 - 65/66) my comments are brief.

At the upper villages of SIPISIPI, GIRING, MUNDAMBA and ASANGAMUT the patrol was received in a cordial but lethargic manner. Distance from the other villages on the Yuat River, a swift river to navigate and the lack of educational facilities necessarily keep these people so. Some efforts are being made to grow coffee, but as crocodile skins are still available little real effort appears to have been made in cash cropping.

At BIWAT, ARUNGUNAM and KUNDIMBA efforts at native agriculture - preparation of sago for sale and native gardening - appeared to be active. Enquiries were made by KUNDIMBA villagers about the alienation and eventual sale of ~~their~~ a portion of their land to the R.C. Mission nearby. Land has been marked out for an airstrip but has not been surveyed or purchased. I asked the Missionary there to contact his Office about making application to lease this land.

Generally the whole area impressed me as progressing slowly but surely in the economic sense, but I was unable to comment on political progress as I had little chance to discuss Councils and Government with villagers.

ECONOMIC ENTERPRIZE

Because of the briefness of the patrol I saw little of economic enterprize. However, ~~However~~ I saw timber made up into about ten rafts on the Konmei Creek near MARINYAM and spoke with the Agricultural Field Assistant at BIWAT who was busily assisting villagers to construct the Sub-District's third Agricultural Extension Centre. At BIWAT there is also a copra drier, and three cows. Apart from this and crocodile skins the main enterprize on the Yuat River is the sale of native food and tobacco.

A

COMMENT ON POLICE INVESTIGATION

At MARINYAM I heard ^{the} complaint from two persons about the death of a man called ANDUK of MUNDAMBA who was buried at MARINYAM. I exhumed the remains of ANDUK and sent them with Constable Angoi to Amboin Patrol Post by canoe as this avoided an eight-hour trek across sago swamps back to ASANGAMUT.

While at MARINYAM I got the impression that the natives there were at least satisfied that justice in some form was being done, though I took care to explain that the remains of ANDUK were being taken to Angoram for a post-mortem on which would largely stand the necessity or not for a full-scale inquest and the possibility of eventual charges being laid. Villagers present at the exhumation claimed that they saw some broken 'rib' bones, but eventual examination proved that these bones were collar bones.

The delay in reporting the death of ANDUK - he had been buried almost a year - necessarily meant that a post-mortem would give little concrete evidence as to the cause of ANDUK's death, and, coupled with the fact that ANDUK took about three months to die after the alleged assault, not to mention the unreliability of witnesses who had a year to fabricate or forget what they heard or saw, meant that I had little real evidence to go on.

Because the villages of ASANGAMUT and MARINYAM are closely related, there appeared to be a little trouble over child swapping as the Asangamuts claimed back a little girl of a Madang woman who had died but who had been married to an Asangamut man. This was finally agreed to, but I could not help feeling that because the Marinyams knew they had to give back the girl (in fact a beautiful child by anyone's standard), this may have caused the complaint (whether fictitious or not) to be laid in the first place. But for this incident, the Marinyams and Asangamuts appeared to be friendly towards each other and food was readily brought to the visitors, who were in fact my carrier line.

The investigation did not bring about an inquest, but from my observations it appears that though Native movement between the upper Yuat River and the Karawari River occurs frequently, the distance in this case between ASANGAMUT and MARINYAM (formerly three hours apart) but now eight hours apart, separated by almost trackless bush and sago swamps) leads to the generating of suspicion ~~but~~ between groups when some person or persons have been wronged in some way by members of another group.

In this case ANDUK (deceased), it appeared had been ill-treating his wife and on one occasion even burnt his house at MUNDAMBA down in a temper. On the occasion of the alleged assault he broke an earthenware pot which was a family heirloom on his wife's side. Soon after this incident ANDUK left for ASANGAMUT, then he went into the bush for a while before appearing at MARINYAM, later to die of what appears to have been T.B. and/or dysentery. This, as well as other evidence, appears to sum up to the idea that Anduk was not liked at MUNDAMBA and ASANGAMUT because of his actions, and possibly out of spite he may have alleged that an assault on him took place, when in fact evidence points to the contrary. Eventually MARINYAM villagers acted on this and a complaint was made to the Patrol Officer at Amboin last November.

ula

MIGRAT

In

F

31

oula

MIGRAT

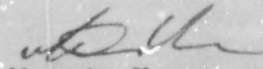
In

F

CONCLUSION

The prime purpose of the patrol was to carry out a Police Investigation, and though time was spent with MARINYAM and ASANGAMUT villagers no effort was made to bring Natives to discuss political and economic problems because of my position as a Police Officer investigating serious allegations.

As a result of the investigation and consequent post-mortem examination it was deemed that it was unnecessary to hold an inquest into the death of ANDUK of MUNDAMBA.



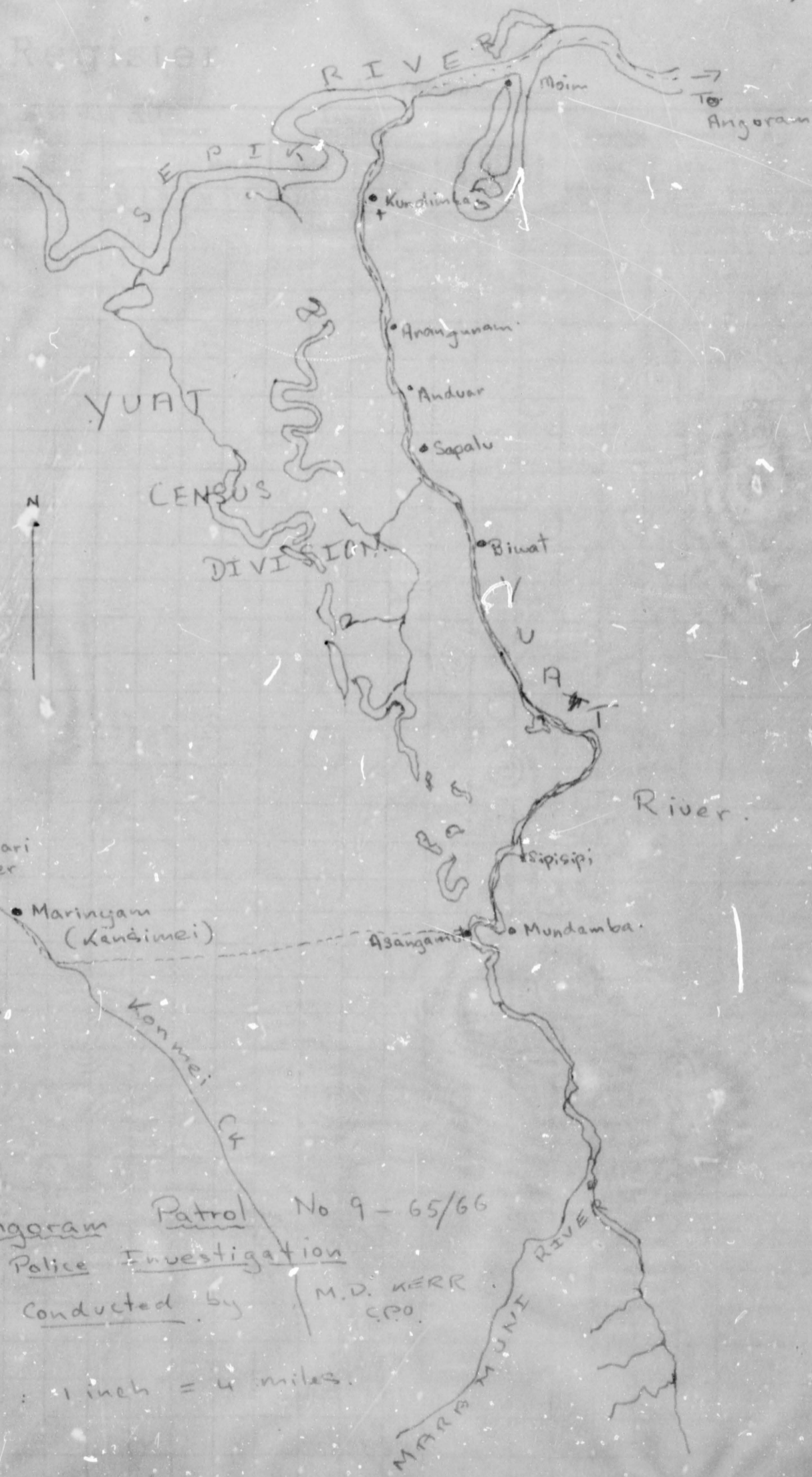
Martin Kerr
Cadet Patrol Officer
21 January 1966

ula

MIGRAT

In

F



To Karawari River

• Marinyan (Kansime)

AMBOIN Area.

Angoram Patrol No 9-65/66
 Police Investigation
 Conducted by M.D. KERR
 C.P.O.

Scale : 1 inch = 4 miles.

Amount
Returned
to Store

67-8-61

4th July, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

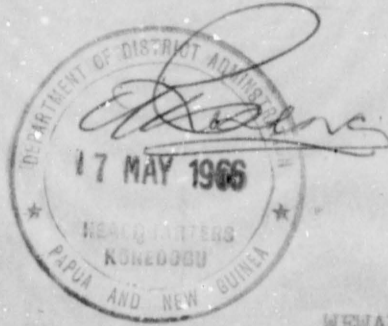
ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 10/1965-66.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-5/3958 of 10th
May 1966, together with Mr. Van Claassen's patrol report.

2. This patrol was mainly a land investigation one
and Mr. Van Claassen has submitted a brief but adequate
report on the availability of land for settlement schemes.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 61
~~35-6-8~~



67-3-5./3958

WEWAK.

10th May, -1966.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,~~
ANGORAH.

PATROL REPORT NO.10 OF 1965-1966 :

LAND INVESTIGATION.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report, together with your covering remarks.

The report is brief but outlines the work of the patrol; it is certainly not up to the standard usually set by Mr. Van Claassen and the report appears to have been typed and formed in haste.

What action is being taken to contact the land owners who are in Wewak?

Any reports from the Department of Agriculture on soil suitability should be made available to this Office.

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

MINUTE TO=

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

Copy for your records, please.
Claim for Camping Allowance attached.

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

Amount Returned to Store

67-1-1/272

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

29th April, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

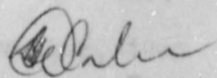
PATROL NO. 10 OF 65/66 : LAND INVESTIGATION

A record of a patrol totalling 11 days by Mr. D. Van R. Claassen to most of the Marienberg Hills division for the purpose of locating additional land for settlement is enclosed. This action was originated on receipt of Headquarters memo 35-6-8 of 14th October - your reference 35-2 of 22nd October.

The investigation report covering the area offered by Ariapan villagers totalling 887.2 acres, has been forwarded separately.

Mansep villagers have since indicated that a large area would be available North-East of Angoram. It is proposed to investigate this area later in the year, when the staff situation is easier.

It is pleasing to note that Mission relations in the KIS area appear to have improved. I think this shows that the previous report (Patrol No. 8 of 65/66) of discord was somewhat exaggerated.



B.A. McCabe,
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-1

Territory Of Papua And New Guinea

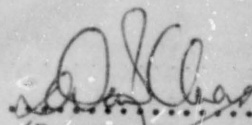
Patrol Post,
A M B O I N,
Sepik District.

16th March, 1966

The Assistant District Commissioner,
A N G O R A M.

Subject : ANGORAM PATROL No. 10 of 1965/66

Officer Conducting : Daniel van R. Claassen, Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled : MARIENBERG HILLS (In Part).
Personnel Accompanying : Police : Constable TARAGUM.
Duration of Patrol : 11 days
13th December, 1965 to 20th Dec. 1965
and 17th to 20th January, 1966
Object of Patrol : Investigate Land availability for
resettlement.
Last Patrol to Area : November, 1965
Map Reference : Lands FOURMIL of BOGIA


.....
(D. van R. Claassen)
(Patrol Officer)

C O P Y

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File : 35-1-1/389

Dept. Dist. Administration,
Sub District Office
ANGORAM.

3rd November, 1965

Mr. D. Claasen,
Patrol Officer,
ANGORAM.

Agricultural Land Purchase

Headquarters memo 35-6-8 of the 14th October, (D.C.'s minute 35-2 of 22nd October) refers.

Please undertake a field investigation of two possible areas of land for resettlement.

- (a) Adjoining GAVIEN Land purchase, mainly to North and West.
- (b) Between Marienberg and MANSEP etc.

You should liase with the Agricultural Officer, who can give expert advice on the suitability of available land. More fertile land than the Gavien tract is desirable, to facilitate an enhanced tempo of cash cropping in this Sub District.

(sgd) F A McCabe
Asst. District Commissioner

Introduction :

The patrol was mounted in accordance with your instructions as attached hereto.

The area patrolled ~~KARMAKINA~~ covered the villages actually in the Marienberg Hills themselves. These hills, although relatively low, are of very sharp relief. The hills themselves do not seem to be over fertile although there are good prospects for garden sites in the valleys between the ridges.

The hills range from about 50 to 700 feet above sea level. Population in the area is not great and there is ample room for expansion.

Delay in tendering this report is regretted but was due to both the patrol being broken for the Christmas break and to the writers transfer to Amboin.

Diary :

Monday, 13th December :

Departed Angoram per M.V. ONYX for Mareinberg. Arrived Marienberg at 1400 hours. Sent word for carriers from Suk and Manggan. Departed Marienberg at 1600 and walked for three hours to sleep at MASAN.

Tuesday, 14th December :

Discussions with village officials. Departed MASAN at 0830 and walked for 45 minutes up steep line to MANSEP. Village situated on a ridge of the Marienberg Hills with a view of the coast. Discussions with village Committee re availability of land for alienation. Intimated that land was available but that nothing could be done without the knowledge of owners in Wewak etc. Also interests in Mambel village. Told to contact parties and to report at Angoram if all agreeable. Slept MANSEP.

Wednesday, 15th December :

Departed MANSEP and walked 35 minutes to Gavien. Discussions with village officials and men. Was told that they had given land to the Administration already and that they wanted to keep the rest. Departed GAVIEN and walked 3 hours 45 minutes to ARIAPAN having to ford flooded streams en route, caused by heavy rains during the night. Very steep climb to village. Discussions with village officials. Slept at ARIAPAN.

Thursday, 16th December :

Some land offered by owners at Ariapan. The land known as SEBOB, MALAM and GABO adjoins the Gavien Resettlement area. People told this would be surveyed very soon. Departed ARIAPAN and walked 30 minutes to WASKURIN. Village clean and quite a good site, again high up. Slept.

Friday, 17th December, 1965 :

At WASKURIN. Some discussions held with village officials. These people have very little land compared with the ARAIAPAN and Kasiman groups.

Saturday, 18th December :

Departed WASKURIN and walked 35 minutes to BOIG and then 1 hour 20 minutes to KIS. Inspected village and visited A.O.G. Mission. Lunched. Returned to Waskurin. Slept.

Sunday, 19th December :

Observed at Waskurin.

Monday, 20th December, 1965 :

Departed WASKURIN at 0800 then 30 minutes to ARIAPAN and thence five hours to road head near Gavien Land. Awaited Landrover and arrived station at 1400 hours. At Angoram.

21st December, 1965 to 17th January, 1966: At Angoram.

17th January, 1966 :

Departed Angoram by Landrover, thence walked one hour to ARIAPAN hamlet. Set up camp in preparation for land investigation and survey tomorrow.

Tuesday, 18th January :

Departed hamlet and walked 40 minutes to corner peg of GAVIEN Resettlement area. Commenced survey. Continued to 1500 hours. Returned to hamlet via bush road, 1 hour. Slept.

Wednesday, 19th January :

Departed hamlet and walked back to end of previous days work taking only 50 minutes. Continued chain work. Arrived at Pasquerelli Agricultural Lease at 1000 hours. Followed creek and completed survey by 1530 hours. Returned to hamlet. Proceeded with investigation.

Thursday, 20th January :

Departed ARIAPAN hamlet for road head. Thence 1 hour by Landrover back to Angoram. Patrol stood down.

Native Affairs :

The patrol was well received at every village and freely assisted in its task. The people quite often brought food for the use of the patrol and were, on the whole co-operative.

In its main task the patrol was only moderately successful. Whereas it is understandable that such villages as GAVIEN, WAKURIN, ARIAPAN and KASIMAN were not too keen to hand over any more land it was disappointing to note that MANSEP who have large tracts of land between the village and the station did not seem to be interested in assisting the people who would ultimately be settled on it. However they did promise to assist if all the owners of the land could be contacted. It remains to be seen whether anything will come of this rather vague promise.

ARIAPAN, although it has already given a large area of ground offered some more. The particular block adjoining the previous purchases at GAVIEN. The three pieces of land known as SEBOB, MALAM and GABO total 887.2 Acres and will bring the total area of land alienated in that vicinity to 6000 acres.

There were no problems of administration or law and order encountered during the course of the patrol.

Missions :

The airstrip at KIS built by the people under the direction of the Assemblies of God Mission is under full operation and the writer had the opportunity of seeing an M.A.F. Cessna land. The strip seems to be in excellent condition even after heavy rain. It is subject to loading restrictions.

Relationships between the Missions, the A.O.G. and Roman Catholic, seem to be much better than at the beginning of 1965. It is to be hoped that this trend will continue and the air of suspicion with which they regard each other might drop to a minimum.

Health :

General health in the area seems to be pretty good. The patrol personnel, including the writer, suffered heavy head and chest colds. However, none of the local populace seem to be affected.

Conclusion :

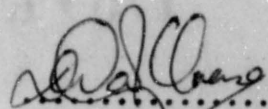
The patrol found that land was available in the area and

conducted a Land Investigation Survey whilst in the area.

It is recommended that NANSEP be re approached to see whether they have done anything about contacting the owners of the land they thought they might be able to offer to the government. This could involve upwards of 2000 acres immediately north-east of Angoram station. However, when approached by the writer they did not seem too enthusiastic so it may be as well not to view this too optimistically.

For your information, please.

PATROL REPORT



(D. van B. Claasen)
Patrol Officer

DDA Konedobu (10)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. ANGORAM No. 14-65/66.

Patrol Conducted by D.C. Bretherton, A.D.O. (8 days)
M.V. O'Regan, P.O. (17).

Area Patrolled Lower Sepik Local Government Council Area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil
One Local Government Assistant.
Natives Three Members of R.P. & N.G.C.
One Driver.

Duration—From 28/4/1966 to 21/5/1966

Number of Days (24 days).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/12/1965

Medical 15/2/1966

Map Reference As per attached.

Objects of Patrol To do the Lower Sepik Local Government Election

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23/6/1966

E. G. Hills
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund

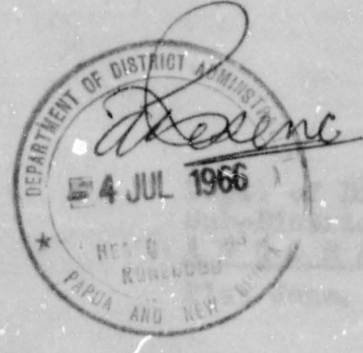
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

67. 8. 66 (9)

Popul

MIGRA
In
M F

67-3-5.



WEWAK.

27th June, 1966.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAN.~~

ANGORAN PATROL REPORT NO. 14 - YUAT RIVER.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report submitted by Mr. D. Bretherton.

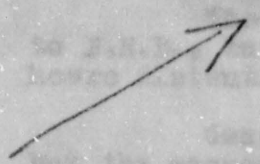
On the completion of the Census in your area, please have a follow-up visit to TARANGI Village.

I consider the report rather scant in the extreme and this should be brought to the attention of Mr. Bretherton; incidentally the report has not been signed by him.

E. G. Hicks

(E.G. Hicks).
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:-



Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDGE, PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks

(E.G. Hicks)
District Commissioner.

oul

MIGRA
In
M F

67-1-1/408

Dept. of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.
21st June, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

Angoram Patrol - No. 14 of 65/66.

Report of a patrol covering the first Lower Sepik Council elections is enclosed.


The patrol appears to have been well-conducted and the elections a success. All indications are that the people are enthusiastic about the new Council..

Regarding the reported cargo-cult activity at Tarangi, the officer has been advised that the proper course was to have sent the parties into Angoram with a report. This matter will now have to be held over until after completion of the census, as all staff are fully engaged until then. However, it seems as though the people themselves, while willing to give the practitioners a trial run, were quickly undeceived, and became disgusted with the delusion.

The request for an Aid Post at KIS will be conveyed to P.H.D., but there is already one at Kaup, less than 2 hours distant.

General affairs in the area appear to be satisfactory but the economy is backward, which seems inevitable in this poor environment.

Incidentally, the statement in the introduction that the Council uncludes portion of the Lower Ramu, Hansa Bay and Terebu divisions is incorrect - no villages of those divisions are included in the Council.


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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

4th June, 1966.

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

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.14 OF 65/66

Patrol Conducted By - D.C. Bretherton, A.D.O. (8) and
M.V. O'Regan, P.O. GR.1 (17).

Area Patrolled - Lower Sepik Local Government Council area.

Patrol Accompanied By - One Local Government Assistant.
One Canoe ~~by~~ driver
Three Members of R.P. & N.G.C.

Last Patrol of the Area - December 1965.

Object of Patrol - To conduct the first election for the
Lower Sepik Local Government Council.

pul

MIGRA

In

M F

2

DIARY

7

28th April Thursday 1966.

Left Angoram at 0915 hrs., for the Lower Sepik Local Government Council. Arrived at OMBOS at 1330 hrs.

29th April Friday 1966.

Election held at OMBOS, for PANKIN, ARANGO, AKAIAN and OMBOS Villages. Stayed the night.

30th April Saturday 1966.

0830 left OMBOS for OREMAI Village. Did the election, stayed the night.

1st May Sunday 1966.

Stayed in OREMAI Village.

2nd May Monday 1966.

Travelled to MURIK Village and did the election for the following Villages. MURIK, OGOMANAI, ARAMUNDI and NAURUK.

3rd May Tuesday 1966.

Travelled to JETA and did the election for the villages at JETA, POKORAN, KITCHIKAN and PALIPAN. Stayed the night.

4th May Wednesday 1966.

At 0800 hrs. we began the journey to JANGIT. On arrival we did the election for JANGIT, PINAM, DUWAR; ADJORA and KIROP villages. Stayed the night.

5th May Thursday 1966.

At 0830 hrs. travelled to MANMONG village and did the election for the villages of MANMONG and ERONEN. Later travelled to GWAIA village and did the election for the villages of GWAIA and BWAIA. Stayed the night.

6th May Friday 1966.

Travelled to BWAIA village and then to the RAMU River and then to TARANGAI village. Stayed the night.

7th May Saturday 1966.

Stayed in TARANGAI village, as most of the people of this Electorate are Seven Day Adventists. Investigated cargo cult.

8th May Sunday 1966.

Observed.

9th May Monday 1966.

Did the election for the villages of TARANGAI and UNKENANG. Then I walked to GAPUN village and did the election for WONGUN, GAPUN and SENAE. Stayed the night.

pul

10th May Tuesday 1966.

Travelled from GAPUN to WATAM Village, and did the election for WATAM and KOPAR.

11th May Wednesday 1966.

Travelled to BIEN and did the election for BIEN, MARBUK and SINGARIN. Stayed the night.

12th May Thursday 1966.

Travelled to MENDAM, and did the election for this village.

13th May Friday 1966.

Travelled to DARAPAP and did the election for DARAPAP and KARAU villages. Then travelled to JANGIMUT Village. Stayed the night.

14th May Saturday 1966.

Did the election for ARAMUT, JANGIMUT and WAGIMUT Villages and then went to KAUP Village. Did the election for this village, stayed the night.

15th May Sunday 1966.

Observed.

16th May Monday 1966.

Travelled to KIS village and did the election. Stayed the night.

17th May Tuesday 1966.

Travelled to KASIMAN Village and did the election for BOIG and KASIMAN. Stayed the night.

18th May Wednesday 1966.

Travelled to ARIAPAN Village and did the election. Stayed the night.

19th May Thursday 1966.

Travelled to MANSEP Village and did the election for GAVIEN, MANSEP and MASAN Villages.

20th May Friday 1966.

Travelled to MARIENBERG Mission and did the election for BONUM, SUK, MARIENBERG and MANGAN Villages. Travelled to TAWAY, stayed the night.

21st May Friday 1966.

Did the election at TAWAY, for TAWAY, MAMBE and IBUANDO. Travelled back to the station arriving at 1200 hours.

MIGRA

In

M F

Two Europeans were successful in the election, these being Fr. Lehner of the Catholic Mission at Marienberg, and Mr. T. O'Shannon, a saw-miller from Taway. This I believe is a good thing as they will be very helpful during the first year of the new Council.

Health & Hygiene.

In the area patrolled there were four Aid Posts, these being at OMBOS, JANGIT, SANAE and DARAPAP Villages. The people of the Village of KIS expressed the wish to have a Government Aid Post established in their area, as they feel the Government is neglecting them in this regard.

Education.

During the election I visited two Government schools, one at SINGARIN and the other at KAUP. The pupils of SINGARIN school are at present attending school at MENDAM Village, as for the last eight weeks their school has been flooded.

The KAUP school is run by a European teacher, Mr. Wyatt, and is situated in the North West corner of the Angoram Subdistrict.

Sawmills.

This Council area has two sawmills, one run by Sepik Timbers at Taway, and the other at Marienberg which is owned by the Catholic Mission.

Crocodile Skins.

The villages of the Pora Pora area rely to a great extent on crocodile skins for their small cash income, and I feel that it will be some time until they find another source of income.

Artefacts.

The people of Watan, Oremai and the Murik Lakes area, have found a regular source of income from selling artefacts to Fr. Lehner for the Catholic Mission at Marienberg.

Village-Housing.

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

Roads & Canals.

As the patrol was done at a time when the water level was high, the canals were in very good order.

The roads, on the other hand were in a bad state, due to the flooding.

Agricultural Development.

This new Council area is very poor with regard to cash cropping, but some gardens of rice and coffee were seen as well as many coconut trees.

pula

The Elections.

The election was carried out without incident, and I feel that the people seemed to be keen to vote. An interesting fact that emerged from this election was that about half of the people who voted seemed to be progressing away from their old village loyalties, by voting for candidates of other villages.

The female participation was also very encouraging as they seemed to be more sure of who they wanted to vote for, than the men in most of the villages.

Conclusion.

In concluding, I feel that the election was a success, as it was a good exercise in democratic procedures as well as selecting an interesting number of Councillors.

MIGRA

In

M F



AM PATROL No 14 - 1965/66

Scale = four miles: one inch

B = Government School

D = Aid Post Mission School

A = Aid Post

█ = Cessna Strip

--- = Route of Patrol





AM PATROL No 14- 1965/66

Scale = four miles : one inch

⊠ = Government School

⊠ = Aid Post Mission School

A = Aid Post

▬ = Cessna Strip

--- = Route of Patrol



18.5.65
W. H. H.

ORIGINAL



H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. ANGORAM 15-65/66

Patrol Conducted by D. VAN R. CLAASSEN, P.O.

Area Patrolled YUBI-MARAMUNI RIVERS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans M.V. O'REGAN, P.O.

Natives 6

Duration—From 13/5/1966 to 7/1966

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services MAY/1966

Medical NIL/1966

Map Reference ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF UNCONTACTED

POPULATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/9/1966

E. J. Hills
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-8-72

7th October, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWA K.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 15/1965-66:

Receipt of Mr. Van Claassen's patrol report covered by your memorandum 67-3-12 of 21st September, 1966 and Mr. McCabe's memorandum 67-1-1/186 of 5th September, 1966 is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Van Claassen has done an excellent patrol and should be complimented on the submission of a lengthy, neatly typed, informative report.
3. The canoe incident was unfortunate. I hope you have received the ex gratia payments obtained from Treasury for the personal effects of the carriers who were in the canoe.
4. I am sure Mr. O'Regan gained valuable experience from this patrol.

(J.R. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

JC/AGA
Administration
Press Advice
No. 754.

Port Moresby,
October 5, 1966.

HELICOPTER IMPRESSES PRIMITIVE LEADER.

A leader of a less advanced group of people from Olimol, a remote village near the Sepik and Western Highlands border, recently saw an aircraft for the first time.

He was so impressed he asked a patrol officer to have one delivered to his village.

The patrol officer, Mr. D. van R. Claasen, persuaded the old man that such a scheme would be impracticable at present.

The Olimol leader saw the aircraft when a helicopter chartered by the Department of District Administration landed near the village.

The helicopter team was carrying out a reconnaissance of the general region in an endeavour to sight previously undiscovered population groups.

Olimol village is 2,900ft above sea level on the Tarua side of the Tarua-Yuat river divide. The village is situated in an area where Administration influence is already established.

Patrol Officer D. van R. Claasen's visit to Olimol was made during a three-week patrol which followed the aerial reconnaissance.

67-1-1/186

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

5th September, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Angoram Patrol No. 15/65-66 - Yuat River.

Report of the patrol led by Mr. D. van R. Claassen to what was believed to be uncontacted groups between the Yuat and Maramuni Rivers is forwarded herewith. This has been in my hands for some time, but I had been too occupied with the Census and other urgent duties to treat it; the delay is regretted, however.

The object of the patrol, to examine the area and contact any people encountered was accomplished. As Mr. Claassen makes clear, most of these groups are in fact in regular contact with Kompian Patrol Post; however, when we enquired from Kompian about the groups seen from the helicopter, they said they had not been visited. Apparently, there was a misunderstanding, due to inadequate liaison. The patrol was mounted at short notice because I was concerned that the area which the Bureau of Mineral Resources wished to examine should first be visited by an Admin. patrol, to remove any uncertainty as to their reception.

The people were friendly and cooperative to the patrol, and it would seem that they are a harmonious community. They are obviously related to the highland people, and for both this reason, and for apparently easier access from Kompian Patrol Post, it is felt that the whole area above ITUM Junction (confluence of Maramuni and Yuat Rivers), would be better administered from Kompian. The valley of the two rivers are unpopulated for the first few miles upstream from ITUM Junction.

There is a good description of the people below the Tarua-Maramuni junction, who have intermittent contact with isolated small group west of the Maramuni, bordering on Amboin Patrol Post area. One of these the Heakumbit, has been on the fringe of contact with Amboin patrols for some time, and will no doubt be met in the near future. The other will probably decide to visit a patrol from either Kompian or Amboin at some time, and it would not be worthwhile to mount an arduous and expensive patrol to reach them.

The mortuary custom described by Mr. Claassen (P.9) is interesting. I understand that smoking of corpses is practised in parts of the Western Highlands, but have not previously been aware of any crematory practice.

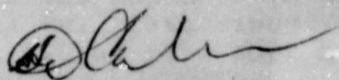
Movement of the patrol was greatly facilitated by the /jetboats cooperation of the B.M.R. party in making their/available for transport of the party from their camp above ITUM to the patrol jump-off place at mouth of the Kingieria Creek. I support the idea that the Administration should consider the purchase of one of these craft, and a separate recommendation is being made to this effect.

Regarding outboard motors, I have now reached the conclusion after trial of the "Scott" 14 HP. units over more than one year that they are inferior in performance, reliability and economy than the 20 H.P. Mercury units, and will be asking for the latter motors as they are replaced.

The canoe incident was most unfortunate, and the river people, who ensured that the bush visitors were saved, are to be commended. A separate report recommending compensation for their losses, is being forwarded.

Two men of the area, one a Lalvai, were brought to Angoram for a few days, and after the patrol two others spent a month here, being employed on the station. They have since been returned with the Asa gamut people, who now as a result of this patrol are enjoying cordial relations with the mountain groups. It is not unlikely that, arising from the patrol, communication between the two groups may markedly increase, with some economic advantage.

This patrol was good experience for Mr. M. V. O'Regan Patrol Officer, who worked well and will have benefited from the excellent example of the patrol leader. I also wish to acknowledge the assistance of G.I.C. Kompian Patrol Post, in providing an interpreter at short notice.



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



Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference..... 67-1-1/197
If calling ask for
Mr.....

COPY

Dept. of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM
6th June, 1966.

Mr. D. van R. Claasen,
Patrol Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS ; UPPER YUAT & MARAMUNI

As discussed, you are requested to lead a contact patrol to the area bounded by the Yuat and Maramuni River valleys between IUM Junction and the District boundary common with the Western Highlands.

The object of this patrol is to establish contact with the people which have only been discovered by arial reconnaissance within the past fortnight.

A field party of the Bureau of Mineral Resources engaged in geological mapping are working in this area, and it is desired that the patrol should establish the first contact before B.M.R. enter it, which they are anxious to do as early as possible.

Actually there appears to have been some earlier contact, e.g. Mr. Eichhorn states that a party evacuated through the Arafundi and Maramuni when the Japanese invaded. However, contact cannot be regarded as well established, and O.I.C. Kompian, whose area adjoins this, has said that he is not yet aware of the group.

The people seen when Mr. O'Regan and myself landed at one place by helicopter were friendly, at another they vanished, no doubt through fear. It is considered that the group is the Maramuni are probably friendly and peaceable. However, all normal precautions as laid down in Standing Instructions, refer chapter V - should be observed, and in particular close control kept of your patrol party.

The duration of the patrol is estimated at three weeks, but may be longer if supplies can be kept up. Air drops are being arranged, and a portable radio A.510 is being obtained from Telefomin. An interpreter is to be supplied by O.I.C. Kompian. An Aid Post Orderly who met the B.M.R. party further up the Yuat will probably also be helpful, if he is still in the area when you arrive.

I understand you have had prior experience of this type of patrolling in the Star Mountains, and therefore detailed guidance is superfluous. However, I would invite attention especially to paragraph 16 (page 55) of Standing Instructions; any past inter-group incidents should be ignored and emphasis laid where practicable that the rule of law should be followed in future. In the event of any hostility towards the patrol becoming apparent, the patrol should execute a discreet withdrawal. Such an eventuality is considered unlikely, and in the particular circumstances in which this patrol is mounted, it is not appropriate to go in such force as would enable the patrol to stand its ground.

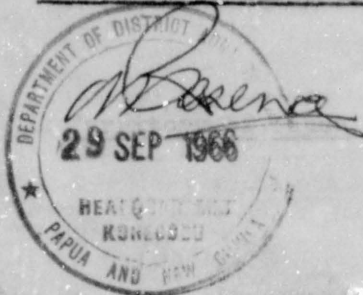
Please exercise utmost care in crossing rivers. New rope has been provided to assist.

(Sgd) (E. A. McCabe). D.D.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

67 8 72
(A)

67-3-12.



District Office,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

21st September, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM (AMBOIN) :

NO.15 -65/66.

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

It is an excellent report indicating a most successful patrol; Mr.O'Regan should have gained valuable experience from this patrol.

I would like to see a follow-up patrol to the area sometime within the next six months to sustain contact with the people, and the patrol to have a little more time in each hamlet and village; I fully realize of course that shortage of rations prevented the patrol from spending further time, than it did in the area.

Before following up your recommendation as outlined in your paragraph 3 of your covering memorandum, I would like more specific information; perhaps the matter could be left until the completion of the follow-up patrol to the area.

The canoe incident was most unfortunate; your recommendations have been forwarded to the Director for his consideration.

Mr. Van Claasen has again completed a fine piece of work and is to be complimented on the submission of a neat well written report.

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

MINUTE TO;-

Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KONEDOBU.PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

It will be interesting to see if the Water Transport Board will be obtaining jet boats as used by the Bureau of Mineral Resources.

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

(M)

Territory of Papua And New Guinea

67-1-1

Amboin Patrol Post,
Angoram Sub District,
EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.

18th July, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL No. 15-65/66

Patrol Conducted By : D. van R. Claasen, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : YUAT-MARAMUNI Rivers.

Personnel Accompanying : M. V. O'Regan, Patrol Officer.

Const. 1/c WALAMAUI, No. 6554

Constable KUMIN, No. 8819

Constable KUIVA, No. 10275

Constable SAIPOI, No. 10729

Interpreter TORASO, Kompiam

N.M.O. MRATHANGO

Duration of Patrol : Monday, 13th June, 1966 to
Thursday, 7th July, 1966.

25 Days.

Last Patrol to Area : D.D.A. - May, 1966. (Kompiam)

Map Reference : As Attached.

Object of Patrol : Investigate Reports of Uncontacted
Population.

D. van R. Claasen
.....
(D. van R. Claasen)
Patrol Officer

(16)

Introduction :

The patrol was mounted in accordance with your written instructions to investigate certain areas of the Yuat and Maramuni River divide and ascertain whether the area was safe enough to enable the Bureau of Mineral Resources Geological Survey Party to move throughout the area unescorted.

Some pockets of population had been sighted by yourself and Mr. O'Regan, patrol officer, immediately prior to the patrol. Although these people were friendly there was some doubt as to whether they had been under Administration influence or not. Subsequently our visit to this village proved that they had indeed been contacted some years previously by officers from the patrol post at KOMPIAM in the Western Highlands.

The patrol received every assistance from the B.M.R. Survey Party including the use of their jet boats in the initial stages of the patrol along the Yuat River. It is estimated that this cut the patrol's time in the area by at least four days.

The area traversed proved to be of ridges and valleys of medium altitude. The highest point attained by the patrol being only 4800 feet a.s.l. although there are two peaks north of the patrol route which exceed 6000 feet. Walking proved to require some energy but was not too taxing until the final stages of the patrol as it moved down the Maramuni valley.

Diary :-

Monday, 13th June, 1966.

Departed Angoram	1155
Arrived SIPSISIPI	1820

Departed Angoram using two canoes both powered by Mercury 20 H.P. motors both of which performed excellently throughout this stage of the patrol. Found the Department of Information Cine-canoes at Sipi-Sipi and were treated to a programme of films. Slept at Sipi-Sipi.

Tuesday, 14th June, 1966.

Departed Sipi-Sipi	0810
Arrived ASANGAMUT	0840

Prepared the various carrier loads and recruited carriers from nearby villages as well as Asangamut. Held various discussions with villagers and settled some minor complaints. Received a message from the B.M.R. Survey Party that they will assist with jet boats. Slept at Asangamut.

Wednesday, 15th June, 1966.

Departed Asangamut	0630
Itum Junction	0945
Mut Junction	1200

Motors performing quite well. Began to negotiate some rapids shortly after leaving Asangamut but did not have to begin manhandling them until after passing Itum junction. Met Mr. J. Hamilton five minutes below the B.M.R. camp at the junction of the MUT River with the Yuat. Lunched with the survey group and discussed movement up river to a certain muddy river which had been selected as the jumping off point for the walking section of the patrol. An advance party was taken up to the junction of this river to prepare the camp for the main party to come up the following day. The jetboats are ideal for this sort of work.

(15)

travelling some thirty miles of fastflowing, rugged river in just on an hour. Slept at the MUT Camp by courtesy of the B.M.R. Party.

Thursday, 16th June, 1966.

Departed Mut	1200
Arrived Kingerim Junction	1400

Jet boats ferried cargo upriver and took carriers part of the way. The latter had to walk the remainder of the road and arrived at the camp at 1700-1730. Self, Mr O'Regan and Constable Kuiva followed a native footpad whilst awaiting carriers, for some 2 1/2 hours upstream. Came across a bush hut and saw fish or eel traps. Saw no people and returned to camp.

Friday, 17th June 1966.

At Kingerim Junction

Jet boats arrived in early morning bringing Mr. J. Bain, geologist; Interpreter TORASO from Kompiam and the A510 Portable Transceiver. Self and Mr O'Regan accompanied geologist upriver travelling about 5 miles in 4 hours. The track seems to get better the further it is followed. Saw many eel traps but no people. Returned to camp and attempted to contact Angoram. Unsuccessful. Jet boats returned in afternoon to pick up Mr. Bain and brought two WAPI men who evidently reside at the head of this creek. One of them is the Lulual from KEME village or group. It would seem that all the population in this particular valley has been contacted from Kompiam. Discussions with Lulual and decide to move through the area to the Maramuni river. Slept.

Saturday, 18th June, 1966.

Departed Kingerim Junction	0830
Camped	1515

Main patrol departed first with Mr O'Regan. Self tried to establish contact on the A510 with Wewak and succeeded. Passed message on to Angoram. Proceeded after patrol at 0930.

Followed river upstream the current becoming quite fast and large boulders becoming more and more frequent. Followed bush tracks which roughly follow the river and crosses it several times. Tracks finally petered out at about 1300. Continued upriver until another track found leading up the river. Followed this until track began to lead up the ridge so camped at the first clear stream and reasonable camp site. Carriers, being river people, already complaining of heavy loads although average would be about 40-50 lbs. Slept night.

Sunday, 19th June, 1966.

Departed Camp	0800
Arrived MOLLIM	1530

14

Departed the camp on the Kingerim River and proceeded to climb steep ridge in a southwards direction to a height of 2500 feet a.s.l. Then moved westerly along the side of the ridge until descending to a small creek at 1800 feet. Rested carriers here and distributed hard biscuits in preparation of steep climb to the south. Commenced climb at 1500 hours up a very steep slope passing several patches of induced grasslands and old garden sites. Track well defined but not very good sometimes requiring the judicious use of the hands to enable forward and upward movement. Finally reached small house with a man and two boys at 1500 and continued on for 30 minutes along the top of the ridge to the village of MOLIM.

The reception given to the first Sepik Patrol into this area was very good and the people were extremely co-operative. A large amount of food, mainly taro, sweet potatoes, were bought by the patrol, so much so that some of it had to be left behind. The village is under constant and regular contact from Kompam Patrol post in the W.H.D.

Monday, 20th June, 1966.

At Molim

Village is at a height of 5200 feet a.s.l. Discussions held with the Luluai and villagers through TORASO, Interpreter from Kompam. Discovered that they have a similar basic language as the Gadio people of the upper Karawari and the Bisorio of the Korosameri River.

Tuesday, 21st June, 1966.

Departed Molim	0600
Arrived YALIFA	1250

Departed Molim and moved in a south-west/westerly direction over the divide back to the Kingerim River. Main government road was followed and was reasonable although muddy and very slippery after heavy rains the previous day and night. Descended to the Kingerim River and then a short climb to the Rest House complex for the Yalifa Group.

This was the village where the Helicopter landed and some salt was distributed. The people recognised Mr. O'Regan and the Tultul had been one of the men to meet the aircraft. Village is again on the main patrol route from Kompam.

A good site although water is some distance away if a swim is desired. View of the Kingerim and Yuat basin is excellent. Discussions with the people held. Slept.

Wednesday, 22nd June, 1966.

Departed Yalifa	0800
Arrived OLIMOL	1145

Departed Yalifa Rest House complex and commenced immediately to climb the TARUA-YBAT River Divide. Track quite good and going reasonable. Reached the highest point of the patrol at 4600 feet. Thence followed the side of the range gradually descending and crossing numerous small streams to arrive at Olimol, 2900 feet a.s.l.

Village has a mission, Lutheran, aid post and is still on

the regular patrol route from Kompiam. The people are friendly and seem to speak a different dialect than the people on the Yuat side of the divide although they understand the "Wabag" for want of a better name, trade language.

The luluai here put in a plea for an aircraft for his village but it was explained to him that these things are very expensive and it would be many years before he could have one. Probably his children's children may have some show. This seemed to be accepted.

There has been some contact between the luluai from this village and the PUNDUGUM group from the upper Arafundi River through the upper Maramuni people. However there is no direct contact with the lower river people apart from two small groups on the lower Maramuni.

Thursday, 23rd June, 1966.

Departed Olimol 0800
Camped 1430

Left Olimol and descended steep slopes passing through numerous garden hamlets to YANDOMEI Creek. River very fast and large boulders necessitated crossing by a large slippery log which appeared quite hazardous. Afterwards discovered a better crossing place immediately downstream. Thence commenced steady climb to the east, north and finally west/north-west to a height of 3,300 feet. Descended in a NW direction to KATJAI creek which seems to flow southwards into the Yandomei river. Came to Mr G Bailey's 1962 camp site and camped at 2500 feet. Guard posted. Slept.

Friday, 24th June, 1966.

Departed Katjai Creek 0800
Arrived ENGAMANIK 1400

Departed camp site at a reasonable time and crossed the creek. Thence commenced ascent to the divide between the Yandomei and LINGEI Rivers. Crossed over at approximately 5000 feet and then descended steeply and for some considerable time to the Lingei river at 1000 feet a.s.l. Crossed the river and walked along the flats until reaching a larger tributary, probably the Lingei proper, which had large deep pools with fair sized fish in it. Crossed this and followed river downstream. Then ascended ridge which went up very steeply to Engamanik hamlet at 2000'. Place deserted upon our arrival but four men arrived very soon afterwards and greeted us although with some reserve. This soon melted after some time spent in talking to them and they were quite friendly and helpful for the remainder of our stay.

Representatives of two small groups were present, one of which inhabits this valley where-as the other ranges around the valley of a lower tributary of the Maramuni known as the KINA River.

The people have contact with a group known as the "MOLONG" on the western bank of the Maramuni but only visit them at extreme dry water to trade. The people have heard of the AMBOIN Station and I suggest that they could be referring to the Meakambut or Tungam groups of the Arafundi River area. It does not seem practicable to visit them from this side due to the strong current at present in the Maramuni.

(17)

Saturday, 25th June, 1966.

At Engamanik

Searched for and located airdrop site just below the hamlet with excellent approaches north and south.

Sunday, 26th June, 1966.

Observed at Engamanik

Monday, 27th June, 1966.

At Engamanik

Completed cutting of drop site. Spent various moments having discussions with the people.

Tuesday, 28th June, 1966.

At Engamanik

Morning spent awaiting airdrop. Aircraft finally appeared at 1230 and commenced the airdrop. Completing eleven runs and dropping one bag each time. All cargo recovered with the exception of two bags which burst upon impact with tree stumps.

Wednesday, 29th June, 1966.

At Engamanik

Self down with sickness. Mr. O'Regan supervised the scaling of carrier loads in preparation of onwards movement. ~~Two~~ Two leaders from both the groups in the lower Maramuni told to report to the Officer in Charge, KOMPIAM, to explain why they did not appear for the latter's census patrol. The men agreed to go as soon as the patrol left the area.

Thursday, 30th June, 1966.

At Engamanik

Self recovering from sickness.

Friday, 1st July, 1966.

Departed Engamanik	0730
Camped Maramuni	1400

Departed the hamlet in early morning and climbed small ridge to the south. Self unable to carry on due to recurrence of sickness and was assisted up the hill by the policemen. Returned to walking upon reaching the top of the ridge. Followed ridge in a southwesterly direction passing through several old hamlets, all deserted. The ridge sloped downwards until it reached a small creek. Followed this to its junction with the Maramuni River. The going was very slow due to frequent rests required by myself.

Made camp and estimated position using photo-mosaic map. The country here is fairly rugged but the going this day was quite fair as the patrol followed the grain of the country. Tomorrow looks like a much stiffer climb requiring a little more effort.

(11)

Endeavoured to contact Angoram with A510 transceiver but made no contact at all. Did not even hear Angoram come up.

Saturday, 2nd July, 1966.

Departed Camp Maramuni 0750
Arrived Kira River 1400

Departed the Maramuni camp and moved eastwards along a gradual incline which became steeper as the patrol ascended. Crossed small divide into a narrow valley with a very steep and fast running river. Descended to the river and followed it upstream negotiating boulders all the way. River coming from the east. Left the river and followed very narrow and ill defined track up very steep slope. Rested at the top and had a very good view of the lower Maramuni and the Yuat rivers in the distance. Descended down a small spur passing a hamlet, again deserted, on the way until reaching URUK Creek. Followed this for some time along the banks then swung to the east along very well defined native foot tracks. Came up to the main stream the KINA River where some men belonging to the upper group, the KURUMBI people, and this lower group, the GOIA, awaited us, having cleared a large campsite by the side of the river and just downstream from a small hamlet known as "YINGA".

Had discussions with the people and enquired if they knew of the Meakambut on the west bank of the Maramuni. They did so. Evidently have quite regular contact with them and are linguistically affiliated. Bought a pig from the people and demonstrated the fire power of the .303 rifle. The men most impressed and the women very frightened. They were reassured however and eagerly came forward for medical treatment.

The people here are obviously related to the highland people in physique and culture but live in the very low, 300'a.s.l., valley of the Kina River. They make sago and the patrol was camped by the side of a sago patch.

Sunday, 3rd July, 1966.

Departed Yunga Camp 0805
Camped Maramuni 1600

Although would have liked to stay several days the rather tight ration schedule necessitated the patrols onward movement. After departing the camp the patrol moved along the stream northwards (downstream) for some distance, following the road made by the geological party some days previously. Left the river and travelled eastwards and upwards over a small but very steep divide to return once again to the Maramuni river.

Followed Maramuni downstream along the right bank, either negotiating large boulders at the water's edge or else swinging up and down the side of the ridge which went down to the water. Going extremely difficult as even along the hill sides large boulders protruded and blocked the path. Going made a little easier because we could follow the track cut by the geologists previously.

Passed extremely large rockfall on the opposite bank which had evidently fallen some years previously. Then continued downstream to next clear stream and made camp. As the rockfall is clearly visible on the photo-mosaic we were able to pinpoint the patrol's position fairly accurately. Now about six miles from ITUM Junction. Camped at 300 feet a.s.l.

Monday, 4th July, 1966.

Departed Maramuni 0800
Arrived ITUM junction 1430.

(P)

Departed the campsite at 0800 along the side of the ridge for some distance until the track terminated at the geologists jet boat landing place 40 minutes later. Commenced cutting road again swinging up and down along the side of the ridge to avoid rocky outcrops and boulders. Finally arrived at Wongisam Creek which marks the boundary of the Asangamut land. The carriers very pleased to see familiar country again. Going now very easy as patrol travelling along river flats, sand banks and down dry creek beds. Last hour or so covered at extremely rapid pace to arrive at Itum junction at 1430.

Set up camp and endeavoured to contact Wewak and Angoram with the transceiver but was unsuccessful.

The Kurumbi and Goia men who accompanied the patrol from up-river were most impressed to see the junction of the two large rivers.

Tuesday, 5th July, 1966.

At Itum Junction

Awaiting transport. Made contact with Wewak and passed on message re ration position for onforwarding to Angoram. B.M.R. jet boat with Mr J Bain passed by ferrying cargo down to Angoram also carried message to Angoram.

Wednesday, 6th July, 1966.

At Itum Junction

Awaiting transport. Small agriculture canoe arrived with driver Bundi. Ferried 12 men down to Asangamut and given orders to return for some more. Self and Mr O'Regan remained behind with the bulk of the patrol gear.

Large canoe arrived later in the morning and took the remainder of the carriers plus the five mountain men. Leaves only the policemen and cargo plus Mr O'Regan and myself.

Small canoe returns with constable SAIPOI to report that the large canoe had overturned in a rapid due to motor failure at the crucial moment. All the carriers and policemen's personal effects lost but no loss of life. Loaded canoe and departed Itum junction and met the Amboin speedboat en route. Self transferred to speedboat and visited site of incident. The mountain men very frightened and want to go back to the bush. Persuaded them to accompany patrol to Asangamut and will then repatriate them from there. They agreed.

Ferried some people to Asangamut with the speedboat. Settled into Rest House and slept.

Thursday, 7th July, 1966.

Paid off all carriers at Asangamut and replaced the goods belonging to the men from the Maramuni. Also took details of the losses of all the carriers.

Departed Asangamut and returned to Angoram stopping momentarily at the Biwat Catholic Mission. Arrived late afternoon. Reported to the Assistant District Commissioner.

Patrol Stood Down

9

District Administration :-

The patrol was extremely well received at all times. On some occasions there was enthusiasm and in others some reserve. The latter however was soon dispelled as the people became used to the patrol and relations ended on a cordial note at all the villages and groups visited.

The villages of MOLLIM, YALIFA and OLIMOL have been under regular and, what seems to have been, fairly constant contact from the Administration post at KOMPIAM. They also seem to have had some contact with missions, especially the Lutheran denomination. From what information I could gather in the field the first contact with these people was made in the late 1950's or early 1960-61.

These people were the ones visited by Mr. McCabe, Assistant District Commissioner, and Mr O'Regan, Patrol Officer, by helicopter from Angoram about a week or so prior to the patrol. The people ran away in the first instance as the sight proved a bit too much for them, but the helicopter was met at Yalifa by the tul-tul, minus his badge of insignia. When the patrol met him he was quite delighted to recognise Mr. O'Regan.

The people of these three groups are typical highland people. Although short in stature they are quite robust and eagerly assisted the patrol in carrying cargo from one place to the other.

As these people are under regular contact from Kompiam and were visited in May this year it would be superfluous to write fully on them. Suffice it to say that they seem fairly settled and are cooperative with the administration.

There were two groups in the Maramuni River below its junction with the Tarua which had been contacted by Mr. G. Bailey from Kompiam in 1962 but which have not been seen since then. These people were visited.

The first group, consisting of some ten adult males with wives and children, inhabit the first eastern tributary of the Maramuni below its junction with the Tarua. They have no central village but live in isolated garden hamlets and only come together as a group when motivated by some special event ranging from the arrival of a government patrol to the capture of a pig. They travel extensively about the valley and have regular contact with the Olimol people to the south and the Kene people to the south-east. They are only a day's walk from the latter group.

The people have a highland physique although two or three men were seen who were bigger than the average and seemed much more solid in appearance. They wore the usual ornaments on the head, such as nose bones, shells etc. and had painted their faces in red and black.

Around the upper arm was invariably found a small armband plaited out of bush materials whilst around the waist all the men wore several cane hoops as seems to be common in the area. The men wore a knitted string loin cloth which covered the front and "tarkets" at the rear, as clothing. Plaited cane bands were also occasionally seen around the legs.

Whilst walking through the bush the men continually picked

tree fern leaves and decorated their hair. The most striking feature of all were, of course, the wigs worn by some of the men. These were more common amongst the people from Molim, and Yalifa but some had evidently won their way to the hearts of these people as well. I am however tempted to think that they were influenced into adopting the wigs by the up-river groups although there is no tangible reason for believing this except that as the lower group have had less administration contact one would expect that the wigs would be more prevalent but the reverse is actually the case.

The women wore only grass skirts and myriads of coloured trade beads which they had evidently obtained from the previous patrols and from the upper villages. On the whole they were rather unimpressive although quite hardy and strong. The women throughout the area seemed very shy of the patrol and would never walk past the tents, preferring to make a detour through the bush around the side of the camp site.

The people move constantly between their own area, the Lingei River, to the lower and perhaps larger tributary of the Maramuni, the Kina River, where the other group is usually found. These people speak the same language which differs from that spoken by the Yalifa-Molim group and the Climol group.

The group inhabiting the Lingei River valley call themselves the KURUMBI whereas the other are referred to as the GOIA. As interpretation was carried out through two interpreters it was difficult to obtain really accurate information but I would say that the two groups are but two separate lineages of the one overall group.

These people have an interesting but rather repulsive custom in that upon the death of a male of the group he is left in the house and allowed to ripen. As this process is continuing the wife of the deceased has to rub the skin and ensure that the body fluids are removed from underneath it. This continues until such time as the flesh can be easily removed from the bones. The latter are then burnt and placed in a safe place with the exception of the lower jaw-bone which when it is burnt is used as a facepaint, or rather the ash and soot of it is. The people believe that when this is applied the spirit of the dead man will go with them and protect from the various evils of the underworld. The paint is especially useful when the group goes to fight or when they go to some strange place for the first time.

There were no dead men around so the above is only hearsay and I am rather doubtful as to whether it is still actually carried out. My informants being rather vague on that point.

Information was gleaned on any other groups that these people know of or have contact with. They spoke of two groups both situated on the west bank of the Maramuni but back in the Arafundi-Mararuni divide. The lower GOIA group seem to have more contact with these people than the upper KURUMBI group who only have intermittent contact across the river.

The first group mentioned is known to them as the "MOLONG". They evidently inhabit the south-western slopes of the divide and range between the Mararuni and Mt. McGregor. These could well be the TUNGAM people spoken of by the Avleme-Ardambut

7

groups on the Arafundi River in the Amboin area. The Kurumbi trade with the Molong but only at times of extreme low water when they are able to negotiate the the Maramuni. Even then they do not go to the villages or hamlets of the Molong but have a trading place quite near the river. Trade would seem to be such small things as beads and native tobacco although the occasional knife or axe might pass that way.

The other group known to both the Kurumbi and the Goia is the Meakambut. These are definitely the same group known to inhabit the Mangumban River, a tributary of the Arafundi river in the Amboin area. These people could be much more readily contacted from that post. All their regular contacts are with the Arafundi River groups of Pundugum and Arambro.

There were no complaints brought to the notice of the patrol nor were any expected. On the whole the area seemed quiet and settled.

Topography :-

The patrol traversed both sides of the Yuat-Maramuni divide.

The Yuat valley as far as the patrol moved along it was a narrow stretch of flat river plain which was some 25-30 feet above the water level at that time. This was hemmed in by a series of ridges and spurs originating in the main divide between the two rivers. The river flowed through what could be termed as a forest gorge. The sides being of large outcrops of rock worn by the water's action into a fairly straight course deflected only by the larger ridges the river encountered.

On leaving the river the patrol followed one of the many tributaries. This, and others, flowed through narrow and very steep valleys and were marked with boulders which spilled out into the main stream at their confluences.

The main divide ranges from 3500-4500 feet average height with peaks over the 5000 foot mark. The highest peak in the area, as yet unnamed, is probably nearer to 6000 feet a.s.l.

The Maramuni river is perhaps the more rugged of the river valleys especially in its lower reaches. The patrol continually had to climb from approximate ~~maxima~~ heights of 500-600 feet to over 2000 feet which could be quite taxing. At this stage too the river runs through a valley which could almost be termed a proper gorge, the track swinging along the side of the river at heights of 3-400 feet and almost immediately above it.

The Yuat is navigable above the Kiniang Stream only by the jet boats. The geological survey party managed to reach the lower Jimi River using this means of transport. The Maramuni is un-navigable even to these further than five miles above Itum junction.

The country traversed was not very high in terms of altitude but was quite rugged enough to offer some reasonable exercise especially to officers normally accustomed to patrolling in canoes.

(6)

Transport :-

During the initial and final stages of the patrol water transport was used.

The patrol set off from Angoram using two large canoes powered by 20 H.P. Mercury's. Both units performed quite creditably and managed to convey the patrol to the MUT camp of the B.M.R. The canoes had to be dragged through a few minor rapids to attain this point.

From Mut the B.M.R. very kindly put at our disposal the three jet boat units which they were using to traverse the area. I have nothing but admiration for both the boats and their drivers. The units negotiated rough rapids and shallow water without faltering and were equally at home in the deeper, strong current of the Yuat Gorge. They did all this with a maximum load of 1200 lbs weight.

I have no hesitation in saying that without the use of these boats the patrol would have taken at least four days longer, thereby necessitating at least one more air-drop to the patrol with the accompanying expense.

Mr. J. Hamilton and Mr. H. Taylor piloted the boats and I wish to record my thanks to them at this stage. Also to Mr. Duncan Dow, the officer in charge of the expedition who placed the boats at our disposal. I shall be writing a letter of thanks to the Bureau for this gesture.

The patrol returned to Angoram once again using canoes this time powered by one 20 HP mercury and one 14 HP Scott-McCullough Motor. The former performed adequately but the latter proved to be the cause of a mishap which could have had grave consequences.

Whilst travelling downstream from the pick-up point at Itum Junction the canoe had to negotiate a rapid which was made doubly hazardous by the presence of large logs. Whilst the canoe was negotiating this particular section the motor failed at a crucial moment and the current drove the canoe sideways onto two logs. The canoe capsized upsetting carriers, policemen and some men from the upper Maramuni accompanying us, into the water. No blame can be attached to the driver of the motor. It is just unfortunate that it chose to fail at that particular moment.

In any case the Scott motor is absolutely unsuitable for rivers with rapids in them. The shaft and underwater gear being too long and its speed being insufficient to drive it forward in the fast currents. It is suggested that for areas where rapids occur that the Mercury is the only motor worth considering. Ideally of course the Administration could consider the purchase of jet boats where these areas are found and this would adequately provide fast and safe transport for short trips.

Airdrop :-

Because the patrol was able to purchase fresh foods in most of the groups visited only one airdrop was necessary. The site found was on the Lingel River, about 1500 feet above the river bed. Especial care was taken with the approaches and from all appearances these proved adequate

(5)

for the drop. Only two bags burst this being on impact with stumps left in the ground during the clearing. The drop was 85% successful.

Communications :-

Contact was maintained throughout the duration of the patrol by the use of the A510 Portable Transceiver. Difficulty was encountered in getting through to Angoram although both Wewak and Telefomin were able to read the portable at times when Angoram couldn't even receive the carrier wave.

It was found that the 5050 crystal had a tendency to loosen at times and thus prevent transmission. This was easily remedied.

Reception of other stations, Wewak, Angoram and Telefomin, was good at all times. It seemed however that the portable was best heard during the morning hours between about 0830 and 1200.

Medical and Health :-

N.M.O. Mbatmango of Angoram Hospital did his duties competently and cheerfully at all times. He was an asset to the patrol.

Health generally throughout the area was pretty good. Only minor sores and scratches being encountered amongst the people apart from one case of yaws in the lower Maramuni.

The carriers remained healthy throughout the duration of the patrol. Treatment being given for scratches, sores and bruises.

Agriculture :-

The people of the Yuat-Tarua divide practise a form of highland agriculture in that they cultivate large tracts for their gardens. It seems that these are used quite extensively as there is much evidence of induced grasslands. Taro, Sweet Potato are the principal crops.

In the lower Maramuni the people practise shifting agriculture using the garden for a short time and then moving on to another site when they have used its product. They also make sago and seem to spend a considerable time in their lower tributary, the Kina, where the sago is more plentiful.

A Medical Orderly from Kompam Patrol Post had made the rounds of the upper villages immediately prior the arrival of the patrol. He seems to have carried out his duties adequately.

The Lutheran Mission maintain an aidpost at OLIMOL. Although stocks of medicine were limited the orderly obviously serves a need.

Missions :-

The only mission that seemed active in the area was the Lutheran Mission which is evidently based at Wabag but have representatives at Kompam. No doubt the patrol post has much fuller information available.

The people of the lower Maramuni do not seem very interested in Missions at this stage.

(4)

Conclusion :-

The patrol proved conclusively that there was no uncontacted population in the area of the rough triangle bounded by the Yuat and Maramuni Rivers and the Sepik-Western Highlands District border.

Although no patrols had traversed the area of the lower Maramuni the people from the stream, Kina, had previously met a Kompian Patrol in 1962 led by Mr. G. Bailey, Patrol Officer, in the tributary known as the Lingei River which is roughly two days walk north of the regular patrol route traversed by patrols from Kompian.

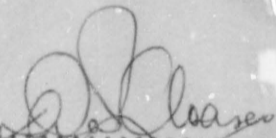
The people visited by the helicopter in the Kingerin River valley have been under regular contact from Kompian since approximately 1960. The reason for their shyness can be directly attributed to the strangeness and noise that the aircraft would generate.

Uncontacted population definitely does exist on the western bank of the Maramuni. The people here known as the Molong and the Meakambut, range as far west as the Arafundi River and could, in my opinion, be more readily contacted from the Amboin Patrol Post where patrols would not have to negotiate the rather inhospitable area of the Maramuni River valley.

It is unfortunate that due to the presence of the Bureau of Mineral Resources Sepik Party the patrol had to move into the area with haste and that liason with the Officer in Charge, Kompian Patrol Post was not more comprehensive as expense could have been saved, or the energies of the patrol could have been directed into the area west of the lower Maramuni.

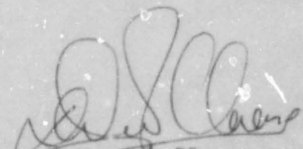
I was pleased with the assistance given me by Mr. O'Regan, Patrol Officer, throughout the patrol. The Interpreter from Kompian, Toraso, also proved to be invaluable.

For your information, please.


.....
(D. van R. Laasen)
Patrol Officer

Report on Patrolling Police :-

- Constable 1st Class 6554 MALAMAUI - A good N.C.O. reliable but with a tendency to take the running of a patrol into his own hands unless watched. Performed his duties well.
- Constable 8819 KUMIN - A solid and steady member. Not too quick thinking but can be depended upon in any situation. Cheerful.
- Constable 10275 KUIVA - Young, energetic. A credit to the force. Good N.C.O. material in a few years time.
- Constable 10729 SAIPOI - A useful member. At times seems slack but makes up for it in dependability. Showed great presence of mind when the canoe overturned in the Yuat River, was responsible for saving several other people.


 D van Claassen
 Commissioned Officer
 R.P.&N.G.C.

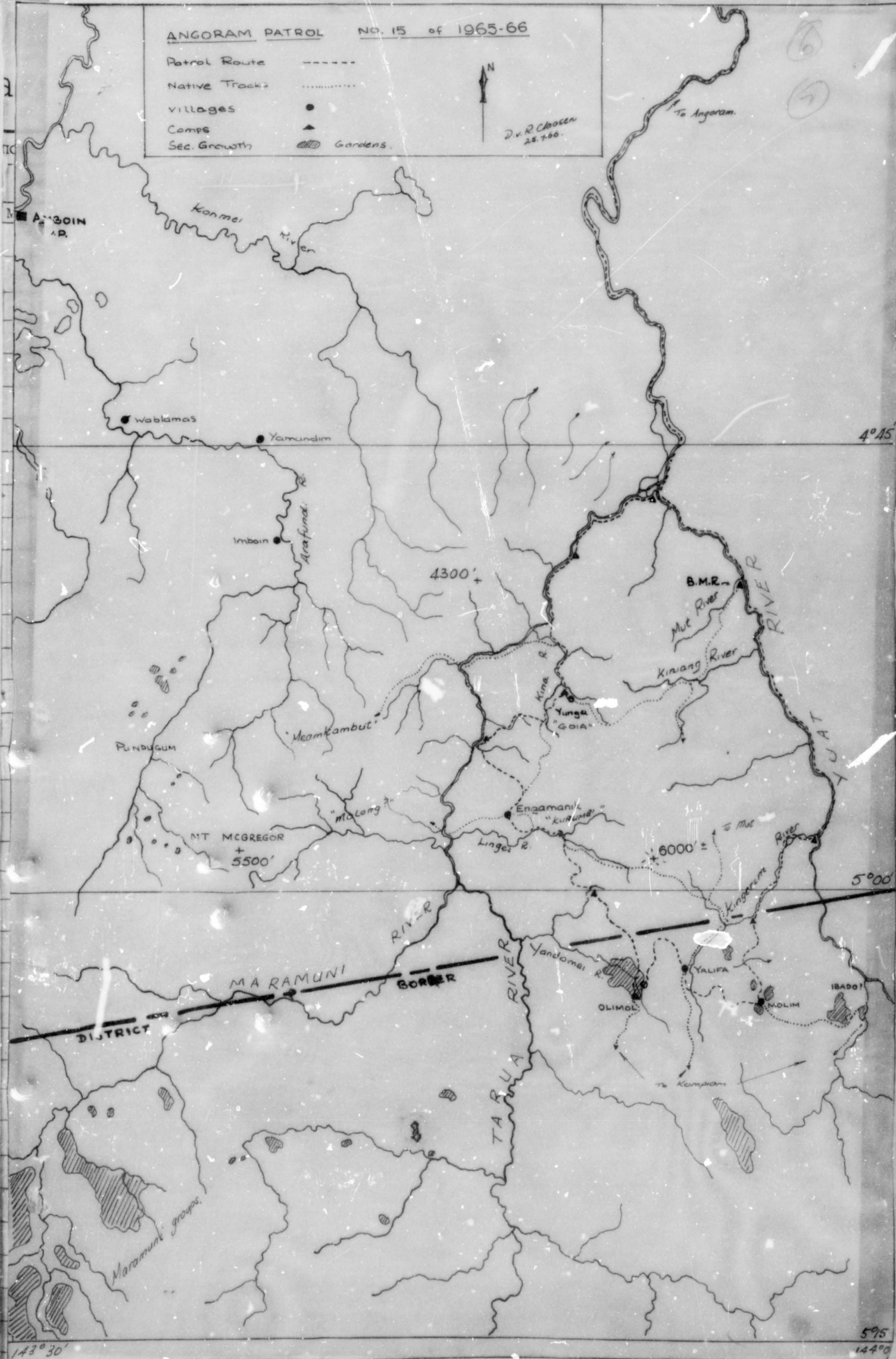
ANGORAM PATROL No. 15 of 1965-66

- Patrol Route -----
- Native Tracks (dotted line)
- Villages ●
- Camps ▲
- Sec. Growth ▨ Gardens



D.V.R. Cloosen
25.7.66.

6
7



4°45'

5°00'

143°30'

50,000
144°00'